Abstract

A sample of 204 innominates were examined to assess the accuracy and reliability of the three non-metric traits described by Phenice (1969) and revised by Klales et al. (2012) on a modern sample of Anglo-Americans and Afro-Americans. In addition, the bilateral stability of the three non-metric traits was assessed to determine if asymmetrical expression of the traits compromises significantly the classification acc

original technique yielded low classification accuracy when applied to the right innominate. Klales and colleagues claimed that expansion of the classification system from a dichotomous present/absent scale into five character states and incorporation of logistic regression based on posterior probabilities vastly improves the accuracy rates for correct sex identification over the original method. Validity of the Klales and colleagues method has not been tested by an external observer on a modern sample of Anglo-Americans and African-

(2012) technique for both the left and right innominate.

Validity was tested on a stratified random sample of innominates from the William Bass Skeletal Collection housed at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Intra- and inter- observer agreement was

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