18 September 2014

1. Stimuli:

Stimuli names are defined in accordance with (i) Experiment number (e.g., EXP 1, 2,3) (ii) Distance from the from typical face in % (e.g., DFT\_20).

1. Data files:

Independent variables:

(i) Age – participant’s age

(ii) Trust1Attr2 – Judgment type – Trustworthiness=1; Attractiveness = 2

Dependent variable:

1. Judgment value (1-9 scale) of face stimuli.

DFT is the distance from typical face in % (0 to 100 or -100 to 100) and last digit (\_1, \_2,\_3) defines the set number (each stimulus was presented three times).

10 January 2017

1. Clarification about the use of Stimuli for replications

The stimuli used in this study are representative of an Israeli population, and our theory would predict that other populations would need other stimuli that are representative of the environment of the participants.

Our paper “For your local eyes only: Culture-speciﬁc face typicality inﬂuences perceptions of trustworthiness”, accepted for publication in Perception journal, demonstrates that face typicality is culture-specific and that what is typical for Japanese participants will not necessarily be judged as most trustworthy by Israeli participants (and vice versa).  Another paper, by some of the current authors published in Nature Human Behaviour shows experimentally that people learn what is typical from their environment (<http://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-016-0001>), and that this affects social judgment .

Bottom line, in order to replicate our work, please make sure that you match stimuli to the population you are investigating.