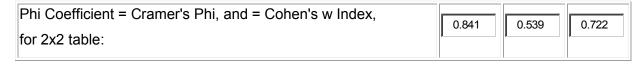
## Supplementary Table S2. Summary Step 3 & 4: Balance table and Calculate Phi 'Bona fide effect size'

Overlap	Unbalanced		Balanced		PAND	Re-scaled
	Α	В	Α	В		PAND
Higher	21	11	21	5.5	21 + 73	
(clusters of "2"					= 94	0.80
of above)					21 + 84	
					= 105	
Lower	0	73	5.5	73	94/105=	
(clusters below					90%	
"2")						
Total:	21	84				

Table S2 provides an illustration of unbalanced and balanced data, totalled for each phase with higher scores (21) in Phase A and (11) in Phase B, and lower scores (0) in Phase A and (73) in Phase B. PAND equals the remaining data (Higher scores in Phase A & Lower scores in Phase B) divided by the total data observations N: 21 + 73 = 94 / 105 = 90 % where 50% is chance level [meaning that only 40% of self-esteem data in self-esteem overlap]. PAND is re-scaled on a zero-to-one scale rather than using the 0.50-to-one scale, by the formula [(non-overlap / .5) – 1] to facilitate a comparison with more familiar indicators. For the example above: N: (0.90 / .5 = 1.8) - 1 = 0.80. The balanced values (in bold) were entered in a 2 x 2 contingency table, where a Pearson Phi effect size and its confidence intervals was calculated through the differences between cell ratios using an online resource StatsPages.org (Pezzullo, 2010). Parker et al. (2007) propose that PAND is closely related to Pearson's Phi, and Phi coefficient, both bona fide effect sizes.

Then, from StatPages.org the output given reads:



Phi reads 0.722 with confidence intervals [0.539 – 0.841], a value similarly close to (0.80 from Re-scaled PAND).