

Supporting Information

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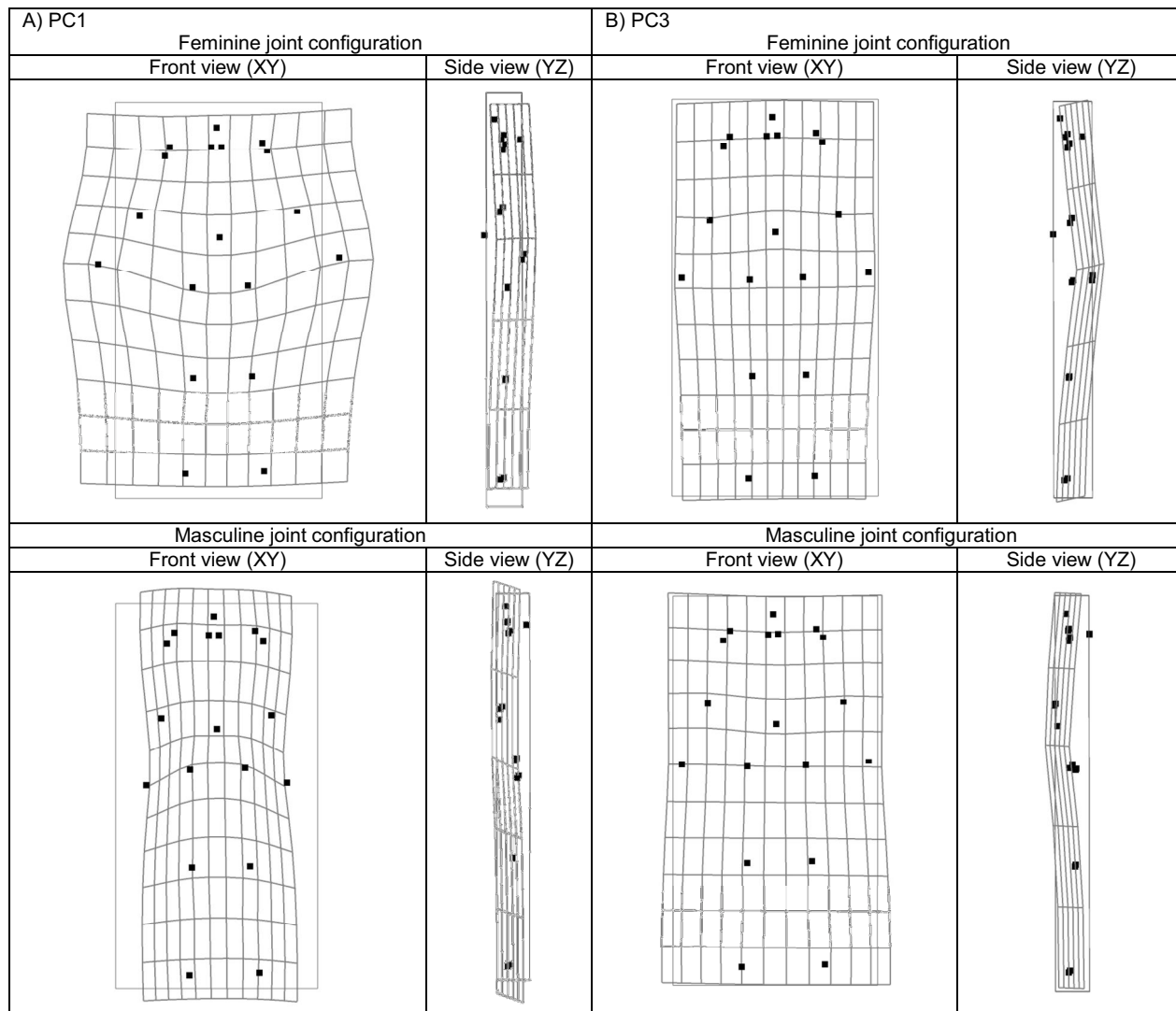


Fig. S1. Remaining Cartesian transformation (posture-related) grids to illustrate deformation in the X-Y and Y-Z axes required to move from feminine to masculine joint landmark configuration. (A) PC 1: Leg and arm spread, negatively correlated with height ($r = 0.24$; $P = 0.004$). Shorter people spread their legs and arms more when standing in scanner, probably because they must hold fixed handlebars to keep arms stationary. Women score higher than men on this component. (B) PC 3: Low scores indicate hands are forward; high scores mean hands are further back, and the chest is sticking out.



Movie S1. An example of 360° male body model rendered into video by using 3ds Max.

Other Supporting Information Files

[Movie S1 \(mov\)](#)

Table S1. Raw and standardized coefficients from a standard regression in which mean bodily attractiveness evaluation was regressed on sex of body, body masculinity, relative fluctuating asymmetry (FA), sex of body by body masculinity, and sex of body by RFA interaction terms

Predictors	Dependent variable: Bodily attractiveness		
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	<i>b</i>
Sex	-12.43	5.03	-0.39*
Body masculinity	11.56	2.83	0.53 [†]
FA	-193.87	54.51	-0.54 [†]
Sex × body masculinity	-26.36	5.58	-0.89 [†]
Sex × FA	44.76	67.95	0.09
Constant	40.93	1.84	—

Sex was dummy coded so that 1 = female and 0 = male; to determine the female-only effects of FA or body femininity in this model, sex was re-coded so that 1 = male and 0 = female. Overall simultaneous multiple linear regression model result: [$R^2 = 0.56$, $F_{5, 72} = 15.55$, $P < 0.0001$].

* $P < 0.05$.

[†] $P < 0.01$.

Table S2. Raw and standardized coefficients from a standard regression in which bodily masculinity was regressed on sex of body, relative fluctuating asymmetry (FA), and the sex of body by FA interaction term

Predictors	Dependent variable: Bodily masculinity		
	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	<i>B</i>
Sex	-1.10	0.136	-0.54*
FA	-13.39	2.51	-0.63*
Sex × FA	20.05	3.30	0.63*
Constant	0.39	0.09	—

Sex was dummy coded so that 1 = female and 0 = male; to determine the female-only effects of FA or body femininity in this model, sex was re-coded so that 1 = male and 0 = female. Overall simultaneous multiple linear regression model: [$R^2 = 0.46$, $F_{3, 74} = 34.77$, $P < 0.0001$].

* $P < 0.01$.

Table S3. Raw and standardized coefficients from a standard regression in which mean bodily attractiveness evaluation was regressed on sex of body, masculine joint configuration, relative fluctuating asymmetry (FA), sex of body by masculine joint configuration interaction term the sex of body by FA interaction term, and volume

Predictors	Dependent variable: Bodily attractiveness		
	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	<i>b</i>
Sex	-4.43	5.15	-0.15
Joint configuration	6.54	2.00	0.66*
Sex × joint configuration	-9.35	3.19	-0.51
FA	-194.93	68.27	-0.54*
Sex × FA	21.68	79.12	0.05
Volume	-7.82	3.64	-0.22†
Constant	54.49	8.25	-

Sex was dummy coded so that 1 = female and 0 = male; to determine the female-only effect bodily femininity in this model, sex was re-coded so that 1 = male and 0 = female. Overall simultaneous multiple linear regression model: [$R^2 = 0.46$, $F_{6, 71} = 9.24$, $P < 0.0001$].

* $P < 0.01$.

† $P < 0.05$.

Table S4. Raw and standardized coefficients from a standard regression in which masculine joint configuration was regressed on sex of body, relative fluctuating asymmetry (FA), sex of body by FA interaction term, and volume

Dependent variable: Masculine joint configuration

Predictors	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	<i>b</i>
Sex	-2.55	0.25	-0.83*
FA	-11.18	5.07	-0.30†
Sex × FA	-14.97	5.93	0.34†
Volume	0.09	0.29	0.03
Constant	1.15	0.70	-

Sex was dummy coded such that 1 = female and 0 = male; to determine the female-only effects of FA in this model, sex was re-coded so that 1 = male and 0 = female. Overall simultaneous multiple linear regression model: [$R^2 = 0.67$, $F_{4, 73} = 32.99$, $P < 0.001$].

* $P < 0.01$.

† $P < 0.05$.