Supplementary Material

The eye wants what the heart wants:

Female face preferences track partner personality preference

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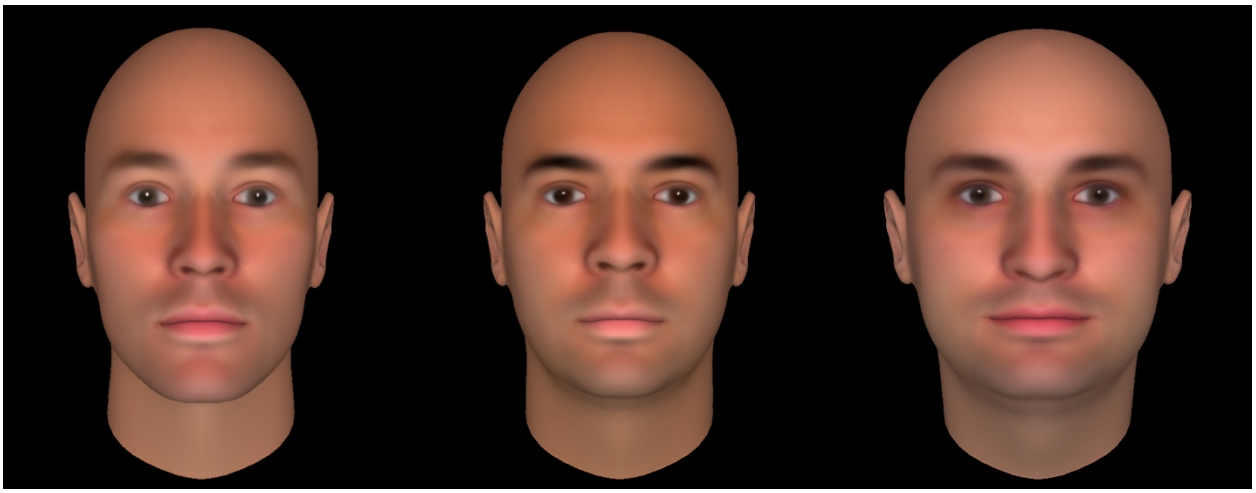
Supplementary Table 1. Personality trait preference ratings and principal component analysis loadings of the preference ratings.

Rank	Personality Trait	PC2 Loadings (Masculinity-Preference Component Loadings)	Preference Rating	
			M	*SD*
1	Trustworthiness	–.20	8.70	0.60
2	Intelligence	.58	8.23	0.84
3	Empathy	–.33	8.05	1.15
4	Warmth	–.44	7.86	1.26
5	Helpfulness	.17	7.67	1.23
6	Funniness	.26	7.63	1.11
7	Independence	.42	7.35	1.46
8	Self-confidence	.30	7.33	1.54
9	Ambition	.78	7.30	1.04
10	Gentleness	–.31	7.02	1.35
11	Courage	.34	6.77	1.27
12	Reflectiveness	–.22	6.77	1.67
13	Nurturance	–.20	6.65	1.38
14	Assertiveness	.49	5.53	1.70
15	Vulnerability	–.49	5.07	2.18
16	Competitiveness	.68	4.70	1.99
17	Dominance	.52	3.63	1.85

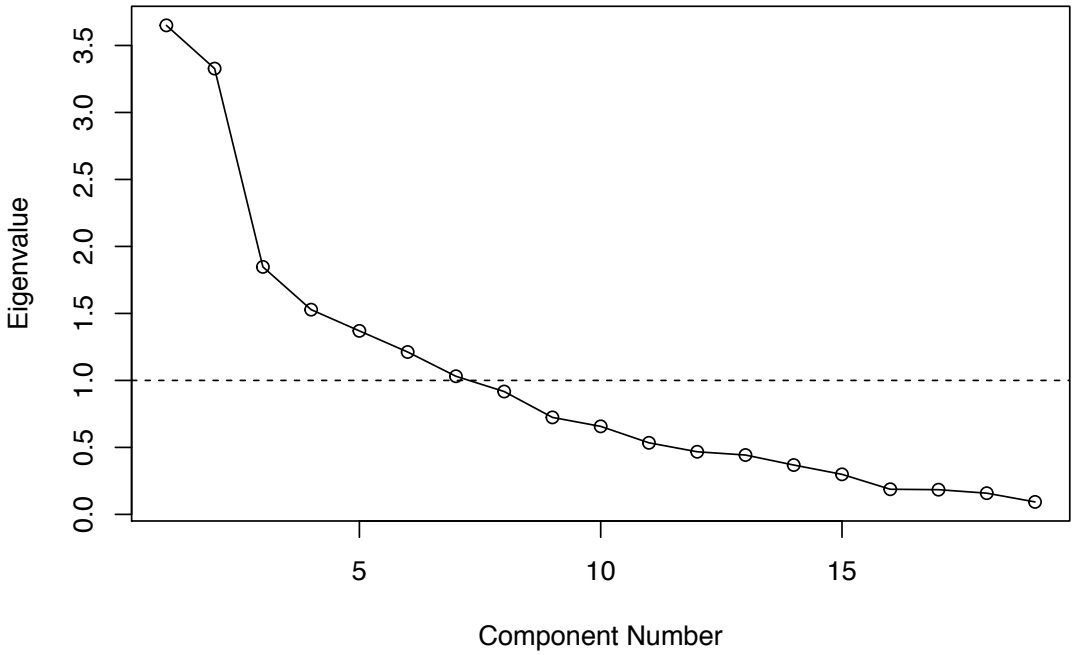
18	Submissiveness	.08	3.02	1.47
19	Aggressiveness	.40	2.80	1.47

Note. The information in the table is graphically presented in Figure 1 in the main text.

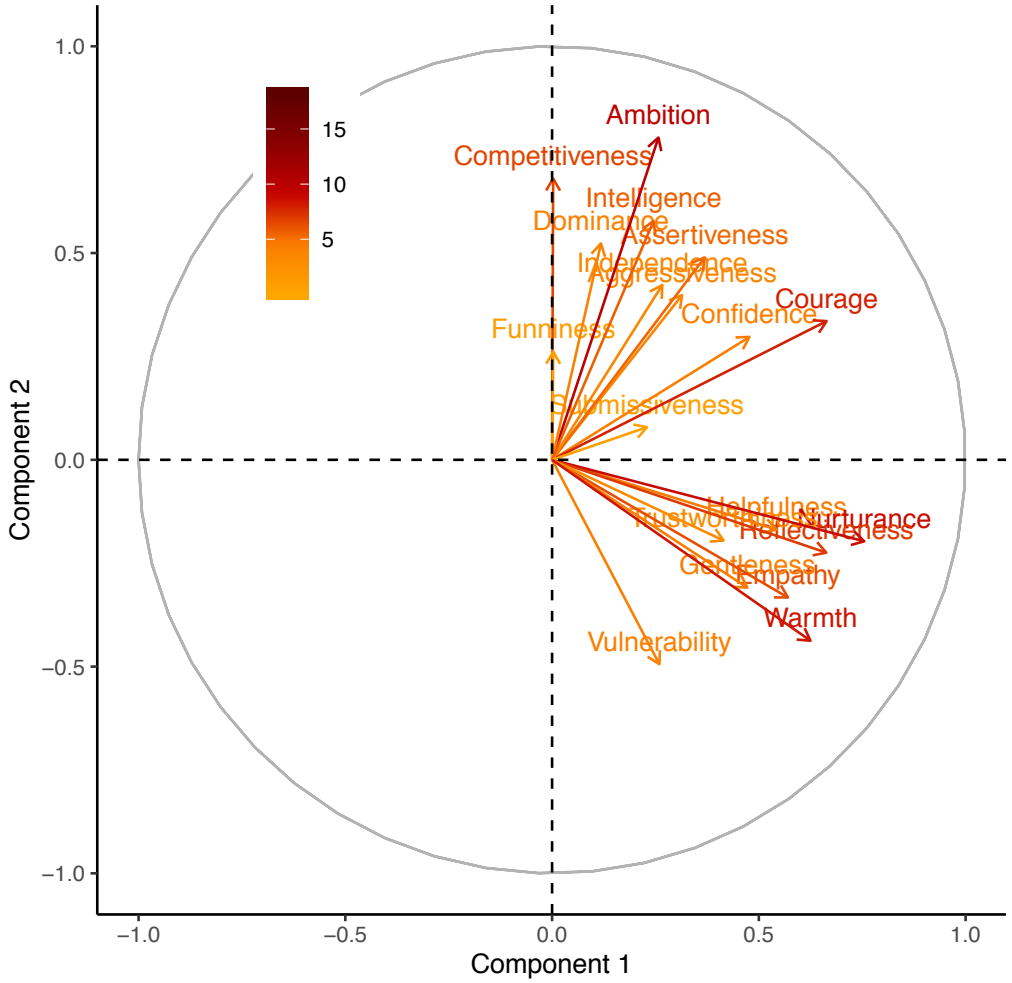
PC = principal component



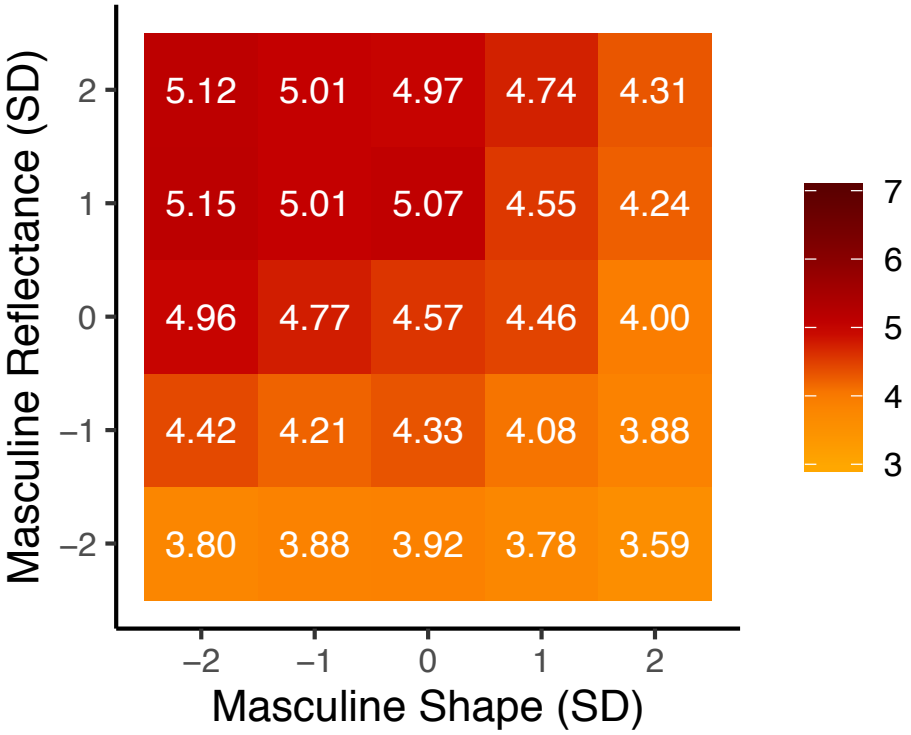
Supplementary Figure 1. Initial male faces of three identities. Each parameter for each face (determined by 50 shape and 50 reflectance parameters) was chosen randomly from a normal distribution around the average male face.



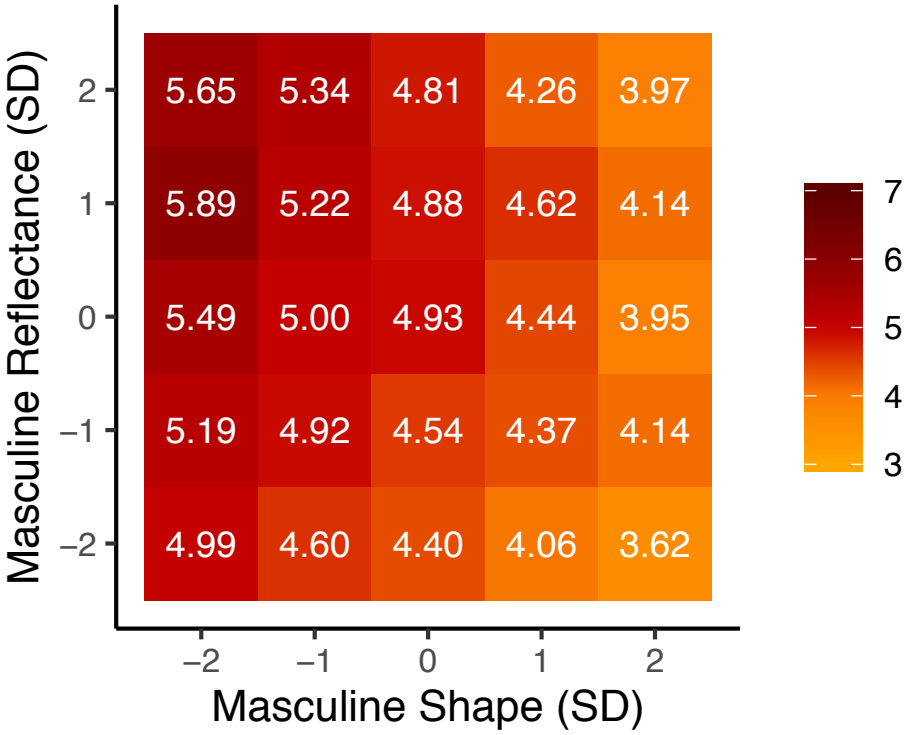
Supplementary Figure 2. Scree plot of eigenvalues in personality preference ratings of 19 traits (see Supplementary Table 1 for the principal component loadings on the second component, which captures preferences for masculine vs. feminine personality traits).



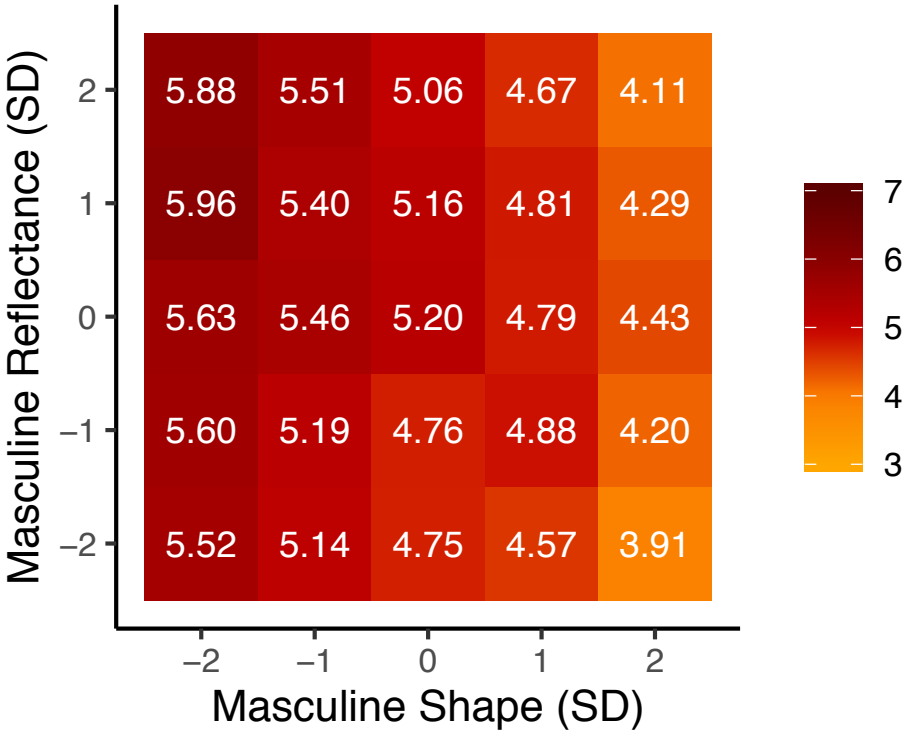
Supplementary Figure 3. Principal component analysis coordinates and contributions of 19 traits in personality preference ratings. The intensity of the color indicates the contribution of each trait.



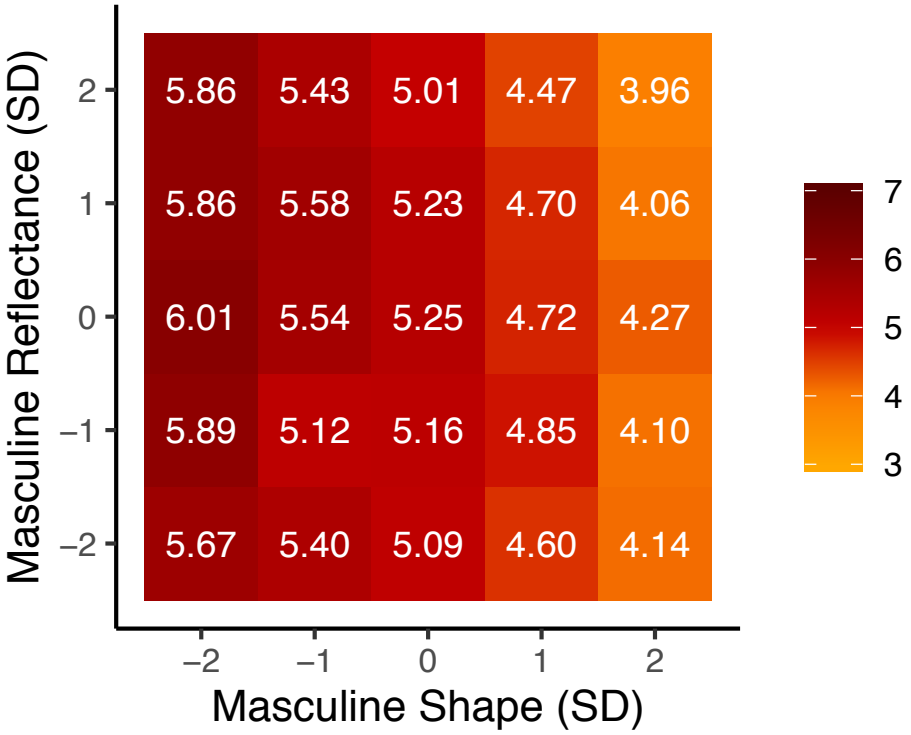
Supplementary Figure 4. Facial attractiveness judgments as a function of the sex-dimorphic shape and reflectance level averaged across identities and participants. The intensity of the color indicates the mean value of the judgment.



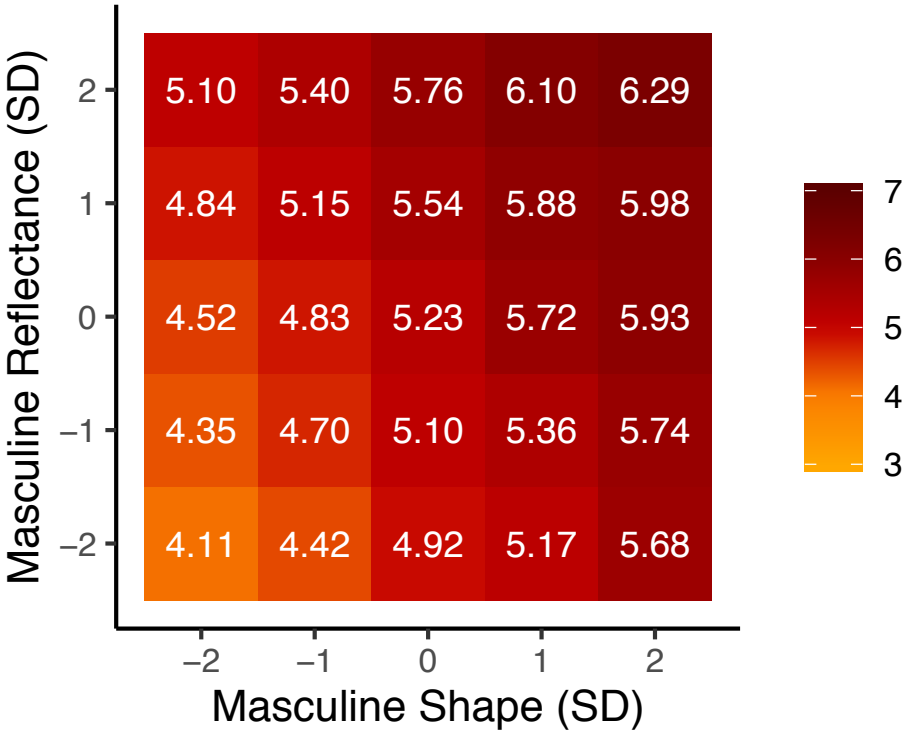
Supplementary Figure 5. Face-based judgments of warmth (a feminine/communal personality trait) as a function of the sex-dimorphic shape and reflectance level averaged across identities and participants. The intensity of the color indicates the mean value of the judgment.



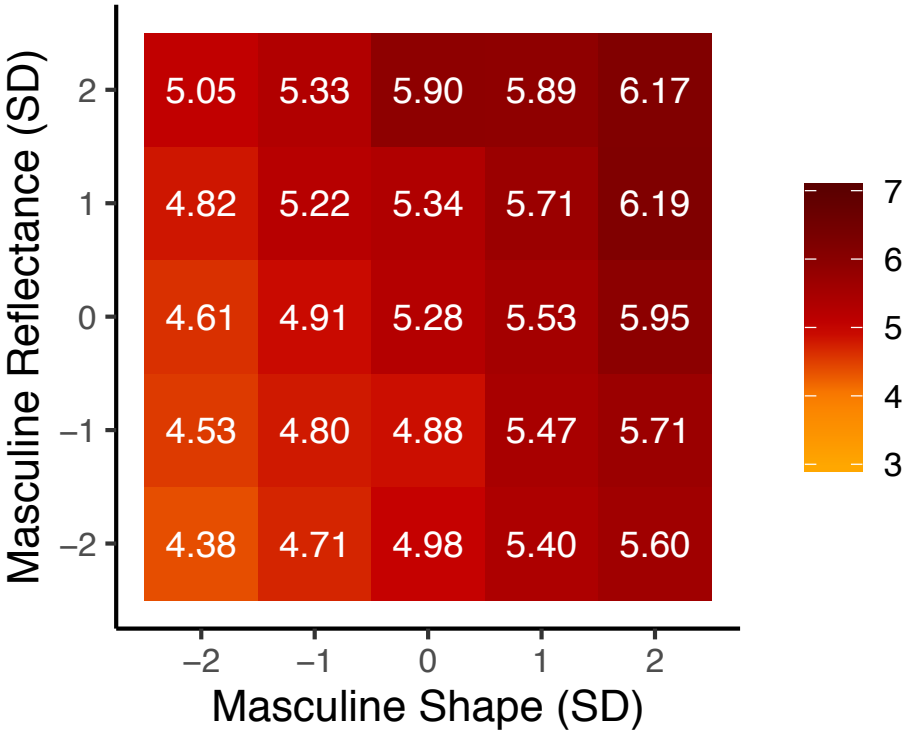
Supplementary Figure 6. Face-based judgments of nurturance (a feminine/communal personality trait) as a function of the sex-dimorphic shape and reflectance level averaged across identities and participants. The intensity of the color indicates the mean value of the judgment.



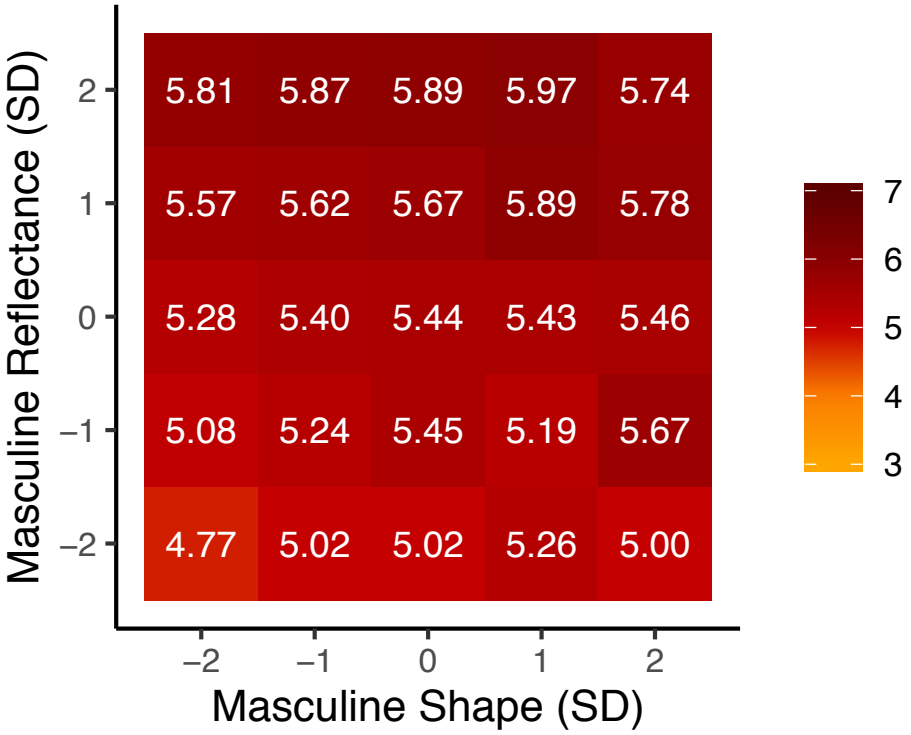
Supplementary Figure 7. Face-based judgments of gentleness (a feminine/communal personality trait) as a function of the sex-dimorphic shape and reflectance level averaged across identities and participants. The intensity of the color indicates the mean value of the judgment.



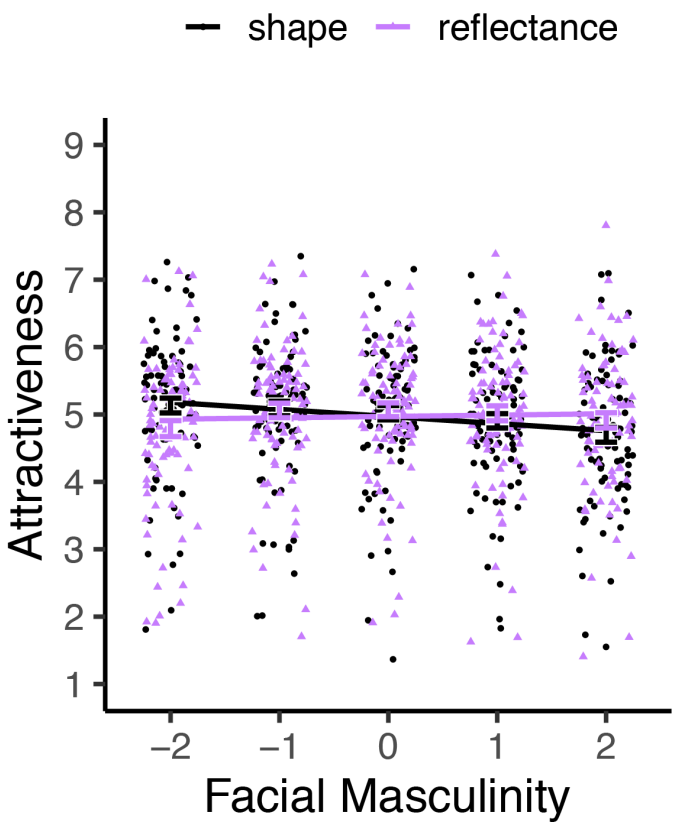
Supplementary Figure 8. Face-based judgments of dominance (a masculine/agentic personality trait) as a function of the sex-dimorphic shape and reflectance level averaged across identities and participants. The intensity of the color indicates the mean value of the judgment.



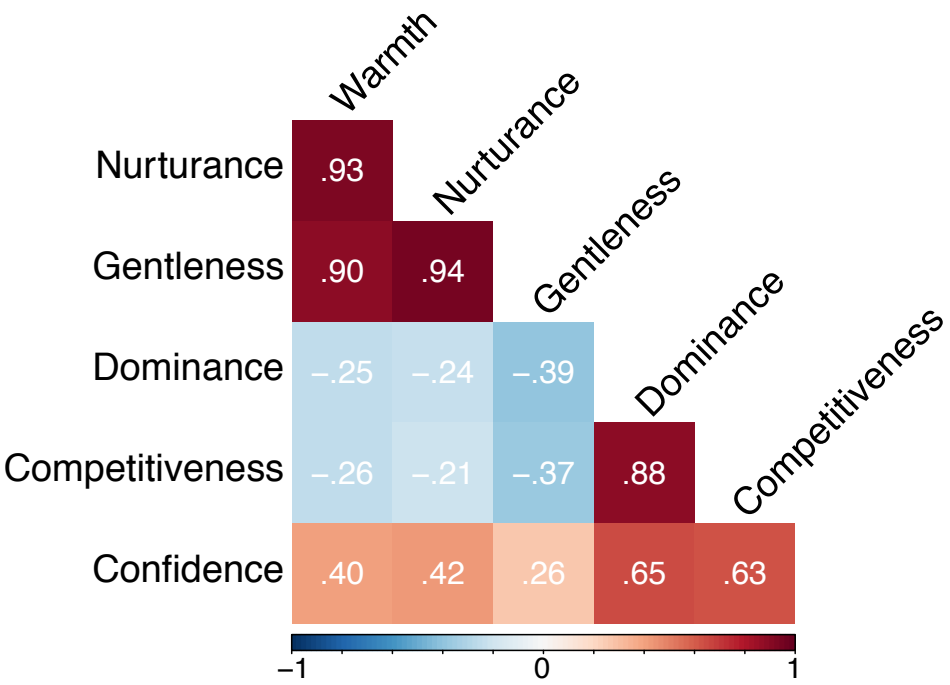
Supplementary Figure 9. Face-based judgments of competitiveness (a masculine/agentic personality trait) as a function of the sex-dimorphic shape and reflectance level averaged across identities and participants. The intensity of the color indicates the mean value of the judgment.



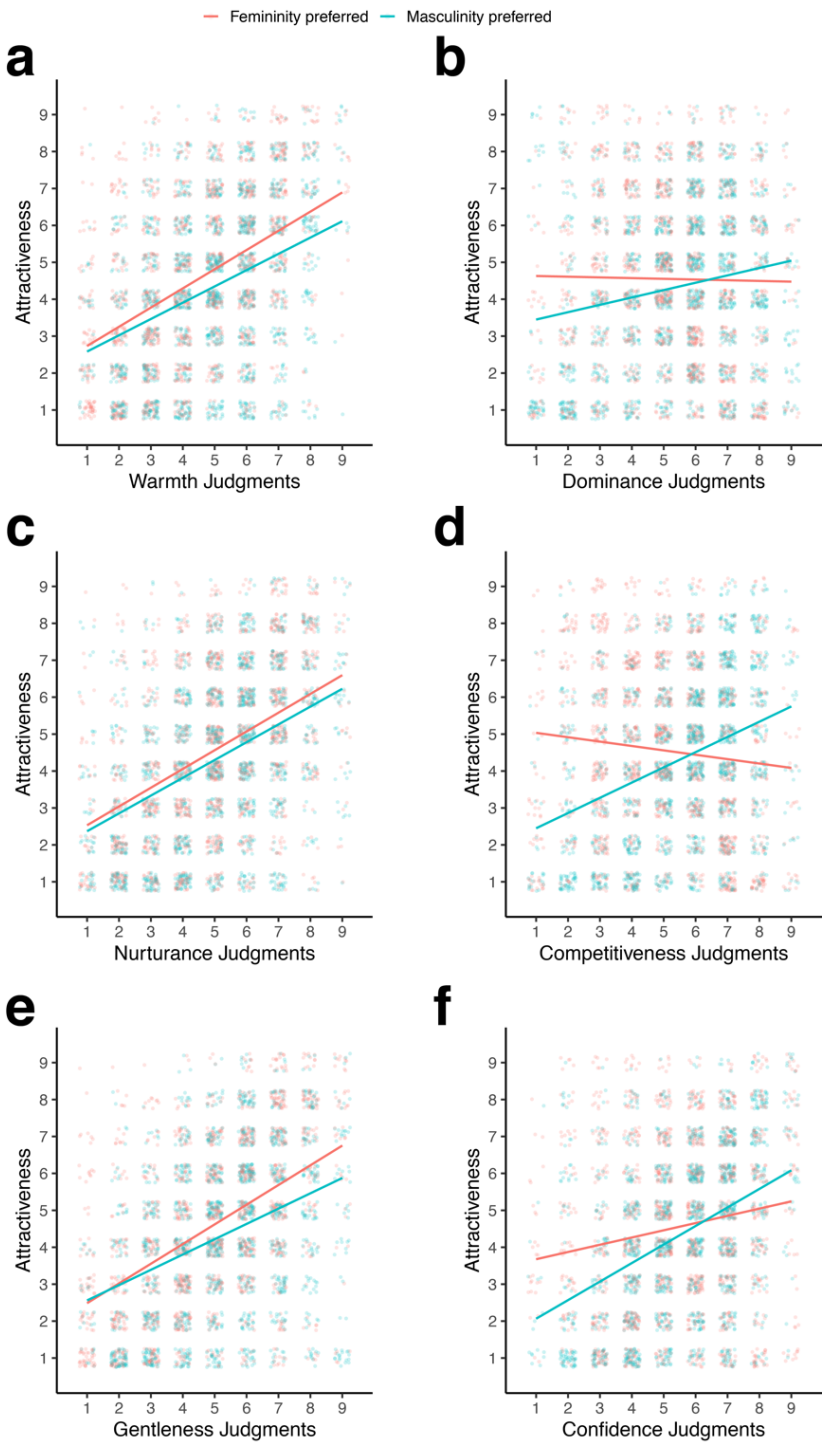
Supplementary Figure 10. Face-based judgments of confidence (a masculine/agentic personality trait) as a function of the sex-dimorphic shape and reflectance level averaged across identities and participants. The intensity of the color indicates the mean value of the judgment.



Supplementary Figure 11. Mean attractiveness ratings from independent participants (n=88) as a function of sex-dimorphic manipulation level (*M*±*SE*). Consistent with the original results (see the main text), attractiveness ratings decreased as facial shape became more masculine (B=–0.09, SE=0.01, 95% CI [–0.10, –0.07], t=–10.71, p<.001), and increased as facial reflectance became more masculine (B=0.02, SE=0.01, 95% CI [0.00, 0.03], t=2.05, p=.040). For visualization purposes, dots represent participants' mean ratings averaged across face stimuli at each manipulation level as in Figure 1. Actual analyses were conducted via multilevel regressions, considering all individual face ratings and the hierarchical structure of the data. Statistical significances were tested via the Satterthwaite approximation.



Supplementary Figure 12. Pearson correlational coefficients for all pairs of six face-based trait judgments. Stereotypically feminine personality trait ratings were positively correlated to one another, and so were all masculine trait ratings (correlations at the face level).



Supplementary Figure 13. Attractiveness judgments as a function of face-based trait judgments and participants' trait preferences. We repeated an analysis in the main text predicting Attractiveness from feminine trait judgments (*a*, *c*, *e*) and masculine trait judgments (*b*, *d*, *f*). (*x*-axis; rather than participants' Facial Femininity and Masculinity composite trait

judgments of the face stimuli, as in the main text). Trait Judgements × Personality Preference interaction was significant for gentleness (B=–0.04, SE=0.02, 95% CI [–0.08, –0.01], t=–2.51, p=.012; *e*), dominance (B=0.07, SE=0.02, 95% CI [0.03, 0.10], t=3.55, p<.001; *b*), competitiveness (B=0.16, SE=0.02, 95% CI [0.13, 0.20], t=8.98, p<.001; *d*), and confidence (B=0.10, SE=0.02, 95% CI [0.07, 0.14], t=5.81, p<.001; *f*), but not for warmth (B=–0.01, SE=0.02, 95% CI [–0.05, 0.02], t=–0.65, p=.513; *a*) and nurturance(B=0.01, SE=0.02, 95% CI [–0.02, 0.05], t=0.73, p=.466; *c*) although all were in the expected directions, identical with the analysis using the composite scores of Facial Femininity and Masculinity (for the results using the composite scores, see Figure 5 and the main text). For visualization and interpretation, Personality Preference is visualized as a binary category here; as in the main analyses, actual analyses treated Personality Preference as a continuous variable, preserving differences across individual participants.