

## **Manipulated Variables**

### **Participant Drink Condition**

As noted in the *Procedures* document (*see Sampling plan/Data collection procedures/OSF Procedure\_Alcohol and Apologies.pdf*): Drink condition (alcohol vs. no-alcohol control) will be randomized by dyad. The drink procedure will follow a protocol used in prior studies conducted at the ASRL (e.g., Sayette et al., 2012). For the alcohol condition, a 0.82g/kg dose of alcohol will be provided (e.g., a 150-lb male will receive about five ounces of vodka) and participants will be informed that their drinks contain alcohol. The drink will be one part 100 proof vodka and 3.5 parts cranberry-juice cocktail. For the control condition, participants will receive cranberry-juice cocktail and will be told that their drinks do not contain alcohol. Total beverage will be isovolumetric in the alcohol and control conditions.

Participants will receive one half of their beverage at minutes 0 and 18, respectively, such that they will consume entire beverage across 36 minutes. They will be asked to drink each half evenly over the 18 minute intervals. Immediately after the second half is finished (minute 36), participants will rinse their mouths with water, provide another BAC breath sample, and will report their subjective intoxication. In both conditions, participants will be informed that they are permitted to talk during the drinking period but will be asked to refrain from commenting on their perceived intoxication. At minute 18, participants will be given the second portion of their drink to consume as they complete a computer-based task (irrelevant to the present study) on a desktop computer in the experimental room.

### **Communication Task**

As noted in the *Procedures* document (*see Sampling plan/Data collection procedures/OSF Procedure\_Alcohol and Apologies.pdf*), participants will be asked to respond to

two vignettes, which will differ by which trait people on average prefer to project in that given situation, or “trait-favoring”: There will be one “warmth-favoring” vignette and one “competence-favoring” vignette (Chaudhry & Loewenstein, 2019). Prior to the “warmth-favoring” vignette, participants will be asked to recall and describe a person they “admire for being generous, warm, friendly, and/or likable.” They will then read and respond to a vignette involving a workplace that is described as valuing a culture of warmth. In contrast, prior to the “competence-favoring” vignette, participants will be asked to recall and describe a person they “admire for being competent, skilled, intelligent, and/or hardworking.” They will then read and respond to a vignette involving a workplace that is described as valuing a culture of competence. Order of vignette presentation will be randomized. The trait-favoring manipulation is intended to alter the likelihood that participants’ responses to the vignettes will include an apology. See *Sampling plan/Data collection procedures/Communication task scenario\_VI.pdf* for full description of the vignettes.