



Figure S1 | Results of a meta-analysis of effect sizes of physical formidability (dominance) and hunting ability (prestige) on reproductive fitness, based on data reported in Von Rueden and Jaeggi (2016). Other status items (wealth and political influence) were excluded from the analysis due to their possible implication of both dominance and prestige mechanisms. Each coefficient estimate represents an estimated effect size aggregated from studies that test the effects of either prestige (yellow) or dominance (blue) on a given measure of reproductive success indicated on the Y-axis. Lines represent 95% confidence intervals for the point estimate. Studies that measured the effect size of physical formidability on the number of surviving children were coded as using “Fitness” as their dependent variable/measure of reproductive success. Studies that measured age at first marriage or age of first birth, the total number of wives or extrapair copulations, as well as marriage status, were coded as using “Mating Success” as their dependent variable. Studies measuring number of live births and offspring mortality were coded as using “Fertility” and “Survival” respectively, while studies measuring the youth, BMI, or food production of the wife were coded as using “Wife Quality” as the dependent variable. While the overall sample size of studies is low, resulting in large confidence intervals, dominance has a robust and positive effect on overall fitness (first point in the plot), as does prestige. Data for this analysis is drawn from von Rueden & Jaeggi (2016), and can be found at [this link](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhevol.2016.05.001). The code for the analysis can be found at <https://osf.io/87zxf/>.