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Supplementary Information for:

Machine Learning Uncovers the Most Robust Predictors of Relationship Quality Across 43 Longitudinal Couples Studies

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Supplementary text
Tables S1 to S8
SI References

Other supplementary materials for this manuscript include the following:

Preregistration documents, syntax and other materials can be found on OSF: https://osf.io/d6ykr/.

Supplementary Information Text

Other Levels of Predictor Restriction

In the analyses presented in the main text, trust, intimacy, love, and passion were removed as potential predictors (predictor restriction level: moderate). However, we had originally conducted these analyses with those four variables retained as potential predictors, consistent with our preregistered analysis plan (predictor restriction level: none). The results of these models are presented in Figures S1 (Satisfaction) and S2 (Commitment) in the present document. At the suggestion of a reviewer, we also conducted a version of the analyses in which eight additional variables were removed as potential predictors (affection, appreciation, conflict, empathy, investment, perceived partner responsiveness, sacrifice motives, and sexual satisfaction). The results to these models (predictor restriction level: stringent) are presented in Figures S3 (Satisfaction) and S4 (Commitment). As discussed in the main text, the analyses produce highly similar results regardless of which variables are removed or retained as potential predictors.

Other Preregistration Deviations

All other substantive deviations (i.e., those that have the potential to change the results of the analyses) are reported in detail in a preregistration change document written for each individual dataset, all of which can be found in the relevant dataset's OSF folder. Below, we provide a summary of the substantive changes that were made.

Removing unsupported predictors. Some analysis plans included variables in the predictor list that produced errors when trying to run the models, either because they were missing from the datafile, because they included all or mostly missing values, or because they were in an unsupported format (e.g., open-ended written responses). Such variables were removed as predictors.

Removing commitment and satisfaction as predictors. In some analysis plans, baseline satisfaction and/or commitment were included in the list of relationship-level predictors. As these variables are also the dependent measures, including them as predictors would lead to an artificially high amount of variance predicted. These variables were always removed as predictors.

Reclassifying integer variables as numeric. Partway through analyzing the datasets, it came to our attention that continuous variables without decimal places (e.g., scores on raw items rather than composites) were being read in by R as integers, which the randomforests package treats as categorical variables. From Dataset 14 and onward, we added a reclassification step to the analysis procedure, with new code to change these integer variables into numeric variables so that the randomforests package would treat them as continuous. In December 2018, we went back and also added this reclassification step to Dataset 1-13. Differences in the results were minimal. Original, non-updated syntax and results tables are still available on OSF, in addition to the updated versions used in the meta-analysis.

Addressing errors in the original data. Two authorship teams identified errors in their datafiles after their data had been analyzed. In each case, upon receipt of the updated datafile, we re-analyzed the data and updated the results. The patterns of results were largely unchanged. For each dataset, both versions of the results are available on OSF.

Reclassifying trait and relationship variables. On April 16, 2019, after all of the datasets were analyzed, we scanned through a complete list of all predictors tested to ensure that

variables were categorized as traits versus relationship variables consistently across datasets and in a manner consistent with relationship theory. We identified 89 relationship variables across nine datasets that had been miscategorized as trait variables (e.g., relationship goals, relationship length, relationship conflict). We further identified 52 trait variables across seven datasets that had been miscategorized as relationship variables (e.g., sexual orientation, ratings of own personality, ideal partner preferences, destiny and growth beliefs). We identified 23 relationship predictors across 10 datasets that were conceptually too close to either satisfaction or commitment and should therefore not be included as predictors at all (e.g., the commitment facet of the Triangular Theory of Love Scale). Finally, we noticed that three predictors across two datasets were missing a partner version (i.e., only the actor versions had been entered as predictors). We added the matching partner variables to the relevant models. All these changes were made in April 2019. Specific changes for each dataset are described in the relevant preregistration change document under the "Post-Meta-Analytic Changes" subheading.

Fixing change score generation code. In April 2019, we also compiled metadata on the 43 datasets (e.g., sample sizes, number of predictors, number of waves). This is when we noticed that four datasets had a very low n used for the change analyses. For example, Dataset 17 had a baseline sample size of 345 and a follow-up sample size of 120, but the change analyses only used an n of 43. Checking the code revealed that in these datasets, missing baseline satisfaction and commitment scores had caused a glitch in the calculation of the change score, resulting in many NA values. For each dataset, code was added to remove any participants with no baseline satisfaction or commitment scores, which fixed the glitch.

Reclassifying children variables. While drafting the manuscript in July 2019, we noticed that "children" was included as both an individual difference and as a relationship variable. For consistency, a total of 20 "children" variables across nine datasets were reclassified as relationship variables rather than individual differences, and the affected models were conducted again. The meta-analytic and theoretical results were also updated accordingly.

Non-substantive changes. In addition to the substantive changes made above, several non-substantive changes were made in most or all syntax files and are not noted explicitly in the dataset-specific preregistration change documents. These included replace the stand-in name of the dataset ("nameofdataset.csv") with the real dataset name, replacing the stand-in names of the couple and participant ID columns ("COUPLEID" and "PARTID") with the real variable names, updating the dates in the files to reflect the current date, and matching the capitalization in the code to the capitalization used in the dataset so that variables could be read in (R is case-sensitive).

Moderation Analyses

We examined 12 possible meta-analytic moderators, the results of which are briefly summarized in the main text. Below, we provide more details on these analyses for the interested reader.

Ten of the tested moderators were features of the datasets: total study length, length between time points, number of time points, average relationship length of the sample, average age of the sample, the year data collection began, country, publication status (≥ 1 publication vs. unpublished), sample type (community vs. college student), and relationship status (dating vs. married). We also examined two features that were specific to each meta-analytic datum: number of predictors used in the Random Forests model and number of predictors selected in the final model by VSURF. We used David Wilson's SPSS macros

(http://mason.gmu.edu/~dwilsonb/ma.html) to perform the moderator analyses (i.e., ANOVA for country, regression for the other 11 moderators).

Each of the 12 moderators was examined across each of the 21 meta-analytic models for satisfaction and the 21 meta-analytic models for commitment (12 × (21 + 21) = 504 total tests; Tables S6 and S7). We only interpret a moderator substantively if four or more of a set of 21 tests achieved significance: The binomial probability of at least four out of 21 tests achieving significance under the null is $p = .019$.

According to this criterion, three moderators exhibited meaningful effects. First, the models tended to account for more variance in satisfaction at baseline and at follow-up to the extent that the dataset included older (vs. younger) couples; average baseline $\beta = .24$, average follow-up $\beta = .26$. In other words, the satisfaction of older couples may be more predictable from individual difference and relationship-specific variables than the satisfaction of younger couples. (The median age was 27 years.) Second, the models tended to account for more variance in commitment at baseline to the extent that the dataset had shorter (rather than longer) time lags between follow-ups; average baseline $\beta = -.36$. This moderation is hard to explain, because follow-up lag should presumably not affect what can be predicted in the baseline measure of the DV; this result may be a Type-I error. (Indeed, the average moderational effect size for satisfaction was half as large.)

Third, the models tended to account for more variance in satisfaction and commitment with individual difference variables to the extent that the study began recently; average actor individual difference $\beta = .28$, average partner individual difference $\beta = .28$. It is possible that individual difference measures developed and implemented in recent years are better able to account for satisfaction and commitment than older individual difference variables.

The remaining nine moderators generally exhibited small, nonsignificant effects. Importantly, the inability of the models to account for change in satisfaction and change in commitment could not readily be explained by any of the 12 moderators, including features that might intuitively seem relevant (e.g., study length, number of time points). Also, the number of predictors used in the analysis and the number of predictors selected for the final model were generally unrelated to the percentage of variance explained, which is consistent with the goals of Random Forests approach and of the VSURF method of variable selection (i.e., to build parsimonious models that explain as much variance as possible while using only the predictors that meaningfully contribute to the model).

An exploratory re-analysis of the meta-analytic effects of change in satisfaction for datasets that lasted 6 months or longer ($k = 30$) revealed similar conclusions to the overall analysis. If anything, the datasets that encompassed shorter time frames (fewer than 6 months, $k = 13$) successfully predicted change at 8.1% with all variables included in the analysis—the highest value we observed in any of the meta-analytic tests of change. Change in satisfaction may become exceptionally difficult to predict as the change becomes further removed in time from the original baseline predictors.

Perceived Partner Subset Analyses

Within the category of relationship-specific predictors, there is a theoretically important distinction between *own* reports about the relationship versus *perceptions of the partner's* reports about the relationship (e.g., perceived partner commitment: "My partner is committed to maintaining our relationship"; *1,2*). Of the 43 datasets in this study, 8 included at least two "perceived partner" measures, defined as measures which ask the participant to estimate what

rating the partner will provide (22 measures total). We therefore conducted new analyses on these datasets (i.e., 1, 2, 13, 14, 21, 25, 31, and 37) that examined the "perceived partner" predictors subset separately from "other" relationship-specific predictors.

Results are included in Table S8. Perceptions of the partner's reports about the relationship accounted for 43% of satisfaction at baseline. This performance is surprisingly good; indeed, this small subset of variables was just as powerful as all the remaining actor relationship variables (also 43%), and they outperformed any of the *partners' actual* reports about the relationship (i.e., at best 19% when predicting baseline satisfaction). These results are consistent with the idea that people project their own relationship perceptions and behaviors onto their partners (*3*). However, relationship quality is not solely predicted by perceptions of the partner's reports, as the models that used only one's own reports of the relationship performed a bit better at follow-up (20% vs. 5%). Also, the models that performed best included both sets of predictors (54% at baseline and 23% at follow-up). Consistent with our original analyses, the partner versions of the predictors performed much worse than the actor versions, and no set of predictors could meaningfully predict change.

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Figure S1.
Meta-Analytic Results Predicting Relationship Satisfaction with All Predictors Retained.

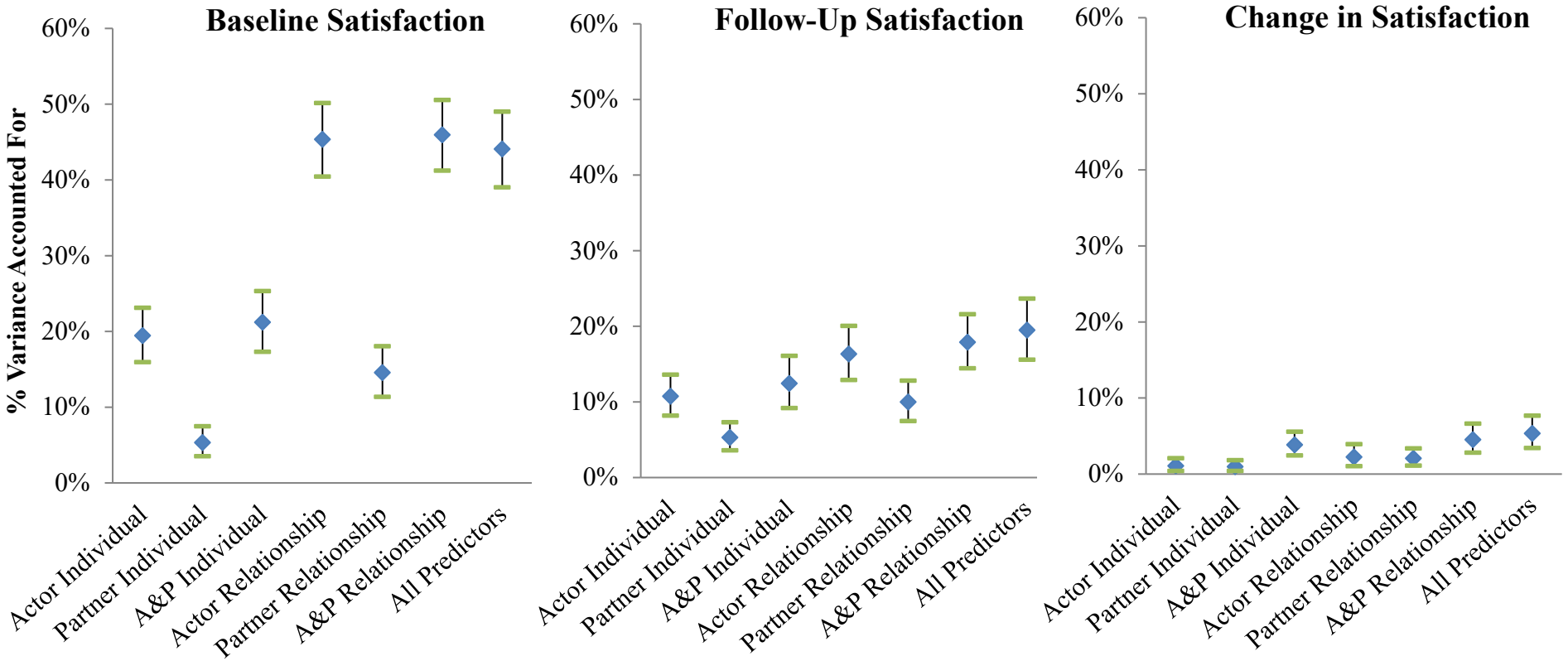

Figure S2.
Meta-Analytic Results Predicting Relationship Commitment with All Predictors Retained.

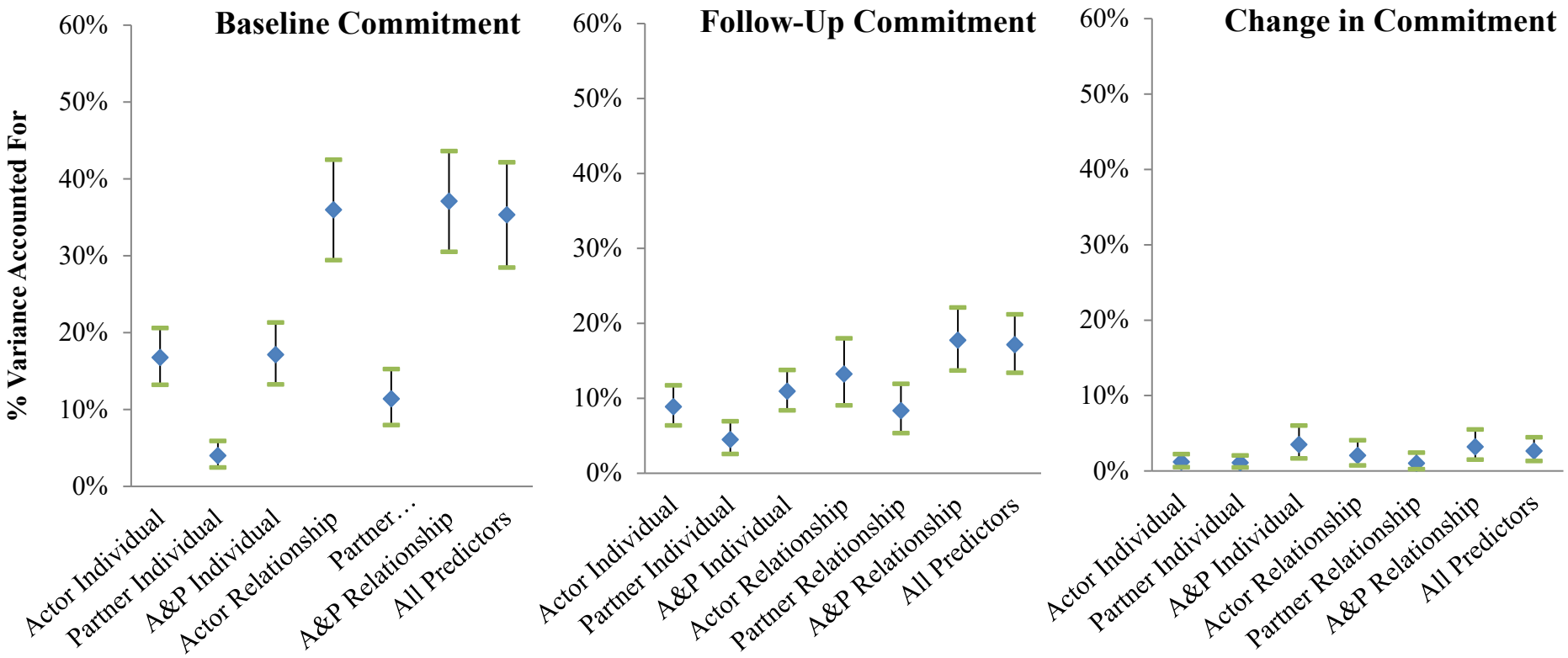

Figure S3.
Meta-Analytic Results Predicting Relationship Satisfaction with Twelve Potential Predictors Removed ("Stringent").

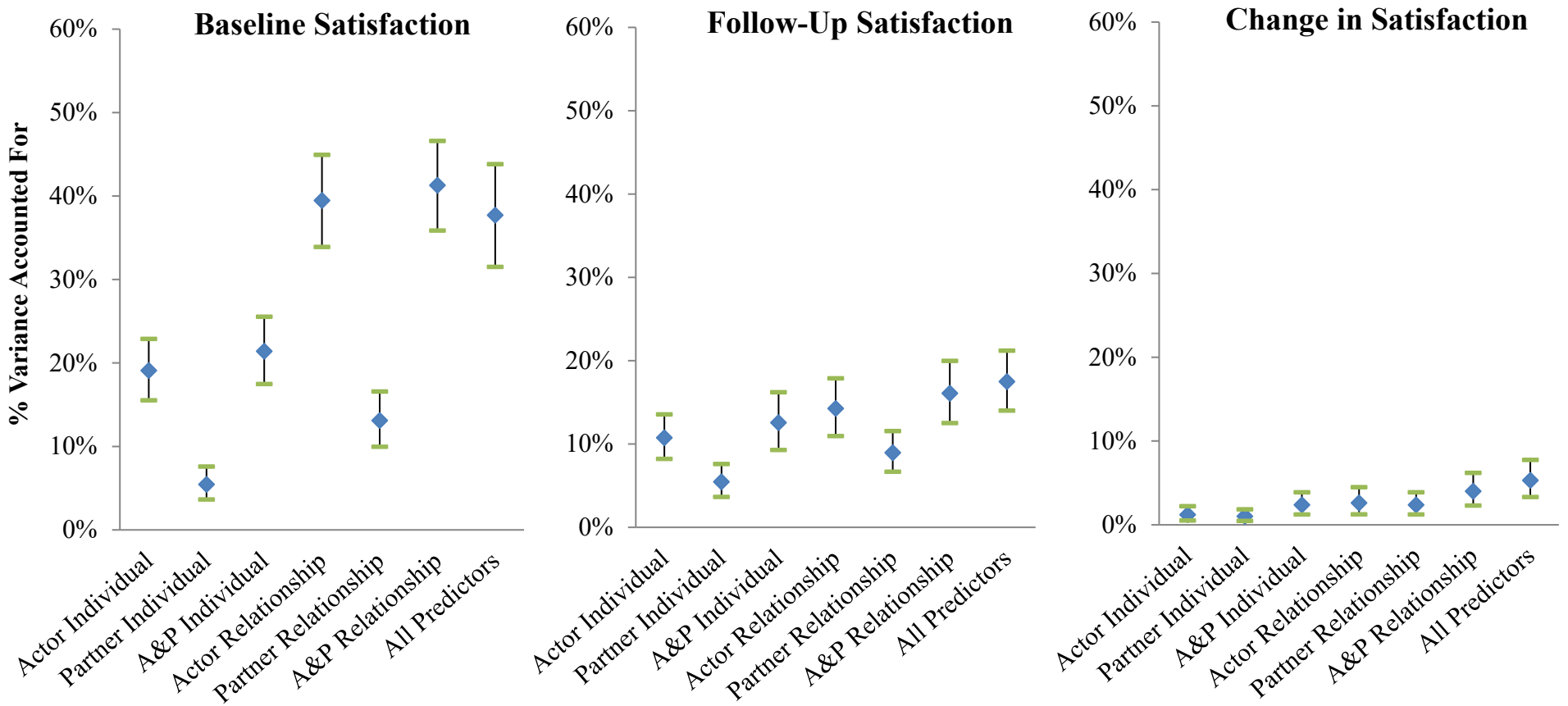

Figure S4.
Meta-Analytic Results Predicting Relationship Commitment with Twelve Potential Predictors Removed ("Stringent").

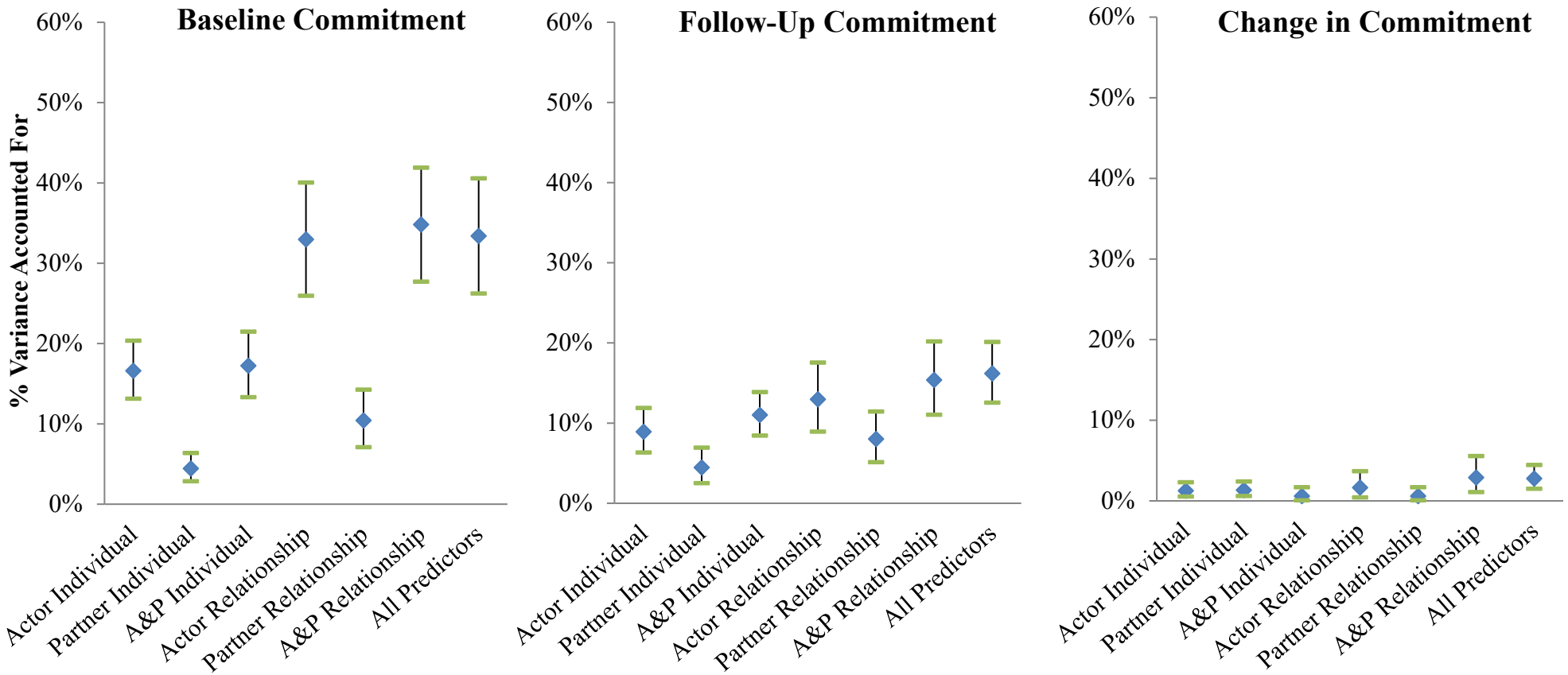

Figure S5.
Results for Dataset 38.

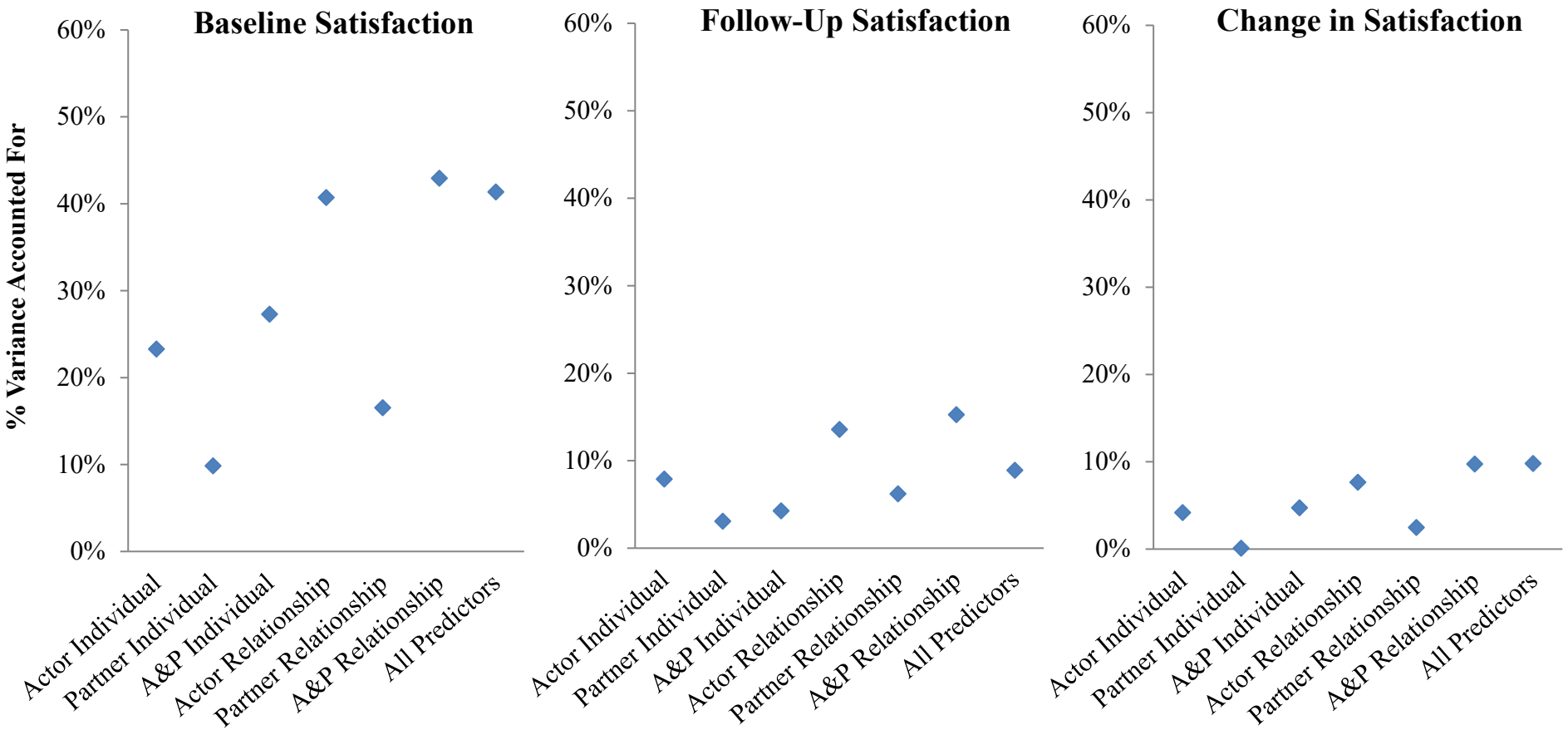

Table S1.
Demographic and other design features of the 43 Datasets.

Dataset	Total Study Length	Length Between Time-Points	Number of Time-Points	Rel. Length	Age	Year Start	Country	Pub	Sample Type	Rel. Status
Dataset 1	36	6	7	16.9	20.5	2009	US	1	-1	-1
Dataset 2	36	6	7	165.5	39.7	2009	US	1	1	1
Dataset 3	24	24	2	122.3	38.3	1999	US	1	1	1
Dataset 4	12	12	2	61.7	29.3	2011	US	1	1	0
Dataset 5	18	6	4	55.6	28.2	2009	US/Canada	1	1	1
Dataset 6	3	3	2	14.9	20.6	2012	US	1	0	-1
Dataset 7	3	3	2	14.0	20.2	2013	US	1	0	-1
Dataset 8	3	3	2	53.4	26.0	2012	Canada	1	0	0
Dataset 9	3.5	3.5	2	58.8	31.5	2012	US	1	1	0
Dataset 10	3.5	3.5	2	133.2	36.0	2010	Canada	1	1	0
Dataset 11	3.5	3.5	2	29.2	23.8	2007	US	1	1	-1
Dataset 12	8	4	3	3.1	25.8	2009	Israel	1	0	-1
Dataset 13	6	1	7	39.3	22.6	2012	New Zealand	1	0	-1
Dataset 14	9	9	2	33.3	22.8	2011	New Zealand	1	0	-1
Dataset 15	6	3	3	51.1	29.7	2013	US	1	0	1

Dataset 16	37.1	18.5	3	59.7	28.4	2008	US	1	1	1
Dataset 17	10	2.5	5	5.0	20.4	2005	US	1	0	0
Dataset 18	35	7	6	37.9	31.2	1987	US	1	1	1
Dataset 19	27	9	4	13.3	24.4	2005	US	0	1	1
Dataset 20	25.5	6.4	5	39.3	27.6	2002	US	1	1	0
Dataset 21	12	12	2	33.9	23.3	2014	Netherlands	1	1	-1
Dataset 22	12	4	4	45.1	24.7	2017	Netherlands	0	1	-1
Dataset 23	10	5	3	81.9	29.6	2015	US	1	1	1
Dataset 24	16	5.3	4	77.5	30.7	2011	Netherlands	0	1	0
Dataset 25	12	4.3	4	58.5	28.3	2012	Israel	1	1	0
Dataset 26	9	9	2	26.2	23.6	1992	US	1	1	-1
Dataset 27	30	30	2	31.7	25.1	2009	US	1	0	1
Dataset 28	2	1	3	22.0	21.9	2014	US	0	0	-1
Dataset 29	48	4.9	11	37.2	25.9	2007	US	1	1	-1
Dataset 30	3	3	2	98.5	32.1	2016	Canada	1	1	0
Dataset 31	6	6	2	35.5	25.4	2008	Switzerland	1	0	-1
Dataset 32	5	1	6	23.1	21.3	2015	US	0	-1	-1
Dataset 33	2	2	2	79.1	29.7	2010	Canada	1	1	0
Dataset 34	2	2	2	52.9	27.0	2014	Canada	1	1	0

Dataset 35	3	3	2	92.4	33.0	2016	Canada	1	1	1
Dataset 36	15	5	4		32.6	2014	US	1	1	0
Dataset 37	24	6	5		28.9	2009	US	0	1	0
Dataset 38	30	15	3	90.8	30.6	2003	US	1	1	0
Dataset 39	24	6	5	37.6	25.0	2002	US	1	0	0
Dataset 40	8	4	3	100.3	33.7	2000	US	1	1	1
Dataset 41	4	4	2	24.6	21.8	2013	Canada	1	0	-1
Dataset 42	24	3	9	48.8	28.3	2005	Canada	1	1	-1
Dataset 43	6	6	2	21.3	21.8	2010	US	1	0	-1

Note: Relationship length, study length, and length between timepoints are all reported in months. For relationship length, if only marriage length was provided, we added 30 months to that value (see Eastwick, Luchies, Finkel, & Hunt, 2014, for a similar adjustment). Pub column: 1 = published; 0 = unpublished. Sample type column: -1 = college student sample; 0 = blended sample (i.e., neither college student nor community participants comprise more than 85% of the sample); 1 = community sample. Relationship status column: -1 = dating, 0 = blended (i.e., neither dating nor married participants comprise more than 85% of the sample); 1 = married.

Table S2.
Analytic features of the 43 Datasets.

	At Baseline			At Follow-Up			Change		
Dataset	N	Satisfaction (*M*, *SD*)	Commitment (*M*, *SD*)	N	Satisfaction (*M*, *SD*)	Commitment (*M*, *SD*)	N	Satisfaction (*M*, *SD*)	Commitment (*M*, *SD*)
Dataset 1	148	6.01 (0.89)	5.88 (1.25)	133	5.56 (1.53)	5.63 (1.59)	146	-0.09 (0.28)	-0.07 (0.28)
Dataset 2	240	5.84 (1.21)	6.77 (0.54)	228	5.59 (1.58)	6.49 (1.05)	240	-0.06 (0.20)	-0.05 (0.17)
Dataset 3	176	6.05 (1.02)	NA	156	6.00 (1.09)	NA	154	-0.04 (1.09)	NA
Dataset 4	166	5.31 (0.69)	NA	166	5.01 (1.02)	NA	166	-0.30 (0.87)	NA
Dataset 5	350	69.59 (9.49)	6.87 (0.43)	316	66.18 (13.87)	6.71 (0.72)	343	-1.65 (4.99)	-0.09 (0.31)
Dataset 6	172	131.20 (21.04)	NA	90	121.48 (31.16)	NA	90	-12.79 (24.27)	NA
Dataset 7	201	132.05 (21.00)	NA	119	122.84 (30.67)	NA	116	-12.26 (23.97)	NA
Dataset 8	194	5.86 (1.19)	6.19 (1.04)	157	5.74 (1.27)	6.11 (1.10)	155	-0.11 (1.05)	-0.15 (0.93)
Dataset 9	129	6.03 (1.05)	6.59 (0.77)	126	5.93 (1.25)	6.38 (1.07)	126	-0.09 (1.12)	-0.21 (0.88)
Dataset 10	88	7.96 (0.99)	6.72 (0.57)	61	7.79 (1.38)	8.26 (1.03)	61	-0.02 (0.99)	1.59 (0.96)
Dataset 11	159	6.01 (0.88)	6.13 (0.91)	117	5.68 (1.22)	5.98 (1.05)	115	-0.38 (1.05)	-0.22 (0.76)
Dataset 12	124	6.03 (0.72)	NA	124	6.02 (0.80)	NA	124	0.01 (0.41)	NA
Dataset 13	200	5.92 (0.76)	6.48 (0.65)	145	5.97 (1.00)	6.39 (0.90)	192	-0.01 (0.35)	-0.02 (0.26)
Dataset 14	122	5.97 (0.85)	6.34 (0.84)	106	5.93 (1.07)	6.26 (1.05)	106	-0.15 (0.97)	-0.19 (1.01)
Dataset 15	239	6.84 (1.60)	7.48 (0.93)	158	6.82 (1.65)	7.39 (1.10)	206	-0.07 (0.81)	-0.13 (0.83)
Dataset 16	450	6.45 (0.68)	6.81 (0.45)	365	6.09 (0.96)	6.62 (0.75)	410	-0.24 (0.57)	-0.13 (0.49)

Dataset 17	345	5.98 (0.91)	6.11 (1.05)	120	5.55 (1.38)	5.93 (1.29)	195	-0.20 (0.72)	-0.15 (0.58)
Dataset 18	245	6.78 (1.21)	6.75 (1.17)	107	6.71 (1.08)	6.85 (0.96)	192	-0.15 (0.38)	-0.02 (0.46)
Dataset 19	80	28.95 (4.61)	NA	32	27.44 (5.46)	NA	51	0.24 (4.07)	NA
Dataset 20	386	42.65 (5.14)	NA	278	41.26 (6.81)	NA	343	-0.55 (1.89)	NA
Dataset 21	255	5.97 (0.83)	6.47 (0.73)	189	5.93 (0.84)	6.34 (1.04)	189	-0.10 (0.90)	-0.20 (1.05)
Dataset 22	347	6.02 (0.76)	6.48 (0.67)	216	5.82 (0.93)	6.23 (1.08)	283	-0.11 (0.49)	-0.18 (0.69)
Dataset 23	318	41.89 (4.56)	NA	258	41.21 (5.83)	NA	289	-0.34 (3.28)	NA
Dataset 24	394	4.52 (0.49)	4.87 (0.25)	230	4.50 (0.55)	4.86 (0.36)	372	-0.02 (0.32)	-0.04 (0.35)
Dataset 25	172	70.69 (9.06)	6.53 (0.65)	118	76.63 (7.78)	6.44 (0.69)	144	1.12 (2.91)	-0.25 (0.54)
Dataset 26	464	-0.00 (0.97)	6.53 (1.68)	322	-0.00 (1.02)	6.58 (1.94)	322	-0.10 (1.07)	-0.12 (1.69)
Dataset 27	254	6.16 (0.89)	5.45 (0.63)	247	5.95 (1.14)	5.37 (0.59)	247	-0.22 (1.16)	-0.09 (0.69)
Dataset 28	206	4.45 (0.70)	5.98 (0.88)	130	4.48 (0.70)	5.88 (0.90)	158	-0.00 (0.33)	-0.06 (0.37)
Dataset 29	564	4.46 (1.21)	5.61 (1.08)	261	4.34 (1.36)	6.00 (1.07)	478	-0.12 (0.47)	-0.04 (0.32)
Dataset 30	237	6.11 (1.02)	6.64 (0.80)	208	5.92 (1.31)	6.46 (1.01)	205	-0.21 (1.29)	-0.23 (0.77)
Dataset 31	203	31.23 (2.69)	NA	167	31.24 (3.27)	NA	167	-0.27 (2.30)	NA
Dataset 32	196	5.96 (1.13)	6.33 (1.00)	136	5.85 (1.23)	6.19 (1.08)	196	-0.04 (0.53)	-0.06 (0.44)
Dataset	156	17.65 (3.63)	NA	156	17.99 (3.76)	NA	156	0.34 (4.17)	NA

33 Dataset									
34 Dataset	323	16.90 (2.93)	NA	316	16.95 (3.37)	NA	316	0.05 (3.85)	NA
35 Dataset	192	5.89 (1.06)	6.41 (0.88)	161	5.74 (1.38)	6.29 (1.14)	161	-0.14 (1.11)	-0.15 (1.02)
36 Dataset	111	117.86 (22.45)	NA	139	123.06 (19.42)	NA	111	-6.31 (15.21)	NA
37 Dataset	97	5.22 (1.50)	6.19 (0.96)	31	5.35 (1.33)	6.45 (0.95)	72	-0.06 (1.15)	-0.19 (0.89)
38 Dataset	12200	5.54 (0.93)	6.80 (0.90)	7731	5.49 (0.97)	6.84 (0.87)	9886	0.19 (1.10)	0.09 (0.73)
39 Dataset	373	6.66 (1.61)	6.75 (1.08)	190	7.00 (1.16)	6.74 (0.90)	322	-0.10 (0.51)	-0.09 (0.51)
40 Dataset	151	7.63 (1.16)	7.79 (1.30)	109	5.92 (1.10)	6.05 (1.02)	133	-0.05 (0.57)	-0.10 (0.41)
41 Dataset	240	41.39 (4.65)	6.55 (0.56)	181	39.98 (6.19)	5.14 (0.49)	181	-0.10 (1.00)	-0.16 (0.96)
42 Dataset	390	5.09 (0.72)	7.83 (1.25)	351	5.09 (0.83)	7.95 (1.26)	327	-0.26 (0.72)	-0.78 (0.42)
43	144	31.23 (2.69)	NA	73	31.24 (3.27)	NA	73	-0.14 (0.82)	-0.12 (1.15)

Table S3.
Scholars and citations associated with the 43 Datasets.

Dataset	Collaborators	Citations
Dataset 1	Laura B. Luchies, Erica B. Slotter, Eli J. Finkel	1-5
Dataset 2	Laura B. Luchies, Erica B. Slotter, Eli J. Finkel	1-3, 6
Dataset 3	Cheryl L. Carmichael, Shelly L. Gable, Harry Reis	7-10
Dataset 4	David C. de Jong, Harry Reis	11
Dataset 5	Michael Maniaci, Harry Reis, Ron Rogge	8, 12, 13
Dataset 6	Brett J. Peters, Jeremy P. Jamieson, Harry T. Reis	14-16
Dataset 7	Brett J. Peters, Jeremy P. Jamieson, Harry T. Reis	17
Dataset 8	Amy Muise, Emily A. Impett	18-20
Dataset 9	Emily A. Impett, Amy Muise	21, 22
Dataset 10	Amy Muise	23-26
Dataset 11	Emily A. Impett, Dacher Keltner	27-39
Dataset 12	Moran Mizrahi, Gurit Birnbaum	40-43
Dataset 13	Nickola C. Overall, Matthew D. Hammond, Yuthika U. Girme, Phoebe R. Molloy	44-51
Dataset 14	Nickola C. Overall and Matthew D. Hammond	52-57
Dataset 15	Lindsey M. Rodriguez	58-61
Dataset 16	Paula R. Pietromonaco, Sally I. Powers	62-67
Dataset 17	R. Chris Fraley, Claudia C. Brumbaugh, Amanda M. Vicary	68-70
Dataset 18	Laura V. Machia, Ximena Arriaga	71-80
Dataset 19	Allison A. Vaughn, Maija Reblin	
Dataset 20	Jeffry A. Simpson, William S. Rholes, Jami Eller	81-84
Dataset 21	Francesca Righetti, Mariko L. Visserman, Ruddy Faure	2, 85-91
Dataset 22	Francesca Righetti, Ruddy Faure, Grace Larson, Wilhelm Hofmann	
Dataset 23	Rebecca L. Brock, Erin Ramsdell	92
Dataset 24	Esther S. Kluwer, Hagar Ter Kuile	
Dataset 25	Eshkol Rafaeli, Eran Bar-Kalifa, Reuma Gadassi-Polack, Gal Lazarus, Rony Pshedetzky-Shochat, Haran Sened	93-101
Dataset 26	Brian G. Ogolsky, Cathy Surra	102, 103
Dataset 27	Sylvia Niehuis, C. Rebecca Oldham, Alan Reifman	104

Dataset 28	Silvia Niehuis, C. Rebecca Oldham, Alan Reifman	105
Dataset 29	Scott Stanley, Galena Rhoades	106-111
Dataset 30	Cheryl Harasymchuk, Amy Muise, Emily A. Impett	21, 112
Dataset 31	Anik Debrot, Meinrad Perrez, Michael Reicherts, Andrea B. Horn	113-116
Dataset 32	Jaye L. Derrick, Zachary G. Baker	117-119
Dataset 33	Natalie O. Rosen, Sophie Bergeron	120-128
Dataset 34	Natalie O. Rosen, Sophie Bergeron	129-136
Dataset 35	James J. Kim, Anik Debrot, Amy Muise, Emily Impett	137
Dataset 36	Darby Saxbe	138
Dataset 37	Courtney L. Gosnell, Shelly L. Gable, Thery Prok	
Dataset 38	ICPSR (publicly available dataset)	139-155
Dataset 39	Madoka Kumashiro, Michael K. Coolsen, Shevaun Stocker, Jeff L. Kirchner, Marie-Joelle Estrada, Scott Wolf, Jennifer Clarke	2, 88, 156-167
Dataset 40	Madoka Kumashiro, Eli J. Finkel, Michael K. Coolsen, Jeff L. Kirshner, Peggy A. Hannon, Jody Davis, Jennifer Clarke	156, 168-174
Dataset 41	Jessica A. Maxwell, Geoff MacDonald	175
Dataset 42	Rebecca J. Cobb, Jill M. Logan, Colleen J. Allison, Eva C. DeHaas	176-179
Dataset 43	Amie M. Gordon, Serena Chen	180-183

Table S4.
Success rates of less common relationship-specific constructs across datasets.

Construct	Number of Predictors Tested		% of Actor Versions Successful		% of Partner Versions Successful		Overall Success Rate
	Predicting Satisfaction	Predicting Commitment	Predicting Satisfaction	Predicting Commitment	Predicting Satisfaction	Predicting Commitment	
ambivalence	3	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
avoidant attachment - relationship specific	5	3	100%	80%	100%	33%	81%
SDT needs - relatedness	4	4	100%	50%	100%	75%	81%
communal strength	6	6	67%	67%	100%	67%	75%
communication	5	3	80%	60%	100%	67%	75%
support - informational	3	3	67%	100%	67%	67%	75%
dyadic consensus	4	3	100%	50%	100%	33%	71%
accommodation	4	4	75%	75%	50%	75%	69%
dyadic cohesion	5	3	80%	60%	67%	67%	69%
goal compatibility	4	4	100%	75%	50%	50%	69%
relationship approach goals	9	7	78%	67%	86%	29%	66%
anxious attachment - relationship specific	5	3	60%	100%	0%	67%	62%
support - emotional	4	4	75%	100%	75%	0%	62%
jealousy	5	4	60%	60%	75%	50%	61%

high maintenance interaction	3	3	100%	67%	67%	0%	58%
maintenance behaviors	3	3	100%	33%	67%	33%	58%
support - physical	3	3	67%	67%	67%	33%	58%
relationship length - known	4	3	75%	75%	0%	67%	57%
relationship centrality	5	4	40%	40%	75%	75%	56%
sexual approach goals	3	1	67%	33%	100%	0%	50%
time with partner	3	0	100%	0%	NaN%	NaN%	50%
forgiveness	8	8	50%	38%	50%	38%	44%
SDT needs- autonomy	3	3	100%	0%	33%	33%	42%
sexual frequency preferences	9	8	33%	44%	62%	25%	41%
sexual communal strength	6	5	17%	33%	40%	80%	41%
long distance	3	2	67%	67%	0%	0%	40%
support - tangible	5	5	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
partner's attractiveness	4	4	75%	25%	25%	25%	38%
sexual avoidance goals	3	1	33%	33%	0%	100%	38%
sexually active	4	3	25%	50%	33%	33%	36%
relationship avoidance goals	9	7	22%	33%	43%	29%	31%
sexual desire	8	7	25%	25%	29%	43%	30%

unmitigated communion	3	2	33%	33%	50%	0%	30%
willingness to sacrifice	5	5	0%	20%	40%	40%	25%
respect	4	4	50%	0%	0%	0%	12%
sacrifice frequency	5	5	20%	0%	20%	0%	10%

Note: Whereas relationship-specific constructs measured at least 10 times across datasets are reported in Table 1 of the main text, constructs measured at least 3 times but fewer than 10 times across datasets are reported here.

Table S5.
Success rates of less common individual difference constructs across datasets.

Construct	Number of Predictors Tested		% of Actor Versions Successful		% of Partner Versions Successful		Overall Success Rate
	Predicting Satisfaction	Predicting Commitment	Predicting Satisfaction	Predicting Commitment	Predicting Satisfaction	Predicting Commitment	
communal orientation	3	3	100%	100%	100%	33%	83%
destiny beliefs	7	7	43%	71%	71%	71%	64%
self-control	7	7	71%	57%	71%	57%	64%
prevention focus	8	6	62%	62%	67%	33%	57%
promotion focus	7	7	43%	57%	71%	43%	54%
gender roles	8	3	25%	75%	67%	33%	50%
growth beliefs	7	7	57%	43%	57%	43%	50%
weight	5	3	60%	40%	33%	67%	50%
emotion regulation - suppression	4	3	75%	25%	0%	67%	43%
self-respect	3	3	67%	67%	0%	33%	42%
prior partners	5	4	20%	40%	50%	50%	39%
emotion regulation - reappraisal	4	3	25%	50%	33%	33%	36%
first language	5	4	40%	40%	25%	25%	33%
self-concept clarity	3	3	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
behavioral inhibition	3	2	33%	33%	0%	50%	30%

sexual orientation	4	3	0%	0%	67%	67%	29%
socioeconomic status	7	7	29%	43%	29%	14%	29%
weight attitudes	4	2	50%	25%	0%	0%	25%
height	7	5	29%	14%	20%	20%	21%
behavioral activation	3	2	67%	0%	0%	0%	20%
occupation	3	2	33%	33%	0%	0%	20%
married previously	6	6	33%	17%	17%	0%	17%
social desirability	6	6	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
forgiveness	5	5	40%	20%	0%	0%	15%
own physical attractiveness	6	6	0%	33%	17%	0%	12%
narcissism	3	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Whereas individual difference constructs measured at least 10 times across datasets are reported in Table 2 of the main text, constructs measured at least 3 times but fewer than 10 times across datasets are reported here.

Table S6.
Moderator tests for satisfaction ($k = 43$)

	Total Study Length	Length Between Time-Points	Number of Time-Points	Rel. Length	Age	Year Start	Country	Pub-lished	Sample Type	Rel. Status	# Predictors (Used)	# Predictors (Final)
Baseline: Actor Individual	.03	-.11	.10	.30	.24	.31*	2.52	.10	.05	.21	.24	.15
Baseline: Partner Individual	-.11	-.07	-.05	.21	.16	.33*	0.62	.00	.05	.04	.12	.35*
Baseline: A&P Individual	-.16	-.17	-.03	.24	.17	.48***	3.84	.11	.00	.05	.12	.24
Baseline: Actor Relationship	.11	-.24	.27	.21	.21	-.10	3.71	.31*	.08	.17	.25	.14
Baseline: Partner Relationship	.04	-.12	.13	.38*	.45**	-.01	0.76	.22	.16	.24	.18	.14
Baseline: A&P Relationship	.09	-.23	.27	.26	.25	-.11	3.04	.36*	.09	.13	.22	.04
Baseline: All Predictors	.00	-.30*	.27	.25	.20	.20	4.03	.28	.03	-.04	.12	.12
Follow-up: Actor Individual	.10	-.14	.15	.27	.30*	.12	3.77	-.25	.22	.13	.06	.05
Follow-up: Partner Individual	-.13	-.31*	.02	.21	.15	.39**	3.23	-.08	-.10	.05	.18	-.14
Follow-up: A&P Individual	-.10	-.17	-.04	.21	.23	.39**	5.37	-.25	.13	.09	-.08	.08
Follow-up: Actor Relationship	.06	.09	-.11	.27	.30*	.02	2.60	-.03	.08	.28	.32*	.18
Follow-up: Partner Relationship	-.09	.01	-.18	.22	.16	.14	3.27	.10	-.06	.22	.38*	.15
Follow-up: A&P Relationship	.01	.03	-.18	.27	.36*	-.08	6.26	.12	.12	.31*	.24	.15
Follow-up: All Predictors	-.25	-.11	-.21	.32*	.29*	.52***	2.89	-.11	.17	.11	-.06	.35*
Change: Actor Individual	.05	-.06	.06	.27	.19	-.01	9.11	.06	.04	.19	.18	-.06
Change: Partner Individual	-.12	-.15	-.12	.08	.02	-.06	0.80	.24	-.03	-.06	.11	-.04
Change: A&P Individual	-.19	-.24	-.08	.16	.02	.20	4.16	-.05	.05	-.11	-.02	-.07
Change: Actor Relationship	.17	.19	-.12	.01	.10	-.18	1.54	.04	.26	.18	.09	.12
Change: Partner Relationship	.27	.24	-.05	.04	.16	-.23	5.65	.15	.07	.24	.23	.12
Change: A&P Relationship	-.15	-.14	-.24	-.08	-.04	.03	1.25	.00	.17	-.09	.04	.17
Change: All Predictors	-.15	-.19	-.16	-.13	.00	-.15	8.41	.05	.13	.02	-.22	.13

Note: All statistics are regression βs except for Country (which are meta-analytic Qs for the categorical test). Pub coded: 1 = published; 0 = unpublished. Sample type coded: -1 = college student sample; 0 = blended sample (i.e., neither college student nor community participants comprise more than 85% of the sample); 1 = community sample. Relationship status coded: -1 = dating, 0 = blended (i.e., neither dating nor married participants comprise more than 85% of the sample); 1 = married.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table S7.
Moderator tests for commitment (k = 31).

	Total Study Length	Length Between Time-Points	Number of Time-Points	Rel. Length	Age	Year Start	Country	Pub-lished	Sample Type	Rel. Status	# Predictors (Used)	# Predictors (Final)
Baseline: Actor Individual	-.21	-.16	-.16	.06	-.01	.34*	1.48	-.03	.07	.15	-.07	.31
Baseline: Partner Individual	-.33	-.18	-.13	-.25	-.31	.28	3.09	-.06	-.27	-.06	-.16	.17
Baseline: A&P Individual	-.26	-.26	-.11	.01	-.10	.56***	1.91	-.12	-.17	.08	-.10	.18
Baseline: Actor Relationship	-.12	-.57***	.19	-.04	-.09	.03	1.71	.20	-.11	-.14	.13	.19
Baseline: Partner Relationship	-.23	-.35*	-.07	-.35*	-.38*	-.03	3.91	.00	-.36*	-.33	.12	.31
Baseline: A&P Relationship	-.09	-.56***	.22	-.08	-.13	-.01	1.18	.18	-.16	-.16	.17	.13
Baseline: All Predictors	-.20	-.41*	.09	.00	-.13	.42*	1.23	-.03	-.17	-.13	.04	.42*
Follow-up: Actor Individual	-.15	.09	-.17	.04	.00	.43*	5.82	.15	-.02	.01	-.10	.26
Follow-up: Partner Individual	-.19	.00	-.10	-.04	-.14	.16	0.50	-.10	-.16	-.02	.05	.00
Follow-up: A&P Individual	-.24	.03	-.23	.25	.16	.43**	3.07	-.06	.03	.16	-.05	.15
Follow-up: Actor Relationship	.00	-.30	.04	.23	.27	-.16	1.03	.10	.25	.05	.19	.15
Follow-up: Partner Relationship	-.14	-.08	-.15	.00	-.04	-.11	4.51	.27	-.03	-.07	.17	.08
Follow-up: A&P Relationship	-.05	-.15	-.03	.11	.11	-.19	2.66	.27	.17	-.03	.21	.10
Follow-up: All Predictors	-.35*	-.18	-.22	.23	.18	.27	3.68	.06	.10	.09	-.06	.27
Change: Actor Individual	-.22	-.09	-.24	.34*	.21	-.04	3.42	.14	.05	-.04	-.01	.04
Change: Partner Individual	-.28	.00	-.31	.11	-.02	.16	2.09	.09	.09	-.02	.11	.18
Change: A&P Individual	-.34*	-.26	-.26	.43*	.30	.27	6.99	-.09	.12	.05	-.10	.10
Change: Actor Relationship	-.20	-.11	-.15	.18	.10	.16	3.88	-.04	.27	-.05	-.08	.07
Change: Partner Relationship	-.12	-.08	-.10	.17	.18	-.12	7.57	-.34	.19	.03	-.07	-.06
Change: A&P Relationship	-.23	-.06	-.25	.11	.00	.11	9.15	.11	.07	-.18	-.01	.22
Change: All Predictors	-.32	-.20	-.24	.19	.10	.16	5.67	-.06	.08	-.07	-.14	.13

Note: All statistics are regression βs except for Country (which are meta-analytic Qs for the categorical test). Pub coded: 1 = published; 0 = unpublished. Sample type coded: -1 = college student sample; 0 = blended sample (i.e., neither college student nor community participants comprise more than 85% of the sample); 1 = community sample. Relationship status coded: -1 = dating, 0 = blended (i.e., neither dating nor married participants comprise more than 85% of the sample); 1 = married.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table S8.
Perceived partner subset analyses.

Predictors Used	Version Used	Variance in Actor Satisfaction Explained		
		Baseline	Follow-Up	Change
"Perceived Partner" Subset Only	Actor	43%	5%	0%
Relationship with "Perceived Partner" Subset Removed	Actor	43%	20%	2%
All Relationship (Original Model)	Actor	54%	23%	1%
"Perceived Partner" Subset Only	Partner	13%	2%	0%
Relationship with "Perceived Partner" Subset Removed	Partner	13%	10%	1%
All Relationship (Original Model)	Partner	19%	15%	1%

Note: "Original Model" results differ from Table 2 "Actor relationship" and "Partner Relationship" because these analyses are conducted on Datasets 1, 2, 13, 14, 21, 25, 31, and 37 alone.

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