<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>effect size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I don’t consider myself especially “light-hearted”. (+)</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am not a cheerful optimist (+)</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I often feel tense and jittery (-)</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes I bubble with happiness (+)</td>
<td>.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I rarely feel lonely or blue (-)</td>
<td>.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a cheerful, high-spirited person (+)</td>
<td>.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Items for which the scores between the two $E_\kappa$ groups ($E_\kappa$ values above and below the median of $E_\kappa$ values) differed with effect sizes of Cohen’s $d \geq .2$. A plus sign indicates that scores were higher ("agree") for individuals with lower $E_\kappa$ values, the minus sign indicates that scores were lower ("disagree") for individuals with lower $E_\kappa$ values. For example, individuals with lower $E_\kappa$ values had higher scores agreeing to the statement of not being a cheerful optimist. Cohen’s $d$ was computed using Hedges’ bias correction. When comparing the scores of these items between groups using two-samples $t$–tests, $p$–values were $< .05$ in each of the tests.