

Do Stereotypically Male/Female Jobs Alter Perceptions on Attractiveness?

Sherry L. Stauffer

Albright College

## Abstract

This study evaluated perceptions of attractiveness for people who hold jobs that are in opposition to what is typical for their gender. Based on previous research, the current study hypothesized the following: a) Men will perceive attractive and average-looking men with atypical jobs to be significantly less attractive than they would be perceived if they held a typically male job; b) Women will perceive attractive and average-looking men with atypical jobs to be less attractive than they would be perceived if they held a typically male job, but they will find them more attractive than men would find them; c) Women will perceive attractive women with atypical jobs to be less attractive than they would be perceived if they held a typically female job, but there will be no significant change in attractiveness levels of average-looking women who hold atypical jobs; d) Men will perceive both attractive and average-looking women with atypical jobs as less attractive than they would be perceived if they held a typically female job. Utilizing a survey with three variations (photos with no job descriptions, photos with typical job descriptions, and photos with atypical job descriptions) levels of attractiveness were measured on a 9-point Likert scale. The participant group ( $n=126$ ) was 67% female and 33% male with an average age of 43.9 years. The results of the study did not support any of the four hypotheses in that there were no significant differences in attractiveness levels due to job types. Additional findings resulted in significant differences in attractiveness levels of the photos within-subjects,  $F(3, 360)=176.842, p < .001$ , and significant differences in how men and women rated the photos between-subjects,  $F(1, 120)=12.434, p=.001$ . In addition, between-subjects, men significantly rated the levels of attractiveness lower than women. Within-subjects however, there were no other significant findings. Results suggest that there is no correlation between the type

of job a person holds and level of perceived attractiveness, however, previous research indicates that people who go against their gender norms are definitely perceived differently.

### Do Stereotypically Male/Female Jobs Alter Perceptions on Attractiveness?

There has been much research on how physical attractiveness affects perceptions in many areas including success in school and in the work place. Research has shown that not only does attractiveness alter perceptions, but gender does as well. Conversely, there are many things that alter perceptions of physical attractiveness, such as whether someone wears glasses or the sound of someone's voice. Does the type of job that a person chooses to work also alter perceptions on attractiveness? Past research indicates that this may be the case. In particular, the current study will focus on stereotypically male or female jobs. For example, do people find a man physically less attractive if they know he is a nurse, or a woman less attractive if they know she is a truck driver? Also, are there differences between how each gender views this person? In addition, will the level of attractiveness have any influence over perceptions of attractiveness? For instance, will an attractive female truck driver appear more attractive while an average-looking female truck driver appears less attractive?

Knowing if there are differences or similarities in the cognitive processing of attractiveness between genders is important to note in order to limit confounding variables that could occur when trying to answer the questions of the current study. Locher, Unger, Sociedade, and Walsh (1993) concluded that while men and women differed in the way they explored the faces presented to them in their experiment, the gender of the subject had no significant effect on the outcome of the experiment. A study by Levy, Ariely, Mazar, Chi, Lukas, and Elman (2007) showed similar results that while men viewed beautiful female faces longer than women viewed beautiful male faces, there were no significant differences on attractiveness ratings. In addition, Locher et al. (1993) found that perceptions of attractiveness occur almost instantaneously in both genders and since certain stereotypes are linked to attractiveness, these stereotypes were formed

automatically as well. Another important factor to take into consideration is how genders relate to each other. Bekker and van Assen (2008) found that women were much more sensitive than men when it came to sensitivity towards others. This could possibly play a role in how the genders rate attractiveness when another factor is involved, in this case, the type of job a person holds.

When it comes to gender of the target, however, there is a large bias in how people view individuals. One example of this is in hireability. Desrumaux, Bosscher, and Leoni (2009) indicated that attractive job applicants were more likely to be considered likeable, having what it takes to be successful, and thus more likely to be hired. However, when it comes to women applying for leadership positions, being attractive put these women at a disadvantage as shown by Braun, Peus, and Frey (2012). This is attributed to gender roles and a lack of fit. An attractive female is considered more feminine than an unattractive female. Leadership roles have characteristically been considered more masculine, leading to the belief that these women do not have what it takes to be successful in these roles. Another area where perceptions differ in relation to gender is in achievement-related traits and initiative. In a study by Chia, Allred, and Grossnickle (1998), attractiveness in men lead to positive impressions, but created negative impressions for women.

One area where being attractive pays off for women, however, is in stereotypically female roles, such as a non-managerial job. An attractive woman will have an advantage over an unattractive woman when it comes to her job performance evaluation (Braun et al., 2012). Lewis and Walsh (1978) validate this finding when they had subjects watch a video and rate the job performance of two different counselors, one attractive and the other unattractive. The attractive counselor was perceived more favorably in regards to competence, professionalism, interest, and

ability. When subjects listened to a recording of the same video, however, both counselors were rated the same in their level of job performance. Farley, Chia, and Allred (1998) conducted a study in which they interviewed subjects over the telephone and read them descriptions of job applicants. Some applicants were described as physically attractive and some were described as unattractive. Results of this study showed that people had a preference for women over men, and for unattractive people over attractive. Subjects stated that attractive people were more egotistical, materialistic, unsympathetic to disadvantaged groups, and snobbish. Unattractive people, on the other hand, were considered hard-working, more deserving of their status if they were a high achiever, rating higher in ability and effort. Farley et al. (1998) theorized that participants gave preference to women and unattractive people because they felt that they would have the hardest time in finding a job.

Not only does attractiveness alter perceptions, but perceptions on attractiveness can be altered by outside influences as well. One of the most obvious influences over perceptions of attractiveness is the wearing of eyeglasses. One of the stereotypes about people who wear glasses is that they are intelligent. Leder, Forster, and Gerger (2011) revisited this old stereotype and found this perception to be true. They found, however, that the type of glasses (rimmed or rimless) made a difference in this perception. For example, rimmed glasses made a person appear more intelligent and also more successful, but less attractive than those that wore rimless glasses or no glasses. Those that wore rimless glasses appeared more intelligent than those that wore no glasses, but were perceived no less attractive than them (Leder et al., 2011).

Another interesting study conducted by Zuckerman, Miyake, and Hodgins (1991) looked at the cross-channel effects of vocal and physical attractiveness. Cross-channel effects are multiple topics that when viewed in combination, could have an effect on one another, such as

vocal attractiveness and physical attractiveness. Zuckerman et al. concluded that the attractiveness of the voice and face combined had an influence on the overall attractiveness level of an individual. Even when subjects were told to focus solely on the face or solely on the voice, the findings indicated that one definitely had an influence over the other. A physically attractive person was perceived as more vocally attractive and a vocally attractive person was perceived as more physically attractive.

A study by Ruys, Dijksterhuis, and Corneille (2008) examined a concept known as evaluative congruency which states that people are more likely to associate one category with another. In their study, participants were asked to make associations between different social groups with a descriptive word. In the case of their study, they looked at photos of brides and prostitutes that were either attractive or unattractive. Attractive brides and unattractive prostitutes would be considered congruent categories because they consist of two positive words matched together and two negative words matched together. Participants were much more quickly able to associate attractiveness with brides and unattractiveness with prostitutes than they were the mismatched unattractive bride and attractive prostitute.

Several studies in the area of gender roles and attractiveness indicate that gender role does make a difference in perceived attractiveness in both men and women. One implication is that perceived masculinity and femininity are indicators as to how attractive someone appears to be. When a person goes against sociocultural norms, such as observance of a traditional gender role, this alters perceptions in other areas (Macapagal, Rupp, & Heiman, 2011). For example, Knight and Giuliano (2001) found that female athletes were perceived to be more attractive when a magazine article focused on their attractiveness and less on the fact that they were athletes (because being an athlete is a more masculine role). When the media covers a story on a male

athlete, they tend to focus more on his athleticism because that is something that society expects from a man.

But males are also subject to attacks on their masculinity as well. A study in the American Journal of Men's Health states that the nursing profession "attracts males who hold a high degree of masculinity"(Lunau, 2012). Despite this finding, however, male nurses are still perceived as less masculine because nursing is considered a female profession. In fact, Wilbourn and Kee (2010) found that in researching children's perceptions of gender stereotypes for male/female occupational roles, children were much more critical of males in stereotypically female occupations than they were of females in stereotypically male occupations.

There are several general conclusions drawn from the past research. One conclusion is that attractiveness does make a difference in many areas of a person's life. In relation to this current study, it has an effect on perceptions of how well someone performs his or her job. Also, the gender of this attractive or unattractive person matters as well. In addition, there are several areas that can alter a person's perceptions on someone else's level of attractiveness. Something as simple as a pair of eyeglasses can have a major influence - not just on a person's attractiveness, but also in how smart they appear to be. Gender roles and masculinity/femininity are also influential on perceptions of attractiveness. There has been much research in areas that alter perceptions on attractiveness. However, there seems to be a gap in the research in relation to the way a person's job – in particular a gender-specific job, will alter perceptions and how adult males and females differ on their perceptions of attractiveness in this area.

The objectives of the current study were to find the effects that another outside influence, having a stereotypically male/female job, had on the perceived attractiveness of individuals. In



addition, the study aimed to see whether the gender of the target plays a role in the determination of this as well. The dependent variable in the current study was the level of attractiveness and was rated using a nine-point Likert scale. There were four different independent variables which are participant gender (male or female), photo gender (male or female), job-type (stereotypically male or stereotypically female), and attractiveness of photo (average-looking or attractive).

Based on previous research, the current study hypothesized the following: a) Men will perceive attractive and average-looking men with atypical jobs to be significantly less attractive than they would be perceived if they held a typically male job; b) Women will perceive attractive and average-looking men with atypical jobs to be less attractive than they would be perceived if they held a typically male job, but they will find them more attractive than men would find them; c) Women will perceive attractive women with atypical jobs to be less attractive than they would be perceived if they held a typically female job, but there will be no significant change in attractiveness of average-looking women who hold atypical jobs; d) Men will perceive both attractive and average-looking women with atypical jobs as less attractive than they would be perceived if they held a typically female job.

## **Methods**

### **Participants**

Participants for the current study were recruited electronically through personal email contacts, work email, Facebook, and Albright College email. There were a total of 126 participants (85 female, 41 male), ranging in age from 18 to 70 with an average age of 43.9 years. Anyone participating was encouraged to forward the survey invitation to their email

contacts or Facebook friends. Participants had to be over the age of eighteen. No incentives were offered to take part in the study.

## **Materials**

The survey was designed as part of Applied Project 1 class. The first part of the survey began with two demographic questions. Next, the survey showed four photos of individuals: one attractive man, one attractive woman, one average-looking man, and one average-looking woman. The photos were borrowed from a previously published study (Levy et al., 2008). There were three versions of this first part of the survey that participants were chosen at random to complete. The first version showed photos only with no captions. This was to act as a control group for the experiment. The second version showed photos with captions such as “James has been a firefighter for 5 years” and “Julie is a nurse at her local hospital” – typical jobs for these genders. The third version showed photos with captions such as “James is a nurse at his local hospital” and “Julie has been a firefighter for 5 years” – atypical jobs for these genders. Participants were asked to rate the photos on levels of attractiveness using a nine point Likert scale.

The second part of the survey asked seven questions pertaining to participant’s feelings on gender roles and masculinity/femininity. No questions were asked that would allow any participant to be identified. During the course of the administration of the survey participants had the option of exiting out of the survey if they felt uncomfortable answering any of the questions.

## **Procedures**

Invitations were sent electronically through email and Facebook asking people if they would like to participate in a study for a school project. The survey was posted on

[www.surveymonkey.com](http://www.surveymonkey.com) for the duration of three weeks. Participants were asked to rate photos on attractiveness and then to answer a few questions relating to demographics and their feelings on gender roles. There was also a debriefing following the completion of the survey explaining the purpose of the study. The survey took approximately five minutes to complete. The data was then compiled and analyzed using three-way mixed factorial ANOVA.

## Results

The participant group ( $n=126$ ) was 67% female and 33% male with an average age of 43.9 years ( $SD=12.214$  years). Forty-four percent of females and 41% of males stated that they had held a job or had a strong interest in an area that is stereotypically in opposition to their gender. The data from the survey was analyzed using a mixed-factorial ANOVA on SPSS software with independent variables including gender of participant, and type of job (typical or atypical). Attractiveness of photo (attractive or average images) and gender of photo were repeated measures, i.e. each participant saw both attractive and average male and female photos during the survey. The dependent variable was attractiveness.

The results of the study did not support any of the four hypotheses in that there were no significant differences in attractiveness levels due to job types. However, the following unexpected differences were found: there were significant differences in attractiveness levels of the photos within-subjects,  $F(3, 360)=176.842$ ,  $p < .001$ , and significant differences in how men and women rated the photos between-subjects,  $F(1,120)=12.434$ ,  $p=.001$ , which does not support previous research. Furthermore, between-subjects, men significantly rated the levels of attractiveness lower than women. Within-subjects however, there were no other significant findings. This information is shown in figure 1 below. Additional information not used in the

statistical analysis of the attractiveness ratings, but which relate to participants' feelings on masculinity/femininity and gender roles in society can be found in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Table 1

*Jobs and How They Relate to Femininity*

Question		is less feminine than the average woman	is more feminine than the average woman	has the same level of femininity as the average woman	none of the above
A Woman with a Stereotypically Female Job	Males	0	7.5	87.5	5
	Females	0	3.5	84.5	12
A Woman with a Stereotypically Male Job	Males	45	5	45	5
	Females	37	1	52	10

*Note. All numbers are percentages*

Table2

*Jobs and How They Relate to Masculinity*

Question		is less masculine than the average man	is more masculine than the average man	has the same level of masculinity as the average man	none of the above
A Man with a Stereotypically Male Job	Males	2.5	18	77	2.5
	Females	1	21	68	10
A Man with a Stereotypically Female Job	Males	32.5	2.5	62.5	2.5
	Females	20	1	69	10

*Note. All numbers are percentages*

Table 3

*What is Your General Viewpoint When it Comes to Female Roles in Society*

Answer to Question	Male	Female
Women should always follow feminine roles	0	3.5
Women should sometimes follow feminine roles	5	6
Women should do what they want regardless of whether it is a feminine role	92	86
None of the above	3	4.5

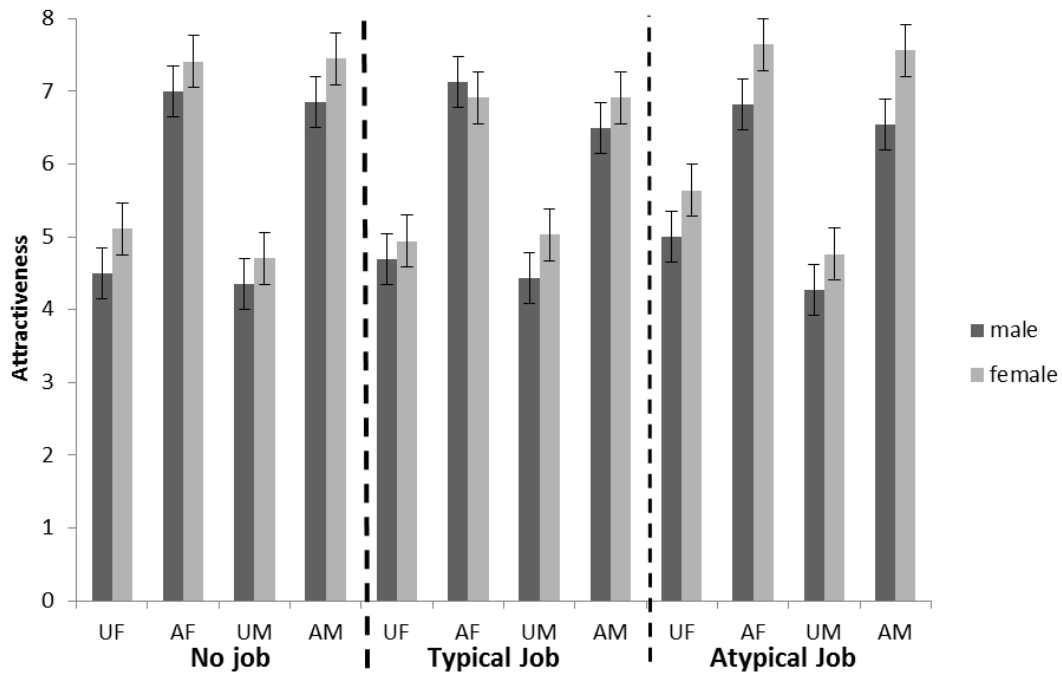
*Note. All numbers are percentages*

Table 4

*What is Your General Viewpoint When it Comes to Male Roles in Society*

Answer to Question	Male	Female
	Men should always follow masculine roles	0
Men should sometimes follow masculine roles	5	7
Men should do what they want regardless of whether it is a masculine role	90	82
None of the above	5	4

*Note. All numbers are percentages*



*Figure 1.* Attractiveness ratings for average females (UF), attractive females (AF), average males (UM), and attractive males (AM), by job type (no job, typical job, atypical job), and by gender.

### Discussion

This study attempted to evaluate whether or not holding a stereotypically male or female job would alter perceptions on that person’s attractiveness level. Based on previous research, it was hypothesized that the type of job that a person held would alter the level of attractiveness. In

particular, if a person held an atypical job for their gender, it would make them appear less attractive. Data was collected using surveymonkey.com and analyzed using three-way mixed factorial ANOVA on SPSS software. The results showed that there were no significant findings in relation to job type and level of perceived attractiveness. While more research is needed on this topic, the results of this particular study were positive in that it showed that there were no biases in regards to perceptions relating to gender stereotypes. The implications of this being that people might be more willing to go into a certain area of expertise, whether or not it is considered stereotypically male or female, if they know they will not be perceived in a way that would be considered negative for their gender.

Though previous research has found that levels of attractiveness are significant in association with either a positive or negative social group (Ruys, et al., 2008) the current study resulted in no differences on the level of attractiveness, attractive vs. average, of the photos. Further research in this area would be useful to see whether evaluative congruency does play a role in the determination of attractiveness when one knows the occupation of another individual. In relation to the current study the question would be asked as to whether evaluative congruency would have an impact on how a participant would rate levels of attractiveness if job types, typical or atypical, were matched with photos with different levels of attractiveness, i.e. attractive photos vs. average photos.

Though the results of this study did not support the hypotheses related to attractiveness ratings across job types, there were some interesting unexpected findings, in particular, the fact that men rated the levels of attractiveness of the photos significantly lower than women rated the photos. Though Levy et al. (2007) found that there were no significant differences on attractiveness ratings between male and female participants, the hypotheses for this current study

stated that there would be differences. This was based, in part, on studies evaluating perceptions of job performance characteristics and the target's perceived level of attractiveness. Chia et al. (1998) stated that when assessing attractiveness, an attractive man gave out positive impressions in work performance, but had the opposite effect for an attractive woman. Additionally, women have been shown to be much more sensitive when relating to others (Bekker & van Assen, 2008). Further, Farley et al. (1998) found that preference had been given to women and unattractive people in their telephone survey because participants felt that they would have the hardest time in finding a job. The assumption of the hypotheses of this current study were that women would be more sensitive to the fact that women and less attractive people could be at a disadvantage, thus leading them to be, perhaps, a bit nicer when evaluating both males and females, on their levels of attractiveness.

In fact, further research in this area does support the current study's hypothesis on the issue of differences in rating levels of attractiveness, though not exactly with the same reasoning. Van Hooff, Crawford, and van Vugt (2010) state that men and women view attractive and unattractive faces differently, which supports previous research by Locher et al. (1993) and Chia et al. (1998). What is unique about Van Hooff et al. (2010) is that they found different responses for men than they did for women; the reasoning behind this, they state, is because men and women have different motives behind the attention they pay to an attractive face. This is due to differences that men and women have in their evolutionary mating strategies, causing men and women to evaluate faces differently in both attractive and unattractive faces.

The results of this study indicate that job type has no bearing on attractiveness levels of individuals, though a fairly high number of participants felt that an atypical job made a person less masculine or feminine. Perhaps one of the major findings of this study is that masculinity

and femininity are not necessarily indicators of attractiveness. Future research may be able to make correlations between the two, since previous research has indicated that there could be a link. As previously mentioned, Macapagal et al. (2011) found that when the media focused on the attractiveness of a female athlete, instead of her athleticism – a masculine trait, she was perceived as more attractive. In relation to this current study, the assumption that a feminine or masculine job could lead to a higher level of attractiveness if it was typical of that particular person's gender, could also mean that an atypical job for either gender would make people appear less attractive which was the initial reasoning behind this current study's hypotheses.

Major limitations of this study were the under-representation of males and participants with more conservative world-views. In fact, over 83% of the participants had a very liberal world-view when it came to male and female gender roles. In addition, class project-related time constraints limited the way in which the survey had to be designed. Also, it is possible that the job titles chosen to represent the typically male and typically female jobs, and the obviousness of the study variation containing photos with atypical jobs could be confounding factors that altered the outcome of the survey. It is unknown if the specific job titles chosen to represent the typically male and female jobs carry any connotations that could have altered perceptions. For example, do people view firefighters as more of a hero than someone who works in construction, thus leading to a higher attractiveness rating? And, if it was obvious that the study was evaluating attractiveness levels of those with atypical jobs, could the awareness of this fact have altered sensitivity levels leading to a change in what the participant would have otherwise indicated?

Suggestions for further research include sampling a larger population to include a larger number of male and more conservative world-view participants, and utilizing a survey of a different design to decrease the obviousness of photos with atypical jobs. With a larger sample



size, studies could investigate correlations between masculinity and femininity, and people who have more conservative, as compared to liberal world-views concerning male and female roles, and whether or not this factor would result in significant findings in relation to job type and attractiveness.

Further research would be useful because it is important for individuals to be aware of possible biases that could occur due to outside factors that might alter perceptions on judgment, in this case, on how attractive a person is perceived. Perceptions can influence how we think of ourselves and have an impact on us, both positively and negatively, when it comes to our own personal successes. It is said that “beauty is only skin deep” but that may not be true, because research has shown that this single characteristic of a person can have so much more meaning than people are consciously aware of.

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## Appendix

**lkasselman\_Sherry\_Stauffer\_PSY22\_attractiveness****Consent to Participate in Research**

You are being asked to participate in a research study conducted by Sherry Stauffer from Albright College. The purpose of this study is to gain insight into perceptions and attractiveness. This study will contribute to the student's completion of her senior thesis.

Should you decide to participate in this research study, you will be asked to click on the "NEXT" button once all your questions have been answered to your satisfaction. This study consists of a survey that will be administered to individual participants online. You will be asked to provide answers to a series of questions related to perceptions and attractiveness.

Participation in this study will require 5 minutes of your time.

The investigator does not perceive any risks from your involvement in this study.

Potential benefits from participation in this study include gaining insight into perceptions that individuals have regarding attractiveness.

The results of this research will be presented in a classroom environment. The results of this project will be coded in such a way that the respondent's identity will be completely anonymous. The researcher retains the right to use and publish non-identifiable data. While individual responses are confidential, aggregate data will be presented representing averages or generalizations about the responses as a whole. All data will be stored in a secure location accessible only to the researcher and the student faculty advisor.

Your participation is entirely voluntary. You are free to choose not to participate. Should you choose to participate, you can withdraw at any time without consequences of any kind. The first question requires an answer before it will allow you to move on. All other questions can be skipped if you do not feel comfortable answering them.

If you have questions or concerns during the time of your participation in this study, or after its completion or you would like to receive a copy of the final aggregate results of this study, please contact:

Sherry Stauffer  
Organizational Behavior/Applied Psychology  
Albright College  
sherry.stauffer001@albright.edu

Dr. Lora Kasselmann  
Organizational Behavior/Applied Psychology  
Albright College  
lkasselman@alb.edu

Questions about Your Rights as a Research Subject:  
Bonnie Rohde '92  
Chair, Institutional Review Board  
Albright College  
(610) 929-6723  
brohde@alb.edu

I have read this consent form and I understand what is being requested of me as a participant in this study. I freely consent to participate. I have been given satisfactory answers to my questions. I certify that I am at least 18 years of age.

By clicking on "NEXT" you are giving your consent. If you do not want to continue with this survey you can close the survey and exit out now or at any time during the survey.

Thank you.

**Ikasselman\_Sherry\_Stauffer\_PSY22\_attractiveness**

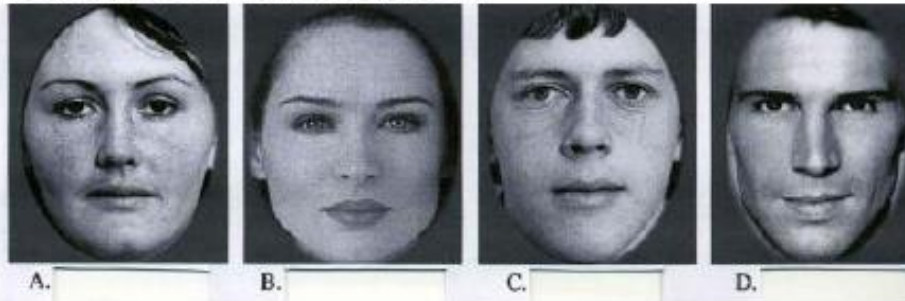
**\* 1. What is your gender?**

- Female
- Male

**2. Age:**

Please enter age in box

**Rate the images below on their level of attractiveness (ie: how attractive are they compared to the average person?)**



**3. Female "A"**

extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**4. Female "B"**

extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**5. Male "C"**

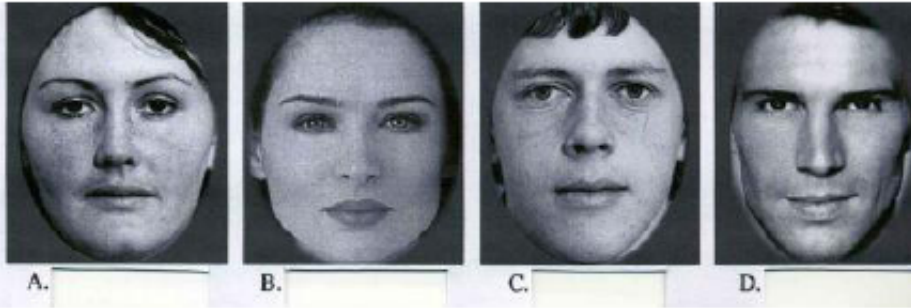
extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**6. Male "D"**

extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**lkasselman\_Sherry\_Stauffer\_PSY22\_attractiveness**

**View each image and read the description that corresponds to that image below. Rate the images on their level of attractiveness (ie: how attractive are they compared to the average person?)**



**7. Female "A" - Julie is a nurse at her local hospital.**

extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**8. Female "B" - Alison is an administrative assistant for a clothing designer.**

extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**9. Male "C" - James has been a firefighter for 5 years.**

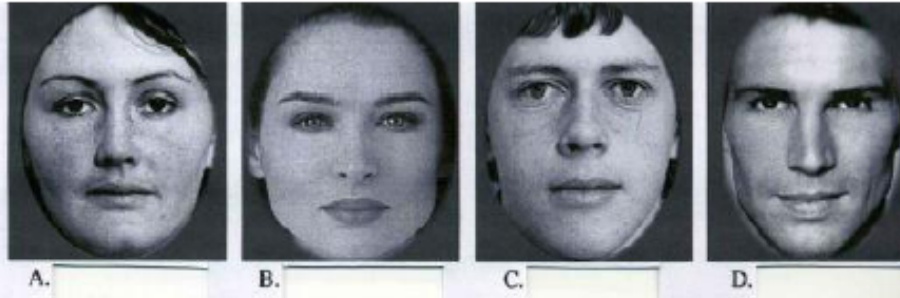
extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**10. Male "D" - Andrew is a supervisor on a construction site.**

extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Ikasselman\_Sherry\_Stauffer\_PSY22\_attractiveness**

**View each image and read the description that corresponds to that image below. Rate the images on their level of attractiveness (ie: how attractive are they compared to the average person?)**



**11. Female "A" - Julie has been a firefighter for 5 years.**

extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**12. Female "B" - Alison is a supervisor on a construction site.**

extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**13. Male "C" - James is a nurse at his local hospital.**

extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**14. Male "D" - Andrew is an administrative assistant for a clothing designer.**

extremely unattractive	very unattractive	unattractive	slightly unattractive	average	slightly attractive	attractive	very attractive	extremely attractive
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**15. Have you ever had a job or had a strong interest in an area that was considered to be in opposition to your gender role (ex: a woman who likes to hunt or a man who likes to bake)?**

Yes

No



**Ikasselman\_Sherry\_Stauffer\_PSY22\_attractiveness****16. A woman with a stereotypically female job (such as a nurse)**

- Is less feminine than the average woman
- Is more feminine than the average woman
- has the same level of femininity as the average woman
- none of the above

**17. A woman with a stereotypically male job (such as a construction worker)**

- Is less feminine than the average woman
- Is more feminine than the average woman
- has the same level of femininity as the average woman
- none of the above

**18. A man with a stereotypically male job (such as a construction worker)**

- Is less masculine than the average man
- Is more masculine than the average man
- has the same level of masculinity as the average man
- none of the above

**19. A man with a stereotypically female job (such as a nurse)**

- Is less masculine than the average man
- Is more masculine than the average man
- has the same level of masculinity as the average man
- none of the above

**20. What is your general viewpoint when it comes to female roles in society?**

- Women should always follow feminine roles
- Women should sometimes follow feminine roles
- Women should do what they want regardless of whether it is a feminine role
- None of the above

**lkasselman\_Sherry\_Stauffer\_PSY22\_attractiveness****21. What is your general viewpoint when it come to male roles in society?**

- Men should always follow masculine roles
- Men should sometimes follow masculine roles
- Men should do what they want regardless of whether it is a masculine role
- None of the above

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. The data from this survey will be used to gain insight into perceptions and attractiveness; in particular, the question that this study is looking to answer is "do stereotypically male/female jobs alter perceptions on attractiveness?".

There are three different versions of this survey. You were randomly chosen to complete one of them. The first version of the survey asked participants to rate the levels of attractiveness of the photos with descriptions such as "Julie works as a nurse at her local hospital" and "James has been a firefighter for 5 years" - typical jobs for each photo's gender. The second version of the survey had descriptions such as "Julie has been a firefighter for 5 years" and "James works as a nurse at his local hospital" - non-typical jobs for each photo's gender. The third version of the survey asked participants to rate the photos solely on their physical appearance. This version is to act as a basis for the other two versions.

The data will be statistically analyzed to determine if a person's job type has any influence on their attractiveness rating. In addition, does the gender of the individual matter in relation to their job type or attractiveness? Also, does it matter if the individual is of average attractiveness or above average in attractiveness? Lastly, are there any differences in how males and females perceive attractiveness when it comes to any of the previous questions?

If you would like to know the outcome of the study please send me an email requesting the data results and I will make sure that you receive it. Please make sure to include your email address in your request. Send your email request to [sherry.stauffer001@albright.edu](mailto:sherry.stauffer001@albright.edu)

Thank you again for your participation.