Supplementary information to:

Social life histories: jackdaw dominance increases with age, terminally declines, and shortens life span

Simon Verhulst, Moniek Geerdink, H. Martijn Salomons, and
Jelle J. Boonekamp

University of Groningen, the Netherlands

Correspondence: s.verhulst@rug.nl

Table S1, model B. Testing whether between - and within-individual effects on dominance are significantly different. The effect of age (x_{ij}), average age ($\bar{x}_j$) (eq. 3 in the methods section), tarsus size, and the variable [returned?], on social dominance. N=149 bird years, of 69 individuals. Deviance denotes the -2 loglikelihood value of the model fit.

Model B	deviance	fixed Effect	slope	s.e.	P-value
Null	83.94	intercept (β_0)			
Final	56.12	intercept (β_0)	11.004	4.217	<0.001
		tarsus	-0.226	0.092	0.014
		age (β_W (x_{ij}))	-0.231	0.069	<0.001
		average age (($\beta_B - \beta_W$) $\bar{x}_j$)	0.178	0.085	0.037
		returned?	-0.589	0.281	0.035

Table S2. The effect of colony composition variables on social dominance, when added to the final model in table 1. Variables are explained in the methods section of the main document.

fixed effect	slope	s.e.	P-value
%newrank	-0.002	0.006	0.689
%deadrank	-0.007	0.010	0.452
%deadrank * delta age	0.003	0.007	0.627
%newrank * delta age	-0.003	0.004	0.489