

Coding Instructions

Working Title: The Well-Being Consequences of Daily Events: A Meta-Analysis of Intensive Longitudinal Studies

General notes:

- Please read these instructions carefully before you begin coding!
- In short, this meta-analysis is interested in **within- and between-person correlations** between daily events and well-being (see section “Definition of important variables” for more details).
- Generally, **each study will be coded in one row**.
- However, if **multiple correlations** relevant for the present meta-analysis are reported in a study, **coders should create additional rows**. For example, if a study reports both within- and between-person correlations for the same daily event dimension (e.g., daily hassles) and well-being dimension (e.g., life satisfaction), that is **2 rows for that study**. Similarly, if both a within- and between-person correlation is reported for the same daily event dimension (e.g., daily uplift) and three dimensions of well-being (life satisfaction, positive affect, & negative affect), that is **2 x 3 = 6 rows for that study** (= equals the number of relevant correlations reported in the study).
- In these cases, **duplicate the study’s row** so that all overarching study-level information (e.g., authors, years, design) is repeated, and only the details specific to the correlation (e.g., dimension and domain of daily event or dimension of well-being) differ.
- **Additional rows are needed if the study reports:**
 - Only correlations for **individual samples or subgroups** (e.g., adult and adolescent sample reported; if correlations are reported for both individual samples and the full sample, only code the correlations for the full sample).
 - Correlations for **multiple dimensions or domains of daily events** (e.g., separate correlation for daily hassles and daily uplifts or separate correlation for daily hassles in the work/achievement domain and the social domain).
 - Correlations for **multiple dimensions of well-being** (e.g., separate correlation for life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect).
 - **Multiple correlations** for the association between the same dimension or domain of daily events and dimension of well-being (i.e., both within- and between-person correlations or correlations across different time intervals such as non-prospective and prospective correlations).
- Coding will be done in a **three-step procedure**:
 - *Step 1:* Eligibility-coding based on title and abstract
 - *Step 2:* Eligibility-coding based on full-texts
 - *Step 3:* Coding based on full texts of the studies that meet the eligibility criteria in Step 1
- Some authors do not report the required information for study inclusion, even though the data appears appropriate. In these cases, select “Missing information to compute effect size” as the reason for exclusion and indicate in the “**DeMissing**” and “**WbMissing**” for which daily event dimension or domain and well-being dimension information is missing (see below for details).
- If the information of interest (e.g., correlation, reliability, *N*, observations) is not included in the study, it is likely that it is available in the **supplemental material**, please check!

- Unless indicated otherwise, report **all numbers to the second decimal place**.
- Use the column “**Comment**” to document anything unusual or to note questions.

Definition of important variables:

→ Apply these **definitions** when coding whether a specific construct was assessed or not.

Intensive Longitudinal Study:

- We are interested in studies that are based on intensive longitudinal methods that employ repeated assessments of individuals including daily diary and experience sampling.
- **Daily diary** and **experience sampling methods** refer to study designs where participants report on momentary experiences or characteristics **at least once a day for a period of at least 3 consecutive days**.
 - Daily diary example: The occurrence of daily events and well-being was assessed **with one daily assessment** across seven days.
 - Experience sampling example: The occurrence of daily events and well-being was assessed **with multiple assessments per day** across seven days.
- Sometimes the study abstracts are not explicit regarding whether the study used a daily diary or experience sampling method. In this case, **try to look for indirect indicators** such as references to daily well-being, daily experiences, or consecutive nightly reports. If you are unsecure, be rather overinclusive when rating the eligibility of studies based on the abstracts.

Daily events:

- We are interested in all **daily event** and **minor life event** measures, that is, measures that assess **time-discrete life experiences**, that have a **clearly identifiable trigger**, are **perceived as relevant in the short term**, and are **reported for a given day**.
- This definition includes both negative daily events (also called **daily hassles**) and positive daily events (also referred to as **daily uplifts**).
 - Examples for **daily hassles** are:
 - Conflict with co-workers, friends, or romantic partners
 - Child tantrum, child doesn't want to go to bed, noisy neighbors
 - Daily discrimination experience
 - Problems at work
 - Headache, stomachache, feeling feverish, injury
 - Traffic jam, bus missed, suddenly canceled appointment, etc.
 - Perceptions of a partner's rejection behavior
 - Perceived discrimination on a given day
 - Examples for **daily uplifts** are:
 - Spontaneous chat with friends, submitting a task, receive good feedback at work
 - Sharing a good laugh with someone, eating out with a friend, walk in nature
 - Child went to bed smoothly, etc.
- Most of the existing studies **assessed daily events** as follows:

- **Did a daily event occur** today/since the last measurement/in a specific time interval? (dichotomous: yes/no)
 - **How many/which daily events occurred** today/since the last measurement/in a specific time interval? (numeric count: total count of events)
 - **Scale-based questionnaires** asking about the frequency, intensity, etc. of different daily events (e.g., Scale for Daily Hassles and Uplifts at Work by Junça-Silva et al. (2020))
- In addition to differing in their **dimension** (i.e., daily hassle vs. daily uplift), daily events can also vary regarding their **domain** (e.g., daily events from the work-, social-, or health-domain)
- **Importantly**, the definition of daily events **excludes measures that assess major life events**, defined as infrequent, clearly timed status transitions (e.g., job loss, childbirth, marriage, divorce, separation, death of a loved one).
- Moreover, we also **exclude measures of mere perceptions without specific triggers as these are not events themselves**. Thus, count measures as daily event only if **something actually happened**, not just if the person felt a certain way. For example, we exclude measures such as ...
 - Mental health symptoms
 - Distress intensity
 - Perceived stress
 - Control beliefs
- Rule of thumb: Code **as daily event only** if the measure **clearly refers to or stems from a specific, observable, and situational occurrence**, and **not merely an overall perception, judgement or emotional state**.

Well-being:

- Well-being **refers to how people feel and how they evaluate their lives**. This includes constructs such as:
 - Global well-being (global/overall evaluation of an individual's life)
 - Life satisfaction
 - Positive and negative affect
 - Domain-satisfaction (e.g., work satisfaction, income satisfaction, relationship satisfaction, family satisfaction)
- We **do not include psychological well-being** (Ryff et al., 1955), containing dimensions such as "personal growth", "self-acceptance", "purpose in life".
- In accordance with the meta-analysis by Buecker et al. (2023) we also **do not include specific emotions** such as sadness, anger, fear, hostility, optimism, etc. However, **if at least three specific emotions are averaged into "positive affect" or "negative affect", we will include this outcome**.
- Also **exclude** constructs such as prospective well-being (i.e., people's expectations about they will feel).

Effect size of interest:

- The effect sizes for the present meta-analysis are **within- and between-person correlations between daily events and well-being**.

- **Within-person correlations** reflect the associations between two variables across time or situations within individuals. **Between-person correlations** reflect the associations between two variables across time or situations between individuals.
- These definitions include, for example, ...
 - Correlations between a measure of daily events at one day and a measure of well-being at the same day within individuals (within-person correlation).
 - Correlations between a measure of daily events at one day and a measure of well-being at the next day within individuals across seven days (within-person correlation).
 - Correlations between a measure of daily events at one day and a measure of well-being at the next day within individuals (prospective within-person correlation).
 - Correlations between the average of a measure of daily events and the average daily well-being over one week across individuals (between-person correlation)
 - Correlations between all assessments of daily events and all assessments of well-being over the past week across all individuals (mixed/pooled correlation)

Coding of eligibility:

The order of the reasons for exclusion defines a **priority list of these reasons**. Please select the **first reason that applies** from this list from top to bottom!

Eligibility	Variable	Categories	Explanation
	Exclusion1* (based on title and abstract)	1 = None	Choose this option if none of the below defined exclusion criteria applies and the study should be screened in full text. Use this option rather over-inclusively.
		2 = No abstract available	
		3 = Not an empirical, quantitative paper	E.g., review, meta-analysis (without own data collection), qualitative research (e.g., exclude studies that are based on text analysis, historical reports, case studies, case series studies), corrigendum, comment, simulation studies
		4 = Not human population	Exclude animal studies
		5 = Not a daily diary or experience sampling study	Study does not use a daily diary or experience sampling method design (see definition provided above)
		6 = Not relevant	Code this only if <u>neither (1) daily events nor (2) well-being aspects</u> are mentioned in the abstract in relation to the study's actual focus (goal, topic, or method).

			(1) No daily events are mentioned in the abstract according to the definition provided above (do not code any major life events as defined earlier). (2) And no dimension or aspect of well-being was mentioned in the abstract according to the definition above. Important: This is not about whether the terms “daily event” or “well-being” were mentioned but whether the study goals, methods, or results include descriptions of measures that could fall within our definition of daily events or well-being. For example, if a study mentions “discrimination experiences” in the abstract, this study should be included in the next step of coding. If constructs are only mentioned as part of the future directions, the study can be excluded.
		7 = Clinical	Study includes a clinical sample only, where participants were selected because they fulfill the diagnostic criteria of a mental or physical disorder or because they are patients in a setting to treat disorders (e.g., hospital). This includes samples specifically chosen for being smokers. This does not include at-risk participants. If unsure rather include the study at this stage.
		8 = Duplicate	Please name the ID of the duplicated article in the “Comment” column. In case of cumulative dissertations, check whether the eligible study has already been published and is included

			in our literature search. If yes, the dissertation can be excluded.
	Exclusion2* (based on full texts) Code <i>Exclusion2</i> <u>only</u> if you selected "1/None" for <i>Exclusion1</i> !	1 = None	Choose this option if none of the below defined exclusion criteria applies.
		2 = No full text available	
		3 = Not in English or German	Choose this option if full text is not written in English or German
		4 = Not an empirical, quantitative paper	E.g., review, meta-analysis (without own data collection), qualitative papers (e.g., exclude studies that are based on text analysis, historical reports, case studies, case series studies), corrigendum, comment, simulation studies
		5 = Not human population	Exclude animal studies
		6 = Not a daily diary or experience sampling study	Study does not use a daily diary or experience sampling method design (see definition provided above)
		7 = No relevant daily event assessment	Code this if ... • No daily events were assessed in the study according to our definition (provided above) • Or daily events were not measured using a daily diary or experience sampling design. For example, do not code studies that asked participants to recall daily events from the past week as a whole (≠ daily diary/experience sampling). However, code studies that asked about daily events separately on a day-to-day basis across multiple days in the past week (= daily diary). Do not code any assessment of major life events as defined earlier!
		8 = No relevant well-being assessment	Code this if ... • No dimension or aspect of well-being was assessed in the study

			• Or well-being was not measured using a daily diary or experience sampling design. • Or well-being was not reported by the same person that reported the daily-event measurement. For example, do not code studies that asked participants to recall their well-being from the past week as a whole (≠ daily diary/experience sampling). However, code studies that asked about well-being separately on a day-to-day basis across multiple days in the past week (= daily diary).
		9 = Intervention study or clinical sample	Exclude intervention studies or groups (i.e., participants receive any kind of treatment, also quasi-experimental studies). Control groups can be included if they received <u>no treatment</u> (i.e., exclude placebo control groups). Include studies that report correlations between daily events and well-being measured before the intervention started. Clinical sample: Participants were selected because they fulfill the diagnostic criteria of a mental or physical disorder or because they are patients in a setting to treat disorders (e.g., hospital) What is not an intervention or a clinical study? At-risk participants (e.g., “children of people who have schizophrenia”), people experiencing a life transition (e.g. marriage), people undergoing job training. If unsure rather include the study.

		10 = Inconsistent information on effect size information	E.g., tables and text diverge regarding effect size information (<i>N</i> , observations, within-, and between-person correlations)
		11 = Missing information to compute effect size	Code this, if the minimal information needed to compute effect sizes is missing Minimal information required is: • Either a between- or within-person correlation coefficient regarding the association between some measure of daily events and some measure of well-being • <i>N</i> if a between-person correlation is reported, or the total number of measurement occasions if a within-person correlation is reported (or sufficient information to calculate it, such as <i>N</i>, number of measurement occasions per day and number of days) If the study must be excluded due to this reason, include in the “DeMissing” and “WbMissing” columns for which dimension or domain of daily events or dimension of well-being the information is missing (see below).
		12 = Duplicate	Please name the ID of the duplicated article in the “Comment” column. In case of cumulative dissertations, check whether the eligible study has already been published and is included in our literature search. If yes, the dissertation can be excluded.
	Comment	<i>Open-response variable</i>	If you think a comment regarding the reason for exclusion is helpful, add it here (e.g., ID of Duplicate)

	<i>DeMissing</i>	<i>Open-response variable</i>	If a study must be excluded due to missing between- and within-person correlations, or missing <i>N</i> and the number of total measurement occasions, specify here exactly for which daily event dimension or domain this information is missing. If multiple daily event dimensions or domains are reported, list each one and separate them with commas. For example: A study mentions daily hassles, daily uplifts and positive and negative affect but does not report within- nor between-person correlations. Thus, code here: “daily hassles, daily uplifts” Please be especially careful and precise here, ensuring correct spelling so the text can be used as-is for an email to contact the authors!
	<i>WbMissing</i>	<i>Open-response variable</i>	If a study must be excluded due to missing between- and within-person correlations, or missing <i>N</i> and the number of total measurement occasions, specify here exactly for which well-being dimension this information is missing. If multiple well-being dimension are reported, list each one and separate them with commas. For example: A study mentions daily hassles and positive and negative affect but does not report within- nor between-person correlations. Thus, code here: “positive affect, negative affect”

			Please be especially careful and precise here, ensuring correct spelling so the text can be used as-is for an email to contact the authors!
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Coding of sample characteristics:

Sample	Variable	Categories	Explanation
	SampleID	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Use this variable to number the different studies, datasets, or (sub)samples within an article. For example, insert “1” for one sample (e.g., adult sample) and “2” for another sample (e.g., adolescent sample). Include all studies within an article for which correlations between daily events and well-being were reported. Code subsamples only when correlations on the full sample are not available and correlations are reported <u>only</u> for subsamples. Thus, for a given article, either code the full sample OR one or several subsamples. Important: All subsamples must be independent, and no overlap of participants is allowed between subsamples! If different domains or dimensions of daily events or different dimensions of well-being were examined within a sample, insert the same number in all rows belonging to this sample. Note: This column cannot be empty (i.e., if a study only includes one sample (i.e., full sample) code 1).
	SampleNote	Open-response variable	Describe in words how subsamples of a study differ (e.g., “male subsample” and “female subsample”).

	DataYear	<i>Continuous variable</i>	If reported, code the year of data collection (i.e., the year in which the daily diary or ESM period began). Enter the first year if data collection spanned over more than one year (i.e., measurement burst study). Do <u>not</u> infer by publication year! Thus, leave blank if not reported.
	DataNSDE	Yes	Select “yes” if the article was based on data <u>drawn</u> from the National Study of Daily Experiences (NSDE), a subsample of the Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) study.
		No	Select “No” if the article was based on data <u>not drawn</u> from the National Study of Daily Experiences (NSDE), a subsample of the Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) study.
	DataName	Open-response variable	Note here the name of the study (e.g., Family Life Optimizing Well-Being (FLOW)) and additional information to identify whether the same dataset was used in another publication (e.g., included wave). If the study does not have a specific name, provide a brief description that allows the study to be recognized across multiple articles using the same data (e.g., mention the University where the data was collected, mention the PI of the project, etc.).
	SampleType	Representative	Code “representative” if the sample is nationally representative (e.g., for Germany, Australia, the U.S., etc.). Perfect representativeness is not required, smaller problems with representativeness (e.g., longitudinal dropout, other missing data) are acceptable. Generally, if the authors describe the sample as representative follow this definition, except if the author’s definition is clearly unjustified.

			E.g., if the sample is labeled as representative, but the article studies the subsample of singles, then the study <u>is not representative</u> Note: Code MIDUS/NSDE sample as representative!
		College	Code “college” if the sample consists of college or university students (i.e., the study sample is clearly from a higher educational setting). Do not code this, if the study explicitly states that the sample is nationally representative or drawn from secondary schools (high schools) or other non-college/-university educational contexts.
		Convenience	Code “convenience” if a sample is neither representative nor college but other recruitment methods were used (e.g., Prolific, recruited through social media, etc.) Do not code this, if the study explicitly states that the sample is nationally representative or the sample is clearly drawn from an higher education institutional group.
	Female	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Report percentage (e.g., 77) No decimal places, thus round! If only total numbers of males/females are given, calculate percentage: $\text{Total number of females} / \text{total } N * 100 = \text{Percentage females}$ If not reported for subsample, but for total sample, use this information as estimate. If reported for more than one assessment, use Time 1 information. Leave blank if missing.

	AgeM	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Mean age of the sample from which the reported correlation was obtained. Include <u>two decimal places</u> if provided. If no age information is reported, estimate age according to the following rules: - Kindergarten/Preschool → 5 years - School → Grade + 6 years - College → 20 years If study reports e.g., “adults around age 30” code <i>M</i> = 30 If article does not report mean age and if mean age cannot be estimated using the procedures described above, use the midpoint of the age range as estimate of mean age (e.g., 30 if the age range is 20–40)
	Country	<i>Open-response variable</i>	Country in which sample was collected (predominantly = 70% and more). Do <u>not</u> infer by authors affiliation! That is, only code this information if the country of data collection is provided. Leave blank if missing.
	White*	<i>Open-response variable</i>	Percentage of White participants (0 to 100) if provided. No decimal places, thus round. Leave blank if missing.
	Black*	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Percentage of Black participants (0 to 100) if provided. No decimal places, thus round. Leave blank if missing.
	Asian*	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Percentage of Asian participants (0 to 100) if provided. No decimal places, thus round. Leave blank if missing.
	Hispanic*	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Percentage of Hispanic participants (0 to 100) if provided. No decimal places, thus round. Leave blank if missing.

	NatAm*	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Percentage of Native American participants (0 to 100) if provided. No decimal places, thus round. Leave blank if missing.
	Multiracial*	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Percentage of “multiracial” participants (0 to 100) if explicitly provided. No decimal places, thus round. Leave blank if missing.
	Other*	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Percentage of Other participants (0 to 100) if provided. No decimal places, thus round. Do not code “other” if a study reports a multiracial category, to avoid overlap with the other categories! Leave blank if missing.

* If not all ethnicities are reported, but the cumulative percentage of the ethnicities reported is already at a 100% percent, you can include 0 for the remaining ethnicities that were not reported.

Coding of design characteristics:

Design	StudyDesign	<i>daily_diary</i>	Code “daily diary” if the study is based on a daily diary design where participants report on daily events and well-being <u>once a day</u> .
		<i>esm</i>	Code “esm” if the study is based on an experience sampling method (ESM) design where participants report on daily events or well-being <u>at least twice a day</u> . Code “esm” if either daily events or well-being were assessed using ESM, even if the other construct was measured using a daily diary. However, do not code “esm” if both daily events and well-being were measured using daily diaries, even if other, for the present meta-analysis non-relevant constructs were assessed using ESM. For example, if a study assessed personality states using ESM but well-being and daily events were only assessed in the evening, code “daily_diary”
	Burst	<i>Yes</i>	Code “Yes” if the data were collected in

			multiple/repeated daily diary or experience sampling phases separated by weeks or months (e.g., study consists of two daily diary waves spaced one year apart)
		No	Code “No” if the data were collected in a single daily diary or experience sampling phase (e.g., study consists of one daily diary phase).

Coding of daily event assessment:

Note: If a study **reports correlations for more than one daily event dimension** (e.g., both daily hassles and uplifts) or domain (e.g., work or social hassles), these dimensions and domains are **coded in separate rows**. To this end, copy the overarching information from all other rows. Also code separate rows if a study reports correlations for different domains of daily events—for example, if a study reports correlations for daily hassles from both the social and health domain.

If a study **reports correlations only for specific types of daily hassles or uplifts** and well-being, **each type of daily event to a domain** yourself and **classify it either as a hassle or an uplift**, based on the objective valence of the event description.

- Example: If a study reports a correlation for the daily event “conflict with co-workers” and well-being, code the event domain as “work/achievement” and the event dimension as “hassle”.
- If a study reports correlations between broader dimensions or domains of daily events and well-being, code **only** those correlations and **ignore** the correlations referring to specific daily event types! However, if a study reports correlations between broader dimensions and domains of daily events and well-being, **code both** the dimension- and domain-specific correlations.

Daily Event Assessment	Variable	Categories	Explanation
	<i>DeID</i>	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Use this variable to number the different dimensions, domains, and measurements of daily events for which correlations are reported within a study. For example, insert “1” for one event dimension (e.g., hassles) and “2” for another dimension (e.g., uplifts). If correlations between one dimension, domain, or measurement of daily events and different dimensions of well-being are reported, insert the same

			number in all rows belonging to the same dimension, domain, or measurement of daily events. Note: This column cannot be empty (i.e., if a study only includes one daily event dimension code 1).
	DeDimension	<i>Hassle</i>	The reported correlation refers to negative daily events, daily hassles, daily stressors or a specific daily event than can be categorized as hassle. Also code “hassle” if a reported correlation refers to a daily events balance score operationalized as the proportion of daily hassles relative to daily uplifts.
		<i>Uplift</i>	The reported correlation refers to positive daily events, daily uplifts or a specific daily event that can be categorized as uplift. Also code “uplift” if a reported correlation refers to a daily events balance score operationalized as the proportion of daily uplifts relative to daily hassles.
	DeDomainAll	<i>General</i>	Code “general” when ... • The study reports a correlation between daily events and well-being but does not specify the specific daily event domain. • The reported correlation refers to daily events measured using a broad index or checklist (e.g., total number of daily uplifts, overall daily hassles).

			Do not code “general” when: The reported correlation refers to a clearly reported daily event domain (e.g., work, social, or health related daily events).
		<i>Work/Achievement</i>	The reported correlation refers to daily events that occur within the context of one’s primary/secondary occupations, education, or personal achievements (e.g., conflict with co-workers, failure to meet a deadline)
		<i>Social</i>	The reported correlation refers to social daily events (e.g., in the context of one’s family, romantic relationship, friendship, neighborhood, etc.).
		<i>Health</i>	The reported correlation refers to daily events related to one’s own health (e.g., migraine, stomachache, injury). Importantly, we do not include mental health symptoms as daily events (see section “Definition of important variables”).
		<i>Other</i>	The reported correlation refers to daily events related to another domain reported that is distinct from those mentioned. Only code this option if a specific daily event domain was clearly reported in a study and that domain cannot be classified to one of the domains listed. If no specific domain was reported, code “general”.
	NameDeMeasure	<i>Open-response variable</i>	Report the measure used for assessing daily events with as much information as needed to identify the measure (e.g., name, author,

			year, version, number of items, range of response scale).
	TypeDeMeasure	<i>Checklist/ Questionnaire</i>	Daily events were assessed using checklists or questionnaires where participants should indicate which events they've experienced or answer items regarding the frequency, intensity, etc. of daily events.
		<i>Interview</i>	Daily events were assessed through interviews with participants. The decisive question is whether there was an interviewer or whether a measure was self-completed.
		<i>Open response</i>	Daily events were assessed using open-response fields where participants could write whether they experienced a daily event, which event they experienced, how they perceived it, etc.
		<i>Other</i>	
	DeDataType	<i>Dichotomous</i>	The reported correlation refers to daily events as dichotomous variable, reflecting whether a person experienced the occurrence of a daily event in a specific time frame (e.g., today, since the last assessment, etc.)
		<i>Numeric count</i>	The reported correlation refers to the total number of daily events experienced by a person in a specific time frame (e.g., today, since the last assessment) were incorporated into the analysis
		<i>Scale score</i>	The reported correlation refers to a scale/composite score reflecting multiple daily event domains assessed using a scale-based questionnaire.
		<i>Other</i>	The reported correlation refers to daily events as another data type (e.g., if daily events are quantified

			as a proportion of days on which events occurred or if daily events are quantified as the proportion of daily hassles/uplifts relative to daily uplifts/hassles).
	DeOtherDataType	<i>Open-response variable</i>	Describe the daily events data type if you coded “Other” in <i>DeDataType</i>. Describe the dimension in enough detail to determine whether it represents the same type assessed in other studies.
	DeReliability	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Report Cronbach’s Alpha (α) or McDonald’s Omega (ω) of the daily event measure if provided. If Cronbach’s Alpha (α) or McDonald’s Omega (ω) are only reported for another sample (e.g., based on a validation study), use this information. Include two decimal places. If only a range is reported (e.g., across waves or across well-being dimensions), use the average value (e.g., $\alpha/\omega = .68$ to $.71$, include $= .70$, due to rounding). Do not code any other reliability indicators such as ICC, etc.! If both α and ω are provided, code ω. Important: If a study provides reliability information at the within-person and the between-person level, report the value here that matches to the level of the correlation. That is, if you code a

			between-person correlation, report the between-person reliability.
	<i>DeOccDay</i>	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Use this variable to code the number of daily event measurement occasions per day. For example, for a daily diary study measuring daily events once a day code “1”. For an experience sampling study measuring daily events three times a day code “3”.
	<i>DeOccTotal</i>	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Use this variable to code the total number of well-being measurement occasions across the whole daily diary/experience sampling phase. For example, for a daily diary study measuring daily events once a day across 7 days, code: $1 \times 7 = “7”$. For an experience sampling study measuring daily events three times a day across 7 days, code: $3 \times 7 = “21”$.

Coding of well-being measure:

Note: If a study reports correlations on more than one dimension of well-being (e.g., life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect), these dimensions are coded in separate rows. Thus, copy the overarching information from all other rows.

Well-Being Assessment	Variable	Categories	Explanation
	<i>WbID</i>	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Use this variable to number the different dimensions of well-being for which correlations are reported within a study. For example, insert “1” for one dimension (e.g., positive affect) and “2” for another dimension (e.g., life satisfaction). If correlations between one dimension of well-being and different dimensions, domains, or measurements of daily events are reported, insert the same

			number in all rows belonging to the same well-being dimension. Note: This column cannot be empty (i.e., if a study only includes one daily event dimension code 1).
	WbDimension	<i>Global well-being</i>	The reported correlation refers to well-being in terms of global well-being, defined as a person's both cognitive and affective overall evaluation of their life.
		<i>Positive affect</i>	The reported correlation refers to well-being in terms of positive affect, defined as the experience of pleasant emotions, moods, and feelings.
		<i>Negative affect</i>	The reported correlation refers to well-being in terms of negative affect, defined as the experience of unpleasant emotions, moods, and feelings.
		<i>Life satisfaction</i>	The reported correlation refers to well-being in terms of life satisfaction, defined as a person's cognitive overall evaluation of their life.
		<i>Domain satisfaction</i>	The reported correlation refers to well-being in terms of satisfaction with a certain life domain (e.g., work satisfaction, income satisfaction, relationship satisfaction, family satisfaction)
	NameWbMeasure	<i>Open-response variable</i>	Report the employed well-being measure with as much information as needed to identify measure (e.g., name (abbreviation), author, year, version, number of items, range of response scale).
	WbReliability	<i>Numeric</i>	Report Cronbach's Alpha (α) or McDonald's Omega (ω) of the well-being measure if provided. If Cronbach's Alpha (α) or McDonald's Omega (ω) are only reported for another sample (e.g., based on a validation study), use this information.

			If both within-person and between person Omega's are provided, then code the one that matches to the type of the correlation coefficient that has been reported. For example, code the between-person Omega for the between-person correlation. If both Cronbach's Alpha (α) and McDonald's Omega (ω) are provided, report Omega, as it relies on fewer statistical assumptions. Include two decimal places. If only a range is reported (e.g., across waves or across well-being dimensions), use the average value (e.g., $\alpha/\omega = .68$ to $.71$, include = $.70$ [due to rounding]). Do not code any other reliability indicators such as ICC, etc.!
	WbInverse	Yes	High values = low well-being Typically the case for negative affect.
		No	High values = high well-being If reverse coding was already accounted for when computing the reported correlations code "no". Cautionary note: Generally, well-being dimension such as life satisfaction and positive affect are coded as "no", while negative affect is coded as "yes."
	WbOccDay		Use this variable to code the number of well-being measurement occasions per day. For example, for a daily diary study measuring well-being once a day code "1". For an experience sampling study measuring well-being three times a day code "3".

	<i>WbOccTotal</i>		Use this variable to code the total number of well-being measurement occasions across the whole daily diary/experience sampling phase. For example, for a daily diary study measuring well-being once a day across 7 days, code: $1 \times 7 = "7"$. For an experience sampling study measuring well-being three times a day across 7 days, code: $3 \times 7 = "21"$.
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Coding of analysis information:

Note: If a study comprises information on more than one correlation coefficient (e.g., within-person correlation and between-person correlation, or both non-prospective and prospective correlations), these correlations are coded in separate rows. Thus, copy the overarching information from all other rows. Furthermore, also code separate rows for different daily event dimensions and domains and different well-being dimensions as earlier described.

Effect Size Information	<i>CorrID</i>	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Use this variable to number the different correlations reported within a study. For example, insert "1" for the within-person correlation between daily hassles and positive affect and "2" for the between-person correlation between daily hassles and positive affect. Use numbering only when more than one correlation is reported for the same pair of daily event and well-being variables. For example, if both a within-person and a between-person correlation are reported for the same daily event dimension, daily event domain, and well-being dimension, assign numbers to distinguish them. Otherwise, code "1". Examples: Both within- and between-person correlation are
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			reported for daily hassles in the social domain and positive affect. Code “1” for the within- and “2” for the between-person correlation. Between-person correlations are reported for daily hassles in the social and health domain. Code “1” for each between-person correlation. Note: This column cannot be empty (i.e., if a single correlation is reported, simply code “1”).
	<i>N</i>	<i>Continuous variable</i>	The number of participants included in the sample used to compute the reported correlation. Code for both within- and between-person correlations. If article does not report correlation specific <i>N</i>, use other information reported in the article if reasonable (e.g., total <i>N</i> mentioned in the full text or the abstract). However, ensure that the <i>N</i> refers to the sample analyzed (and not to the sample prior to data cleaning/preparation or else).
	<i>Observations</i>	<i>Continuous variable</i>	The number of observations used to calculate the reported within-person correlation Code only for rows representing within-person correlations. If article does not explicitly report correlation specific number of observations, use information on the number of measurement occasions per person, the <i>N</i>, and the reported compliance rate to estimate it. However, if no compliance rate is reported, use an average rate of 0.79.

			For example, if in a study participants ($N = 100$) were assessed 3 times a day for 7 days, and the compliance rate reported is 0.90, the sample size for the corresponding within-person correlation is $((3 \times 7) \times 100) \times 0.9 = 1890$ observations.
	ComplianceRate	<i>Continuous variable</i>	If reported, code here the compliance rate of the study (i.e., the percentage or proportion of measurement occasions completed by participants). If compliance is only reported as the average number of occasions out of all occasions completed, calculate the compliance rate as: $(\text{completed occasions} / \text{total occasions}) \times 100$
	CorrType	<i>Within-person</i>	Within-person correlations reflect the associations between two variables across time or situations within individuals. Thus, they capture whether changes in one variable for a person are associated with changes in another variable to that same person. Most of the time, studies explicitly refer to these as “within-person correlations”, “intraindividual correlations”, or “Level-1 correlations”
		<i>Between-person</i>	Between-person correlations reflect the associations between two variables across time or situations between individuals. Thus, they capture whether people’s average level of a variable is associated with the average level on another variable. If a study reports a correlation between variables across participants, without mention of “within-person”, “intraindividual”, or “Level 1”, it should be coded as a between-person correlation

			Note, this category also includes <u>mixed correlations</u> , i.e., a correlation between all assessments of daily events and all assessments of well-being over the past week across all individuals.
	<i>CorrCoeff</i>	<i>Continuous variable</i>	Include the within-/between-person correlation coefficient reported in the study. Include <u>two decimal places</u>, thus round if needed!
	<i>CorrLag</i>	<i>Concurrent</i>	Code “concurrent” if the reported correlation was based on concurrent data, i.e., daily events and well-being were measured within the same assessment or the assessment intervals overlap (i.e., the well-being measure partially covers the same period as the daily events measure). For example: - Correlation referring to well-being assessed <u>at the same day</u> as the measurement of daily events - Correlation between the daily average of daily events experienced across the past week and well-being <u>across that week</u>
		<i>Prospective</i>	Code “prospective” only if the reported correlation was based on prospective data, i.e., well-being was clearly measured after daily events, and the time intervals <u>do not overlap</u>. For example: Correlation referring to daily events experienced at one day and well-being assessed <u>at the next day</u>

These coding instructions are based on the coding instructions used by Bleidorn et al. (2022), Buecker et al. (2023), and Haehner et al. (2024).

Coding of other information:

Other	Variable	Categories	Explanation
	Authors	<i>Open-response variable</i>	Code the names of the authors. Always use last names. For one author: Author1 (e.g., “Hui”) For two authors: Author1 & Author2 (e.g., “Hui & Bui”) For three or more authors: Author1 et al. (e.g., “Hui et al.”)
	Page	<i>Open-response variable</i>	Report the page number in the PDF file at which the information on the <u>correlation</u> between daily events and well-being were found. Use the page number from your PDF reader, not the page number printed in the PDF. If the <u>correlation</u> was only reported in the supplementary materials, code “SUPP” here.

Additional automatically filled information:

- Study ID
- Publication type
- Year
- DOI
- Title
- Abstract