

Appendix A

Items in the questionnaire assessing perceived similarity to gender groups

1. How similar do you feel to [men/women]?
2. How much do you act like [women/men]?
3. How much do you look like [women/men]?
4. How much do you like to do the same things as [women/men]?
5. How much do you like to spend time with [women/men]?

Items in adherence to male-typed behaviors questionnaire

1. Even when something is bothering me, it's important to act like nothing is wrong around my friends.
2. I cannot respect a friend who backs down from a confrontation
3. If I have a problem with someone, I am willing to confront them.
4. I do not let it show to my friend when my feelings are hurt.
5. A man cannot gain respect if he backs down from an argument.
6. A man should not show his friends when his feelings are hurt.
7. A man would rather play sports or watch games with friends than discuss his feelings with them.
8. It's important for a man to share his feelings with his friends.
9. Sometimes a man has to prove himself by engaging in a hostile argument.

Appendix B

Factor loadings of similarity items on two-factor structure

Table B1. *Pattern Matrix for Factor Analysis with Maximum Likelihood and Promax Rotation*

	Factor 1	Factor 2
SS1	.27	.17
SS2	.59	-.21
SS3	.60	-.07
SS4	.67	.02
SS5	.55	.23
OS1	.16	.37
OS2	-.19	.81
OS3	-.24	.38
OS4	.03	.60
OS5	.36	.54

Note. Abbreviations in table are similarity to same-sex (SS) and opposite-sex (OS).

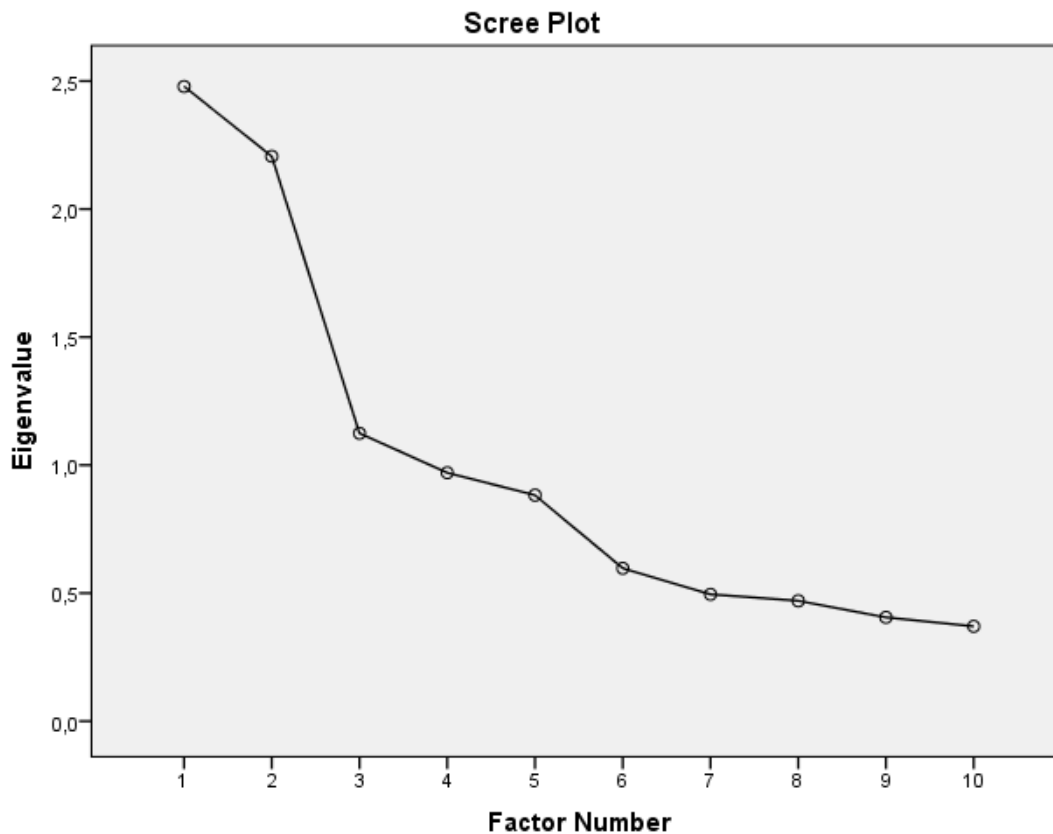


Figure B1. Scree Plot

Table B2. *Pattern Matrix for Factor Analysis with Maximum Likelihood and Promax Rotation for Distinction Between GBRE and Similarity Items*

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
gbreOS1	.05	.68	.06	.01
gbreOS2	.25	.57	.00	-.02
gbreOS3	.14	.68	-.08	.01
gbreOS4	.27	.54	.08	-.04
gbreOS5	.45	.27	.08	-.01
gbreOS6	-.21	.61	.12	.07
gbreOS7	.02	.69	.08	-.03
gbreOS8	-.01	.61	-.03	.03
gbreOS9	.20	.39	.08	-.10
gbreSS1	.74	-.02	.01	.03
gbreSS2	.77	.02	-.10	-.03
gbreSS3	.64	.06	-.13	-.03
gbreSS4	.79	-.04	.07	-.09
gbreSS5	.76	-.09	-.05	.01
gbreSS6	.44	.03	-.10	.06
gbreSS7	.62	.08	-.07	-.01
gbreSS8	.34	.21	.01	.00
gbreSS9	.45	.12	-.03	.00
SS1	.23	-.09	.20	.16
SS2	-.07	.06	-.23	.67
SS3	-.21	.19	-.11	.73
SS4	.20	-.21	.09	.59
SS5	.29	-.28	.32	.42
OS1	-.03	.24	.32	.12
OS2	-.12	.01	.79	-.24
OS3	-.03	-.10	.41	-.28
OS4	-.12	.16	.58	-.00
OS5	-.06	.22	.52	.29

Note. Abbreviations in table are similarity to same-sex (SS) and opposite-sex (OS) and gender-based relationship efficacy with same-sex (gbreSS) and opposite-sex (gbreOS).

Table B3. *Pattern Matrix for Factor Analysis with Maximum Likelihood and Promax Rotation for Distinction Between Friends and Similarity Items*

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
friendsSS1	.08	.03	.77
friendsSS2	.02	.05	.56
friendsOS1	.21	-.03	-.52
friendsOS2	.27	.03	-.38
SS1	.21	.24	.13

SS2	-.24	.61	-.04
SS3	-.10	.61	-.10
SS4	.03	.66	.09
SS5	.29	.53	.19
OS1	.37	.14	-.04
OS2	.80	-.25	.06
OS3	.38	-.27	.03
OS4	.59	.00	-.09
OS5	.53	.35	-.18

Note. Abbreviations in table are similarity to same-sex (SS) and opposite-sex (OS) and gender-based relationship efficacy with same-sex (gbreSS) and opposite-sex (gbreOS)

Appendix C

Results from the K-means cluster analyses.

As can be seen in Table B1. the CH-index is similarly high in the 3-, 4-, and 5-cluster solutions. However, the 4- and 5-cluster solutions explain more of the variance in the joint distribution of the own- and other-gender similarity variables and the within cluster variance is lower. The 4-cluster solution is preferred over the 5-cluster solution, as the 5-cluster solution cannot be trusted because of a local-minimum problem.

Table C1.

	2 clusters	3 clusters	4 clusters	5 clusters
starts	50	50	750	1000 ¹
SST	760.00	760.00	760.00	760.00
SSW	504.88	345.73	273.39	223.65
SSB	255.12	414.27	486.61	536.35
CH-index	191.51	226.47	223.67	225.43
Explained variance in own- and other-gender similarity	49%	56%	72%	N/A

¹ A local minimum problem occurred for the five-cluster solution, which means that another partition could give a slightly better solution. This is probably due to the larger number of clusters. Given that the final cluster division would have probably stayed the same with more starts, it was decided not to rerun the analyses with more than 1000 starts for the five-cluster solution.

Appendix D

Associations with separate own-gender and other-gender similarity variables

Linear regression analyses were conducted in which adjustment outcomes are predicted by the continuous own- and other-gender similarity variables, and the interaction between own- and other-gender similarity. Gender and educational level were entered as covariates. Analyses were done separately for men and women when a significant interaction with gender was found in the analyses of variance. The results of the regression analyses highlight the importance of focusing on the *combination* of own- and other-gender similarity, as for several outcomes both similarity aspects are significant predictors (i.e., own- and other-gender friends, internalizing problems, and women's externalizing problems). For other outcomes only own-gender similarity is a significant predictor (i.e., GBRE own gender, self-esteem, and men's externalizing problems) or other-gender similarity is a significant predictor (i.e., sexist gender attitudes, GBRE other gender, male-typed behavior). Interestingly, own- and other-gender similarity are not significant predictors of social self-efficacy, although the cluster types were different in social self-efficacy. Own- and other-gender similarity were not significant predictors of women's internalized sexualization either, which converges with the results from the cluster type analysis. The direction of effects is in most cases as expected (i.e., more other-gender similarity is associated with less sexist attitudes). However, the associations with internalizing and externalizing behavior are less easy to interpret with the continuous own- and other-gender similarity variables, as compared to the cluster types, which again points to the importance of focusing on the combination of scores on both variables. For example, it is difficult to explain why higher levels of other-GS and lower levels of own-GS are related to more internalizing problems without the cluster types Cross-GS and low-GS in mind.

Another indication of the importance of focusing on the combination of own- and other-gender similarities in cluster can be found in the interactive effects own- and other-gender similarity have on GBRE own gender, GBRE other gender, social self-efficacy, and men's externalizing problems. However for other outcomes (i.e., sexist gender attitudes, masculine behavior, own- and other-gender friends, self-esteem, internalizing problems) only additive are found for own- and other gender similarity, and no interactive effects.

Table D1. *Regression Analyses Predicting Gender-Typed Attitudes from Own- and Other-Gender Similarity*

	Sexist gender attitudes		
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β
Step 1			
Gender	0.03	.05	.03
Educational level	-0.14**	.03	-.21
Own-GS	-0.01	.05	-.01
Other-GS	-0.19**	.05	-.21
Step 2			
Interaction Own-Other GS	-0.09	.07	-.07
Total R^2	.12**		

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D2. *Regression Analyses Predicting Gender-Typed Behavior from Own- and Other-Gender Similarity*

	Masculine behavior			Internalized sexualization		
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β
Step 1						
Educational level	-0.06	.05	-.09	0.14*	.05	.19
Own-GS	0.05	.07	.05	-0.12	.09	-.10
Other-GS	-0.30**	.07	-.30	.13	.07	.13
Step 2						
Interaction Own-Other GS	0.02	.10	.02	0.02	.10	.01
Total R^2	.10**			.08**		

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D3. *Regression Analyses Predicting Own- and Other-Gender Friendships and Friendship Efficacy from Own- and Other-Gender Similarity*

	Friends						GBRE					
	Own gender			Other gender			Own gender			Other gender		
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β
Step 1												
Gender	-0.20**	.06	-.18	0.14*	.05	.12	-0.08	.05	-.08	0.02	.05	.02
Educational level	0.10**	.04	.14	-0.05	.03	-.07	0.05	.03	.09	-0.04	.03	-.06
Own-GS	0.23**	.05	.21	-0.13*	.05	-.12	0.22**	.05	.25	-0.02	.05	-.02
Other-GS	-0.22**	.05	-.23	0.38**	.05	.41	-0.03	.04	-.03	0.31**	.05	.34
Step 2												
Interaction Own-Other GS	0.09	.07	.07	0.08	.07	.07	0.24**	.06	.22	0.17*	.07	.14
Total <i>R</i> ²	.11**			.16**			.11**			.12**		

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D4. *Regression Analyses Predicting Social Adjustment from Own- and Other-Gender Similarity*

	Externalizing behavior						Internalizing behavior			Social self-efficacy		
	Men			Women								
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β
Step 1												
Gender	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.01	.03	-.02	0.25**	.07	.19
Educational level	-0.05*	.02	-.16	-0.03	.02	-.12	0.02	.02	.04	-0.09*	.04	-.12
Own-GS	-0.08*	.03	-.19	-0.06*	.03	-.15	-0.17**	.03	-.31	0.08	.06	.06
Other-GS	-0.03	.03	-.06	0.08**	.02	.26	0.06*	.03	.12	0.03	.06	.03
Step 2												
Interaction Own-Other GS	0.27**	.04	.52	-0.03	.04	-.06	0.04	.04	.07	0.30**	.08	.21
Total <i>R</i> ²	.27**			.07*			.12**			.10**		

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D4 (continued). *Regression Analyses Predicting Social Adjustment from Own- and Other-Gender Similarity*

	Self-esteem		
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β
Step 1			
Gender	0.11	.06	.10
Educational level	-0.04	.04	-.05
Own-GS	0.19**	.05	.18
Other-GS	-0.04	.05	-.04
Step 2			
Interaction Own-Other GS	0.04	.07	.03
Total R^2	.06**		

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$