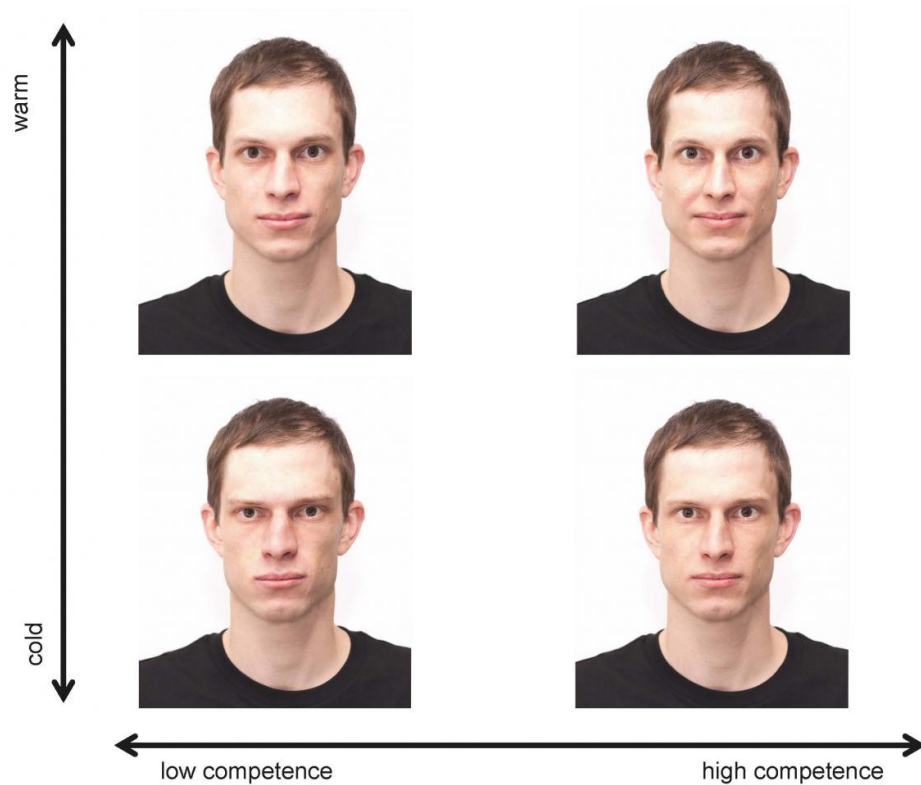


# Fair or unfair? Facial cues influence how social exclusion is judged

August 29 2016

---



People who look cold and incompetent receive less support in situations of social exclusion than those who look warm and incompetent. Credit: mirellawalker.com

People are often excluded from social groups. As researchers from the University of Basel in Switzerland report in the *Journal of Experimental*

*Social Psychology*, whether uninvolved observers find this acceptable or not may depend on the facial appearances of those excluded. The exclusion of cold and incompetent looking people is more likely to be accepted.

Social exclusion - be it at school, work or among friends - is usually a painful experience for those affected. This behavior also often has a considerable effect on third-party observers: Bullying and ostracism with the aim to hurt the victims are seen as particularly unfair and morally unacceptable. However, in some cases, social exclusion is also perceived as justified. Groups are, for example, more likely to ostracize people who cause trouble or arguments in order to restore the harmony in their group.

## Quick moral judgment

Whether uninvolved observers view social exclusion as morally justified or not can be very important for the victim as a possible intervention depends on that judgment. Making such a [moral judgment](#), however, is often difficult and time consuming, which is why observers revert to relatively superficial indicators for guidance. One such indicator is the face of the excluded person.

In several studies, the team of psychologists from the University of Basel presented different male faces to a total of 480 participants. The [facial characteristics](#) had previously been altered using a recently developed method for facial manipulation. The portraits were manipulated to appear warm or cold and competent or incompetent. The participants looked at each portrait for two seconds before spontaneously deciding how acceptable they thought it was for a group to exclude this person.

## More protection for warm and incompetent looking

## people

In all studies, participants found it more acceptable to socially exclude people whose faces looked cold and incompetent. However, exclusion was found least acceptable when those excluded looked warm and incompetent. A possible explanation for this could be that these people are often perceived as especially in need of protection and therefore excluding them from a group would be particularly cruel, says lead researcher Dr. Selma Rudert from the Center of Social Psychology at the University of Basel.

Earlier studies have shown that humans have very clear-cut ideas of what a warm or cold person looks like. However, there is no evidence for any relation between facial features and personality traits. In other words: Although appearances are deceptive, individuals let them guide their judgment. The perceived warmth and competence in a person's face play an especially important role in this judgment.

## Objectivity would be important

"Our results suggest that the first impression a person makes can also influence moral judgments that would actually call for objectivity", explains Rudert. These impressions can have far-reaching consequences for how people behave in [social exclusion](#) situations: "It is conceivable that a cold and incompetent looking victim of exclusion would get less support or, in the worst case, bystanders may even actively join the ostracizing group - all based on one glance at the face of the victim."

**More information:** Selma Carolin Rudert et al, Faced with exclusion: Perceived facial warmth and competence influence moral judgments of social exclusion, *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* (2017). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jesp.2016.06.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2016.06.005)

Provided by University of Basel

Citation: Fair or unfair? Facial cues influence how social exclusion is judged (2016, August 29)  
retrieved 6 May 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-08-fair-unfair-facial-cues-social.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.