

Vitality makes dynamic faces more attractive than static faces

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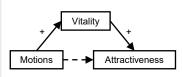
Does not the faithful imitation of the various affections of the body when engaged in any action impart a particular pleasure to the beholder?

-- Socrates

Introduction

- Vitality: subject's internal energy to live; imply the physical or mental vigor of subject
- Natural preference for vitality reflected in motions (Fox & Mcdaniel, 1982; Frankenhuis, House, Barrett, & Johnson, 2013)
- Vitality may increase facial attractiveness (Di Dio et al., 2019; Looser & Wheatley, 2010)
- Facial motions increase facial attractiveness through vitality?

Hypotheses



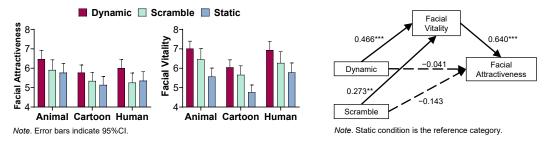
Exists in both face and other subjects

Material

- Dynamic: videos from the internet
- Scramble: present the frames of each video in random order
- Static: one frame from each video with little deformation

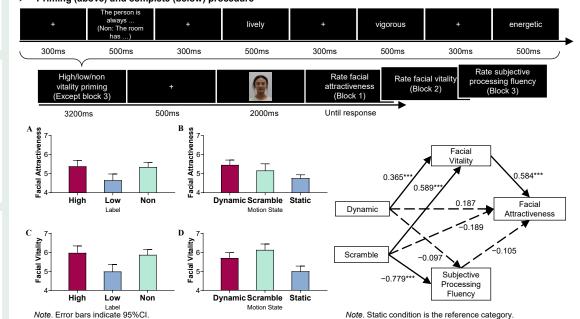
Experiment 1: Initial Exploration Using the Questionnaire

- > Design: 3 (motion state of faces: dynamic, scramble, static) × 3 (face type: animal, cartoon, human)
- > Procedure: rate facial attractiveness and facial vitality on a questionnaire



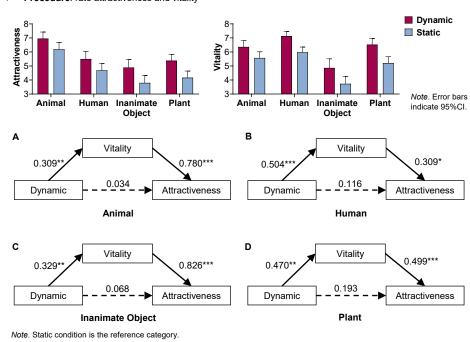
Experiment 2: Manipulating Vitality with Priming

- > Design: 3 (motion state of human faces: dynamic, scramble, static) × 3 (priming label: high-, low-, and non-vitality)
- Priming (above) and complete (below) procedure



Experiment 3: Generalizing the Mediating Effect of Vitality

- > Design: 4 (subject: animal, human, inanimate object, plant) × 2 (motion state: dynamic, static)
- Procedure: rate attractiveness and vitality



Conclusion

- Vitality increased facial attractiveness.
- Facial motions increased facial attractiveness through facial vitality.
- Vitality mediated the relationship between motion states and attractiveness regardless of stimuli type.

Reference

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