Casto, Prasad et al (2023). No compelling evidence that self-reported personality traits explain basal testosterone and cortisol's associations with status-relevant behavior. *Adaptive Human Behavior and Physiology*

Materials and Code availability: The datasets for this study and code used analyze the data are available at the Open Science Framework repository: https://osf.io/phgky/

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table S1. Table of descriptive statistics. *M* and *SD* are used to represent mean and standard deviation, respectively. Raw testosterone and cortisol concentrations are reported. *Key:* M: Males and F: Females.

Study Number	Behaviors	*M (SD)*	Personality	*M (SD)*	Testosterone	Cortisol
1	Affiliative behavior (duration in secs)	25.02 (13.71)	Trait agreeableness (Scale: 1-7)	5.40 (1.07)	83.61 pg/mL (75.37) M: 127.47 (79.22) F: 38.80 (33.45)	0.30 ug/dL (0.19)
			Trait extraversion (Scale: 1-7)	4.92 (1.71)		
2	Dominant leadership behavior (Scale: 1-7)	4.71 (0.86)	Trait dominance (Scale: 1-16)	9.61 (3.79)	59.13 pg/mL (50.52) M: 99.93 (44.45) F: 21.66 (11.80)	0.88 ug/dL (0.54)
			Trait extraversion (Scale: 1-7)	4.66 (1.52)		
			Trait assertiveness (Scale: 1-5)	3.09 (0.70)		
3	Reactive aggression (Scale: 0-10)	4.19 (2.50)	Trait aggression (Scale: 1-6)	3.39 (0.93)	24.79 pg/mL (13.73)	7.49 nmol/l (3.46)
			Trait dominance (Scale: 1-6)	3.82 (0.81)		
4	Risk-taking (BART balloon pumps/30	9.81 (3.21)	Trait self-control (Scale: 1-7)	4.59 (1.06)	103.16 pg/mL (43.23)	2.97 ng/mL (3.55)
			Trait persistence (Scale: 1-7)	5.46 (0.72)		
			Trait dominance (Scale: 1-7)	4.30 (1.10)		
5	Network Centrality- Betweenness: Popularity: Gregariousness	 40.32 (66.30) 3.90 (3.94) 3.83 (3.21)	Trait dominance (Scale: 1-7)	3.58 (0.96)	73.63 pg/mL (21.42)	0.11 ug/dL (0.11)
			Trait prestige (Scale: 1-7)	5.09 (0.65)		
6	Risk-taking (BART balloon pumps)	M: 43.48 (12.46) F: 38.52 (13.50)	Trait Self-esteem	M: 20.95 (3.38) F: 19.98 (3.86)	M: 1.10 pg/mL (0.47) F: 0.35 pg/mL (0.31)	M: 5.64 pg/mL (3.49) F: 6.26 pg/mL (4.86)
			Dark triad (Scale 1-5)	M: 2.90 (0.56) F: 2.51 (0.59)		
			Overconfidence	M:12.10 (12.52) F: 11.69 (11.67)		
7	Competitive performance	241.58 (75.24)	Trait Competitiveness index-Enjoyment (Scale: 1-5)	3.60 (0.79)	49.62 pg/mL (37.37) M: 94.46 (33.39)	0.18 ug/dL (0.22)

	(duration in secs secs)		Trait Competitiveness index-Contentiousness: (Scale: 1-5)	3.20 (0.83)	F: 29.75 (15.36)	
			Trait power motivation: (Scale: 1-6)	3.42 (0.91)		
8	Task persistence (duration in mins)	17.43 (9.19)	Trait Dominance (Scale: 1-7)	3.32 (0.66)	106.12 pg/mL (56.93)	--
			Trait Prestige (Scale: 1-7)	4.72 (0.72)		

Table S2. Summary of key statistics for hormones predicting status-seeking behaviors (path c), across all studies. Models were conducted: without the inclusion of any covariates (Column 1) and with the inclusion of non-personality covariates (Column 2). Covariates included- Study 1: Minutes from the time of pre-competition sample to competition, gender, basal cortisol; Study 2: Gender, Performance in the leadership task (time taken to complete the block design task as a leader), time of day (in minutes); Study 3: Denson et al. (2013): Time of awakening; Study 4: Time of day; Time 5: Time of awakening; Study 7: Gender, basal cortisol; Study 8: Time of day (in hours). *Key*: T- Testosterone and C- Cortisol; M- Males and F- Females.

Study Number	**Hormones → Behavior**	**1. Effect without the inclusion of covariates**	**2. Effect with the inclusion of non-personality covariates**
1	T and affiliative behaviors	*B*= -3.53, *95%CI*[-5.48, -1.59], β = -0.26, p<0.001	*B*= -4.02, *95%CI*[-6.15, -1.88], β = -0.29, p<0.001
2	T × C and dominant leadership behaviors	*B*= -0.27, *95%CI*[-0.48, -0.06], β = -0.29, p=0.013	*B*= -0.22, *95%CI*[-0.43, -0.02], β= -0.24, p=0.031
3	T × C and reactive aggression	*B*= 1.05, *95%CI*[0.24, 1.86], β = 0.42, p=0.012	*B*= 0.99, *95%CI*[0.18, 1.80], β= 0.39, p=0.018
4	T × C and risk-taking	*B*= -0.71, *95%CI*[-1.19, -0.23], β = -0.20, p=0.004	*B*= -0.70, *95%CI*[-1.19, -0.22], β= -0.20, p=0.005
5	T × C and network centrality[1]: Betweenness Popularity Gregariousness		 *B*= -0.98, *95%CI*[-1.75, -0.21], β= -0.49, p=0.014 *B*= -1.91, *95%CI*[-3.59, -0.24], β= -0.49, p=0.026 *B*= -0.30, *95%CI*[-1.70, 1.11], β= -0.09, p=0.672
6	T × C and risk-taking	M: *B*=-136.65, *95%CI*[-234.62, -38.68], β = -0.51, p=0.008 F: *B*=20.73, *95%CI*[-15.47, 56.94], β = 0.13, p=0.258	
7	T and competitive performance	*B*= 12.49, *95%CI*[1.76, 23.21], β = 0.17, p=0.023	*B*= 15.33, *95%CI*[3.50, 27.17], β = 0.20, p=0.011
8	T and task persistence	*B*= 2.14, *95%CI*[0.43, 3.85], β = 0.23, p=0.015	*B*= 1.88, *95%CI*[0.10, 3.65], β = 0.20, p=0.039

[1] The original paper controlled for time of awakening across all its models because cortisol concentrations were influenced by wake-up time. We adopted this statistical approach and do not report models without the inclusion of time of awakening as a covariate. Therefore, Column 1 is redundant and has been intentionally left blank.

Table S3. Summary of key statistics for hormone predicting personality traits (path a). *Key*: T- Testosterone and C- Cortisol; M- Males and F- Females.

Study Number	Hormones →Personality	Key statistics
1	T and trait agreeableness	*B*= -0.06, *95%CI*[-0.22, 0.09], *β*= -0.06, *p*=0.434
	T and trait extraversion	*B*= -0.46, *95%CI*[-0.70, -0.22], *β*= -0.27, *p*<.001
2	T × C and trait dominance	*B*= -0.43, *95%CI*[-1.36, 0.50], *β*= -0.11, *p*=0.362
	T × C and trait extraversion	*B*= -0.07, *95%CI*[-0.44, 0.31], *β*= -0.04, *p*=0.721
	T × C and trait assertiveness	*B*= -0.10, *95%CI*[-0.28, 0.07], *β*= -0.14, *p*=0.226
3	T × C and trait aggression	*B*=0.36, *95%CI*[0.05, 0.67], *β*= 0.39, *p*=0.023
	T × C and trait dominance	*B*=0.14, *95%CI*[-0.15, 0.43], *β*= 0.17, *p*=0.343
4	T × C and trait self-control	*B*= 0.01, *95%CI*[-0.15, 0.17], *β*= 0.01, *p*=0.886
	T × C and trait persistence	*B*= -0.01, *95%CI*[-0.13, 0.10], *β*= -0.02, *p*=0.796
	T × C and trait dominance	*B*= -0.05, *95%CI*[-0.22, 0.12], *β*= -0.04, *p*=0.594
5	T × C and trait dominance	*B*=0.31, *95%CI*[-0.12, 0.75], *β*= 0.33, *p*=0.155
	T × C and trait prestige	*B*=-0.06, *95%CI*[-0.37, 0.25], *β*= -0.09, *p*=0.695
6	T × C and trait self-esteem	M: *B*=3.75, *95%CI*[-25.45. 32.95], *β*= 0.05, *p*=.796 F: *B*=-3.11, *95%CI*[-13.41, 7.19], *β*=-0.07, *p*=.550
	T × C and dark triad	M: *B*=-4.76, *95%CI*[-9.31, -0.20], *β*=-0.40, *p*=.041 F: *B*=0.96, *95%CI*[-0.62, 2.54], *β*=0.14, *p*=.231
	T × C and trait overconfidence	M: *B*=62.91, *95%CI*[-42.07, 167.88], *β*=0.23, *p*=.233 F: *B*=6.89, *95%CI*[-23.77, 37.55], *β*=0.05, *p*=.656
7	T and competitiveness index, enjoyment	*B*= -0.01, *95%CI*[-0.11, 0.10], *β* = -0.01, *p*=0.914
	T and competitiveness index, contentiousness	*B*= -0.05, *95%CI*[-0.17, 0.06], *β* = -0.06, *p*=0.345
	T and trait dominance motivation	*B*= 0.04, *95%CI*[-0.08, 0.16], *β* = 0.04, *p*=0.529
8	T and trait dominance	*B*= -0.11, *95%CI*[-0.23, 0.01], *β* = -0.17, *p*=0.082
	T and trait persistence	*B*= -0.03, *95%CI*[-0.17, 0.10], *β* = -0.05, *p*=0.629

Table S4. Summary of key statistics for personality predicting behavior. Models were conducted: without the inclusion of hormones and covariates (Column 1) and controlling for hormones (Column 2; path b). *Key*: M- Males and F- Females.

Study Number	**Personality → Behavior**	**1. Effect without the inclusion of covariates**	**2. Effect controlling for hormone(s)**
1	Trait agreeableness and affiliative behavior	*B*= 3.19, *95%CI*[1.38, 5.01], *β*= 0.25, *p*=0.001	*B*= 3.01, *95%CI*[1.25, 4.78], *β*= 0.23, *p*=0.001
	Trait extraversion and affiliative behavior:	*B*= 0.78, *95%CI*[-0.39, 1.95], *β*= 0.10, *p*=0.191	*B*= 0.24, *95%CI*[-0.94, 1.42], *β*= 0.03, *p*=0.693
2	Trait dominance and dominant leadership behavior	*B*= 0.07, *95%CI*[0.03, 0.12], *β*= 0.31, *p*=0.002	*B*= 0.06, *95%CI*[0.02, 0.11], *β*= 0.28, *p*=0.007
	Trait extraversion and dominant leadership behavior	*B*= 0.19, *95%CI*[0.08, 0.30], *β*= 0.33, *p*=0.001	*B*= 0.18, *95%CI*[0.07, 0.29], *β*= 0.32, *p*=0.002
	Trait assertiveness and dominant leadership behavior	*B*= 0.30, *95%CI*[0.06, 0.54], *β*= 0.25, *p*=0.013	*B*= 0.28, *95%CI*[0.02, 0.44], *β*= 0.23, *p*=0.032
3	Trait aggression and reactive aggression	*B*= 0.46, *95%CI*[-0.31, 1.23], *β*= 0.17, *p*=0.236	*B*= 0.13, *95%CI*[-0.68, 0.98], *β*= 0.05, *p*=0.754
	Trait dominance and reactive aggression	*B*= 0.19, *95%CI*[-0.70, 1.08], *β*= 0.06, *p*=0.673	*B*= 0.03, *95%CI*[-0.83, 0.88], *β*= 0.01, *p*=0.950
4	Trait self-control and risk-taking	*B*= 0.36, *95%CI*[-0.10, 0.83], *β*= 0.12, *p*=0.125	*B*= 0.32, *95%CI*[-0.15, 0.79], *β*= 0.11, *p*=0.176
	Trait persistence and risk-taking	*B*= 0.58, *95%CI*[-0.11, 1.28], *β*= 0.13, *p*=0.096	*B*= 0.44, *95%CI*[-0.25, 1.13], *β*= 0.10, *p*=0.208
	Trait dominance and risk-taking	*B*= -0.24, *95%CI*[-0.69, 0.22], *β*= -0.08, *p*=0.305	*B*= -0.24, *95%CI*[-0.69, 0.20], *β*= -0.08, *p*=0.284
5	Trait dominance and betweenness	*B*= -0.48, *95%CI*[-1.15, 0.20], *β*= -0.23, *p*=0.163	*B*= -0.41, *95%CI*[-1.01, 0.18], *β*= -0.20, *p*=0.165
	Trait prestige and betweenness	*B*= 0.90, *95%CI*[-0.05, 1.85], *β*= 0.29, *p*=0.063	*B*= 1.07, *95%CI*[0.29, 1.84], *β*= 0.35, *p*=0.008
	Trait dominance and popularity	*B*= -1.00, *95%CI*[-2.36, 0.36], *β*= -0.24, *p*=0.146	*B*= -0.82, *95%CI*[-2.12, 0.47], *β*= -0.20, *p*=0.205
	Trait prestige and popularity	*B*= 2.50, *95%CI*[0.68, 4.33], *β*= 0.41, *p*=0.008	*B*= 2.72, *95%CI*[1.11, 4.34], *β*= 0.45, *p*=0.002

	Trait dominance and gregariousness	*B*= -0.08, *95%CI*[-1.18, 1.02], *β*= -0.02, *p*=0.885	*B*= -0.12, *95%CI*[-1.24, 0.99], *β*= -0.04, *p*=0.822
	Trait prestige and gregariousness	*B*= 1.95, *95%CI*[0.52, 3.39], *β*= 0.40, *p*=0.009	*B*= 2.21, *95%CI*[0.84, 3.59], *β*= 0.45, *p*=0.002
6	Trait self-esteem and risk-taking	M: *B*=-0.21, *95%CI*[-1.38, 0.96], *β*= -0.06, *p*=0.717 F: *B*=-0.50, *95%CI*[-1.20, 0.20], *β*= -0.14, *p*=0.162	M: *B*=-0.11, *95%CI*[-1.20, 0.99], *β*= -0.03, *p*=0.844 F: *B*=-0.45, *95%CI*[-1.17, 0.27], *β*= -0.13, *p*=0.221
	Dark triad and risk-taking	M: *B*=3.48, *95%CI*[-3.70, 10.67], *β*= 0.15, *p*=0.333 F: *B*=-0.10, *95%CI*[-4.77, 4.57], *β*<-0.00, *p*=0.965	M: *B*=1.36, *95%CI*[-5.72, 8.45], *β*= 0.06, *p*=0.699 F: *B*=-0.35, *95%CI*[-5.09, 4.39], *β*=-0.02, *p*=0.883
	Trait overconfidence and risk-taking	M: *B*=-0.13, *95%CI*[-0.46, 0.21], *β*= -0.12, *p*=0.456 F: *B*=0.02, *95%CI*[-0.22, 0.25], *β*= 0.01, *p*=0.899	M: *B*=-0.08, *95%CI*[-0.40, 0.24], *β*= -0.07, *p*=0.622 F: *B*=-0.01, *95%CI*[-0.25, 0.24], *β*= -0.01, *p*=0.943
7	Trait competitiveness index-enjoyment and Competitive performance	*B*=20.68, *95%CI*[7.47, 33.90], *β*= 0.22, *p*=0.002	*B*=19.98, *95%CI*[6.84, 33.12], *β*= 0.21, *p*=0.003
	Trait competitiveness index-contentiousness and Competitive performance	*B*=-5.93, *95%CI*[-18.73, 6.86], *β*= -0.07, *p*=0.362	*B*=-6.29, *95%CI*[-19.01, 6.43], *β*= -0.07, *p*=0.330
	Trait power motivation and Competitive performance	*B*=17.51, *95%CI*[5.74, 29.28], *β*= 0.21, *p*=0.004	*B*=16.44, *95%CI*[4.75, 28.13], *β*= 0.20, *p*=0.006
8	Trait dominance and persistence	*B*=-1.29, *95%CI*[-4.02, 1.44], *β*=-0.09, *p*=0.351	*B*=-0.72, *95%CI*[-3.43, 2.00], *β*=-0.05, *p*=0.603
	Trait prestige and persistence	*B*=-0.58, *95%CI*[-3.06, 1.91], *β*=-0.04, *p*=0.645	*B*=-0.47, *95%CI*[-2.90, 1.96], *β*=-0.04, *p*=0.704

Table S5. Summary of key statistics for hormones predicting behaviors, controlling for personality traits and other covariates. Models were conducted: controlling for individual dominance-related personality measures (path c'; Column 1), controlling for all personality measures including simple effects (Column 2), and controlling for all non-personality and personality covariates (Column 3). *Key*: T- Testosterone and C- Cortisol; M- Males and F- Females.

Study Number	**Hormones → Behavior**	**1. Controlling for individual personality traits**	**2. Controlling for all relevant personality traits**	**3. Controlling for all covariates**
1	T and affiliative behaviors	Trait agreeableness: *B*= -3.35, *95%CI*[-5.24,-1.45], β = -0.24, p=0.001 Trait extraversion: *B*= -3.42, *95%CI*[-5.45, -1.40], β = -0.25, *p*=0.001	*B*= -3.59, *95%CI*[-5.56, -1.63], β = -0.26, *p*<0.001	*B*= -4.05, *95%CI*[-6.18, -1.92], β = -0.29, *p*<0.001
2	T × C and dominant leadership behaviors	Trait dominance: *B*= -0.24, *95%CI*[-0.45, -0.03], β= -0.26, *p*=0.023 Trait extraversion: *B*= -0.26, *95%CI*[-0.46, -0.06], β= -0.28, *p*=0.013 Trait assertiveness: *B*= -0.24, *95%CI*[-0.45, -0.04], β= -0.27, *p*=0.023	*B*= -0.25, *95%CI*[-0.45, -0.05], β= -0.27, *p*=0.017 (also see Figure S1) *Simple slopes*: -1 SD of cortisol: *B*= 0.25, *SE*=0.13, *t*=1.96, *p*=.05; Mean: *B*= 0.01, *SE*=0.09, *t*=0.09, *p*=.93; +1SD of cortisol: *B*= -0.23, *SE*=0.14, *t*=-1.62, *p*=.11	*B*= -0.21, *95%CI*[-0.40, -0.01], β= -0.23, *p*=0.036
3	T × C and reactive aggression	Trait aggression: *B*= 1.12, *95%CI*[0.25, 1.99], β= 0.46, *p*=0.013 Trait dominance: *B*= 1.16, *95%CI*[0.33, 1.99], β= 0.48, *p*=0.007	*B*= 1.12, *95%CI*[0.24, 2.00], β= 0.46, *p*=0.014 (also see Figure S2) *Simple slopes*: -1 SD of cortisol: *B*= -0.99, *SE*=0.61, *t*=-1.63, *p*=.11; Mean: *B*= 0.13, *SE*=0.35, *t*=0.38, *p*=.71 +1SD of cortisol: *B*= 1.25, *SE*=0.52, *t*=2.42, *p*=.02	*B*= 1.08, *95%CI*[0.19, 1.97], β= 0.44, *p*=0.018
4	T × C and risk-taking	Trait self-control: *B*= -0.71, *95%CI*[-1.19, -0.23], β= -0.20, *p*=0.004 Trait persistence: *B*= -0.70, *95%CI*[-1.18, -0.22], β= -0.20, *p*=0.005 Trait dominance: *B*= -0.72, *95%CI*[-1.20, -0.24], β= -0.20, *p*=0.004	*B*= -0.72, *95%CI*[-1.20, -0.23], β= -0.20, *p*=0.004 (also see Figure S3) *Simple slopes*: -1 SD of cortisol: *B*= 0.84, *SE*=0.42, *t*=2.00, *p*=.05; Mean: *B*= 0.15, *SE*=0.29, *t*=0.50, *p*=.62 +1SD of cortisol: *B*=-0.54, *SE*=0.33, *t*=-1.65, *p*=.10	*B*= -0.72, *95%CI*[-1.21, -0.23], β= -0.20, *p*=0.004

5	T × C and network centrality[2]:			
	Betweenness	Trait dominance: *B*= -0.85, *95%CI*[-1.63, -0.07], *β*= -0.43, *p*=0.034 Trait prestige: *B*= -0.91, *95%CI*[-1.62, -0.21], *β*= -0.46, *p*=0.013	*B*= -0.80, *95%CI*[-1.52, -0.08], *β*= -0.40, *p*=0.030 *Simple slopes*: -1 SD of cortisol: *B*= 1.52, *SE*=0.44, *t*=3.46, *p*<.001; Mean: *B*= 0.72, *SE*=0.26, *t*=2.72, *p*=.01 +1SD of cortisol: *B*=-0.09, *SE*=0.44, *t*=-0.20, *p*=.85	
	Popularity	Trait dominance: *B*=-1.65, *95%CI*[-3.36, -0.05], *β*= -0.42, *p*=0.057 Trait prestige: *B*= -1.75, *95%CI*[-3.32, -0.28], *β*= -0.44, *p*=0.021	*B*= -1.53, *95%CI*[-3.03, -0.03], *β*= -0.39, *p*=0.045 *Simple slopes*: -1 SD of cortisol: *B*= 2.57, *SE*=0.92, *t*=2.81, *p*=.01; Mean: *B*= 1.04, *SE*=0.55, *t*=1.89, *p*=.07 +1SD of cortisol: *B*=-0.49, *SE*=0.92, *t*=-0.54, *p*=.60	
	Gregariousness	Trait dominance: *B*= -0.26, *95%CI*[-1.73, 1.21], *β*= -0.08, *p*=0.725 Trait prestige: *B*= -0.16, *95%CI*[-1.41, 1.09], *β*= -0.05, *p*=0.793	*B*= -0.16, *95%CI*[-1.46, 1.15], *β*= -0.05, *p*=0.810 *Simple slopes*: -1 SD of cortisol: *B*= 0.91, *SE*=0.80, *t*=1.14, *p*=.26; Mean: *B*= 0.75, *SE*=0.48, *t*=1.58, *p*=.12 +1SD of cortisol: *B*=0.60, *SE*=0.80, *t*=0.74, *p*=.46	
6	T × C and risk-taking	Trait self-esteem: M: *B*=-136.48, *95%CI*[-235.82, -37.14], *β* = -0.51, *p*=0.008 F: *B*=19.34, *95%CI*[-16.84, 55.52], *β* = 0.12, *p*=0.291 Dark Triad: M: *B*=-130.84, *95%CI*[-234.51, -27.18], *β* = -0.49, *p*=0.015 F: *B*=21.07, *95%CI*[-15.61, 57.75], *β* = 0.13, *p*=0.257	M: *B*=-127.37, *95%CI*[-235.22, -19.52], *β* = -0.48, *p*=0.022 *Simple slopes*: -1 SD of cortisol: *B*= 13.36, *SE*=14.74, *t*=0.91, *p*=.37; Mean: *B*=-15.73, *SE*=9.85, *t*=-1.60, *p*=.12 +1SD of cortisol: *B*=-44.81, *SE*=16.46, *t*=-2.72, *p*=.01	

[2] The original paper controlled for time of awakening across all its models because cortisol concentrations were influenced by wake-up time. We adopted this statistical approach and do not report models without the inclusion of time of awakening as a covariate. Therefore, Column 3 is redundant and has been intentionally left blank.

		Trait overconfidence: M: *B*=-133.21, *95%CI*[-233.25, -33.18], β = -0.50, *p*=0.010 F: *B*=20.79, *95%CI*[-15.65, 57.24], β = 0.13, *p*=0.260	F: *B*=19.61, *95%CI*[-17.26, 56.49], β = 0.13, *p*=0.294 *Simple slopes*: -1 SD of cortisol: *B*= -31.21, *SE*=29.68, *t*=-1.05, *p*=.30; Mean: *B*=-25.10, *SE*=23.99, *t*=-1.05, *p*=.30 +1SD of cortisol: *B*=-19.00, *SE*=18.36, *t*=-1.03, *p*=.30	
7	T and competitive performance	Competitiveness index, enjoyment: *B*= 12.39, *95%CI*[1.89, 22.89], β = 0.16, *p*=0.021 Competitiveness index, contentiousness: *B*= 12.23, *95%CI*[1.49, 22.97], β = 0.16, *p*=0.026 Trait power motivation: *B*= 11.33, *95%CI*[0.71, 21.94], β = 0.15, *p*=0.037	*B*= 10.50, *95%CI*[0.08, 20.91], β = 0.14, *p*=0.048	*B*= 13.94, *95%CI*[2.50, 25.38], β = 0.19, *p*=0.017
8	T and task persistence	Trait dominance*:* *B*= 2.06, *95%CI*[0.30, 3.82], β = 0.22, *p*=0.022 Trait prestige: *B*= 2.13, *95%CI*[0.39, 3.86], β = 0.23, *p*=0.017	*B*= 2.06, *95%CI*[0.29, 3.82], β = 0.22, *p*=0.023	*B*= 1.77, *95%CI*[-0.07, 3.61], β = 0.19, *p*=0.059

Table S6. Summary of key statistics for trait dominance moderating testosterone effects on status-seeking behaviors.

Study Number	**Status-seeking behavior**	**Trait Dominance x Testosterone interaction**
2	Dominant leadership behaviors	*B*= -0.09, *95%CI*[-0.31, 0.14], *β*= -0.10, *p*=0.445
3	Reactive Aggression	*B*=<-0.00, *95%CI*[-1.00, 1.00], *β*= <-0.00, *p*=0.999
4	Risk-taking	*B*= -0.73, *95%CI*[-1.31, -0.14], *β*= -0.21, *p*=0.015
5	Betweenness	*B*= 0.08, *95%CI*[-0.57, 0.72], *β*= 0.04, *p*=0.812
	Popularity	*B*= -0.04, *95%CI*[-1.35, 1.26], *β*= -0.01, *p*=0.948
	Gregariousness	*B*= 0.75, *95%CI*[-0.27, 1.78], *β*= 0.23, *p*=0.145
7	Competitive Performance	*B*= 5.21, *95%CI*[-4.88, 15.31], *β*= 0.07, *p*=0.309
8	Task Persistence	*B*= 1.71, *95%CI*[-0.04, 3.45], *β*= 0.18, *p*=0.055

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Figure S1. Study 2-Basal testosterone, basal cortisol, and their interaction as predictors of dominant leadership behavior, controlling for personality traits. Testosterone scores were standardized within sex, and winsorized. Cortisol scores were log transformed, standardized, and winsorized. The solid line represents cortisol at +1 SD of the mean concentrations and the dotted line represents cortisol at -1SD of mean concentrations. The following personality traits were included as covariates: trait dominance, trait extraversion, trait assertiveness. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.

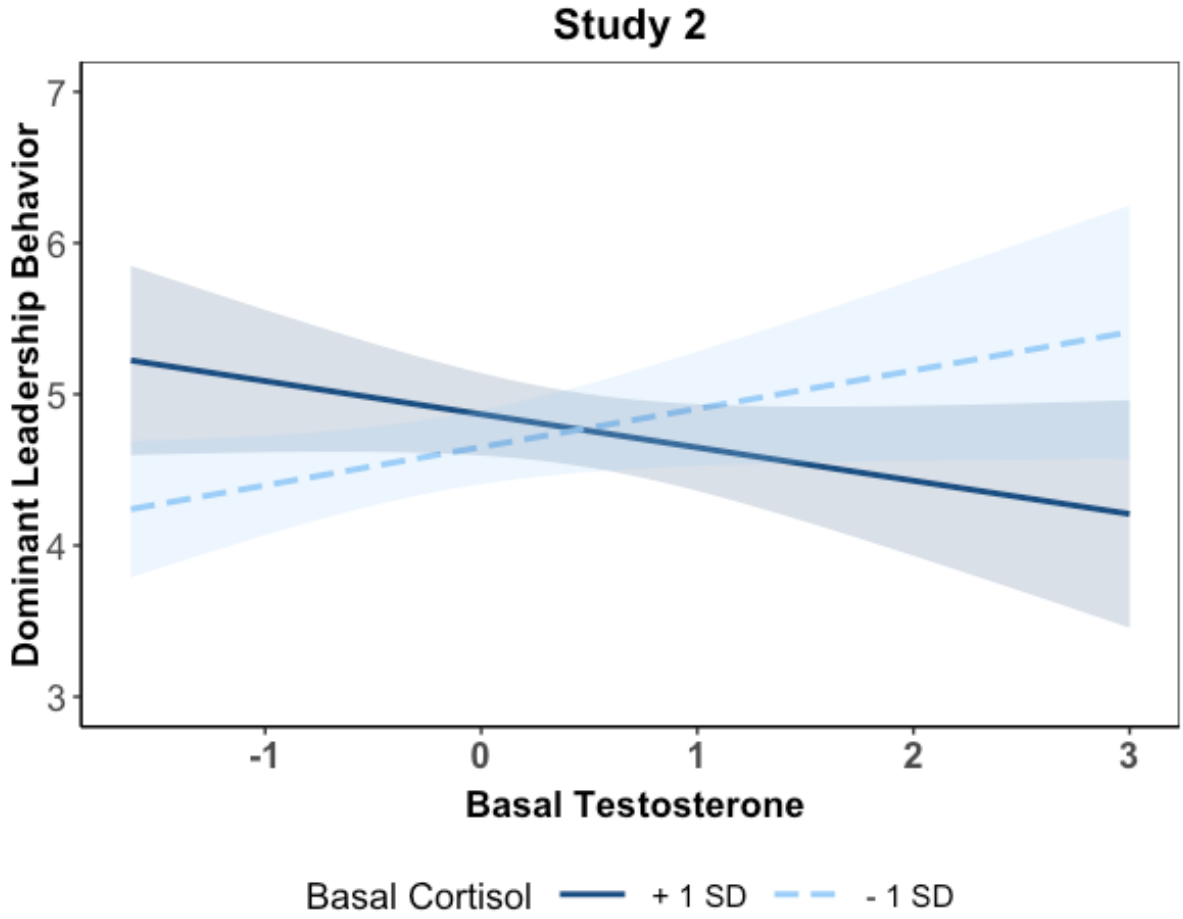

Figure S2. Study 3-Basal testosterone, basal cortisol, and their interaction as predictors of reactive aggression, controlling for personality traits. Testosterone scores were log transformed, standardized within sex, and winsorized. Cortisol scores were log transformed, standardized, and winsorized. The solid line represents cortisol at +1 SD of the mean concentrations and the dotted line represents cortisol at -1SD of mean concentrations. The following personality traits were included as covariates: trait aggression and trait dominance. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.

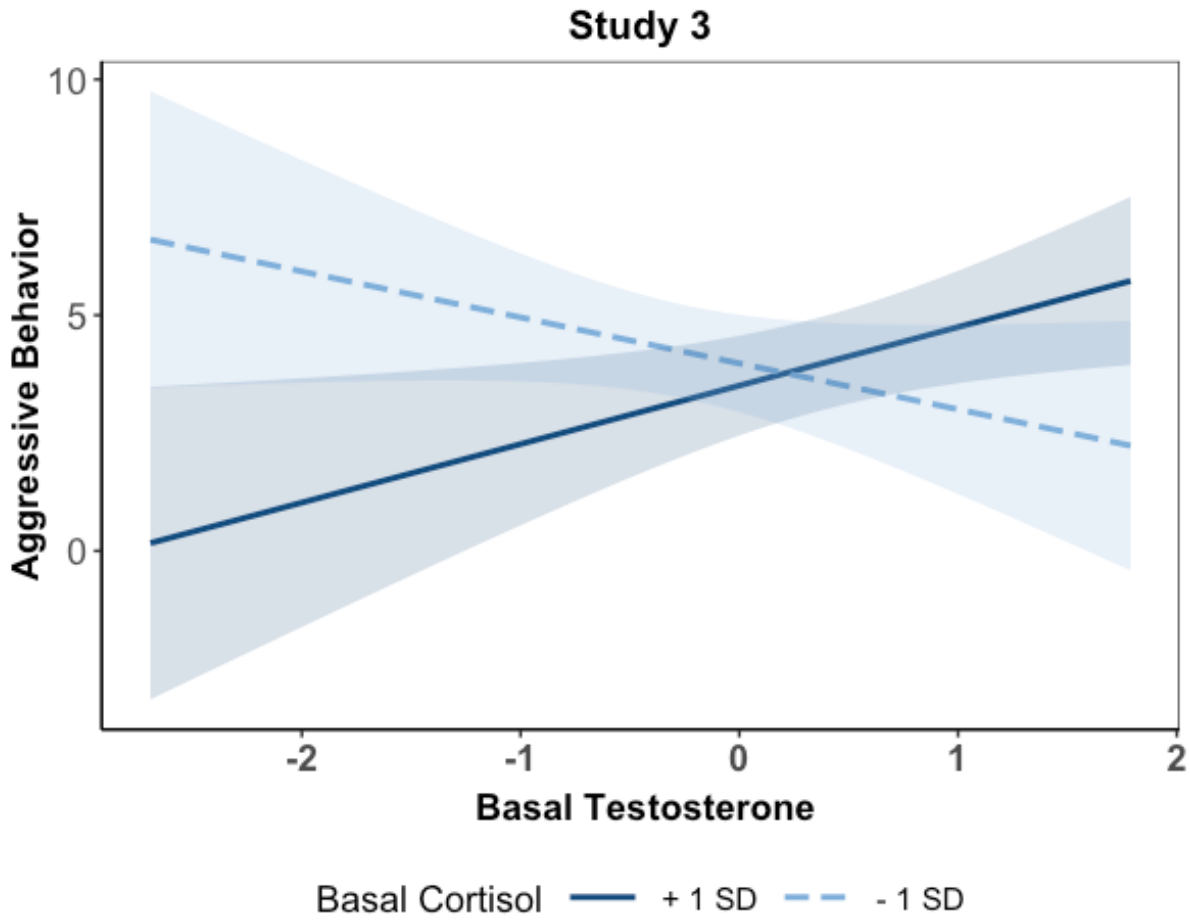

Figure S3. Study 4-Basal testosterone, basal cortisol, and their interaction as predictors of risk-taking behavior, controlling for personality traits. Testosterone scores were standardized within sex, and winsorized. Cortisol scores were log transformed, standardized, and winsorized. The solid line represents cortisol at +1 SD of the mean concentrations and the dotted line represents cortisol at -1SD of mean concentrations. The following personality traits were included as covariates: trait self-control, trait persistence, trait dominance. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.

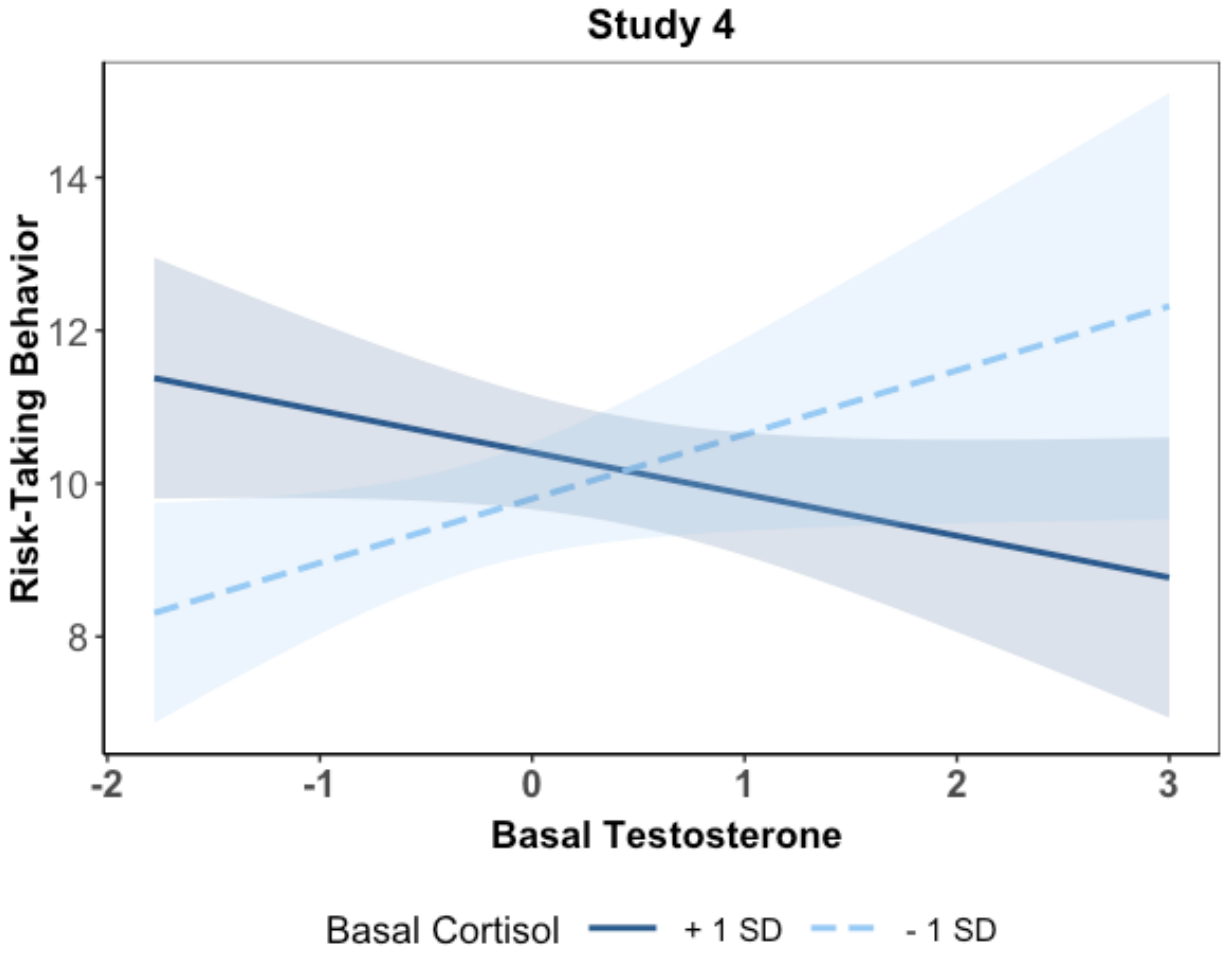

Figure S4. Study 5-Basal testosterone, basal cortisol, and their interaction as predictors of betweenness (log), popularity, and gregariousness in a social network, controlling for personality traits (and time of awakening). Testosterone scores were standardized within sex, and winsorized. Cortisol scores were log transformed, standardized, and winsorized. The solid line represents cortisol at +1 SD of the mean concentrations and the dotted line represents cortisol at -1SD of mean concentrations. The following personality traits were included as covariates: trait dominance and prestige. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.

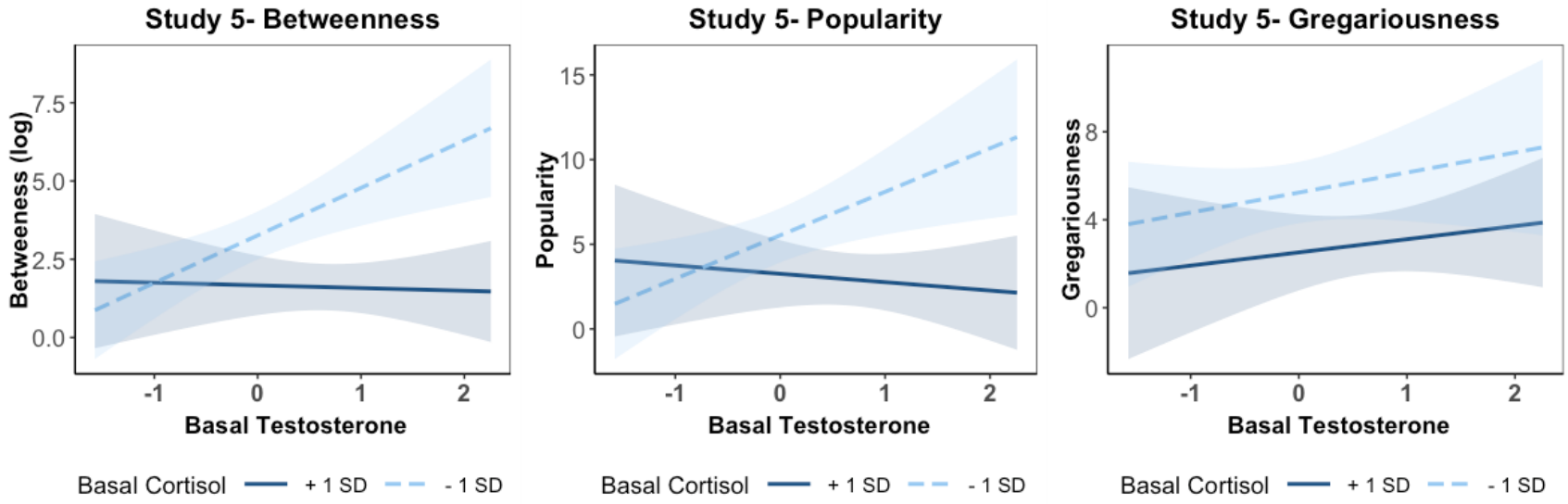

Figure S5. Study 6-Basal testosterone, basal cortisol, and their interaction as predictors risk-taking, controlling for personality traits. Testosterone and cortisol scores were log transformed. The solid line represents cortisol at +1 SD of the mean concentrations and the dotted line represents cortisol at -1SD of mean concentrations. The following personality traits were included as covariates: self-esteem, dark triad, overconfidence. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.

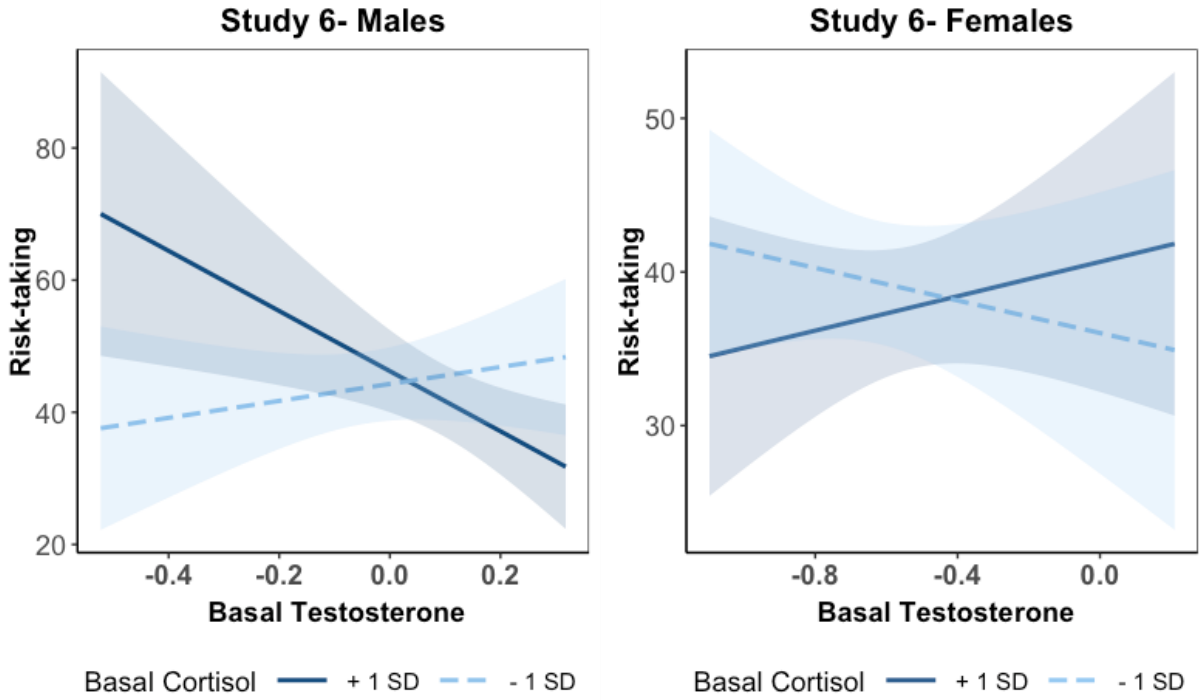

Figure S6. Study 2-Basal testosterone, trait dominance, and their interaction as predictors of dominant leadership behavior. Testosterone scores were standardized within sex, and winsorized. Trait dominance scores were standardized. The solid line represents trait dominance at +1 SD of the mean and the dotted line represents trait dominance at -1SD of the mean. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.

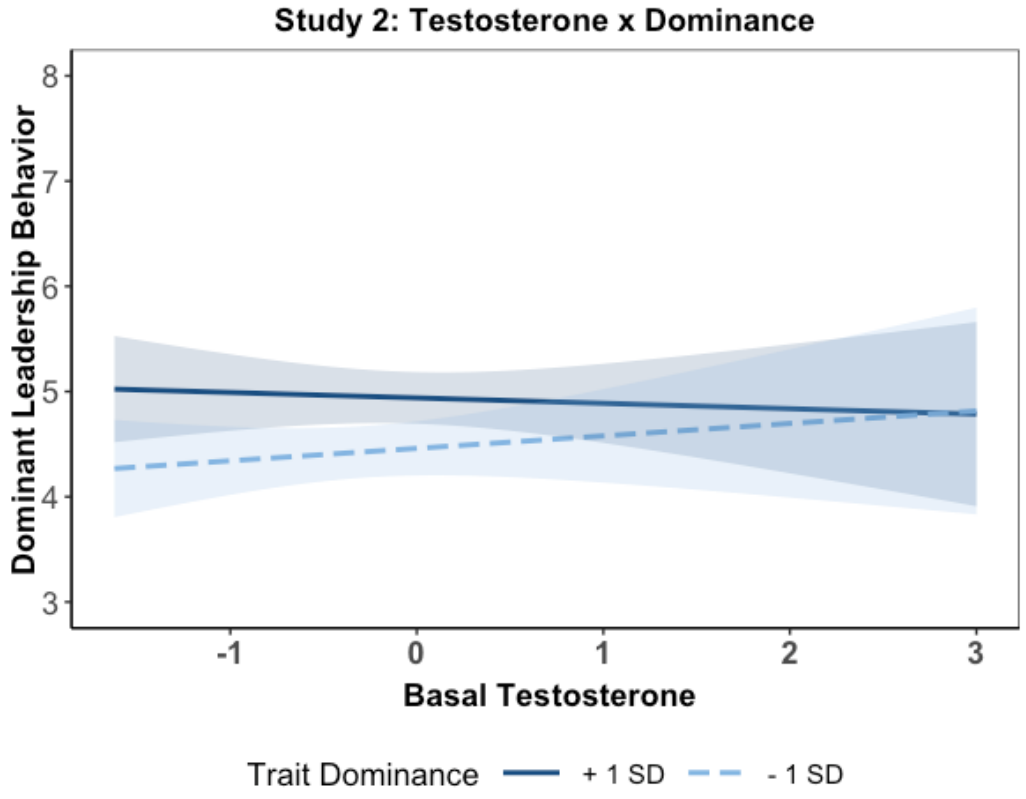

Figure S7. Study 3-Basal testosterone, trait dominance, and their interaction as predictors of reactive aggression. Testosterone scores were standardized within sex, and winsorized. Trait dominance scores were standardized. The solid line represents trait dominance at +1 SD of the mean and the dotted line represents trait dominance at -1SD of the mean. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.

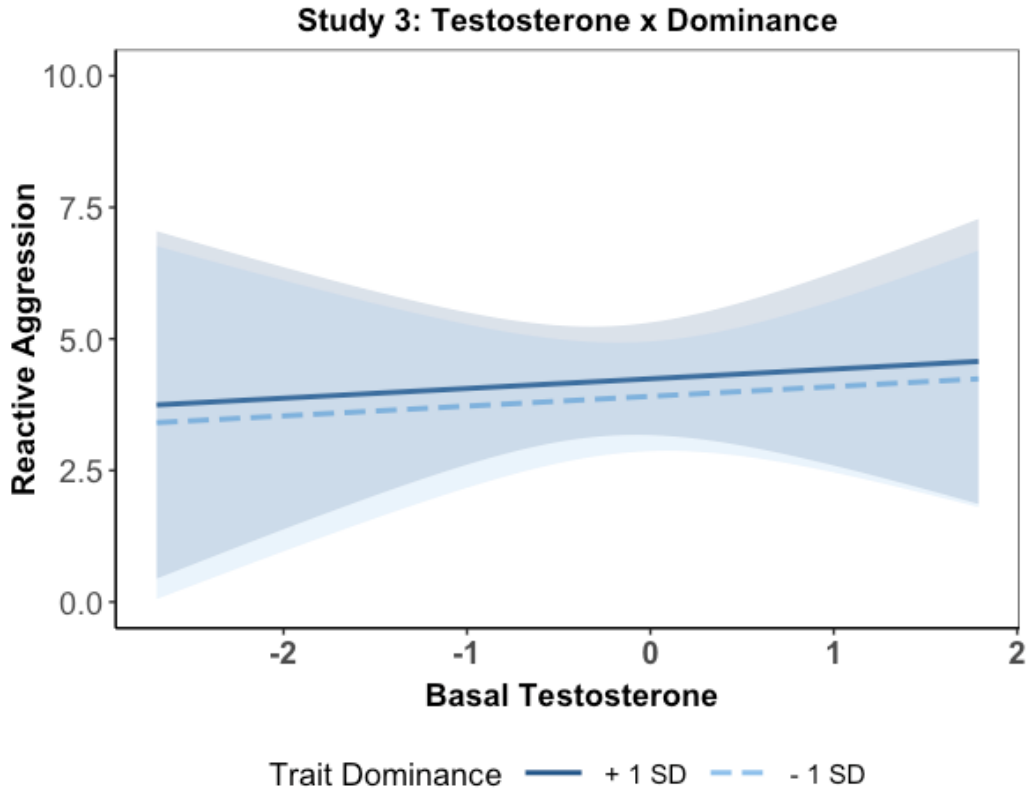

Figure S8. Study 4-Basal testosterone, trait dominance, and their interaction as predictors of risk-taking. Testosterone scores were standardized within sex, and winsorized. Trait dominance scores were standardized. The solid line represents trait dominance at +1 SD of the mean and the dotted line represents trait dominance at -1SD of the mean. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.

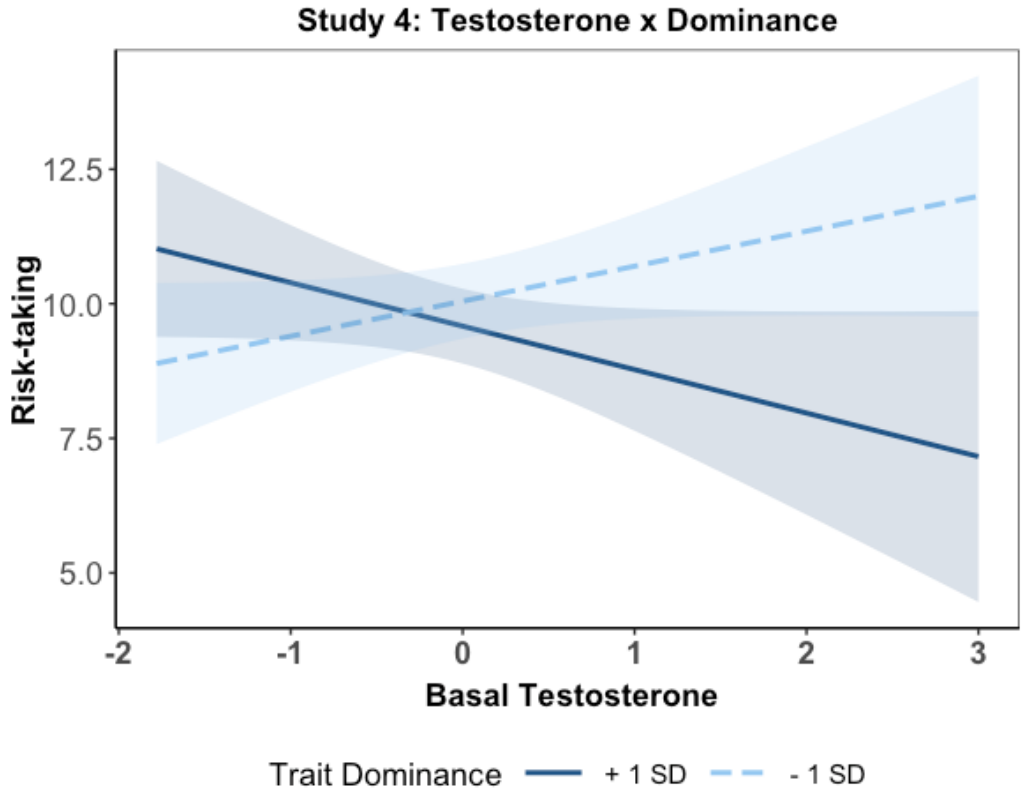

Figure S9. Study 5-Basal testosterone, trait dominance, and their interaction as predictors of betweenness (log), popularity, and gregariousness in a social network. Testosterone scores were standardized within sex, and winsorized. Trait dominance scores were standardized. The solid line represents trait dominance at +1 SD of the mean and the dotted line represents trait dominance at -1SD of the mean. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.

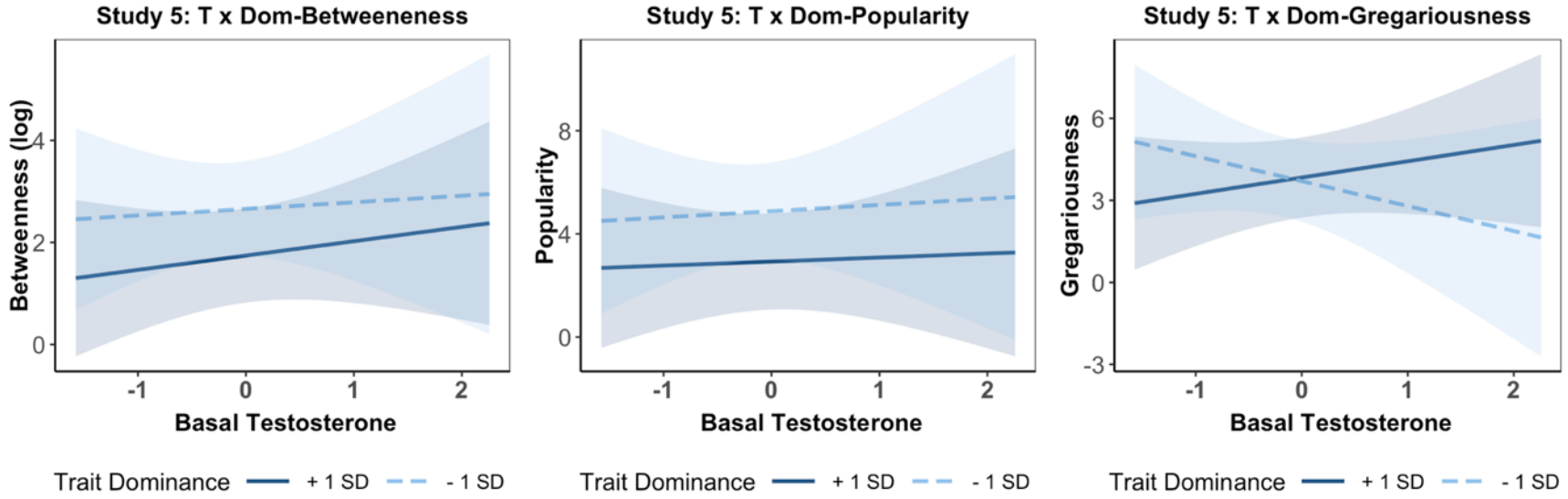

Figure S10. Study 7-Basal testosterone, trait power, and their interaction as predictors of competitive performance (in secs). Testosterone scores were standardized within sex, and winsorized. Trait power scores were standardized. The solid line represents trait power at +1 SD of the mean and the dotted line represents trait power at -1SD of the mean. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.

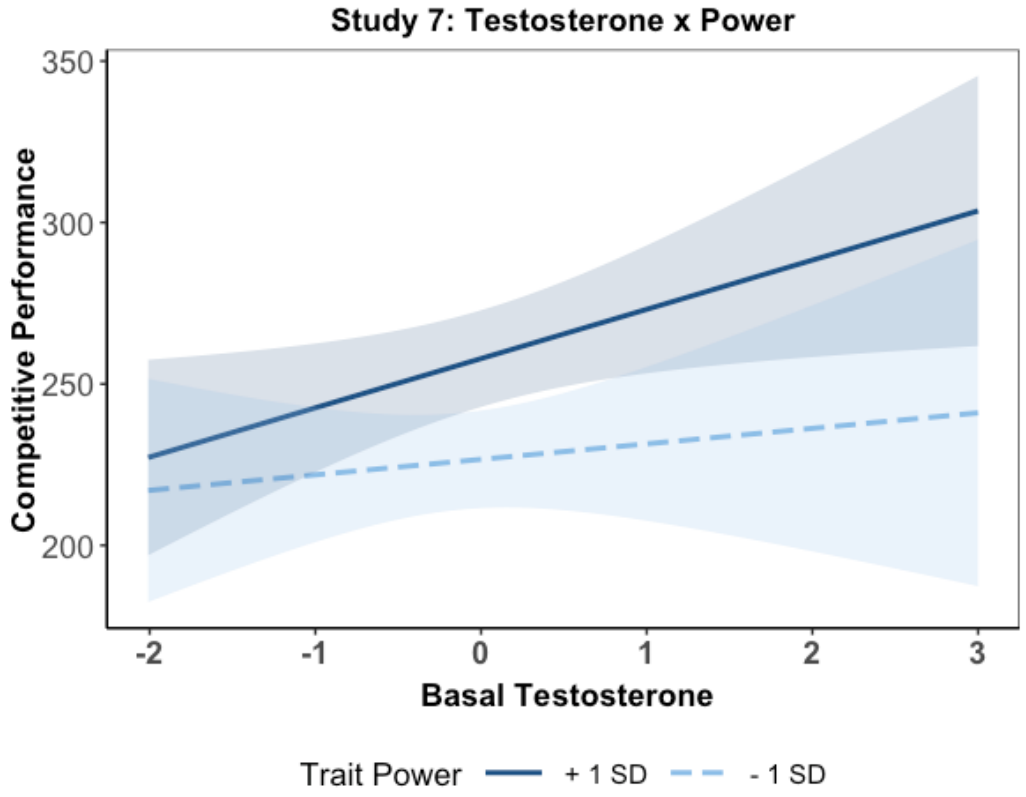

Figure S11. Study 8-Basal testosterone, trait dominance, and their interaction as predictors of task persistence (in mins). Testosterone scores were standardized within sex, and winsorized. Trait dominance scores were standardized. The solid line represents trait dominance at +1 SD of the mean and the dotted line represents trait dominance at -1SD of the mean. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals around the line.