Appendix

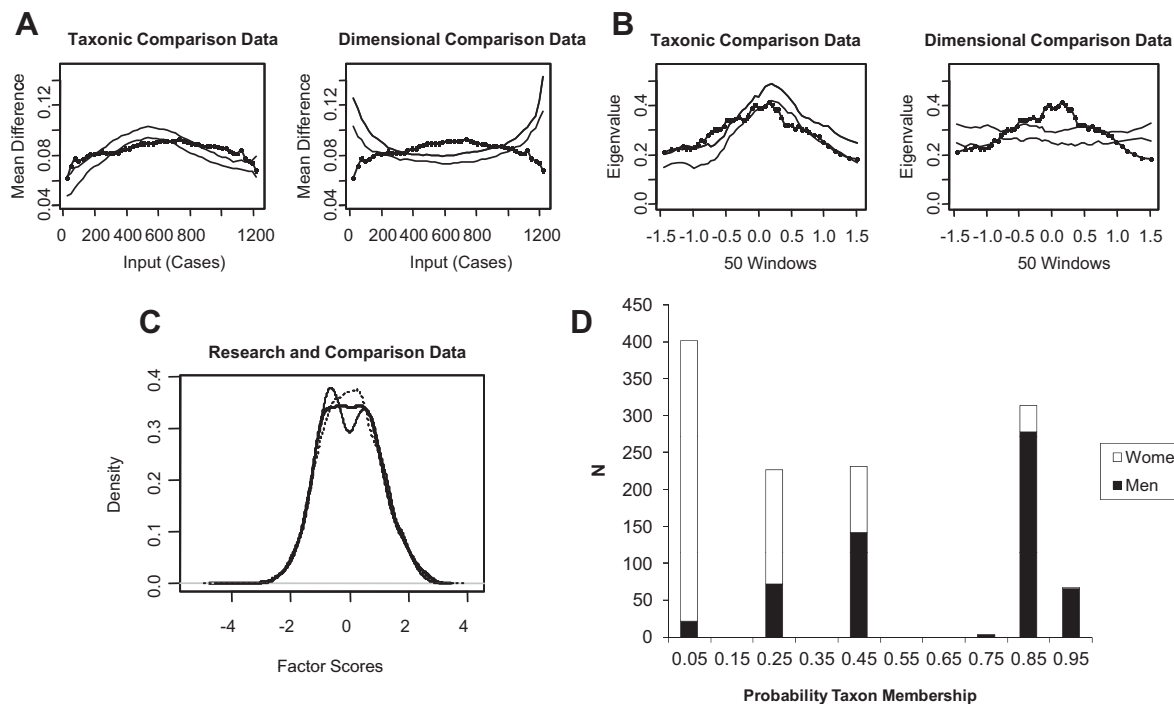**Taxometric Graphics Output for Gender Indicators**

Figure A1.   Anthropometric measurements: Height, shoulder width, and waist:hip ratio. Mean above minus below a cut (A) was slightly peaked, maximum eigenvalue (B) was clearly peaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) accurately sorted men and women.
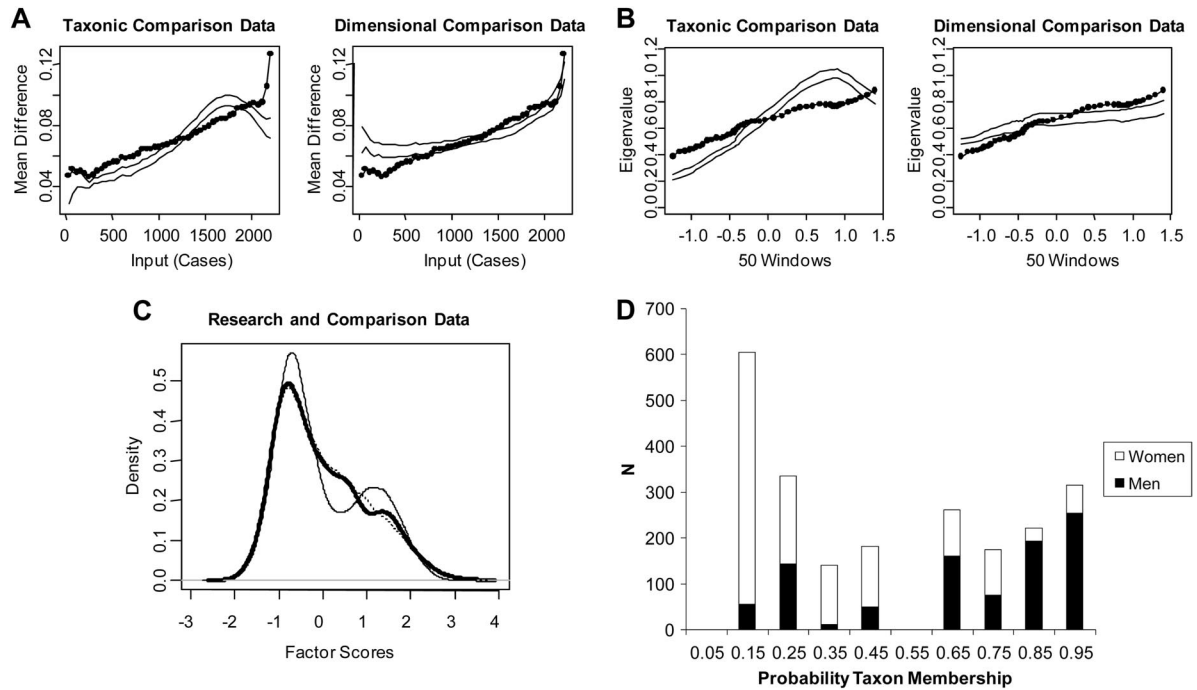
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A2. Sexual attitudes and behaviors: Average of appeal of sex with more than one partner and appeal of sex with a stranger, would not have sex without love (reversed), orgasm frequency, thoughts of sex frequency, masturbation frequency. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked, latent mode (C) was not clearly bimodal (set to search for right mode beyond a factor score of 1). The Bayesian distribution (D) appeared U-shaped and sorted men and women with some accuracy, but this was the only evidence for taxonicity.
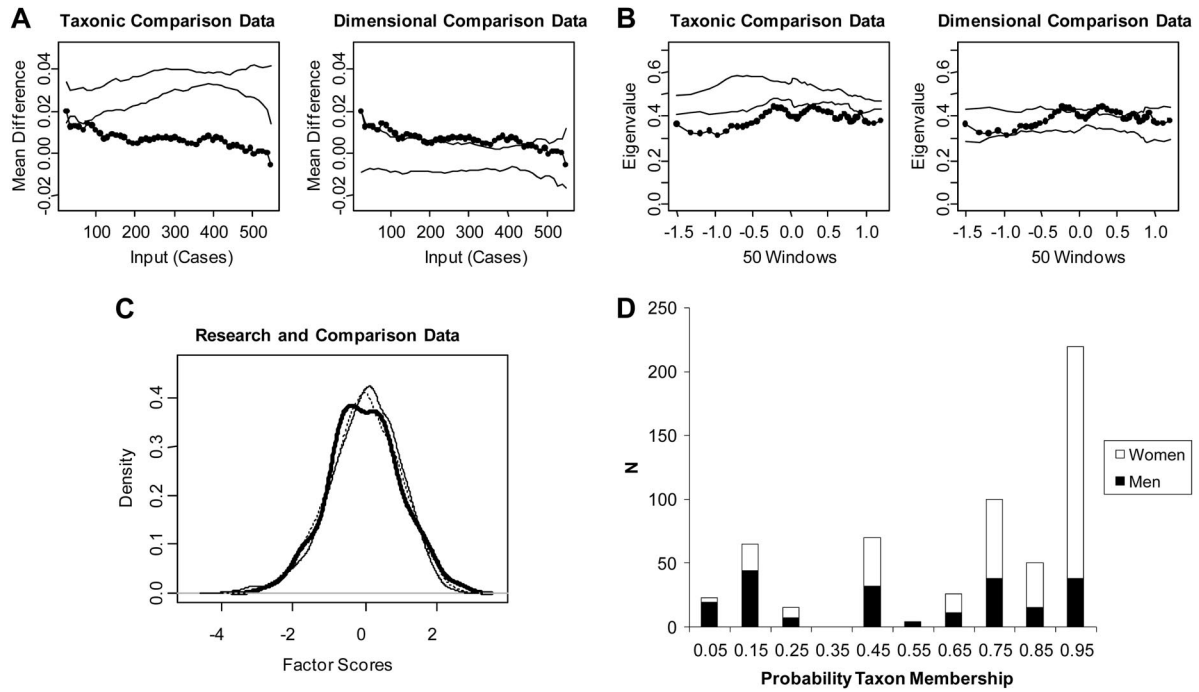
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A3. Mate Selectivity (Run 1): Mean of importance of similar education, education and intelligence, good financial prospect, ambition and industriousness, favorable social status; mean of number of children desired, desire for home and children, preferred marriage age (reversed); mean of dependable character, emotional stability, pleasing disposition; good looks (reversed); and good cook (reversed). Mean above minus below a cut (A) was nonpeaked, and maximum eigenvalue (B) and latent mode (C) were indiscernible. Bayesian probabilities (D) showed a large proportion of the sample with a high probability of taxon membership made up mostly of women, but an even distribution of the sample throughout the rest of the probabilities.
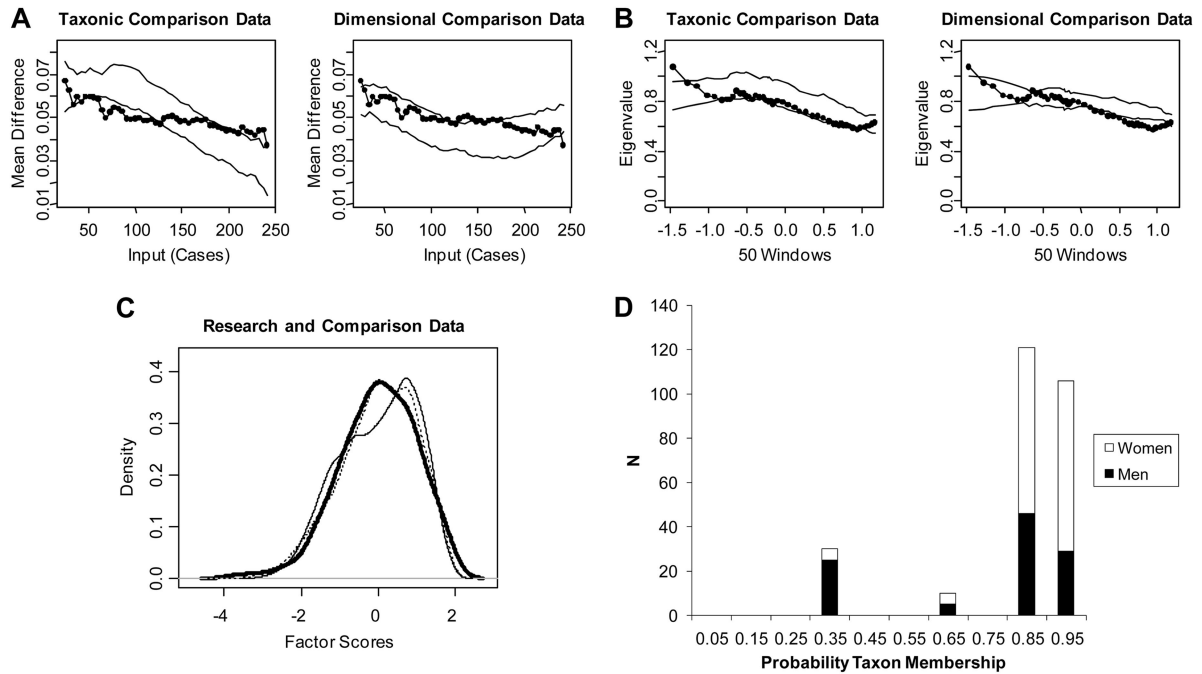
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A4. Mate Selectivity (Run 2): Importance of dependable character, emotional stability, desire for home and children, ambition, good looks (reversed), and finances. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) distinguished two groups, with a complement group low in mate selectivity composed mostly of men.
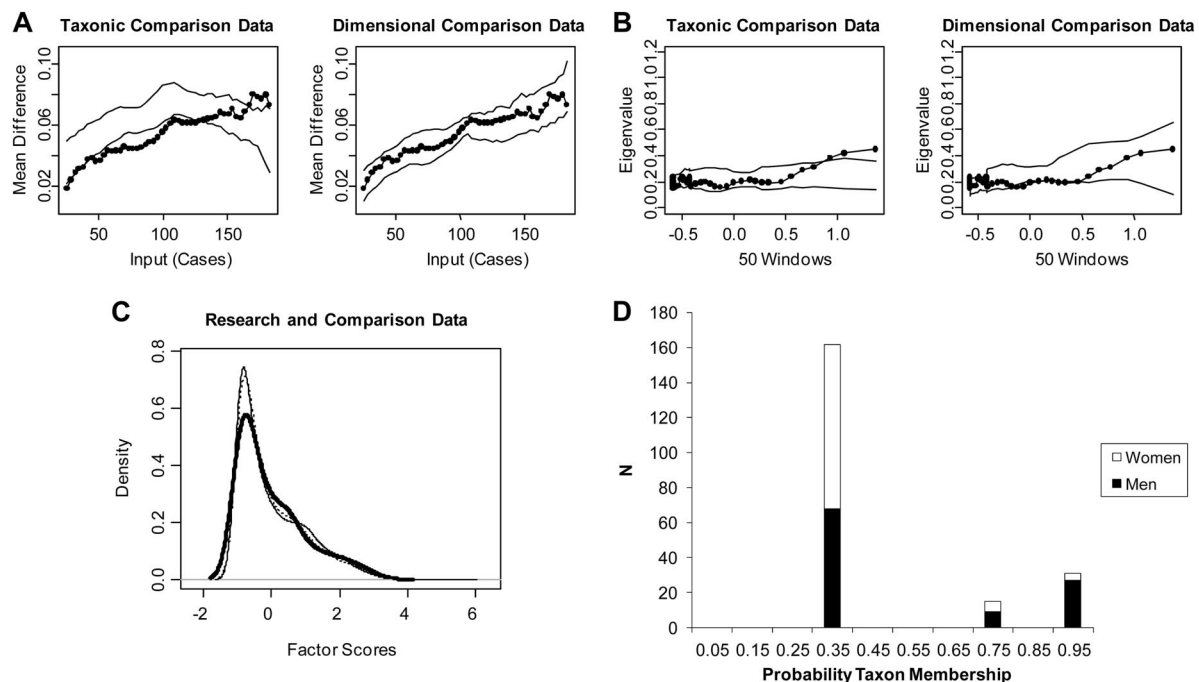
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A5. Sociosexual Orientation Inventory (Run 1): Number of one-night stands (capped at 30), frequency of fantasizing of someone other than partner, comfort with casual sex. Mean above minus below a cut (A) demonstrated a small peak at the far right, maximum eigenvalue (B) was nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) separated two groups, with a small-*n* high-sociosexuality taxon consisting mostly of men.
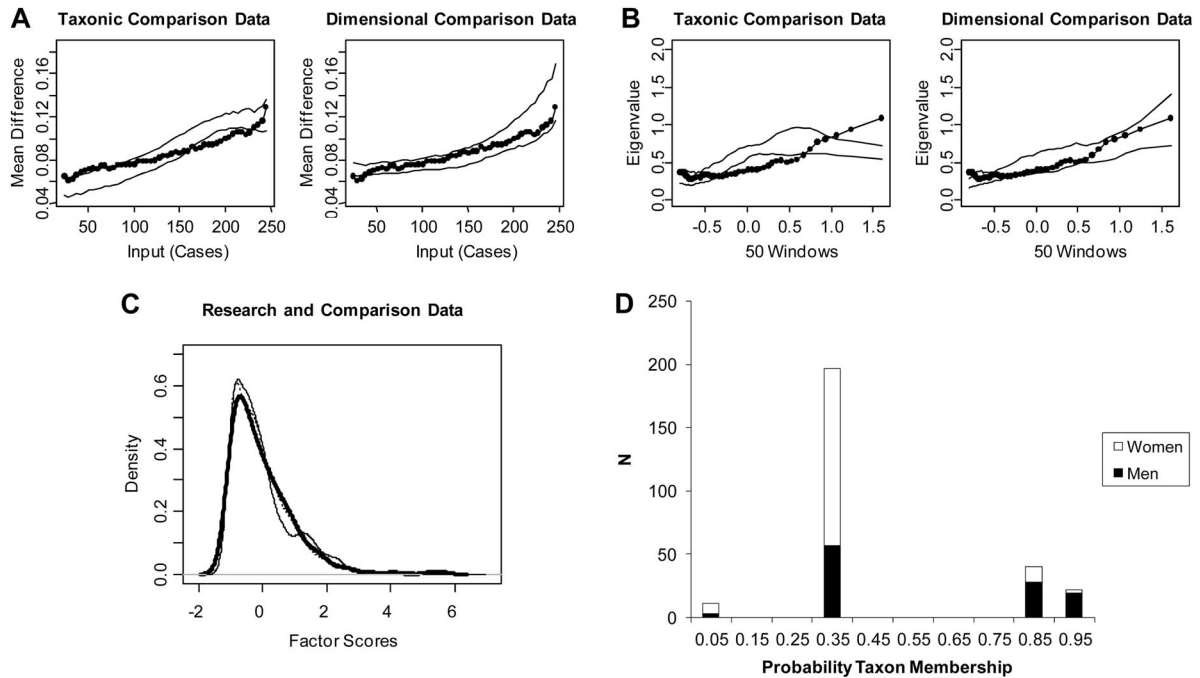
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A6. Sociosexual Orientation Inventory (Run 2): Number of partners foresee in next 5 years; number one-night stands; frequency of fantasizing of someone other than partner; average of comfort with sex without love, comfort with casual sex, requiring closeness for sex (reversed). Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was mostly unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) distinguished two groups, with approximately half the men and a few women in the high-sociosexuality taxon and most of the women and nearly half the men sorted into the low-sociosexuality complement.
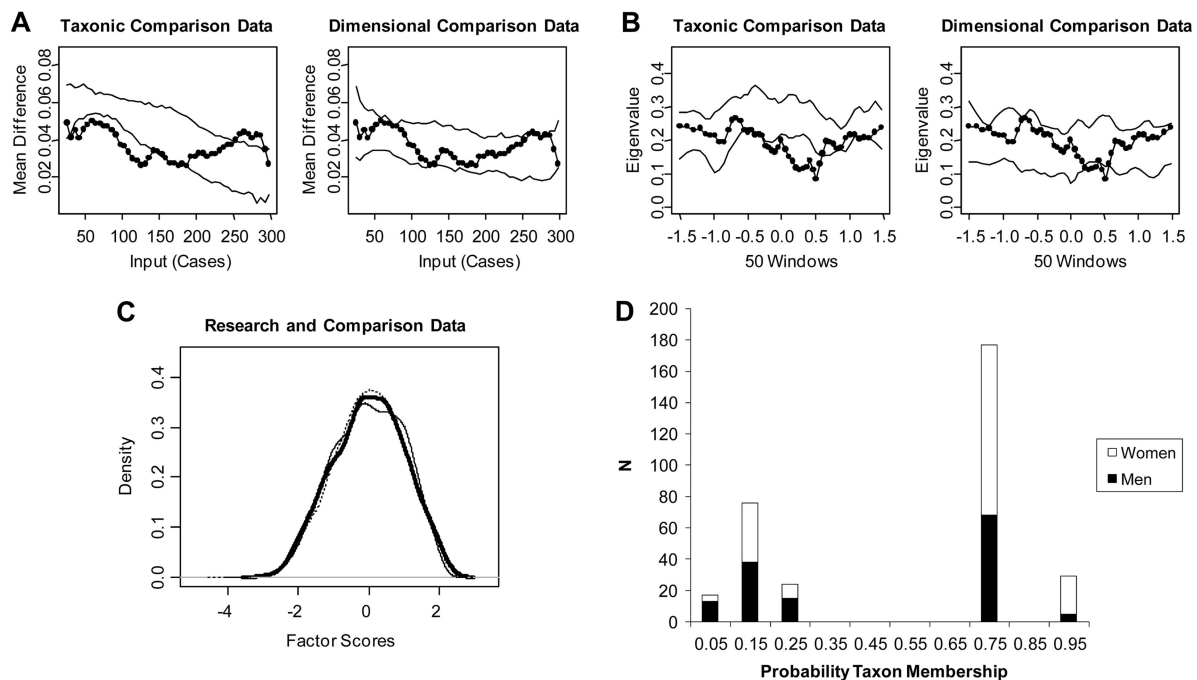
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A7. Interpersonal Reactivity Index subscales (Run 1): Fantasy, Personal Distress, mean of Empathic Concern and Perspective Taking. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) presented a gap in the distribution, indicating a possible taxon, though not one that sorted men and women into different groups.
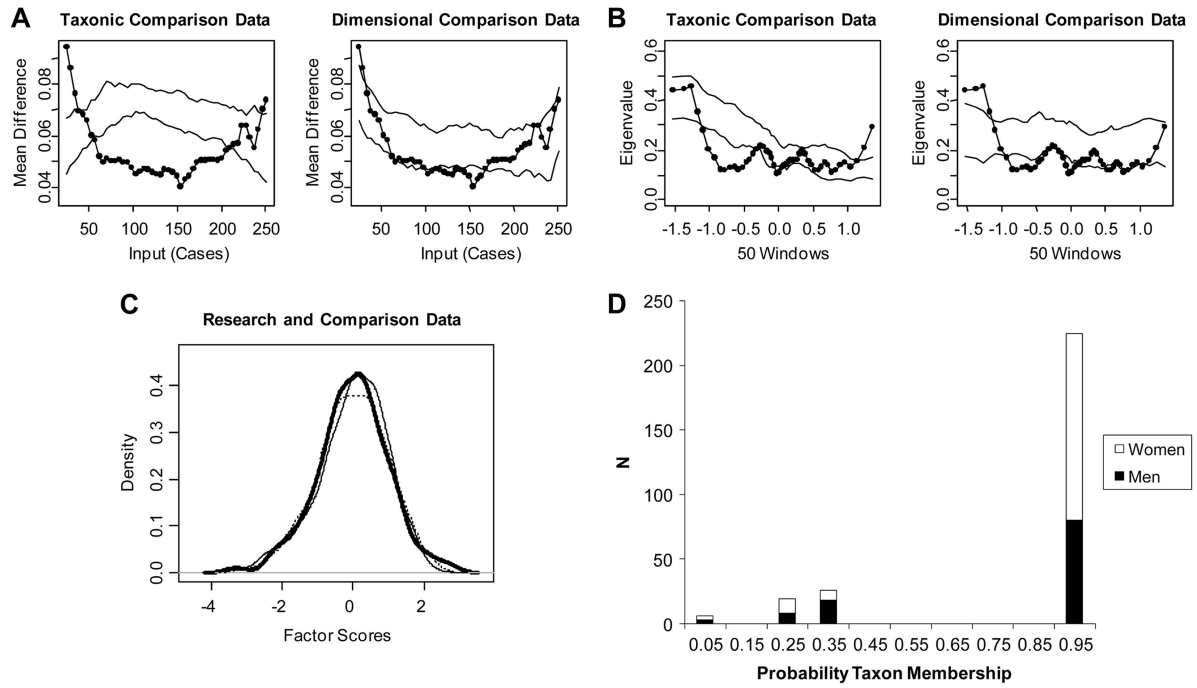
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A8. Interpersonal Reactivity Index subscales (Run 2): Fantasy, Empathic Concern, Personal Distress. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was mostly unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) demonstrated a large-*n* taxon, though there was no sorting according to sex.
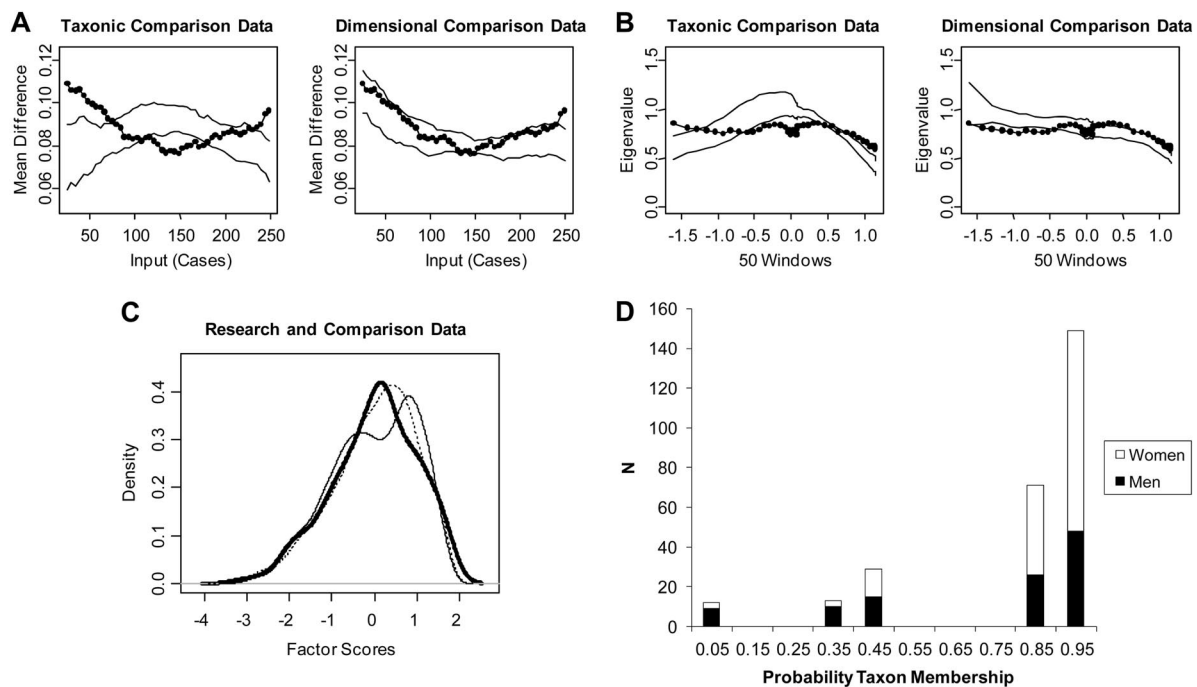
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A9. Relational-Interdependent Self-Construal Scale: Items 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 (reversed). Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were both nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) demonstrated a negatively skewed distribution, with little sorting according to sex.
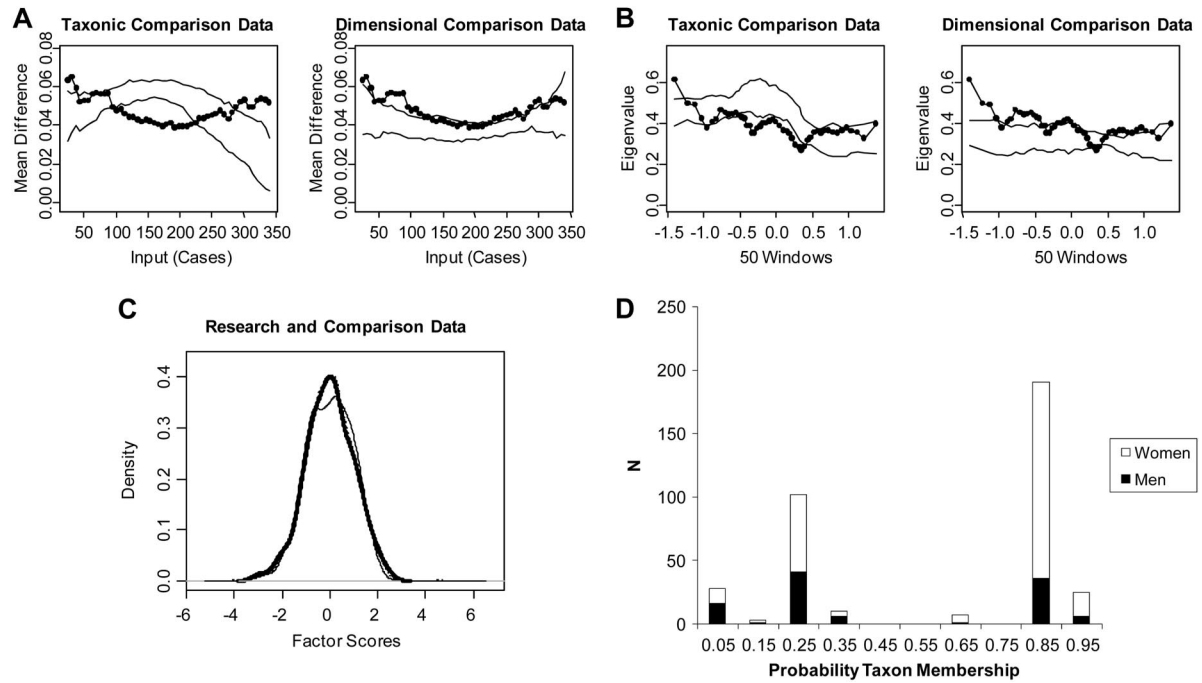
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A10. Positive Femininity, Negative Masculinity (reversed), Negative Femininity, Unmitigated Communion. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were both nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) demonstrated a gap in the distribution, with little sorting by sex.
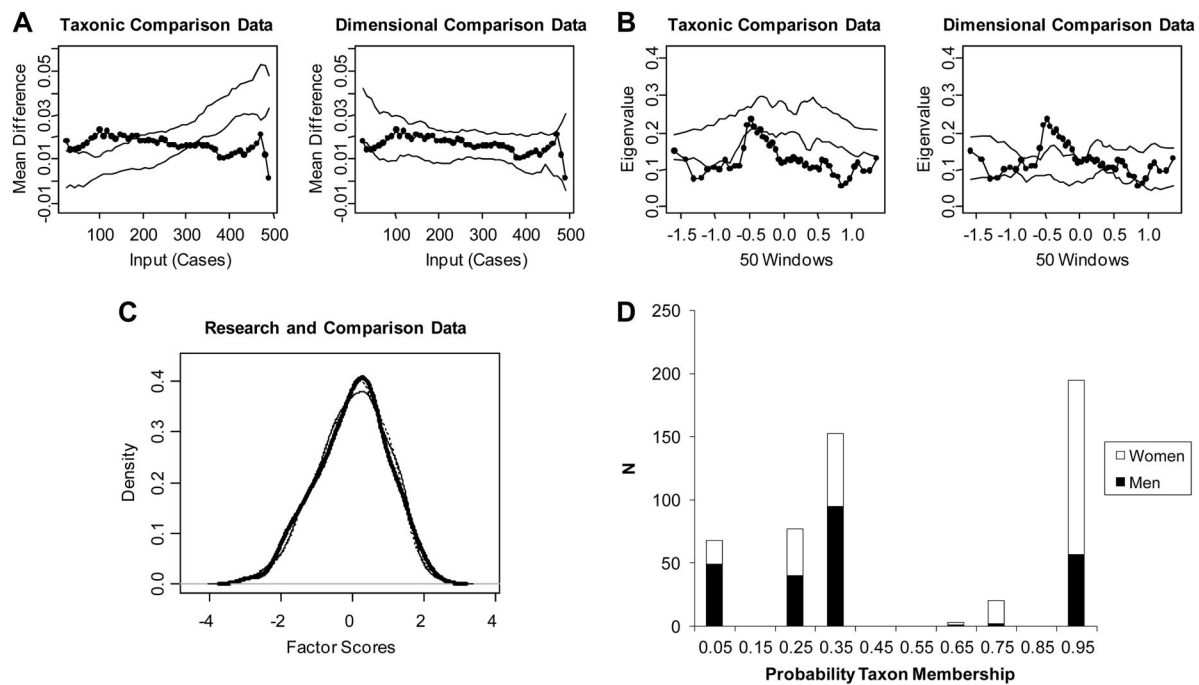
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A11. Masculinity (reversed), Femininity, Care Orientation. Mean above minus below a cut (A) was nonpeaked, maximum eigenvalue (B) was peaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) separated the sample into two distinct groups with some sorting according to sex.
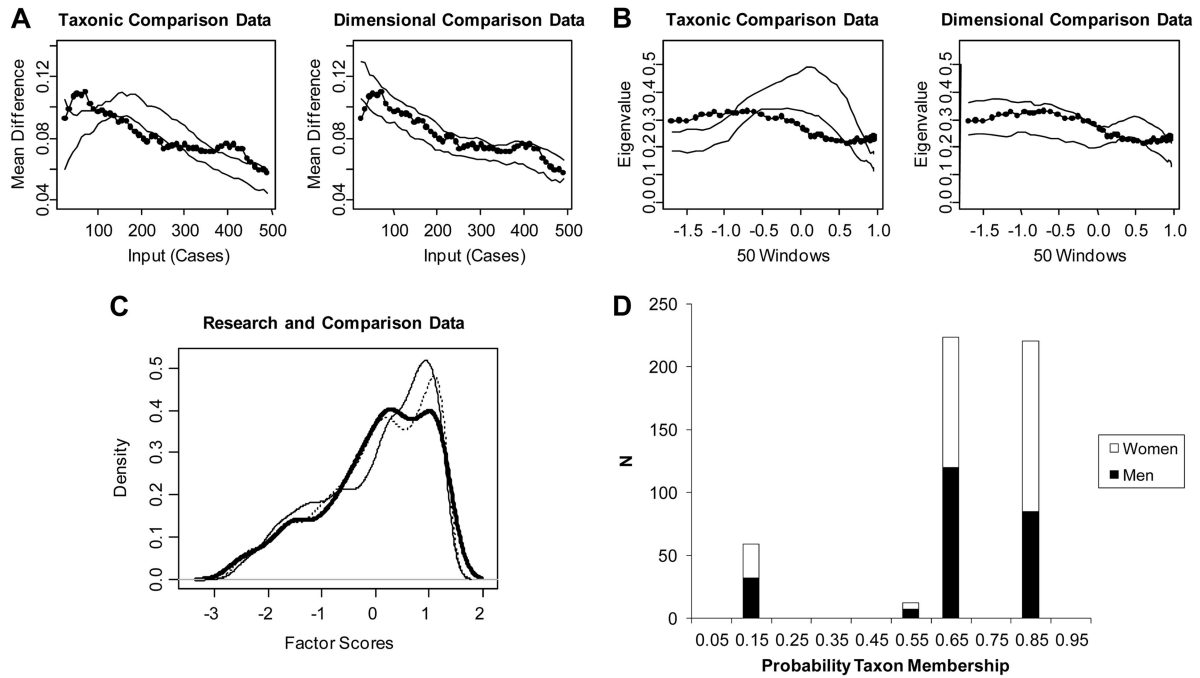
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A12. Care Orientation: Items 12–14. Mean above minus below a cut (A) was peaked to the far left, maximum eigenvalue (B) was gently peaked, and latent mode (C) was multimodal (setting to search for left mode beyond −1.5 and right mode beyond 1 standard deviation). Bayesian probabilities (D) placed a small portion of the sample in the lower range of the distribution, but demonstrated no sorting according to sex.
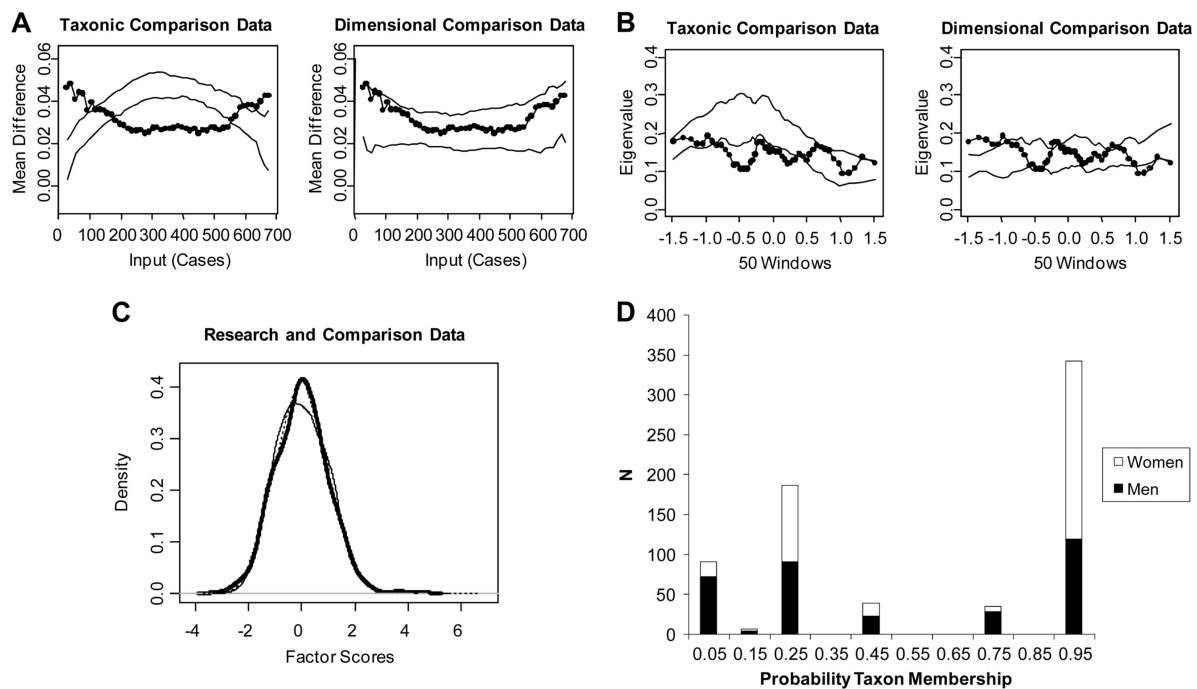
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A13. Masculinity (reversed), Femininity, Fear of Success. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) showed a somewhat U-shaped distribution, and although there appeared to be some sorting of women into the higher end, men appeared to be more evenly distributed.
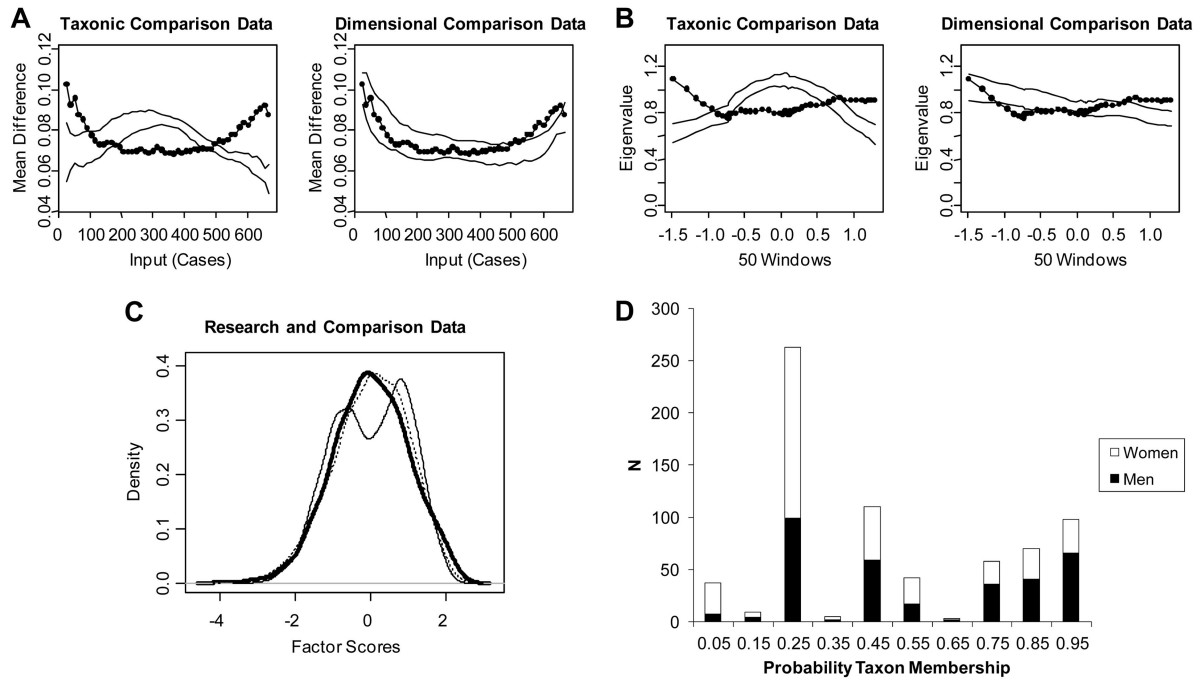
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A14. Personal Attributes Questionnaire Masculinity items: Competitive, difficulty with decisions (reversed), never gives up, confident, feels superior, stands up under pressure. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. The Bayesian distribution (D) was somewhat U-shaped, with women more likely to be on the low end, but little sorting of men.
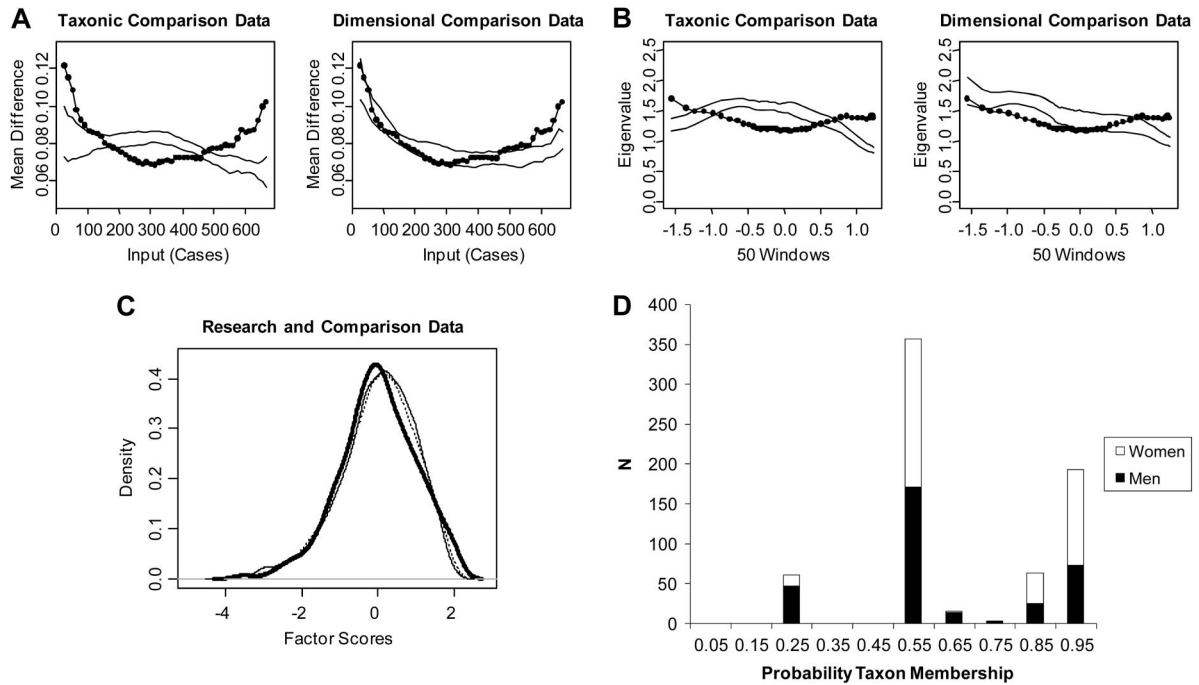
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Figure A15. Personal Attributes Questionnaire Femininity items: Emotional, devote self to others, gentle, helpful, kind, aware of others' feelings, understanding, warm to others. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked. Latent mode (C) was unimodal, though did detect a very small mode at the far left when setting to search beyond a factor score of −3.5. Bayesian probabilities (D) placed most of the sample near the center of the distribution and showed no sorting according to sex.
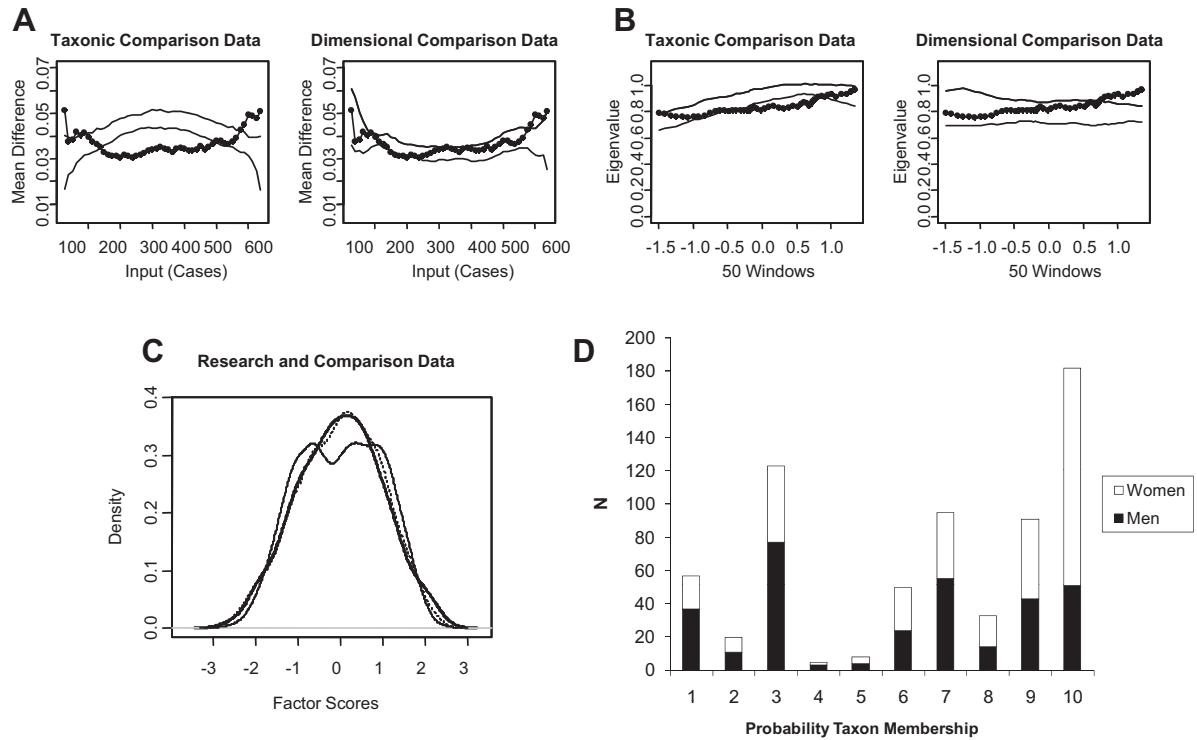
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Figure A16. Fear of Success: Items 1, 4 (reversed), 5 (reversed), 8 (reversed), 9, 11 (reversed), 13, 16 (reversed), 17. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) showed little sorting according to sex.
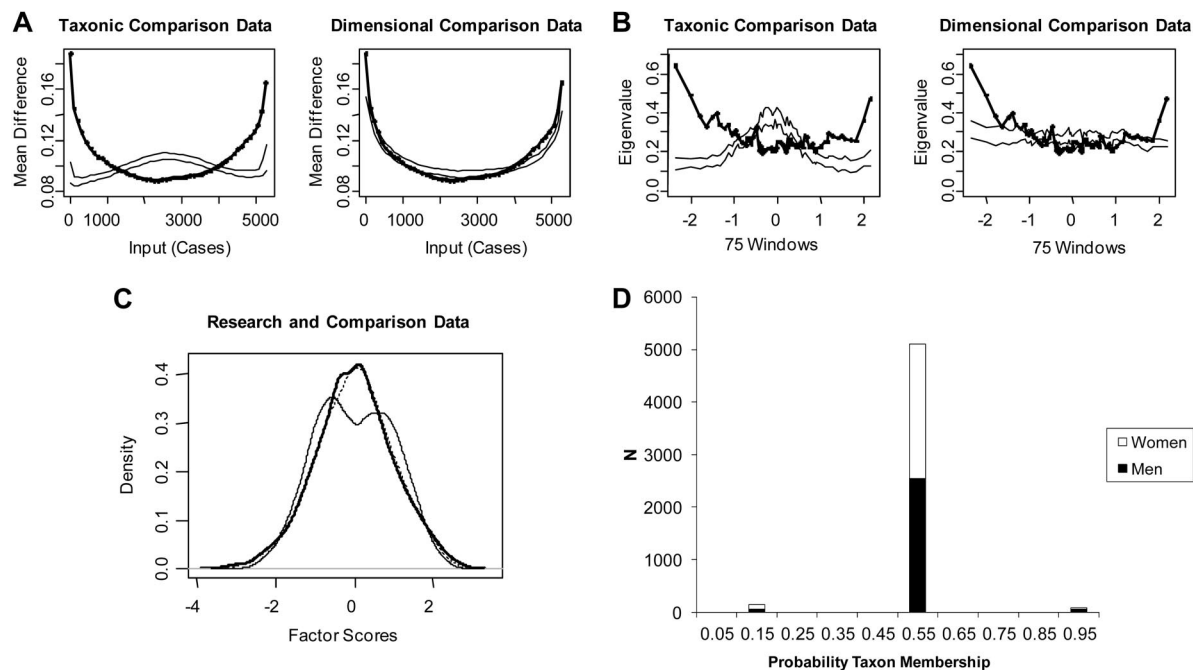
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Figure A17.   Science Inclination: Average of enjoyment, value, activity frequency, interest in learning, and interest in science career; average of ease of tasks and ease of learning; environmental awareness. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) placed most of the sample at the middle of the distribution.
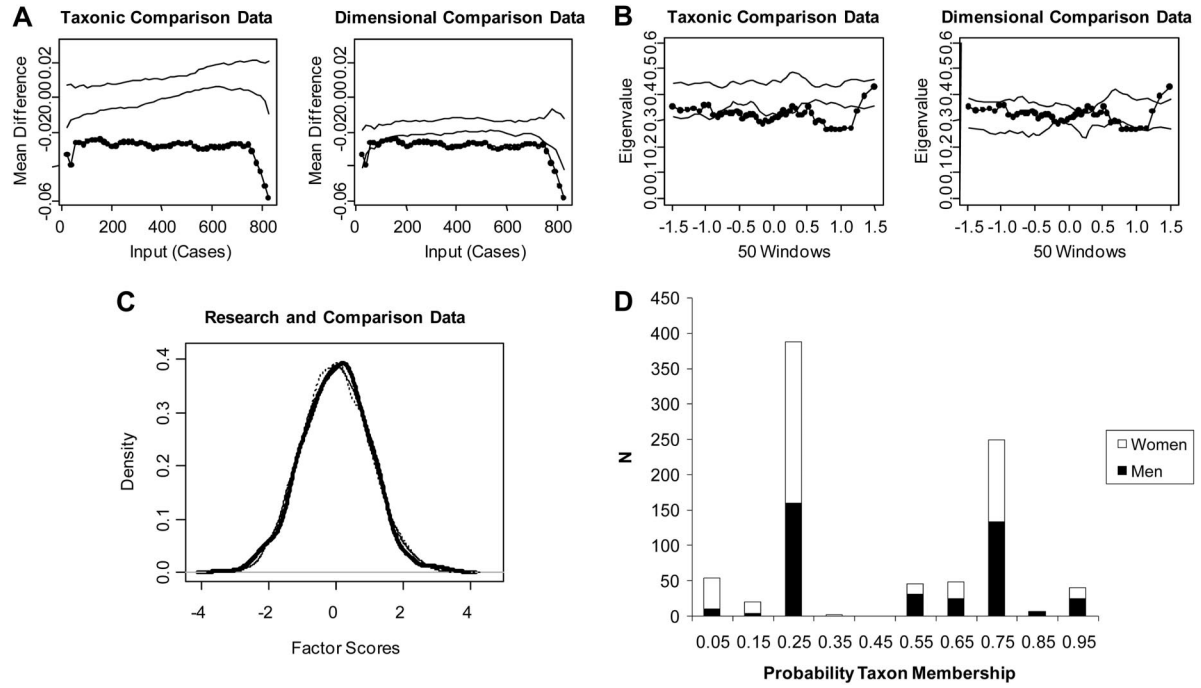
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A18. Big Five personality traits: Extraversion (reversed), Openness, Agreeableness (reversed), Emotional Stability. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were flat, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) demonstrated a separation of groups, but with little sorting according to sex.
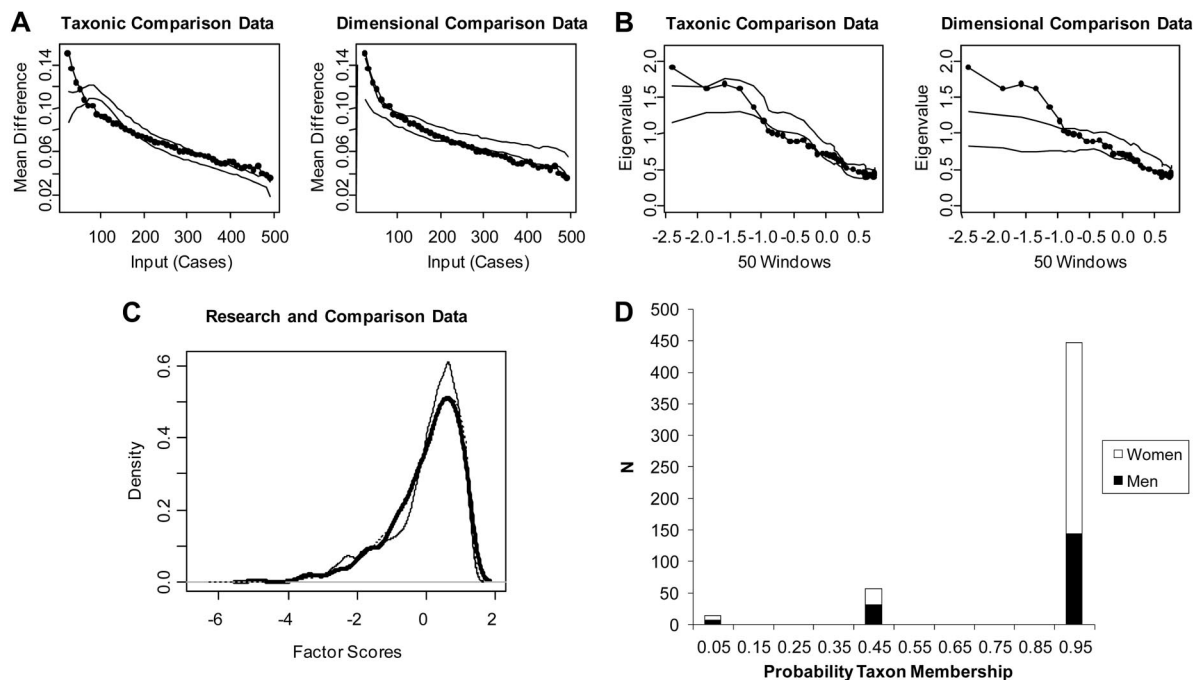
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Figure A19. Intimacy Prototype items: Supportive, patience, caring, trust, feel good about self. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) placed nearly the entire sample in a taxon, and a very small portion in the midrange, and an even smaller group at the low end.
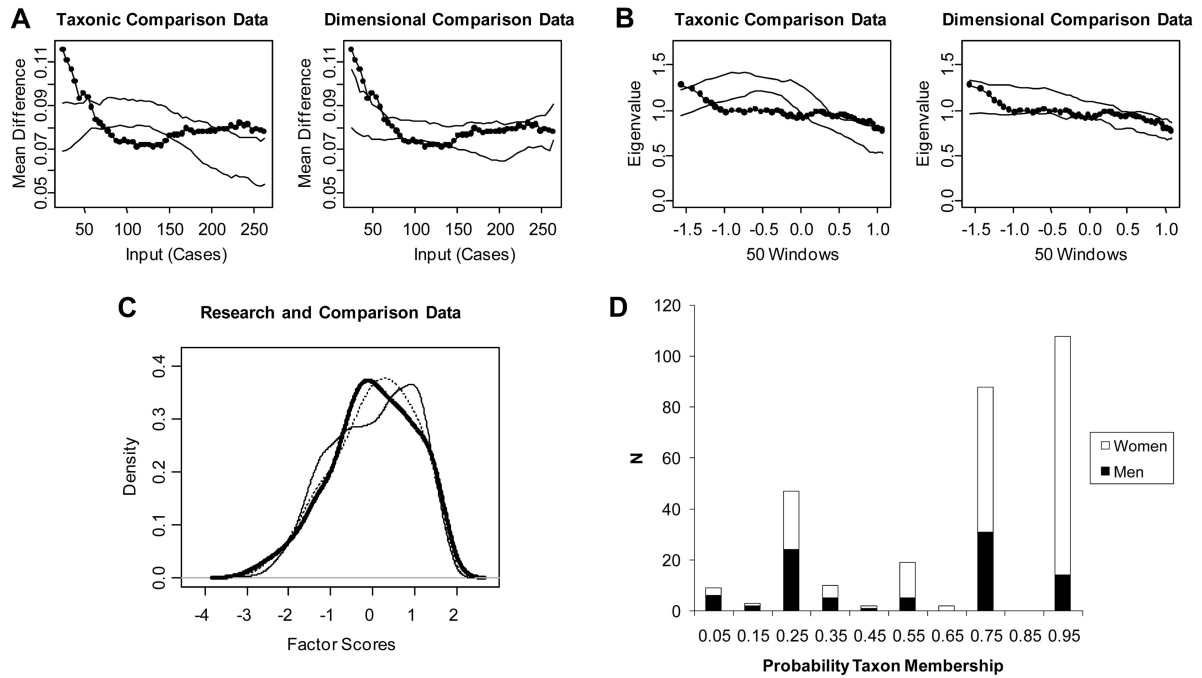
(*Appendix continues*)

Figure A20. Intimacy stage: Items 3, 4, 5 (reversed), 8, 15 (reversed), 16. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. The Bayesian distribution (D) demonstrated no discernibly taxonic pattern.
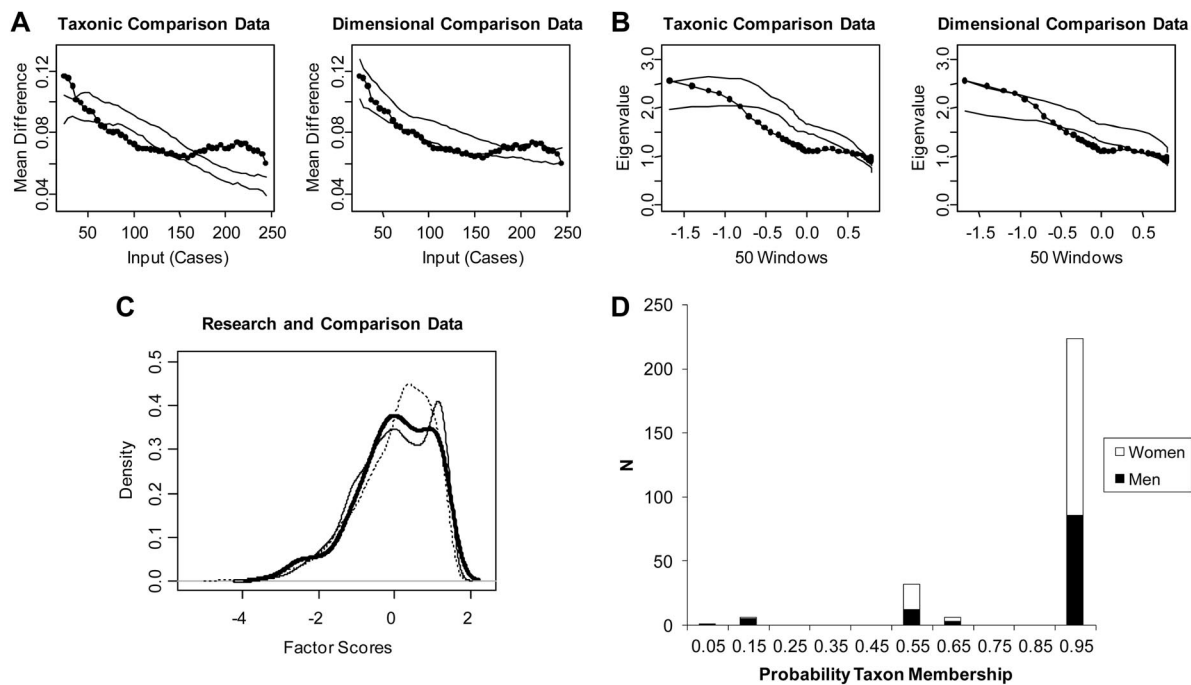
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Figure A21. Modified Personal Assessment of Intimacy in Relationships Scale (Best Friend): Items 1, 3, 7 (reversed), 9 (reversed), 10, 12 (reversed), 14 (reversed), 16. Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) curves were nonpeaked, but latent mode (C) was bimodal, set to search for a right mode beyond a factor score of 0.5. Bayesian probabilities (D) placed most people at the high end of the scale, with a small group in the middle of the distribution, and an even smaller group of men at the low end.
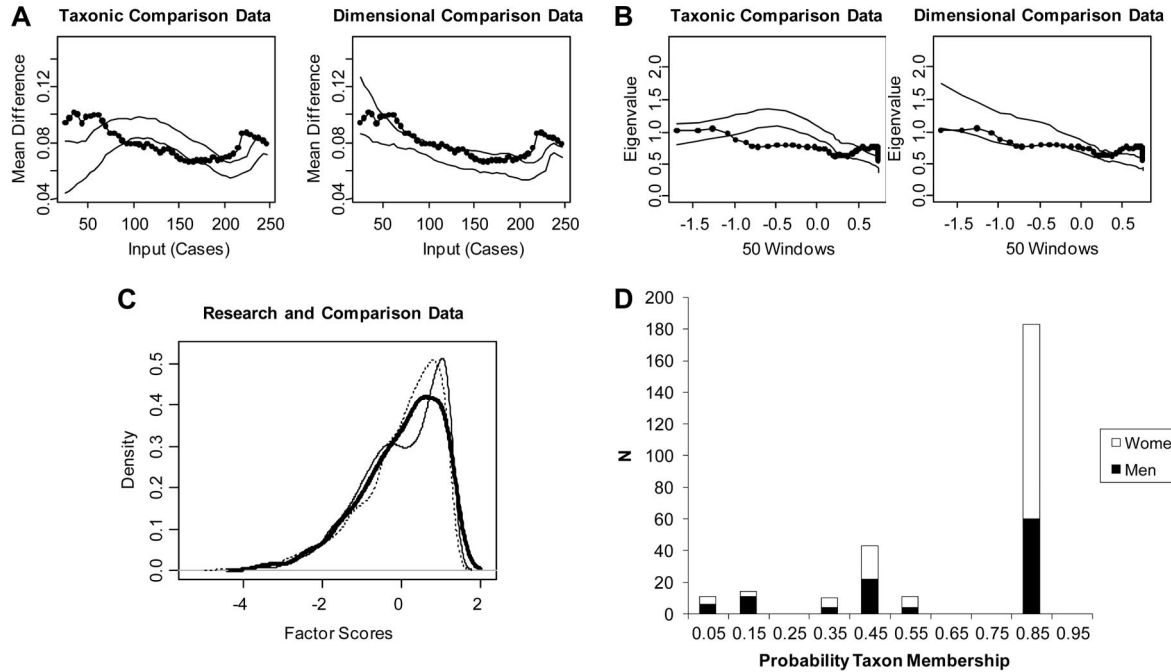
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Figure A22. Social Provisions Scale: Items 9 (reversed), 15 (reversed), 17, 23, 24 (reversed). Mean above minus below a cut (A) and maximum eigenvalue (B) were nonpeaked, and latent mode (C) was unimodal. Bayesian probabilities (D) grouped almost the entire sample into one location on the distribution.