

**Supplementary Table S1.** Power analysis was performed in G\*Power Statistical Power Analyses program for Mac and Windows, with the post hoc type of power analysis computed achieving power with a given  $\alpha$  (0.05), sample size ( $N = 224$ ), and effect size.

Variable	APM
<b>TTST 11</b>	
Pearson's r	-0.480
<i>p</i> -value	< .001
Upper 95% CI	-0.370
Lower 95% CI	-0.577
Power (1- $\beta$ )	1
<b>MINT 11</b>	
Pearson's r	-0.436
<i>p</i> -value	< .001
Upper 95% CI	-0.320
Lower 95% CI	-0.538
Power (1- $\beta$ )	0.999
<b>TTST 311</b>	
Pearson's r	-0.296
<i>p</i> -value	< .001
Upper 95% CI	-0.169
Lower 95% CI	-0.414
Power (1- $\beta$ )	0.998
<b>MINT 311</b>	
Pearson's r	-0.330
<i>p</i> -value	< .001
Upper 95% CI	-0.206
Lower 95% CI	-0.444
Power (1- $\beta$ )	0.999
<b>TTST 411</b>	
Pearson's r	-0.440
<i>p</i> -value	< .001
Upper 95% CI	-0.326
Lower 95% CI	-0.542
Power (1- $\beta$ )	1
<b>MINT 411</b>	
Pearson's r	-0.303
<i>p</i> -value	< .001
Upper 95% CI	-0.177
Lower 95% CI	-0.420
Power (1- $\beta$ )	0.999