

## Measured Variables

**Attractiveness ratings.** Ratings will be reported using a Likert scale of 1 (very unattractive) to 10 (very attractive).

**Breath alcohol concentration (BAC).** Participants' BACs will be assessed using DataMaster Breath Alcohol tester (National Patent Analytical Systems, Mansfield, Ohio). These breathalyzer readings are accurate to  $\pm 0.003$  g/dL.

**Demographics.** Participants will report their demographic information prior to the drinking period at session one. Pertinent to analyses is reported sexual orientation, which will be used to classify data for analyses involving orientation-match. Participants will additionally report: highest school grade completed, racial background, ethnic background, whether English is their first language, age, whether they are colorblind, and whether they have uncorrected visual impairment.

## Mood.

**Baseline mood.** Baseline mood will be assessed prior to the drink period at each session using the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988), which includes 10 items for positive and negative mood subscales, respectively. This will be used to ensure no baseline differences exist between participants' pre-drink mood states on session one and session two.

**Post-drink mood.** As the ASRL has done in prior studies, I will assess post-drink positive and negative mood using a different mood measure than the baseline assessment to mitigate potential anchoring effects and facilitate reports that better reflect current mood states (Fairbairn & Sayette, 2013). Specifically, participants will complete an eight-item mood measure that the ASRL has previously found to be sensitive to alcohol's effects (Fairbairn et al.,

2015). The measure consists of four items for positive (cheerful, upbeat, happy, content) and negative (annoyed, sad, irritated, bored) subscales. Participants will indicate the degree to which they currently feel each mood state using a Likert scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 5 (extremely).

**Alcohol expectancies.** Consistent with prior work assessing the effect of sexual desire alcohol expectancies on perceptions of physical attractiveness (Friedman et al., 2005), alcohol expectancies will be measured using the Sexual Effects of Drinking Questionnaire (SEDQ; Skinner, 1992). Participants respond to the prompt, “Having a few drinks would increase or decrease your feelings of sexual...”, with the six item stems of: arousal, interest, enjoyment, excitement, pleasure, and desire (George et al., 2000). Participants rate the extent to which they expect each of these six feelings on a scale of 1 (decrease a lot) to 5 (increase a lot). This measure yields two factors of alcohol expectancies about feelings during sex (items 3-5) and desire to have sex (items 1,2, 6), respectively. To mirror prior approaches, we will limit confirmatory analyses to the “desire” factor.

**Subjective intoxication.** Participants will report their subjective intoxication using a likert scale, ranging from 0 (*not at all intoxicated*) - 100 (*the most intoxicated I have ever been*). This scale has been used in past studies to assess the magnitude of perceived intoxication induced among alcohol consuming participants (e.g., Kirchner et al., 2006).

**End estimate of alcohol consumed.** As has been done in past ASRL studies to assess whether or not participants believed they had consumed alcohol (Sayette et al., 2012), participants will be asked to estimate how many ounces of vodka they consumed during the session.

**Characteristics of friendship.** Because the characteristics of friendships (which may influence participants' experiences of the drinking period) may differ between dyads, participants will respond to a series of questions assessing: how long they have known each their friend, how close they feel toward their friend, how often they drink together (per month), and whether they live or work together. This measure was adapted from a measure used in a previous ASRL smoking study using dyads of same-sex friends (Dimoff, Sayette, & Levine, in prep).