SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS for **TRUST IN EVERYDAY LIFE**

1. Summary of Dispositional Measures (Determinants of Person-Level Everyday Trust)

In terms of dispositional and attitudinal variables, the following key measures as assessed in the intake survey were included in our analysis of dispositional determinants of everyday trust. If not otherwise noted, all items were answered on seven-point scales anchored at *strongly disagree* and *strongly agree*.

General Trust. General trust was assessed with the widely used Inclusive General Trust Scale (Yamagishi et al., 2015) which taps into two components of trust: trust beliefs, that is, the belief that one's trust in others will be honored (5 items; e.g., "Most people are basically honest" and trust preference, that is, the desire to be a trusting person (4 items; e.g., "Even though I may sometimes suffer the consequences of trusting someone, I still prefer to trust than not to trust others"). Given the high intercorrelations of items across these facets, for the present purpose, we combined both subscales into one broad and reliable measure of general trust ($\alpha = .79$), even though we entertained stronger and preregistered predictions for the trust belief subscale. Separate supplementary analyses available from the authors confirmed that the present findings connecting general trust with ESM trust levels were largely driven by the trust belief subscale.

General Distrust. General distrust was assessed with a widely-used, seven-item instrument (Yamagishi, 1988). Participants answered face-valid items such as "In dealing with strangers, one is better off to be cautious until they have provided evidence that they are trustworthy" and "Most people tell a lie when they can benefit by doing so" collapsed to an index of general distrust ($\alpha = .85$).

Moral Identity. To assess moral identity, we utilized the Moral Identity Scale (Aquino & Reed, 2002; Merz & Tanner, 2009) which assesses the self-importance of being a moral person. Specifically, the instrument presents participants with nine moral traits such as honesty and

generosity and asks them to imagine a person who has these characteristics. They subsequently answer ten items, five of which tap into "the degree to which the moral traits are central to the self-concept," termed internalization (Aquino & Reed, 2002, p. 1427). For example, they indicated to what degree "being someone who has these characteristics is an important part of who I am" and "it would make me feel good to be a person who has these characteristics." The remaining items assess the self-reported degree to which one's actions represent these characteristics as indicating "a general sensitivity to the moral self as a social object" (symbolization; p. 1436). For the present purposes, all items were combined into one broad and reliable overall measure of moral identity ($\alpha = .79$), even though we entertained stronger (and preregistered) predictions for the internalization subscale. Separate supplementary analyses available from the authors confirmed that the present findings connecting moral identity with ESM trust levels were largely driven by the internalization subscale.

Zero-Sum Beliefs. Another relevant trait-level variable may be given by generalized perceptions of life as a zero-sum game, more specifically the notion that others' positive outcomes are often attained at one's own expense and vice versa. We reasoned that generalized zero-sum beliefs would be negatively associated with trust in daily-life interactions, given that zero-sum beliefs as a stable tendency to suspect conflict of interest may entail a focus on potential vulnerabilities and promote the attribution of malevolent intent (see also Deutsch, 1958; Schul et al., 2008; Weiss & Burgmer, 2020). Highly relevant to the present work, zero-sum beliefs have also been found to be moderately associated with societal cynicism (Różycka-Tran et al., 2015). Zero-sum beliefs were assessed with a novel 7-item scale ($\alpha = .78$). These items were closely adapted from prior research on beliefs about the zero-sum nature of specific intergroup or interpersonal relationships (Crocker et al., 2017; Wilkins et al., 2015), but tapped

into a more general perception of a zero-sum relation between others' and one's individual gains. Sample items read "In many domains, my life seems like a 'zero-sum game' to me: When others win, I lose" and "Others' progress does not need to come at my expense" (reverse-coded).

Social Value Orientation (SVO). People differ with respect to their self-regarding versus other-regarding preferences (e.g., Bolton & Ockenfels, 2000). Such differences in valuing own and others' outcomes are reflected in the construct of social value orientation (Bogaert et al., 2008). Some empirical and theoretical work has related a prosocial orientation to trust or trust behavior, for example in negotiations (see e.g., Bogaert et al., 2008; de Dreu et al., 2000; van Kleef & de Dreu, 2002). We therefore included a behavioral measure of social value orientation in our study, but were agnostic as to whether it would predict trust in everyday situations. As a widely used measure of social preferences, we adapted the SVO slider measure from Murphy and colleagues (2011). Participants made six choices between nine different monetary resource allocations between themselves and another, anonymous participant, varying alongside a continuum of joint payoff and/or relative payoff of one compared to the other. For example, the options for the sixth item ranged from allocating 10.00€ to oneself and 5.00€ to the other to allocating 8.50€ to each of them, with seven options with slightly decreasing payoff for the self, and relatively stronger increasing payoff for the other. The allocations of payoffs to the self and to the other person across the six choices are combined to a continuous social preference score termed SVO angle, ranging from competitive (i.e., maximizing the difference between the two outcomes) over individualistic (i.e., maximizing one's own outcome) and prosocial (i.e., minimizing the differences between the individual outcomes or maximizing the joint outcome) to altruistic (i.e., maximizing the other's outcome). From 5% of participants, one of their choices was randomly drawn; they were randomly matched with another participant such that both of

them received the payoff determined by that single choice. In other words, 10% of participants actually received payoff according to this task.

Central Demographic Variables: Political Orientation and Religiosity. In the intake survey, a single item assessed participants' political orientation: "In politics people often talk about "left" and "right". Where would you place your own political orientation on this scale?" This item was answered on an 11-point scale anchored at *left* and *right* (Kroh, 2007). (Intrinsic) religiosity was assessed with three items ("In my life I experience the presence of the divine (or God)," "My religious beliefs form the basis of my attitude to life," "I try hard to implement my beliefs in all areas of life") adapted from prior work, each answered on four-point scales anchored at *completely disagree* and *completely agree* (reverse coded; Koenig & Büssing, 2010).

2. Further Sample Characteristics and Compensation Information

Regarding the highest level of education and training in our sample, 3.5% indicated "none (yet)," 25.9% "ongoing vocational training or education," 26.2% "completed vocational training," 8.7% "polytechnic degree," 30.7% "university degree," 2.2% "doctoral degree," 2.7% "other." Overall, 45.0% of participants indicated that they were currently a college student, and 44.8% indicated that they were currently employed, including trainees. The remaining 10.2% were distributed among the options "high school student," (1.2%) "currently unemployed," (1.5%) "retired," (0.5%) "homemaker," (1.5%) "parental leave," (1.0%) and "other" (4.5%). Taken together, the present sample can be described as relatively heterogeneous compared to the typical university student sample employed in much laboratory research. Participants received 5.00€ for completion of the intake survey, and additional 15.00€ if they answered ≥ 68% (i.e., 17) of daily signals. Each completed signal also counted as a lottery ticket to win one out of five 100.00€ rewards. Participants could also win the pay-offs obtained in both the TG and the

measure of social value orientation.

3. Preparation of Target ID Variable for Multilevel Modelling

To prepare the Target ID variable to account for a given participant's repeated interactions with one and the same target person, we used a combination of the initial data (i.e., target initials variable) and the type of target data provided by participants. Participants were instructed to provide unique initials via open text entries for different target persons and to reuse one and the same initial for recurring target persons. To clean and transform this data into unique Target IDs for analysis, the following steps were taken: First, the open text entries were set to lower case, stripped off periods and empty space using R, and German umlauts were brought into standardized format (e.g., "ü" = "ue"). Next, a running Target ID variable was created, assigning a new unique value to each distinct target initial for a given participant, and such that no Target ID was repeated across participants. Next, three coders inspected the set of initials provided by participants and identified obvious cases where one and the same target person had been described with two different character strings by the participant (e.g., „angelina" and „angelins"; „karo" and „karolin" both indicated as the partner) using a conservative correction threshold (31 corrected Target IDs). We then identified missing Target IDs for recurring targets who were indicated as the "partner" by participants via the type of target response, and—assuming that a recurring partner reflects the same target person within the short ESM window—supplied these missings with one and the same Target ID (19 corrected Target IDs). Next, we conservatively assigned unique IDs to all remaining observations with missing target initials, treating them as „unknown target individuals" (71 corrected Target IDs). Finally, we treated as missing those observations where, contrary to instructions, participants had indicated multiple target persons (55 corrected Target IDs). In sum, about 5% of the target initials were

corrected to enable a multilevel model that allows specifying Target ID as a random factor to account for non-independence of repeated target observations (i.e., targets nested within subjects). The resulting dataset contained a total of 4,721 non-missing Target ID observations out of the total of 4,798 social interaction reports (retaining 98.4% of the dataset). All reported results were based on this slightly reduced dataset but more sophisticated modelling of the covariance structure.

As the number of varying Target IDs per participant, $M = 6.86$, $SD = 3.44$, and as the percentage of Target IDs with more than one occurrence per person were not very large (25.1%), we also checked in a supplementary run of analyses whether omitting Target ID as a random factor would affect our conclusions. The differences in estimations were relatively trivial and, importantly, almost all of our statistical conclusions remained identical regardless of model specification. For instance, all statistical conclusions regarding the final model (Model 3) remain identical when omitting Target ID as a random factor and using the entire dataset of 4,798 observations, attesting to the robustness of the present results.

4. Supplementary Tables S1 to S7

Supplementary Table 1. *Research Questions and Pre-Registered (PRE) vs. Exploratory (EXP) Hypothesis Tests Covered by the Present Work (see OSF for the Full List). The Right Column Indicates Which Pre-Registered Hypothesis Tests Were Confirmed.*

Research Question	**Type**	**Hypotheses and Research Questions**	**Prediction confirmed?**
(1) Overall trust experience			
(a) Trust grand average	EXP	Are average levels of everyday trust high, as implied by trust-as-default or trust-as-norm accounts (e.g., Dunning et al., 2014; Mayo, 2015)?	—
(b) Dimensionality of everyday trust and distrust	EXP	Are trust and distrust located on one continuum, or are they bi-dimensional as suggested by some accounts (e.g., Lewicki et al., 1998)?	—
	PRE	If correlation between trust and distrust exceeds .60, combine trust and distrust into a unidimensional trust index.	YES
(2) Situation vs. person	EXP	What percentage of the variation in everyday trust can be accounted for at the situational level (within-person fluctuation) vs. at the dispositional level (between-person variation)?	—
(3) Situational determinants			
(a) Surface-level[1]	PRE	*Type of target*: more intimate others (e.g., partners, friends) associated with higher levels of trust than non-intimate others (e.g., strangers).	YES
	PRE	*Duration*: longer durations associated with higher levels of trust.	YES[2]
	PRE	*Language*: higher trust when interacting in native language.	YES[2]
	PRE	*Medium*: rank order on perceived trust: Personal, video call, phone, chat, Email.	NO
	PRE	*Physical distance*: physically distant interactions associated with lower trust levels.	NO

(b) Trustee Perception	PRE	*Warmth/Benevolence:* PRE: positively and independently associated with trust.	YES
	PRE	*Competence/Ability:* PRE: positively and independently associated with trust.	YES
	PRE	*Morality/Integrity*: PRE: positively and independently associated with trust.	YES
(c) Trustor-Trustee Relationship	PRE	*Closeness, familiarity, similarity*: positive associations with trust.	YES
	EXP	Clarify relationship among familiarity, closeness and similarity: combine into closeness index, if internal consistency is high.	—
		<u>Dimensions of Situational Interdependence (situational interdependence dimensions; Gerpott et al., 2018):</u>	
	PRE	*Conflict*: negative association with trust; trust stronger predictor of cooperation for high levels of conflict.	YES
	EXP	*Information certainty*: no specific prediction.	—
	PRE	*Mutual dependence*: positive association with trust.	NO
	PRE	*Future interdependence*: positive association with trust.	NO
	PRE	*Power*: increasing differences in power (i.e., power imbalance) associated with lower trust.	YES
	EXP	Does conflict interact with/exacerbate the effect of other situational interdependence dimensions?	—
(5) Lab (trust game) and field	PRE	Trust game behavior positively predicts everyday trust.	NO
	EXP	Does closeness of interaction partner moderate the correspondence between everyday trust and trust game behavior (situation of low closeness), in line with the principle of correspondence (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1977)?	—
(6) Motivational and behavioral implications	PRE	*Cooperation/Competition*: Trust is a stronger predictor of cooperation for high levels of conflict (Balliet & van Lange, 2013).	YES
	PRE	*Self-disclosure*: positive association with trust.	YES

	PRE	*Mentalizing*: positive association with trust.	YES
Synthesis: Trust in psychological space	EXP	Explore the connection of investigated constructs with everyday trust experiences using network analysis.	—
	/PRE	Allows for a combined test of trust's relationship with trustee perception, relational aspects, and motivational/behavioral implications (see predictions above).	YES (all)
	PRE	Psychological states: Trust positively predicts happiness, life satisfaction, and authenticity, and negatively predicts loneliness and sense of control (see Table Notes[4]).	YES (all)

Notes. For all preregistered hypotheses for trust, we had the reverse hypothesis for distrust. For brevity, only the former is reported here. Regarding sense of control, the preregistration is ambiguous as our item was phrased and coded such that high values indicate helplessness (low control) but the variable was referred to as "sense of control." Throughout, our preregistration was written with regard to the original items, and extra comments were inserted when referring to reverse-coded items. For ease of interpretation, Supplementary Table 1 contains predictions with regard to the construct labels.

[1] Underlying rationale for surface-level predictions: Regarding *type of target* (i.e., interaction partner), we predicted that trust levels would considerably vary as a function of the nature of the interaction partner, with highest trust levels expected for interactions with intimate others (partners, friends) and lowest levels for strangers (Fleeson & Leicht, 2006).

Regarding *duration of the interaction*, we predicted that longer durations would reflect more intimate relationships and hence entail higher levels of trust than brief interactions. We expected this association to hold controlling for closeness/familiarity with the target, for example due to positive interaction dynamics and mere exposure effects.

Regarding *language*, prior research has argued that language barriers, that is, speaking with non-native speakers or in a non-native language, may impair trust in organizational contexts, for example via heightened perceptions of vulnerability (e.g., Tenzer et al., 2014); Already pre-school aged children trust native-accented speakers more strongly (Kinzler et al., 2011). We sought to extend these findings across diverse natural settings, predicting that trust would be higher when interacting in one's native language.

Regarding the *medium of interaction*, drawing on the work of Brosig and colleagues (2003), among others, we predicted that more direct forms of interaction would be associated with higher levels of trust than indirect forms.

Drawing on the effects of *physical distance* on cooperation in social dilemmas such as the prisoners' dilemma (Bradner & Mark, 2002), we predicted that physically distant interactions would be associated with lower levels of trust.

[2] Note that the significant effects of native vs. foreign language as well as duration (Supplementary Table S3, left column) were reduced to non-significance when including more abstract interaction characteristics at Level 1 (Table 1), suggesting that these effects could be accounted for by variables such as closeness between trustor and trustee.

[3] General trust exhibited a marginally significant regression coefficient on average everyday trust in Model 5, and a fully significant regression coefficient in final Model 6. Viewed together, the conclusion that the prediction was confirmed is warranted. Also, preregistered hypotheses focused on the trust belief subscale for which both Models confirm the prediction. For the present purpose, however, the trust belief and trust preference subscales were combined into an overall general trust score.

[4] Regarding general psychological states, we expected a positive relationship between the (positive) experience of trust and state happiness as well as state life satisfaction, and a negative relationship with state loneliness (Dunn & Schweitzer, 2005; Rotenberg, 1994). Similarly, we expected that low trust may entail an impaired sense of authenticity, as distrust is a non-default state (Schul et al., 2008) and furthermore, distrustful individuals should try to conceal their own mental states as opposed to freely express themselves. Third, we tested whether states of high versus low trust map on a general sense of being in control. Specifically, the prevention focus and subjective ambivalence associated with distrust (Conway et al., 2018; Keller et al., 2015) may reduce people's sense of control. Finally, we explored trust's relationship with general levels of arousal.

Supplementary Table S2. *Main Measures from the Experience-Sampling Protocol.*

Block/Measures	Items/categories	Scale
Surface-Level Interaction Characteristics		
Type of Target	Please indicate with whom you interacted: [Partner; parent; sibling; relative; best friend; acquaintance; superordinate; subordinate; colleague; professional contact; stranger; other]	
Duration	How long did the interaction take? [Less than 1 minute; 1-3 minutes; 3-5 minutes; 5-10 minutes; 10-15 minutes; 15-30 minutes; 30-60 minutes; 1 hour or longer]	
Medium	How did the interaction take place? [In person; by phone; via e-mail; via chat (e.g., Whatsapp); via video call (e.g., Whatsapp, Skype); other]	
Distance	How far away from you was the other person during the interaction? [Same room/location; nearby; same city; same country; same continent; other continent; don't know]	
Mother Tongue	Did the interaction take place in your native language? [Yes; no]	
Trust/Distrust		
Trust	To what extent did you trust the person?	0 to 4
Distrust	To what extent did you distrust the person?	0 to 4
Trustee Perception		
Warmth/Benevolence	How friendly and kind do you find the other person?	0 to 4
Competence/Ability	How competent and intelligent do you find the other person?	0 to 4
Morality/Integrity	How moral and fair do you find the other person?	0 to 4
Trustor-Trustee Relationship		
Closeness Index		
Closeness	How close do you feel to the other person?	0 to 4
Familiarity	How well do you know this person?	0 to 4
Similarity	How similar are you to the other person?	0 to 4
Five Dimensions of Situational Interdependence		
Conflict	Our preferred outcomes in this situation conflicted with one another.	0 to 4
Information Certainty	We both knew what the other wanted.	0 to 4
Power	Who did you feel had more power in the situation to affect one's own outcomes? [Definitely the other person (-2); rather the other person (-1); neutral (0); rather myself (1); definitely myself (2)]	-2 to 2
Mutual Dependence	What each of us did in this situation affected the other.	0 to 4
Future Interdependence	How we have behaved in this situation has consequences for future outcomes.	0 to 4

Motivational and Behavioral Implications		
Motivational States regarding Focal Interaction		
Cooperation	How cooperative was the interaction?	0 to 4
Competition	How competitive was the interaction?	0 to 4
Self-Disclosure	How much did you take care about what you were disclosing about yourself during that situation? (reverse-coded)	0 to 4
Mentalizing	To what extent did you want to find out what the other person was up to?	0 to 4
General Psychological States		
Happiness	How happy do you feel at the moment?	-2 to 2
Life Satisfaction	How satisfied are you with your life at the moment?	0 to 4
Loneliness	How lonely do you feel at the moment?	0 to 4
Authenticity	How much do you currently feel in tune with your ‘true self’?	0 to 4
Arousal	How excited are you at the moment?	-2 to 2
Sense of Control	How helpless do you feel at the moment? (reverse-coded)	0 to 4

Supplementary Table S3. *Level-1 Effects on Trust Experiences, Predicted from a Series of Multiple Multilevel Regression Models Separately Including Surface-Level Characteristics, Trustee Perception, and Trustor-Trustee Relationship Aspects*

	Surface		**Trustee Perception**			**Trustor-Trustee Relationship**		
Predictors	*B/F*	*p*	*B/F*	β	*p*	*B/F*	β	*p*
Intercept	3.12	<.001	3.34		<.001	3.39		<.001
Surface-Level								
Type of Target	49.40	<.001						
Duration	4.53	<.001						
Language	5.67	.017						
Medium	1.29	.263						
Distance	3.84	.001						
Trustee Perception								
Warmth			0.24	0.20	<.001			
Competence			0.23	0.21	<.001			
Morality			0.20	0.20	<.001			
Trustor-Trustee Relationship								
Closeness						0.37	0.46	<.001
Situational Interdependence								
Conflict						-0.12	-0.14	<.001
Information Certainty						0.11	0.10	<.001
Mutual Dependence						0.00	0.00	.745
Future Interdependence						0.01	0.01	.166
Power Difference (linear)						0.01	0.00	.627
Power Difference (quadratic)						-0.03	-0.02	.002

Note. All categorical variables were effects-coded, all continuous predictors person-mean centered (for details, see main text).

Supplementary Table S4. *Moderator Effects of Conflict on the Remaining Four Dimensions of Interdependence*

Predictors	*B*	*SE*	*t*	*p*
Intercept	3.306	0.024	139.81	<.001
Conflict	-0.088	0.010	-9.00	<.001
Information Certainty	0.124	0.011	10.97	<.001
Mutual Dependence	0.019	0.011	1.75	.079
Future Interdependence	0.019	0.010	1.97	.049
Power Difference (linear)	0.019	0.013	1.43	.154
Power Difference (quadratic)	-0.054	0.011	-4.96	<.001
Information Certainty × Conflict	0.033	0.009	3.75	<.001
Mutual Dependence × Conflict	0.001	0.010	0.11	.911
Future Interdependence × Conflict	-0.021	0.009	-2.27	.023
Power Difference (linear) × Conflict	0.018	0.010	1.71	.088
Power Difference (quadratic) × Conflict	-0.034	0.008	-4.33	<.001

Supplementary Table S5. *Means, Standard Deviations, Reliabilities, and Intercorrelations among Demographic and Dispositional Variables*

Variable	*M*	*SD*	*n*	α	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Gender (0 = female; 1 = male)	0.29	0.46	400	—									
2. Age	31.51	9.55	402	—	.00								
3. Political Orientation	4.66	1.89	400	—	.19**	.02							
4. Religiosity	1.76	0.87	401	.91	-.11*	.07	.02						
5. General Trust	4.08	0.81	405	.79	.00	.10	-.13**	.04					
6. General Distrust	3.83	0.91	405	.85	.14**	-.11*	.21**	-.05	-.46**				
7. Moral Identity	4.71	0.90	404	.78	-.13**	-.11*	-.20**	.11*	.23**	-.14**			
8. Zero-Sum Belief	2.80	0.90	403	.78	.17**	-.05	.08	-.03	-.25**	.31**	-.17**		
9. Social Value Orientation (SVO)	30.37	10.69	402	—	-.08	-.01	-.13**	.05	.08	-.14**	.15**	-.10*	
10. Trust Variability (within-person *SD*)	0.67	0.33	409	—	-.13*	.10*	.04	.03	-.16**	.19**	-.14**	.05	-.02

Note. * indicates $p < .05$. ** indicates $p < .01$. The intrinsic religiosity (1-4), political orientation (1-11) and SVO scalings deviate from the remaining scales (1-7), see above.

Supplementary Table S6. *Poisson Regression Analyses Predicting the Frequency of Social Interactions and Stranger Interactions from Dispositional and Demographic Predictors.*

	Number of Social Interactions			**Number of Stranger Interactions**		
Predictors	Estimate	*SE*	*p*	Estimate	*SE*	*p*
Intercept	1.018	0.076	<.001	-2.222	0.417	<.001
Demographics						
Gender	-0.024	0.018	0.164	-0.293	0.102	.004
Age	0.003	0.002	0.097	-0.002	0.008	.757
Political Orientation	-0.005	0.008	0.565	-0.050	0.039	.206
Religiosity	0.014	0.017	0.404	-0.026	0.089	.775
Dispositional Predictors						
Generalized Trust	0.016	0.021	0.445	-0.038	0.112	.737
Generalized Distrust	-0.038	0.020	0.053	-0.092	0.096	.341
Moral Identity: Internalization	-0.020	0.018	0.254	-0.095	0.090	.294
Zero Sum Belief	-0.068	0.018	<.001	0.028	0.089	.753
Social Value Orienation	0.002	0.001	0.145	0.019	0.008	.018
Controls						
Signal Response Rate	0.068	0.003	<.001	0.095	0.018	<.001

Note. Count model coefficients with logit link. Number of social interactions were well-distributed, hence ordinary Poisson regression was used using the glm package in R. Number of stranger interactions were right-skewed (i.e., over-dispersed), hence zero-inflated Poisson regression was applied (zero-inflation model intercept = -0.98, p = .001), using the MASS package in R. Number of responded signals (response rate) was included as a control variable.

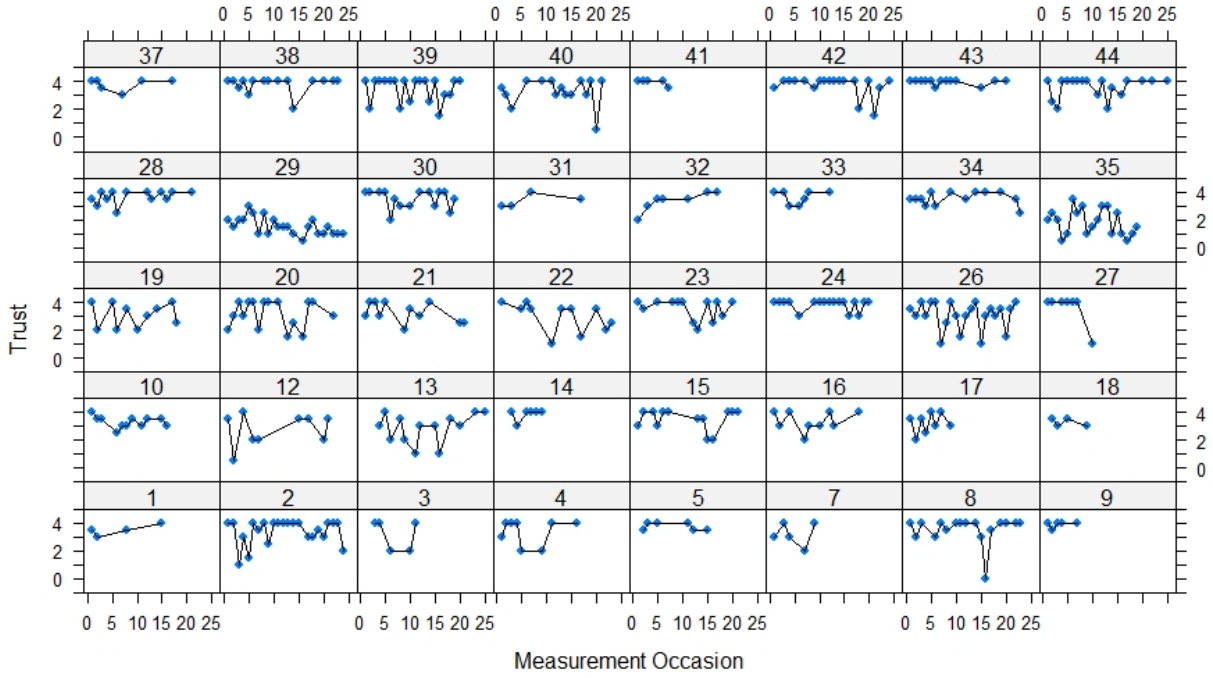
Supplementary Table S7. *Social Scope Analysis of Dispositional Trait Measures (i.e., Interaction Effects with Social Closeness added to Model 3).*

Predictors	**B/F**	β	*p*
Intercept	3.287		<.001
Level-2 Predictors			
Demographics			
Gender	0.040	0.04	.113
Age	0.002	0.03	.345
Political Orientation	-0.027	-0.06	.025
Religiosity	-0.026	-0.03	.311
Dispositional Predictors			
General Trust	0.070	0.07	.027
General Distrust	0.010	0.01	.722
Moral Identity	0.062	0.07	.018
Zero Sum Belief	-0.096	-0.10	<.001
Social Value Orientation	-0.001	-0.02	.551
Moderation			
General Trust × Closeness	-0.018	-0.02	.139
General Distrust × Closeness	0.036	0.04	.001
Moral Identity × Closeness	-0.023	-0.03	.015
Zero Sum Belief × Closeness	0.005	0.00	.660
Social Value Orienation × Closeness	-0.003	-0.04	.001
Level-1 Predictors			
Surface-Level			
Type of Target	3.616		<.001
Duration	0.954		.463
Language	0.809		.368
Medium	1.066		.377
Distance	4.505		<.001
Trustee Perception			
Warmth	0.155	0.13	<.001
Competence	0.114	0.11	<.001
Morality	0.141	0.14	<.001
Trustor-Trustee Relationship			
Closeness	0.201	0.25	<.001
Situational Interdependence			
Conflict	-0.084	-0.10	<.001
Information Certainty	0.085	0.08	<.001
Mutual Dependence	-0.002	0.00	.795
Future Interdependence	0.015	0.02	.088
Power Difference (linear)	0.014	0.01	.201
Power Difference (quadratic)	-0.022	-0.01	.022

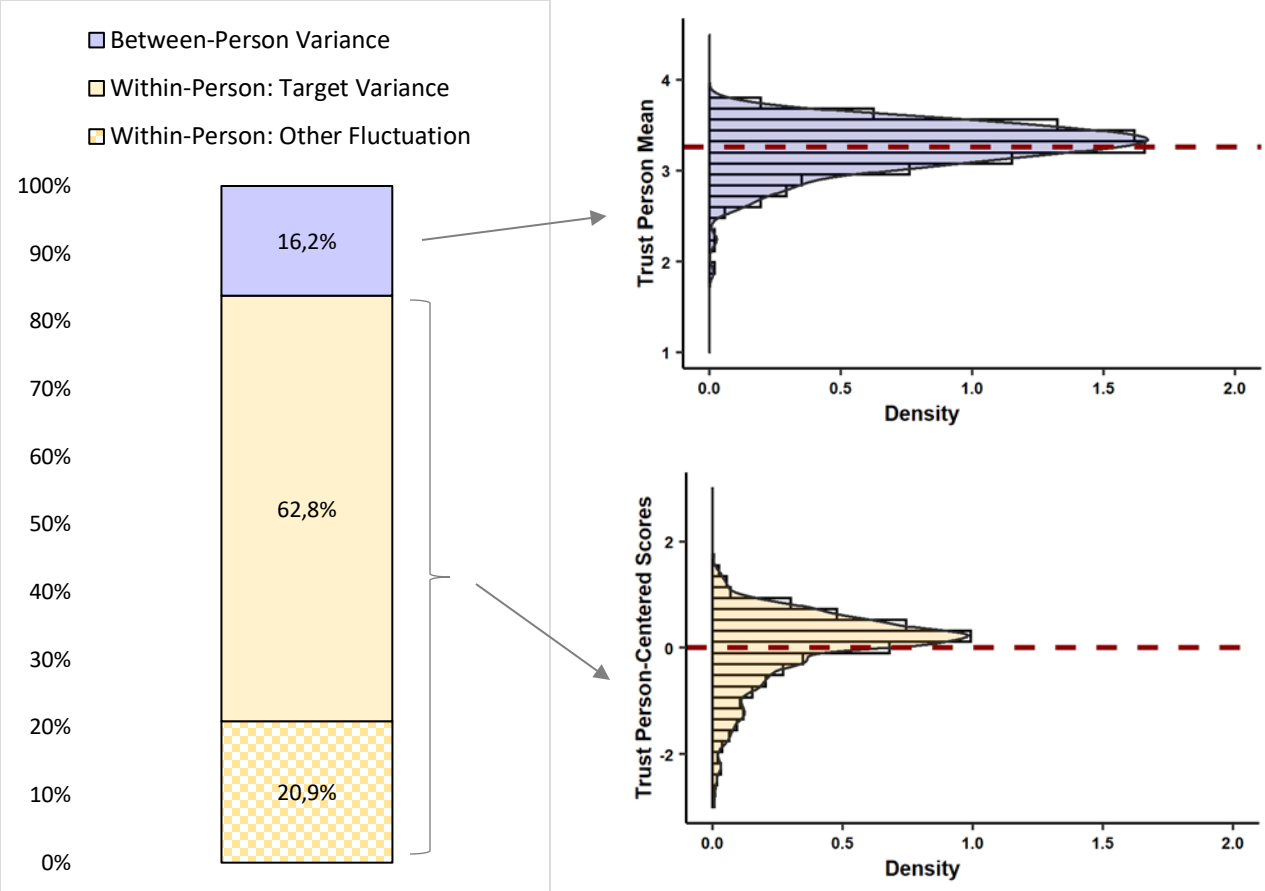
Supplementary Table S8. *Estimated Multilevel Correlations Among All Uncentered Level-1 Variables.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(1) Trust Score																			
(2) Closeness	.59																		
(3) Warmth	.56	.45																	
(4) Competence	.55	.54	.53																
(5) Morality	.57	.43	.64	.56															
(6) Conflict	-.27	-.04	-.22	-.14	-.22														
(7) Information Certainty	.29	.15	.21	.21	.21	-.27													
(8) Mutual Dependence	.05	.08	.04	.10	.04	.11	.07												
(9) Future Interdependence	.03	.05	.02	.09	.03	.11	.04	.47											
(10) Power	.01	.03	.03	-.07	-.01	-.02	.02	.00	-.01										
(11) Cooperation	.39	.17	.34	.27	.34	-.34	.32	.15	.15	.05									
(12) Self-Disclosure	.43	.40	.31	.27	.29	-.20	.23	-.06	-.07	.04	.19								
(13) Mentalizing	-.05	.07	-.01	.05	.00	.16	-.08	.25	.25	-.05	.01	-.16							
(14) Moral Self-Worth	.07	.04	.09	.09	.10	-.05	.08	.04	.05	.02	.13	.02	.06						
(15) Happiness	.22	.15	.24	.19	.23	-.18	.18	.04	.00	.05	.21	.16	.00	.24					
(16) Life Satisfaction	.15	.11	.16	.12	.18	-.13	.13	.01	-.01	.05	.16	.11	.00	.21	.53				
(17) Loneliness	-.10	-.06	-.10	-.08	-.09	.08	-.07	-.02	.02	-.03	-.12	-.09	.04	-.09	-.33	-.31			
(18) Authenticity	.20	.13	.21	.13	.20	-.20	.18	.05	.02	.08	.20	.15	.02	.25	.53	.46	-.25		
(19) Arousal	-.09	-.03	-.06	-.03	-.07	.12	-.05	.07	.10	-.03	-.06	-.09	.07	-.01	-.09	-.04	.07	-.09	
(20) Sense of Control	.13	.05	.12	.05	.13	-.15	.12	-.01	-.04	.09	.15	.11	-.09	.13	.40	.37	-.39	.32	-.19

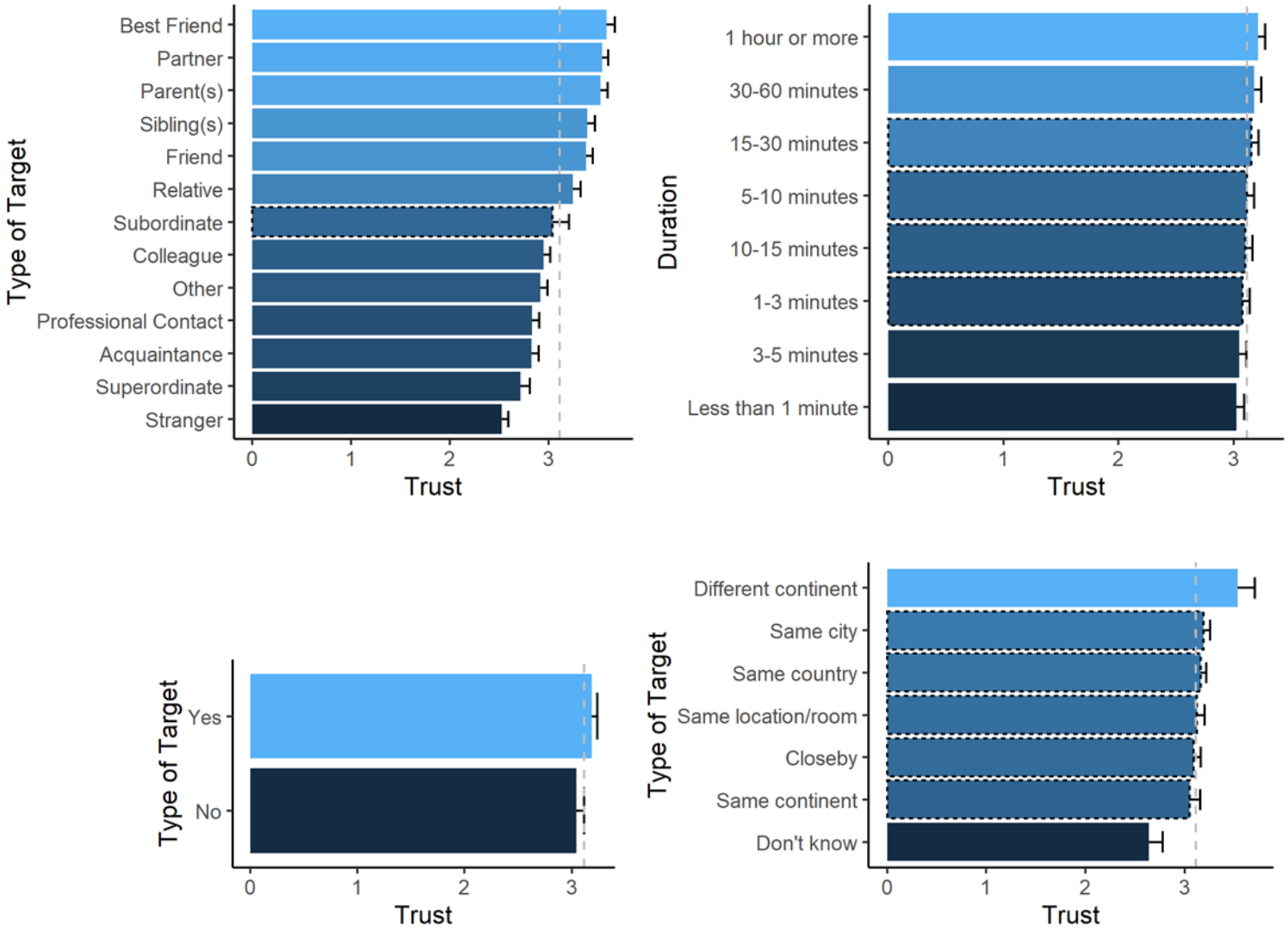
5. Supplementary Figures S1 to S6



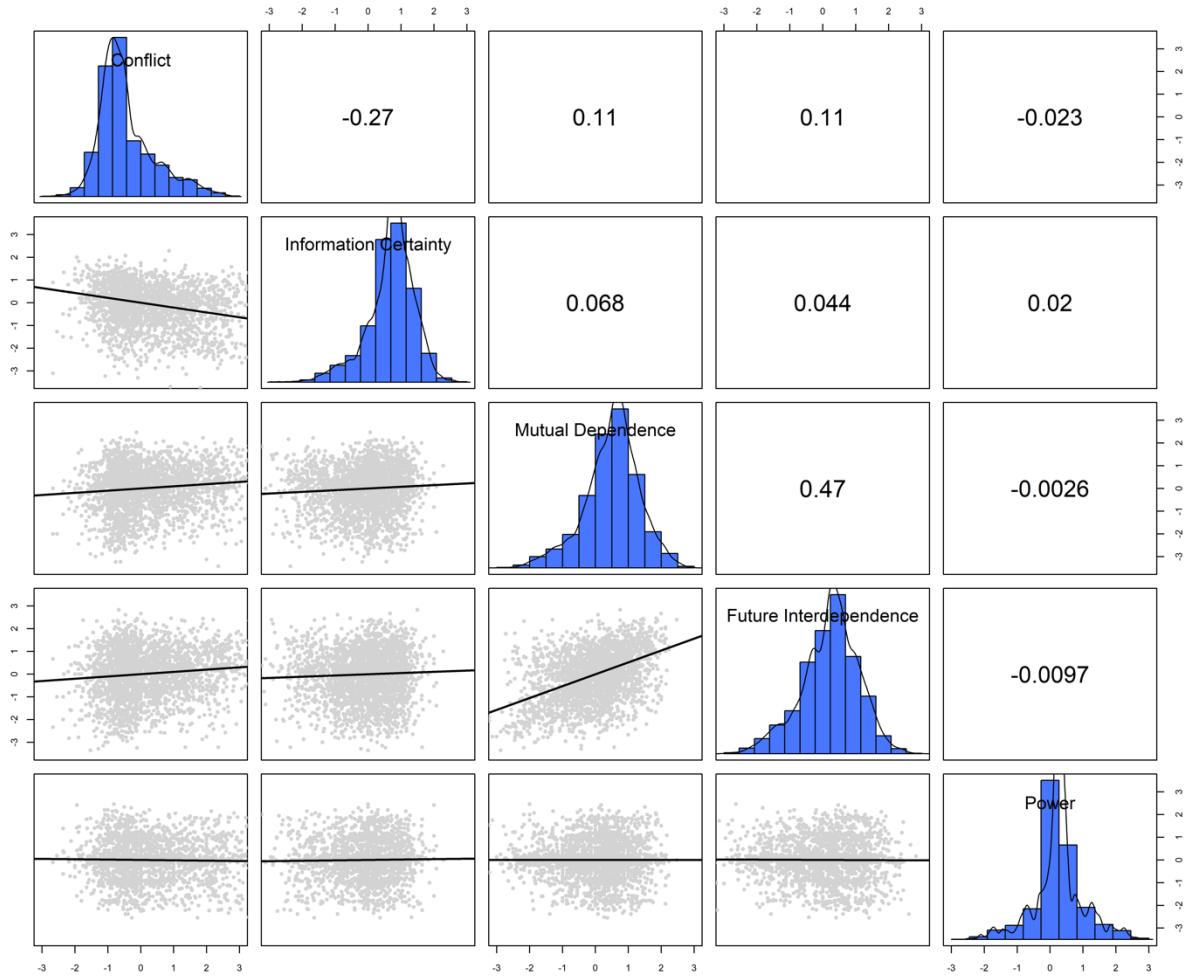
Supplementary Figure S1. Illustration of variability of trust (compound score) for a subset of 40 participants. Only participants with more than 5 measurement occasions were selected.



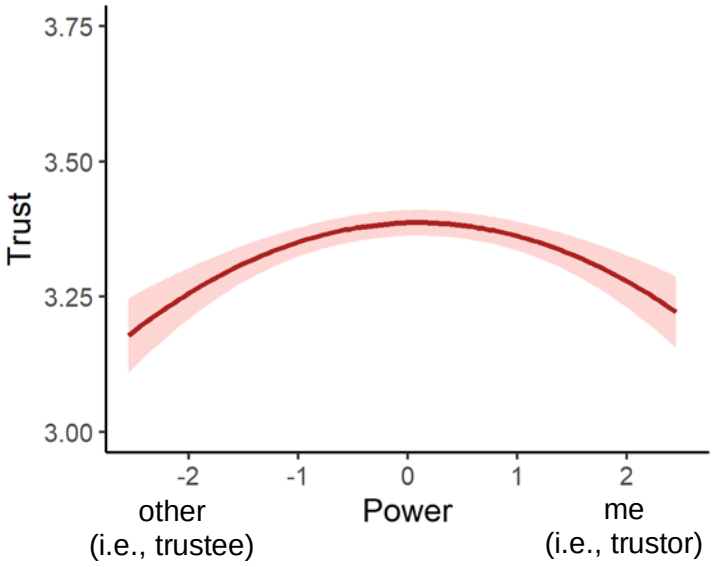
Supplementary Figure S2. Multilevel variance decomposition of trust experiences into between-person (violet) and within-person (yellow) components (left panel). Within-person variation is composed of target variance and other fluctuation. The right panels show how between-person means (right upper panel) and within-person (person-centered) scores (right lower panel) distribute around their respective grand means.



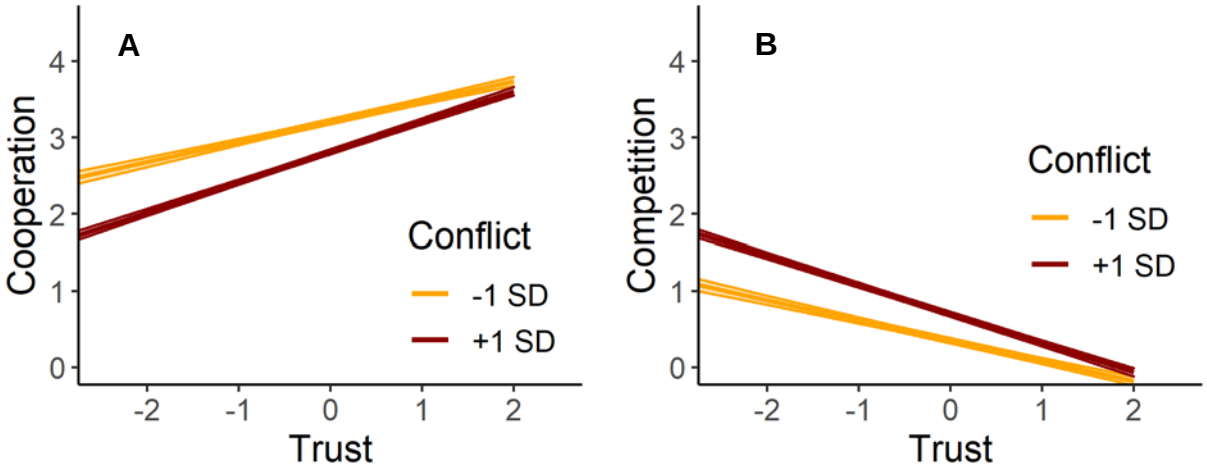
Supplementary Figure S3. Average trust levels per category for type of target, duration, language, and physical distance as surface-level characteristics. Bars with a dotted border are not significantly different from the grand mean (dashed grey line).



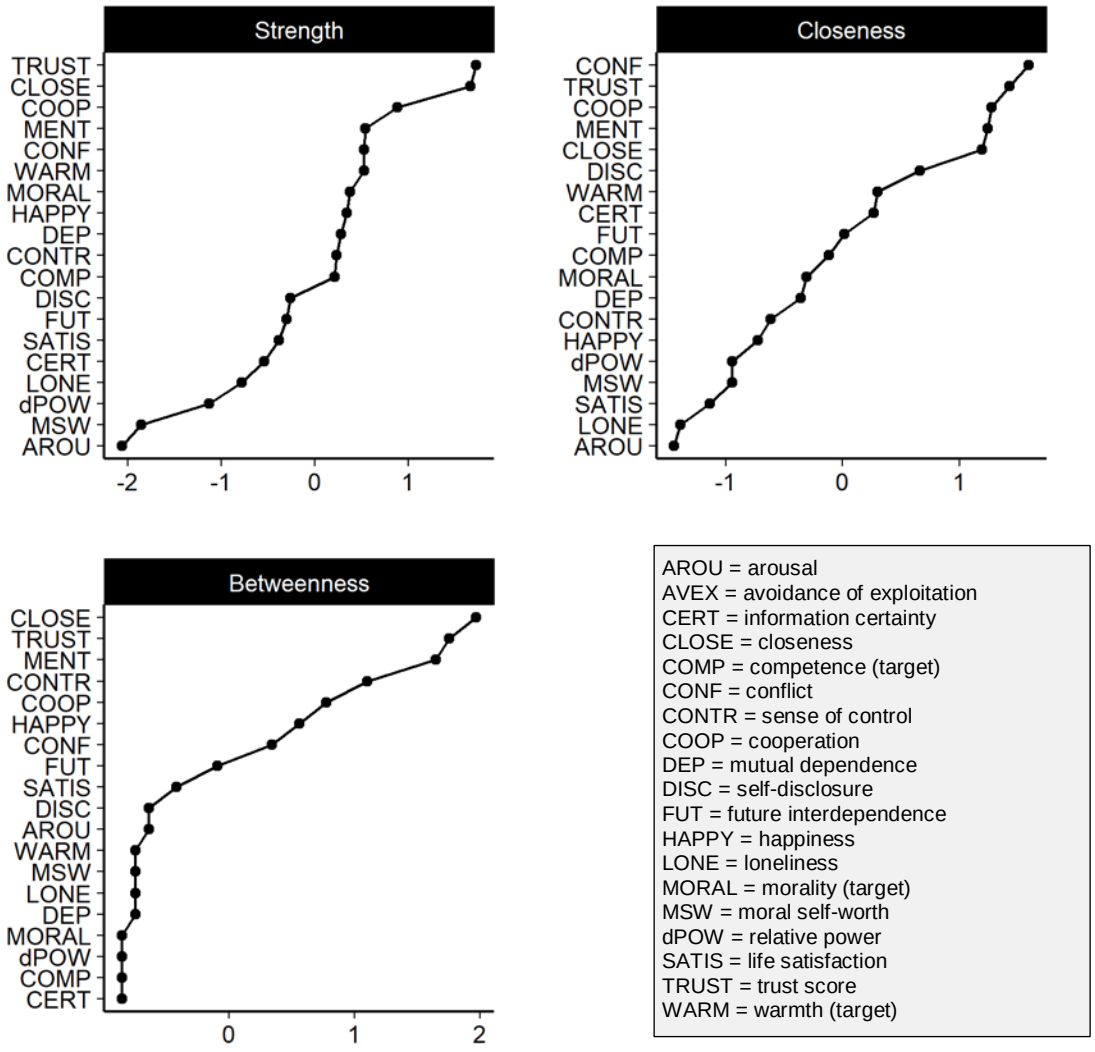
Supplementary Figure S4. Distribution (diagonal), scatterplots (with estimated linear regression lines), and numerical zero-order correlations among the five person-centered dimensions of interdependence.



Supplementary Figure S5. Curvilinear effect of relative differences in power between trustor and trustee and experienced trust levels of the trustor, illustrating the role of imbalance (in each direction) on trust.



Supplementary Figure S6. Interplay of trust and conflict in shaping cooperation (Panel A) and competition (Panel B) in everyday interactions.



Supplementary Figure S7. Centrality indices for the multilevel psychological network analysis (*z*-standardized). The three common centrality indices assess the importance of individual nodes in the network (for details, see Epskamp et al., 2018). Node *strength* provides a summary of the (absolute) strength of all connected edges (i.e., lines) to a node and thus allows to gauge how strongly a node is *directly* connected to other nodes in the network. In contrast, *closeness* assesses how strongly a node is *indirectly* connected to other nodes in the network. *Betweenness* is a measure of how many of the shortest paths between two nodes pass through the node in question (i.e., the higher, the more important a node is in inter-connecting other nodes).

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