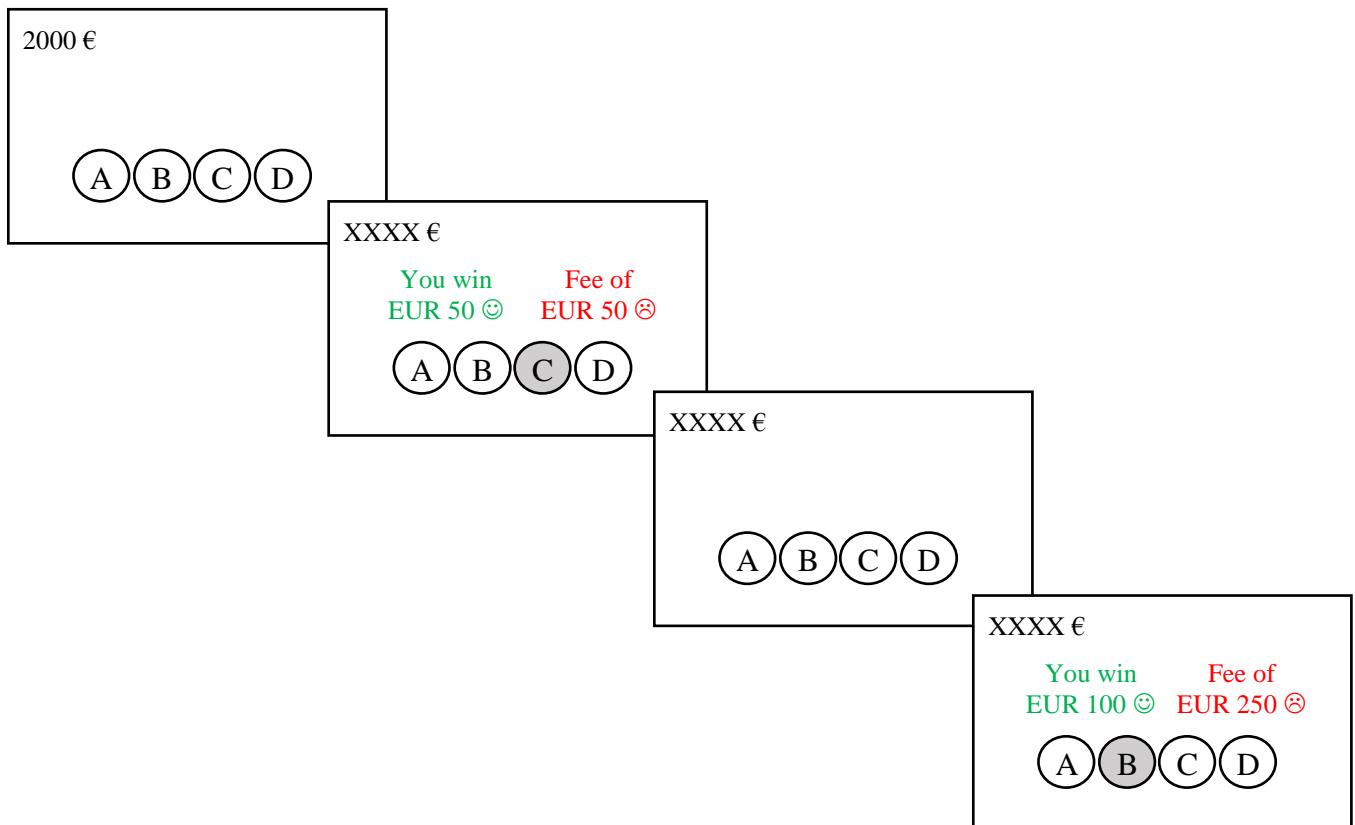
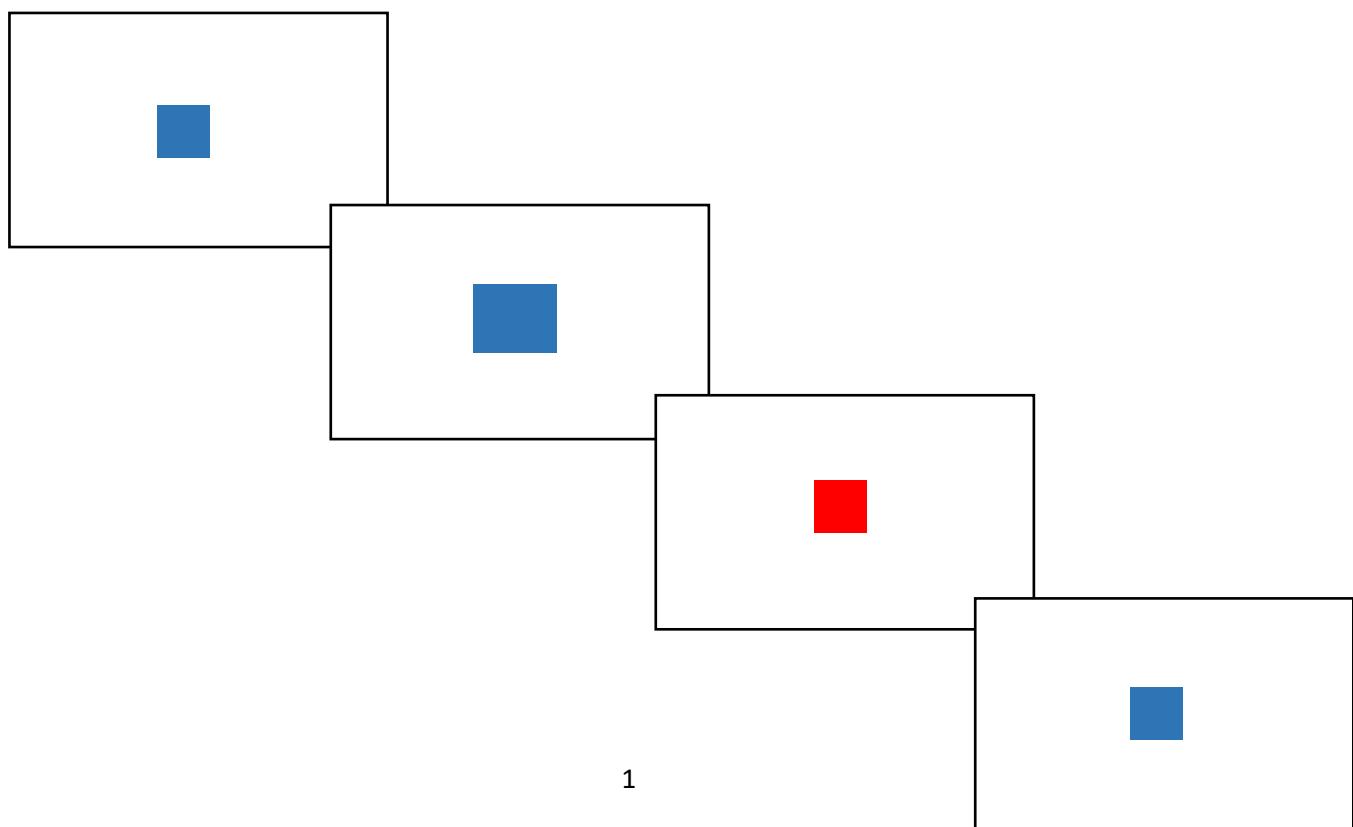


## Supplementary materials

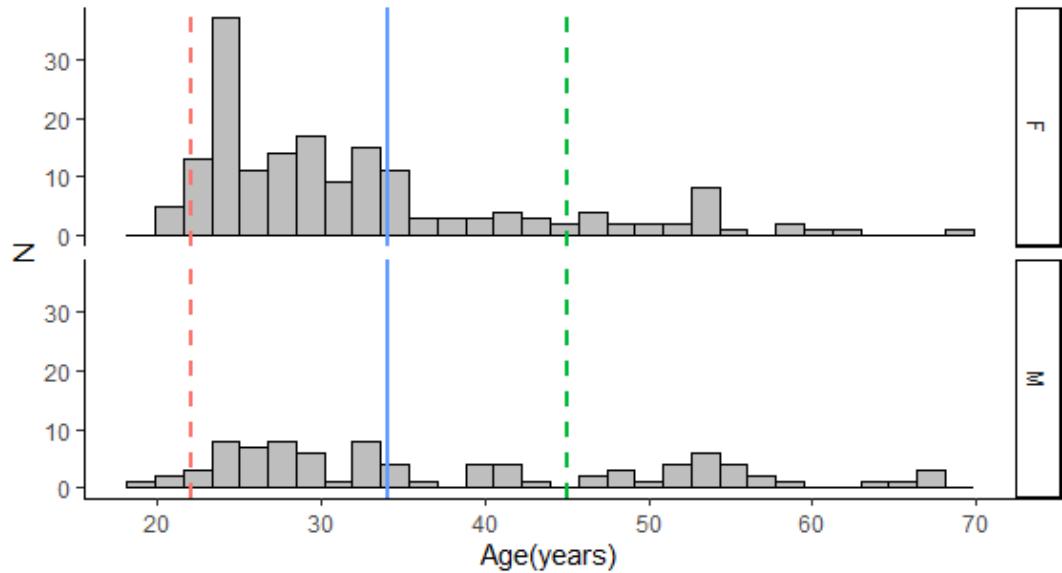
**Figure S1.** An example of two trials of the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT). The starting bank amount was always displayed in the upper corner of the screen and trial-by-trial updated. Buttons A and B were associated with winnings of EUR 100 or penalties of EUR 250, whereas buttons C and D were associated with winnings of EUR 50 or penalties of EUR 50.



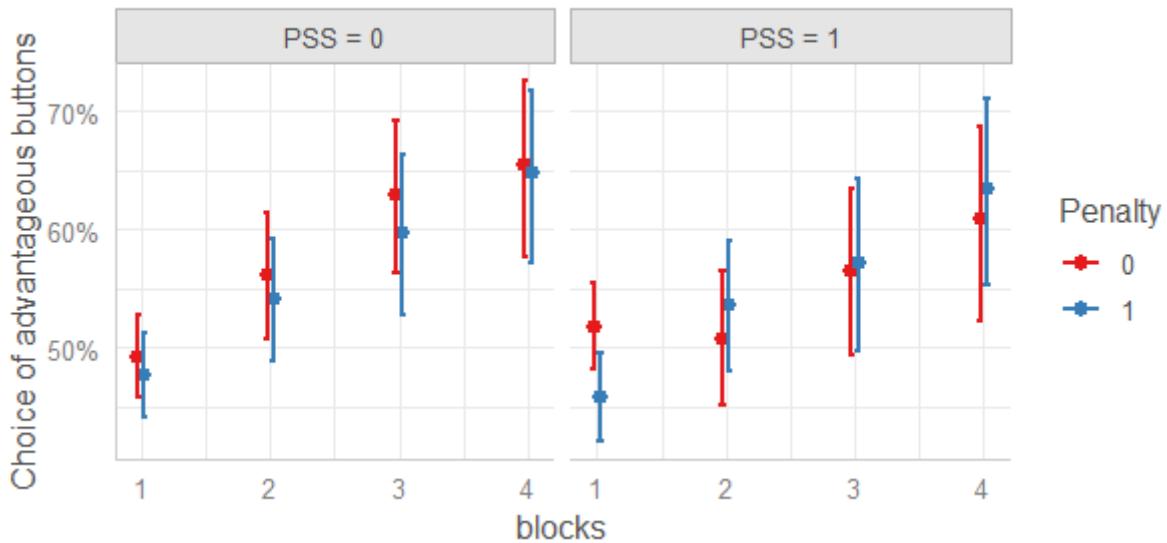
**Figure S2.** An example of four trials of the Go/No-go task (GNG). The blue square was the Go signal, whereas the red square was the No-go signal. The square size (80, 100 or 120 pixel) was counterbalanced across the Go and No-Go conditions. Each trial lasted 1000 ms.



**Figure S3.** Distribution of age in the study sample, grouped by sex. The blue line represents mean age; the dashed red line represents 1 SD below mean; the dashed green line represents 1 SD above the mean.



**Figure S4.** Proportion of advantageous choices (C or D vs. A or B buttons) as predicted by the model in Table S7.



**Table S1.** Demographics of participants who completed the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS), and the Immune Status Questionnaire (ISQ).

	<b>PSS</b>	<b>DASS</b>	<b>ISQ</b>
N	260	251	250
Mean age (SD), years	34.3 (11.6)	33.9 (11.2)	33.9 (11.2)
Female	66.9 %	66.9 %	66.8 %
Education (SD), level	4.2 (1.1)	4.3 (1.1)	4.3 (1.1)
Chronic disease	23.7 %	24.6 %	24.7 %

**Table S2.** Pearson's correlation coefficients between questionnaires scores. PSS = Perceived Stress Scale, DASS = Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales, ISQ = Immune Status Questionnaire. \*\*\* $p < 0.001$

	<b>PSS</b>	<b>DASS depression</b>	<b>DASS anxiety</b>	<b>DASS stress</b>	<b>ISQ</b>
<b>PSS</b>	1				
<b>DASS depression</b>	.702***	1			
<b>DASS anxiety</b>	.573***	.643***	1		
<b>DASS stress</b>	.757***	.72 ***	.622***	1	
<b>ISQ</b>	.323***	.317***	.369***	.346***	1

**Table S3.** Results of the multiple linear regression models that significantly fitted the Iowa score in the first 50 trials (IGT). Estimates = beta coefficients; CI = confidence interval; Sex: 1 = female, 2 = male; PSS = Perceived Stress Scale; ISQ = Immune Status Questionnaire.

<b>Predictors</b>	<b>Estimates</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>p</b>
Model: IGT ~ Age × Sex × PSS				
(Intercept)	-1.16	-3.73 – 1.42	-0.89	0.376
Age	-0.66	-3.53 – 2.21	-0.45	0.651
Sex	5.07	0.42 – 9.73	2.15	<b>0.033</b>
PSS	1.55	-1.05 – 4.15	1.17	0.242
Age × Sex	-4.08	-8.72 – 0.56	-1.73	0.084
Age × PSS	0.71	-2.14 – 3.56	0.49	0.625
Sex × PSS	-1.60	-6.47 – 3.26	-0.65	0.516
Age × Sex × PSS	-4.79	-9.24 – -0.34	-2.12	<b>0.035</b>
Model: IGT ~ Age × Sex × ISQ				
(Intercept)	-0.90	-3.51 – 1.71	-0.68	0.496
Age	-0.10	-3.06 – 2.86	-0.07	0.947
Sex	5.66	1.06 – 10.26	2.43	<b>0.016</b>
PSS	-0.54	-3.30 – 2.23	-0.38	0.703
Age × Sex	-4.46	-9.37 – 0.45	-1.79	0.075
Age × ISQ	-0.65	-4.14 – 2.84	-0.37	0.715
Sex × ISQ	3.25	-2.02 – 8.52	1.22	0.225
Age × Sex × ISQ	-6.43	-11.93 – -0.92	-2.3	<b>0.022</b>
Model: IGT ~ Age × Sex × PSS × ISQ				
(Intercept)	-1.39	-4.05 – 1.28	-1.02	0.308
Age	-0.25	-3.20 – 2.71	-0.16	0.870

Sex	5.84	1.20 – 10.48	2.47	<b>0.014</b>
PSS	1.89	-0.42 – 4.21	1.6	0.111
ISQ	-1.11	-3.97 – 1.75	-0.76	0.447
Age × Sex	-5.2	-10.26 – -0.15	-2.02	<b>0.045</b>
Age × PSS	0.34	-2.14 – 2.83	0.27	0.786
Age × ISQ	-1.07	-4.60 – 2.46	-0.59	0.552
Sex × ISQ	3.27	-2.11 – 8.65	1.19	0.235
PSS × ISQ	1.25	-1.00 – 3.51	1.09	0.277
Age × Sex × ISQ	-5.65	-11.27 – -0.04	-1.97	<b>0.049</b>
Age × PSS × ISQ	2.21	-0.29 – 4.71	1.74	0.084

**Table S4.** Comparison among models fitting the score in the first 50 trials (function *compareLM* of the *rcompanion* R package, Mangiafico, 2015). AIC = Akaike information criterion; BIC = Bayes information criterion; Adj R<sup>2</sup> = Adjusted R<sup>2</sup>.

Model	AIC	AICc	BIC	R <sup>2</sup>	Adj R <sup>2</sup>	F	df	p
Age × Sex × PSS	2210	2211	2242	0.055	0.029	2.11	7,252	0.042
Age × Sex × ISQ	2106	2107	2138	0.066	0.04	2.47	7,242	0.018
Age × Sex × PSS × ISQ	2109	2110	2155	0.087	0.045	2.07	11,238	0.023

**Table S5.** Results of the multiple linear regression model that significantly fitted the sensitivity index (*d'*) of the Go/No-go task. Estimates = beta coefficients; CI = confidence interval; Sex: 1 = female, 2 = male; DASS = Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales.

Predictors	Estimates	CI	t	p
Model: <i>d'</i> ~ Age × Sex × DASS anxiety				
(Intercept)	3.70	3.60 – 3.79	78.64	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Age	0.00	-0.10 – 0.10	0.02	0.985
Sex	0.03	-0.14 – 0.19	0.32	0.746
DASS anxiety	-0.14	-0.22 – -0.05	-3.12	<b>0.002</b>
Age × Sex	-0.08	-0.26 – 0.11	-0.82	0.415
Age × DASS anxiety	0.06	-0.04 – 0.15	1.22	0.223
Sex × DASS anxiety	0.10	-0.09 – 0.29	1.03	0.303
Age × Sex × DASS anxiety	-0.10	-0.32 – 0.13	-0.84	0.404
R <sup>2</sup> / Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.058/0.031			
F	2.15			
df	7, 244			
p	0.039			

**Table S6.** Results of the multiple linear regression model that significantly fitted the *c* criterion values of the Go/No-go task. Estimates = beta coefficients; CI = confidence interval; Sex: 1 = female, 2 = male.

Predictors	Estimates	CI	t	p
Model: <i>c</i> ~ Age × Sex				
(Intercept)	-0.38	-0.42 – -0.34	-17.38	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Age	0.07	0.02 – 0.12	2.96	<b>0.003</b>
Sex	0.02	-0.06 – 0.09	0.48	0.632

Age × Sex	-0.03	-0.10 – 0.04	-0.88	0.379
R <sup>2</sup> / Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.046/0.034			
F	4.07			
df	3,256			
p	0.007			

**Table S7.** Results of the multiple linear regression model that fitted the proportion of choices of button C and D (level 1) relative to A and B (level 0). Trial-by-trial responses were entered. Dichotomous predictors were included in the model, except block. The interaction between the number of the block (from 1 to 4), the presence (level 1) or absence (level 0) of a fee to pay (penalty), and a high ( $> 17$ , level 1) or low ( $\leq 17$ , level 0) PSS score was assessed. The presence (level 1) or absence (level 0) of a penalty in the preceding trial was entered as covariate. Random intercepts and slopes for block number (block), correlated by participant (subj), were considered. PSS = Perceived Stress Scale; CI = confidence interval.

Model	Odds Ratios	CI	z	p
Proportion of advantageous choices ~ block × penalty × PSS + preceding penalty + (block   subj)				
(Intercept)	0.97	0.84 – 1.11	-0.432	0.666
Block 2	1.32	1.10 – 1.58	2.994	<b>0.003</b>
Block 3	1.75	1.37 – 2.24	4.445	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Block 4	1.96	1.44 – 2.66	4.270	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Penalty	0.94	0.81 – 1.08	-0.876	0.381
PSS	1.11	0.91 – 1.35	1.021	0.307
Preceding penalty	1.03	0.98 – 1.09	1.178	0.239
Block 2 × penalty	0.98	0.80 – 1.20	-0.187	0.852
Block 3 × penalty	0.93	0.75 – 1.15	-0.652	0.514
Block 4 × penalty	1.03	0.83 – 1.28	0.297	0.767
Block 2 × PSS	0.73	0.56 – 0.95	-2.371	<b>0.018</b>
Block 3 × PSS	0.69	0.48 – 0.99	-2.037	<b>0.042</b>
Block 4 × PSS	0.74	0.47 – 1.15	-1.344	0.179
Penalty × PSS	0.84	0.68 – 1.03	-1.707	0.088
Block 2 × penalty × PSS	1.45	1.08 – 1.95	2.458	<b>0.014</b>
Block 3 × penalty × PSS	1.40	1.04 – 1.91	2.185	<b>0.029</b>
Block 4 × penalty × PSS	1.38	1.02 – 1.89	2.059	<b>0.039</b>
Marginal R <sup>2</sup> / Conditional R <sup>2</sup>	0.012 / 0.357			

Mangiafico, S.S. 2015. An R Companion for the Handbook of Biological Statistics.  
<https://rcompanion.org/rcompanion/>