



Introduction

- Research testing the effects of manipulating facial sexual dimorphism on observers' dominance perceptions has used forced choice paradigms.
- Masculine are selected as more dominant.
- These paradigms are susceptible to demand characteristics.
- Test if men: (1) assigned higher dominance ratings to masculinized faces, than to feminized faces, when they were presented individually, and (2) could discriminate levels of physical dominance when masculinized and feminized faces were presented for extremely short durations.
- Experiment 1:
- Tested the effects that masculinizing and feminizing both the external and internal facial features had on observers' dominance perceptions.
- Experiment 2:
- Set all faces to ovals to control for the effects of face contour.

Hypotheses

- Predicted that men would:
- Assign significantly higher dominance ratings to masculinized men's faces when they are presented individually and for 100-ms.
- Be more accurate when indicating that they had seen a face from the rating phase when it was masculinized than when it was feminized

Participants

- Participants were 46 male students from institution Boston University between the ages of 18 and 26 ($M_{aga} = 19.67, SD = 1.77$).
- Independent sample of 46 male students from Boston University between the ages of 18 and 30 ($M_{age} = 20.58, SD_{age} = 2.19$).



Procedures

Male Observers Use Facial Sexual Dimorphism to Make Physical Dominance Assessments Following Brief Exposure. Graham Albert¹, Erika Wells², Steven A., Arnocky³, Chang Hong Liu⁴, & Carolyn R. Hodges-Simeon¹

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Clok or the whole number that indicates how confident you are about your response

Nut at all Sprawful Wry Contains Containst Containst









Masculinized

- =.37.
- = 0.065, p =.95, d = 0.03.

- Results may suggest that the attentional system is attuned to masculinized faces, which may be representative of a threat superiority effect.

Stimulus Creation





Experiment 1

• Conducted a paired samples *t-test* which dominance rating served as the dependent variable. • Masculinized faces received higher dominance ratings than feminized faces, t(47) = 4.17, p < .001, d

• Observes did not demonstrate significantly better recognition memory for masculinized faces, t(37)

- .64.
- 0.06, p = .95, d = 0.03

Discussion

• Men assigned significantly higher physical dominance ratings to masculinized men's faces even though these faces were presented individually and only for 100*ms*. • Men were not more likely to remember masculinized faces over feminized ones in the recognition memory task.



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Experiment 2 • Masculinized faces received higher dominance ratings than feminized faces, t(47) = 7.85, p < .001, d =

• Observes did not demonstrate significantly better recognition memory for masculinized faces, t(34) =

