Evaluating First Impressions of Faces: A Replication Study
How One's Gender Affects their Perception of Others

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Introduction

"The functional basis of face evaluation" Oosterhof & Todorov (2008)
• Psychological Science Accelerator replication project with 100s of labs around the world

• **Successful replication:**
1) First two components with Eigenvalues > 1
2) First component correlates strongly with trustworthiness (>.7) and weakly with dominance (<.5)
3) Second component correlates strongly with dominance (>.7) and weakly with trustworthiness (<.5)

Methods

79 participants:
• Age: M=20.26, SD=3.47
• Gender: 46 female, 32 male — 1 missing
• Ethnicity: 35 white, 42 non-white — 2 missing
• Recruitment: SONA + MTCC bridge

Selection: 18 years of age, English-speaking
Exclusion criteria: low variability across ratings of faces

Procedure:
Consent → demographic questionnaire → ratings → compensation
• Random assignment to rate 120 faces on a single trait (e.g., caring)
• Faces presented in counterbalanced order twice

Discussion

Limitations: small sample size, convenience sampling
Implications: implicit/explicit biases, stereotyping, relationship success, social outcomes
Future research:
• Time limit on each face
• Larger sample size
• Happy or frowning vs. neutral expressions

Conclusions

1) We partially replicated the model

2) Men perceived faces to be higher on dominance traits than women did

3) Whites perceived faces to be lower on trustworthy traits than non-Whites did

Table 1. Principle component loading values for this sample
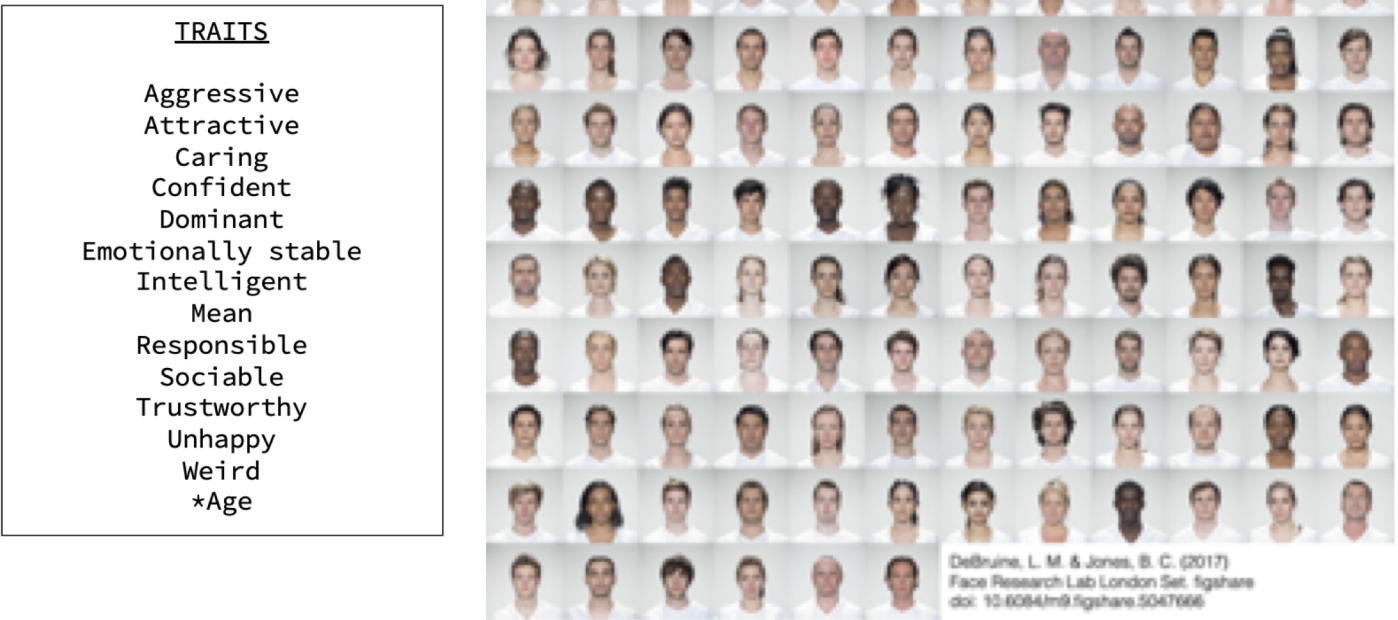
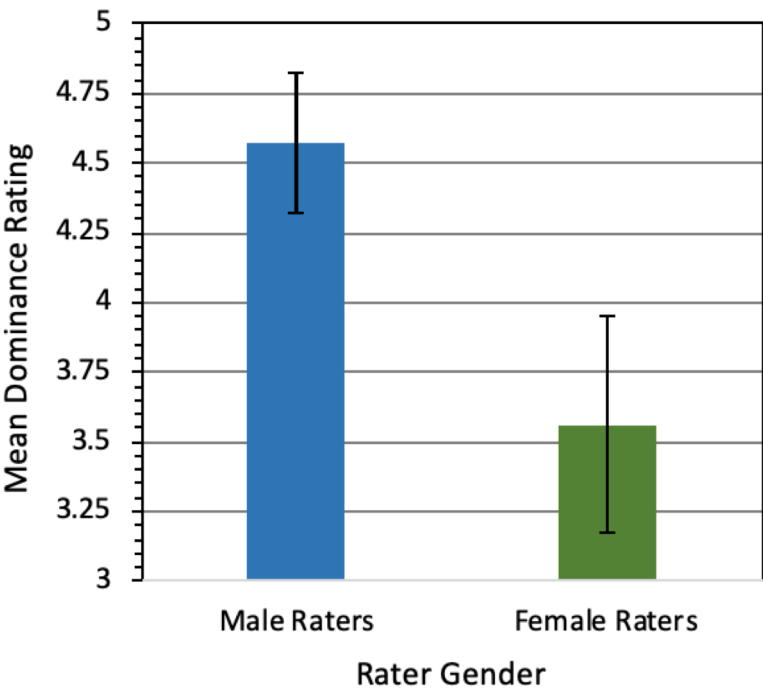Table 2. Component loading values (predicted) for USA and Canada region

Figure 1. Ratings of faces based on rater gender

Figure 2. Ratings of faces based on rater ethnicity