**Tables**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | N=535 | % |
| Gender | Male | 229 | 42.8% |
| Female | 306 | 57.2% |
| Age | <40 | 396 | 74 |
| >40 | 139 | 26 |
| Academic Position | PhD student | 303 | 56.6% |
| Postdoc, Assistant or Associate Professor | 177 | 33.1% |  |
| Full Professor | 55 | 10.3% |
| Years working as a scientist | 0-4 | 220 | 41.1% |
| 5-10 | 158 | 29.5% |
| 11-15 | 46 | 8.6% |
| 16-20 | 35 | 6.7% |
| 21-25 | 26 | 4.7% |
| >25 | 49 | 9.2% |

***Table 1.*** *Demographics*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mean (95% CI)(n=535) | Clusters of biomedical scientists |
| I (n=140) | II (n=193) | III (n=202) |
| Mean (95% CI) | z-scores | Mean (95% CI) | z-scores | Mean (95% CI) | z-scores |
| Narcissism(Range 13-35) | 25.2 (CI 24.9 – 25.6)IQR 22-27 | 22.5(CI 21.9 – 23.1)IQR 20-25 | -0.66 | 23.8(CI 23.2 – 24.2)IQR 22-26 | -0.36 | 28.5(CI 28.1 – 28.8)IQR 27-30 | 0.79 |
| Machiavellianism(Range 9-38) | 25.0 (CI 24.6 – 25.3)IQR 21-26 | 26.0(CI 25.3 – 26.6)IQR 23-27 | 0.24 | 21.7(CI 21.2 – 22.1)IQR 19-24 | -0.78 | 27.4 (CI 26.9 – 27.9)IQR 25-30 | 0.58 |
| Psychopathy(Range 9-30) | 18.2 (CI 17.8 – 18.5)IQR 14-20 | 19.1(CI 18.4 – 19.7)IQR 17-21 | 0.21 | 15.2 (CI 14.8 – 15.6)IQR 13-17 | -0.75 | 20.5(CI 20.0 – 20.9)IQR 18-23 | 0.56 |
| Achievement Motivation(Range 14-35) | 20.9 (CI 20.6 -21.3)IQR 17-23 | 23.5(CI 22.8 – 24.1)IQR 21-26 | 0.64 | 20.7(CI 20.2 – 21.2)IQR 18-24 | -0.05 | 19.4 (CI 18.9 – 19.8)IQR 17-21 | -0.39 |
| Self Esteem(Range 10-32) | 18.4 (CI 18.0 – 18.7)IQR 15-20 | 22.3(CI 21.8 – 22.8)IQR 20-24 | 1.02 | 17.1(CI 16.7 – 17.6)IQR 15-20 | -0.32 | 16.8 (CI 16.4 – 17.2)IQR 15-19 | -0.40 |
| Neuroticism(Range 4-20) | 10.1 (CI 9.9 – 10.4)IQR 7-13 | 12.5(CI 12.0 – 13.0)IQR 10-15 | 0.73 | 8.8 (CI 8.4 – 9.2)IQR 7-11 | -0.41 | 9.8 (CI 9.3 – 10.2)IQR 8-12 | -0.11 |
|  | **Perfectionist** | **Ideal son-in-law** | **Sneaky grandiose** |

***Table 2.*** *The mean scores, 95% CI and the z-scores for the 6 personality traits are provided for both the total group of participants and for the 3 personality clusters. According to cluster analysis methods, cluster differences with ANOVA were statistically significant for all 6 traits (p<0.001)*