

# 'The eye of the beholder': individual differences in aesthetic preferences

Jeremy B. Wilmer







Ask artists, philosophers, writers:

"There exists an absolute beauty." -Plato, ~400 BC

"Loveliness...comes...in Ideal-Form." -Plotinus, 22 AD

"Our definition...beauty is...intrinsic." -Santayana, 1896

Ask artists, philosophers, writers:

"Beauty is bought by judgement of the eye."
-Shakespeare, Love's Labours Lost, 1588

"Beauty in things exists merely in the mind which contemplates them."
-David Hume, 1742

"The judgment of taste...can be no other than subjective."
-Kant, 1790

Ask artists, philosophers, writers:

"The debate over whether beauty is objective or subjective...is perhaps the single most-prosecuted disagreement in the literature."

--The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2014

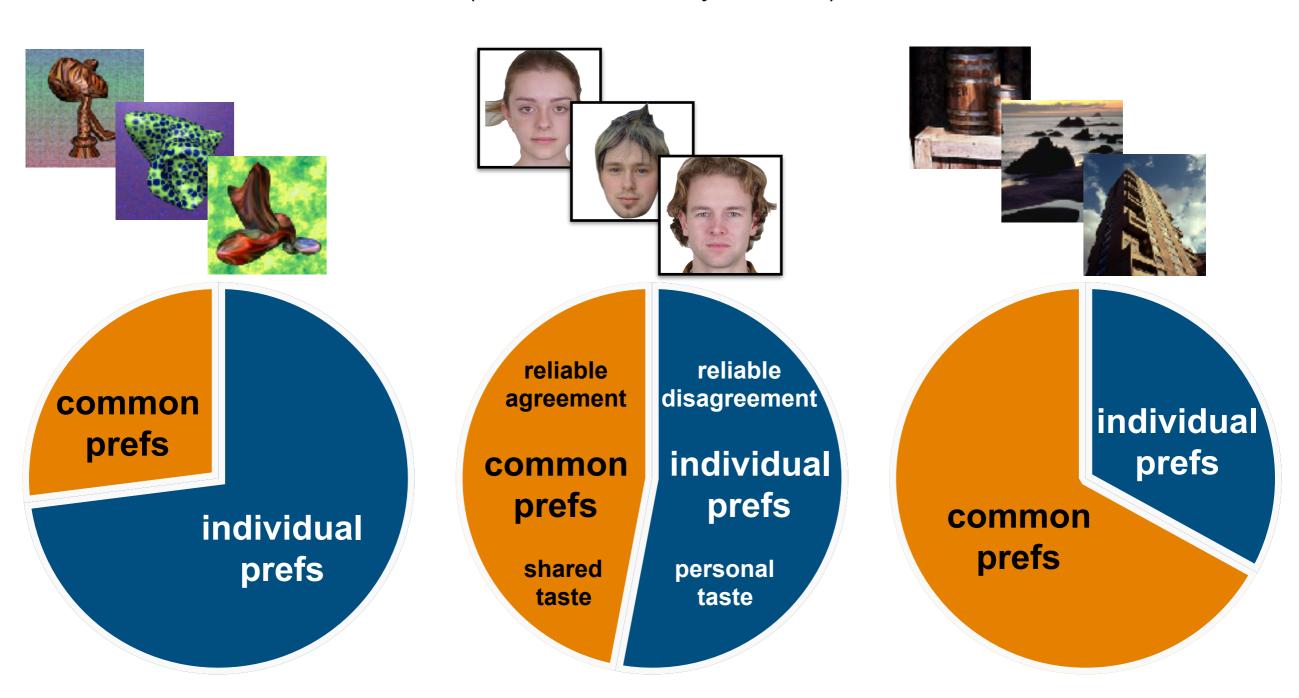
# Individual differences in face preferences Individual differences in perception Individual differences in color preferences

#### Individual differences in face preferences



Please rate
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
very
unattractive

Yes, ~50% (for reasonable arrays of faces)



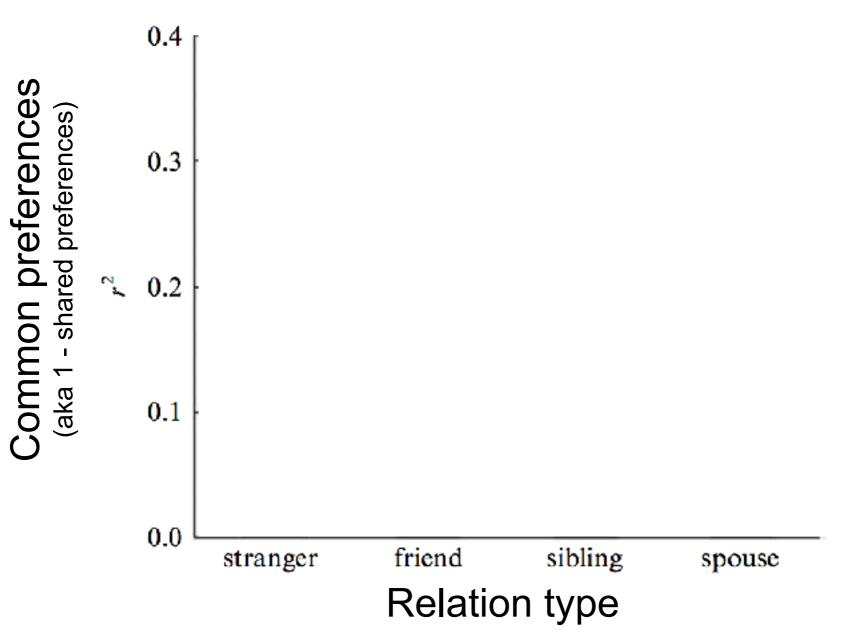
Germine...Wilmer, 2015, Curr Biol

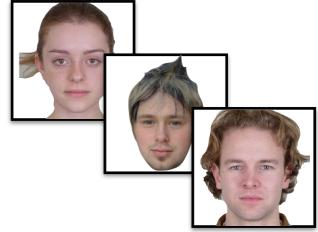
#### Where does the eye of the beholder come from?

#### Initial clue:

Odd...most traits show substantial heritability.

...here, we will more *directly* and *quantitatively* probe the impact of genes and environments on individual preferences.





#### Identical twins



Share a family
Share 100% of genes

#### Identical twins



Share a family Share 100% of genes

Fraternal twins



Share a family
Share 50% of genes
(+- 10%)

## high identical twin correlation = genes and/or family environment are important

#### Identical twins



Share a family Share 100% of genes

Fraternal twins



Share a family
Share 50% of genes
(+- 10%)

## low identical twin correlation = neither genes nor family environment are important

#### Identical twins



Share a family Share 100% of genes

#### Fraternal twins



Share a family
Share 50% of genes
(+- 10%)

identical twin correlation > fraternal twin correlation = genes are important

#### Identical twins



Share a family Share 100% of genes

#### Fraternal twins



Share a family
Share 50% of genes
(+- 10%)

#### Where does the eye of the beholder come from?

The case of face aesthetic preferences:

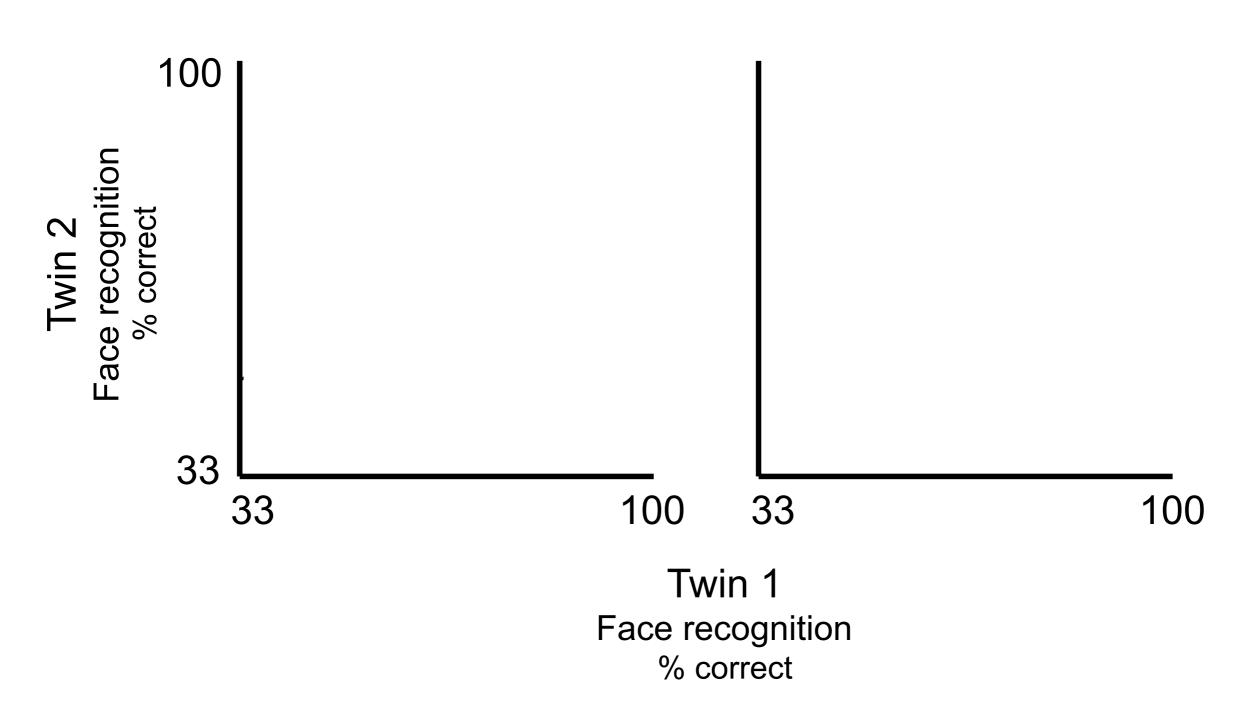
But first...

#### Something else about faces

The case of face recognition:

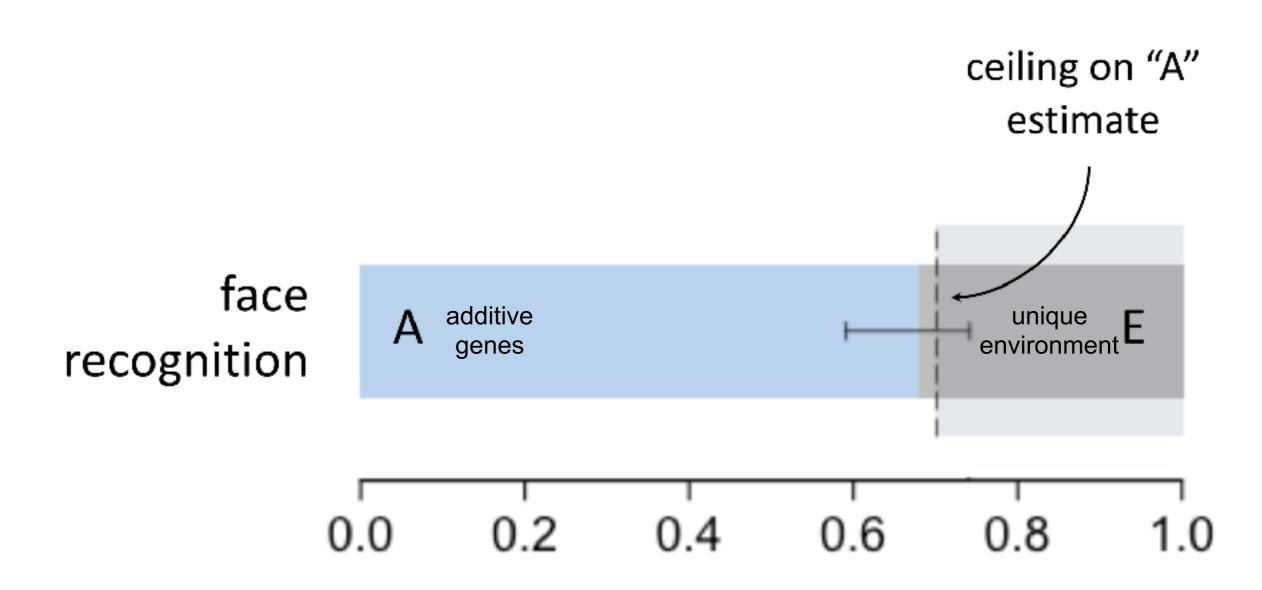
#### Something else about faces

The case of face recognition:



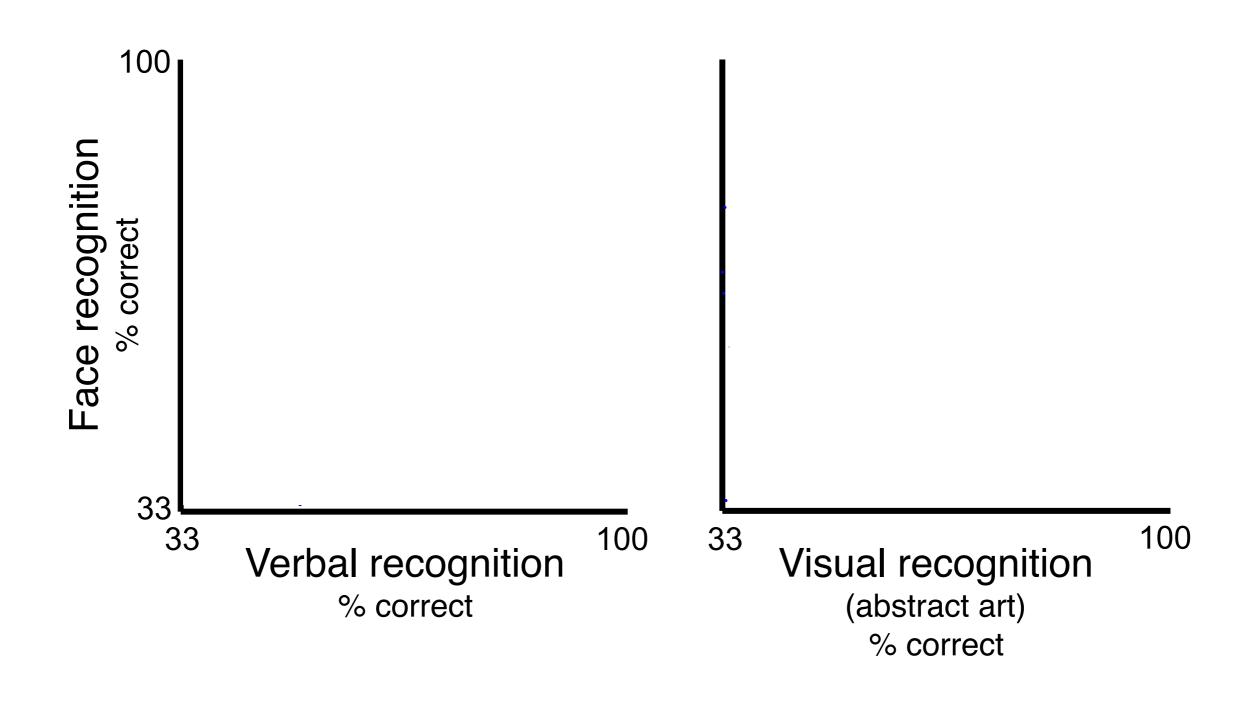
#### Something else about faces

The case of face recognition:



#### Face recognition is also specific

(rare for a heritable trait)



Wilmer et al, 2010, PNAS (see more papers on this by us and by Wilhelm, Hildebrandt, et al)

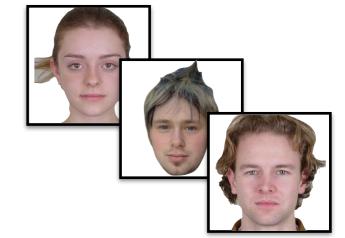


5

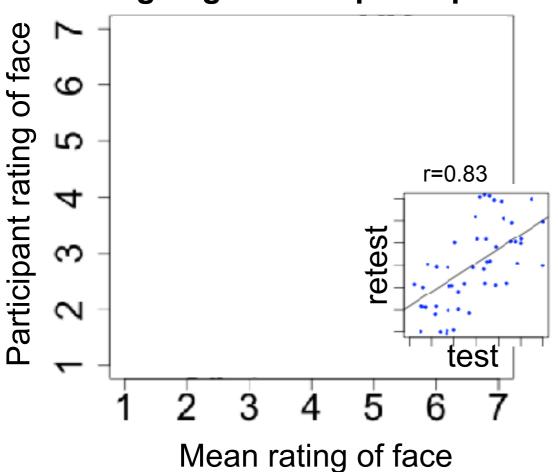
Please rate
1 2 3 4
very
unattractive

6 7 very attractive

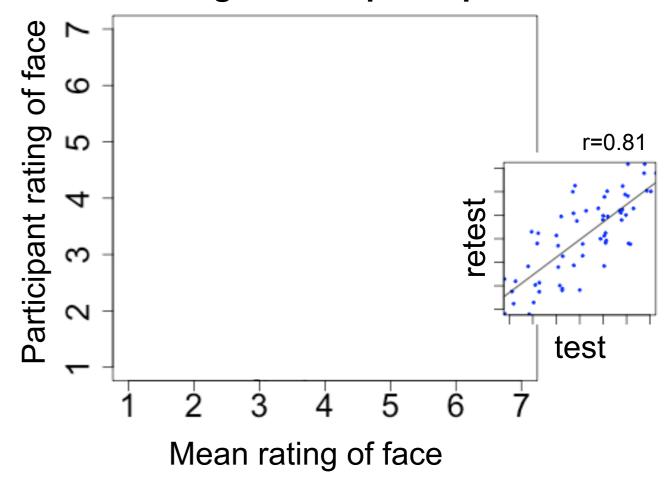
Measure: Individual preferences = agreement/disagreement with mean rating



#### **High agreement participant:**



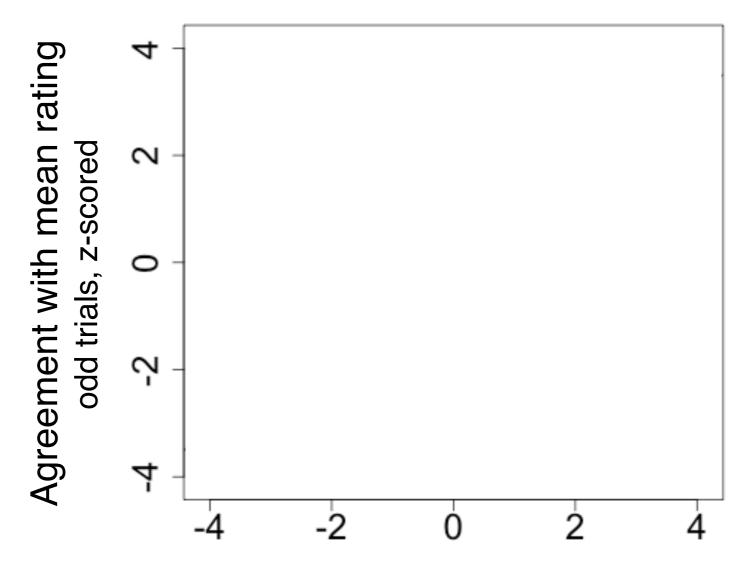
#### Low agreement participant:



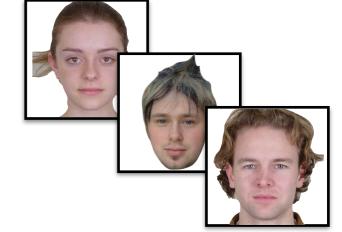
Germine...Wilmer, 2015, Curr Biol

Reliability: high

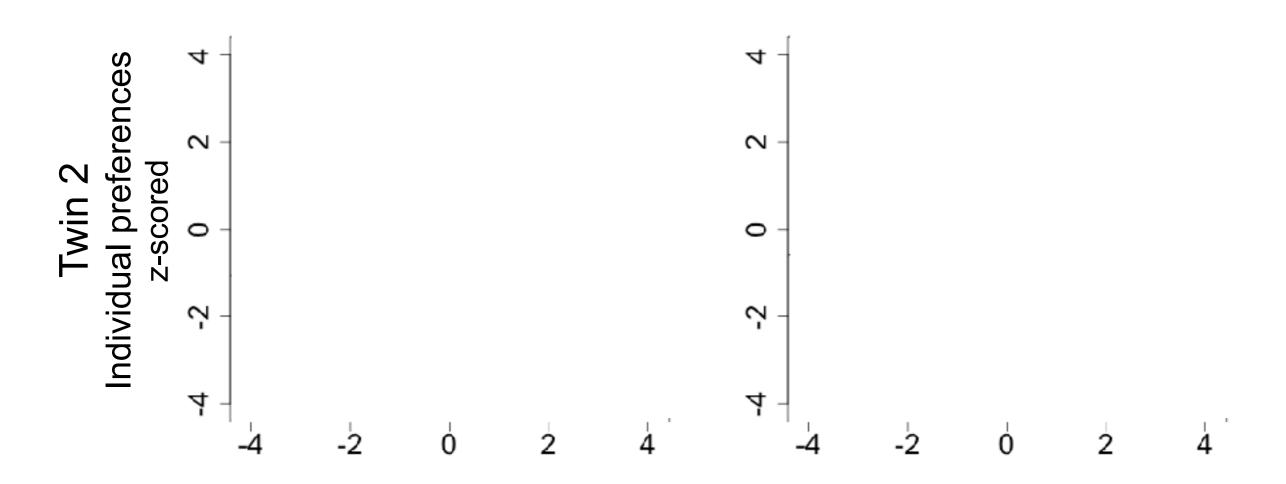
(both split-half and test-retest)



Agreement with mean rating odd trials, z-scored



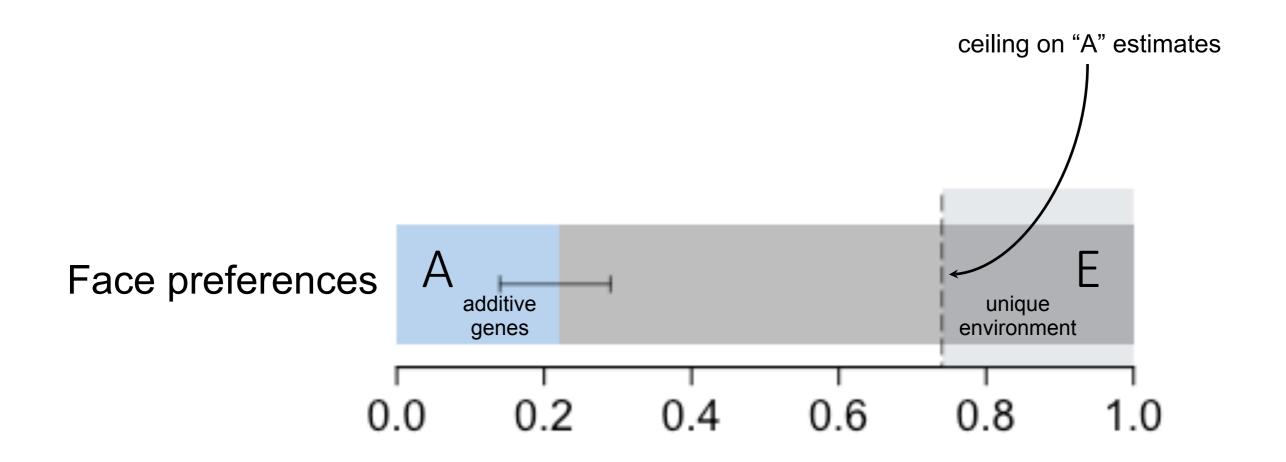
High (unique) environmental influence



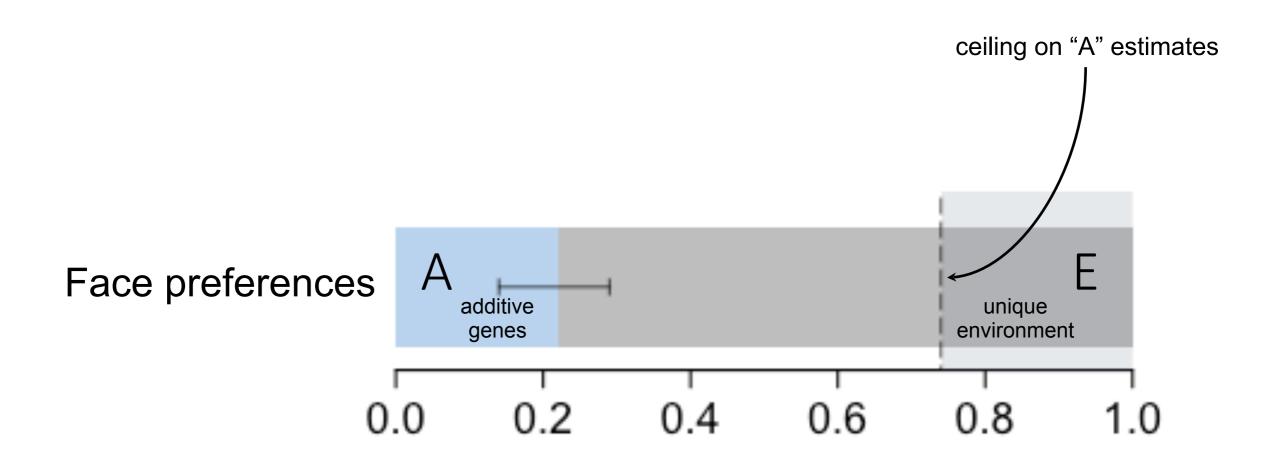
Twin 1
Individual preferences
z-scored

Germine...Wilmer, 2015, Curr Biol

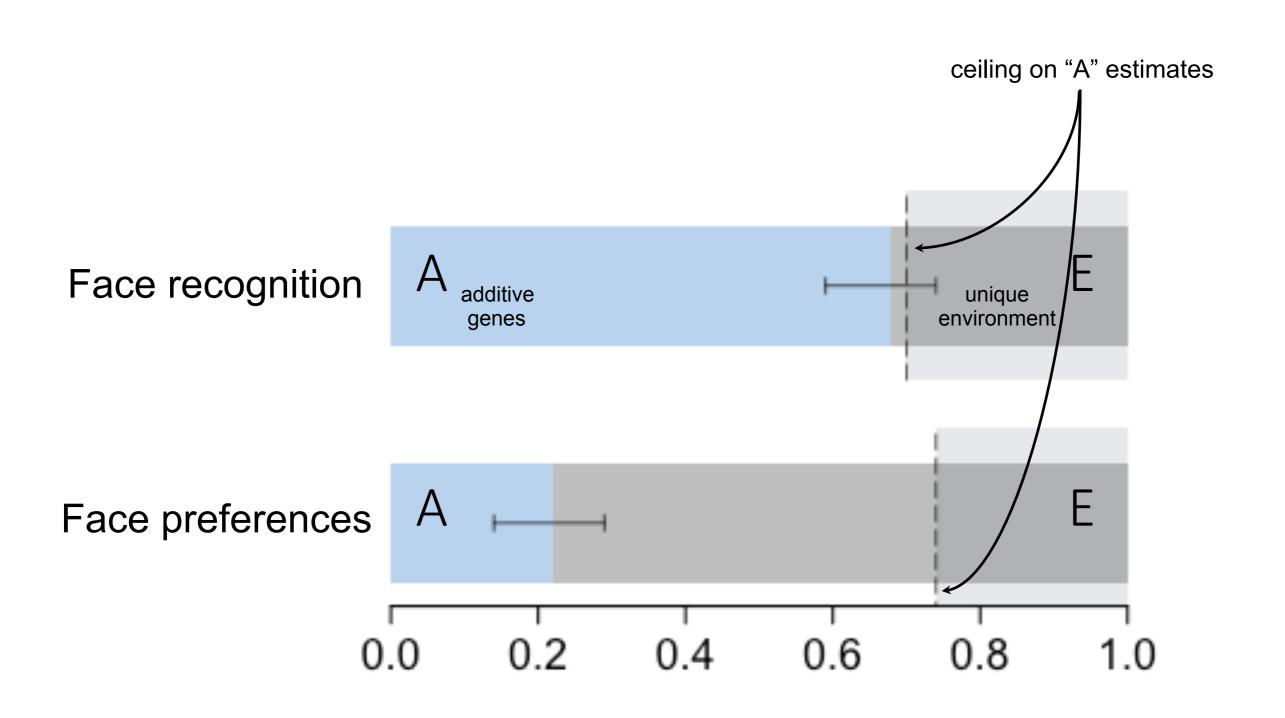
High (unique) environmental influence



An etiological dissociation with face recognition



An etiological dissociation with face recognition



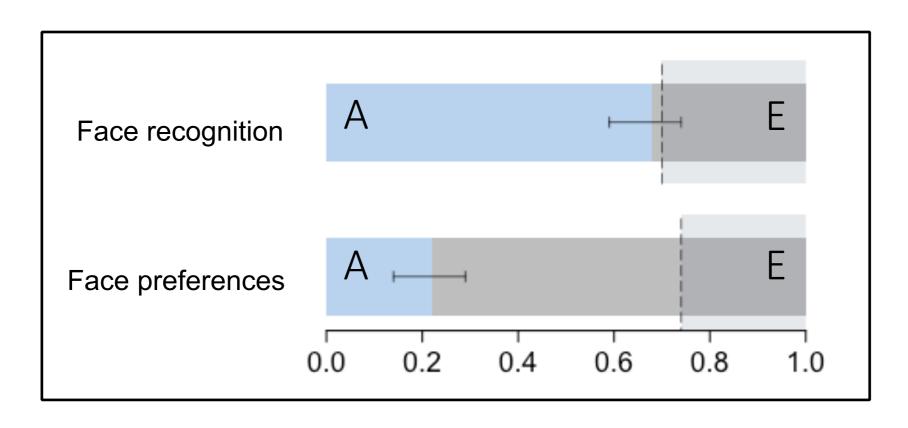
#### Face aesthetic preferences conclusions:

For artists & philosophers:
The eye of the beholder,
for faces at least, appears to
arise primarily from
individual-specific life
history and experience.

For BG researchers:
...such high
environmental impact
for a reliably measured trait
is uncommon in
behavioral genetics.

For cognitive psychologists:

Face preferences dissociate etiologically from face recognition.





#### Face aesthetic preferences conclusions:









## Face aesthetic preferences conclusions:





## What's Beautiful? It Depends on What Your Eyes Have Already Beheld

Opinions about beauty may be shaped just as much by past social interactions as by our genes

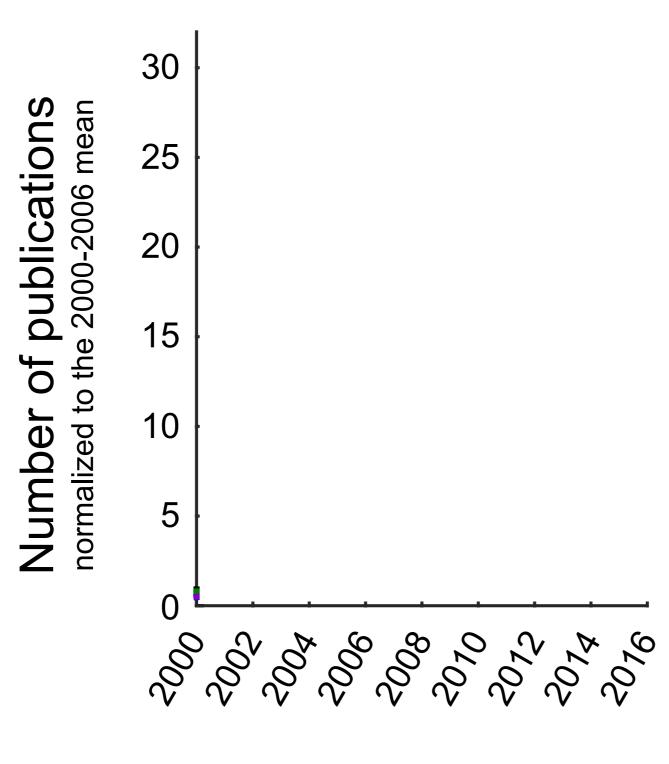
## Hot or Not? Why We Don't Agree



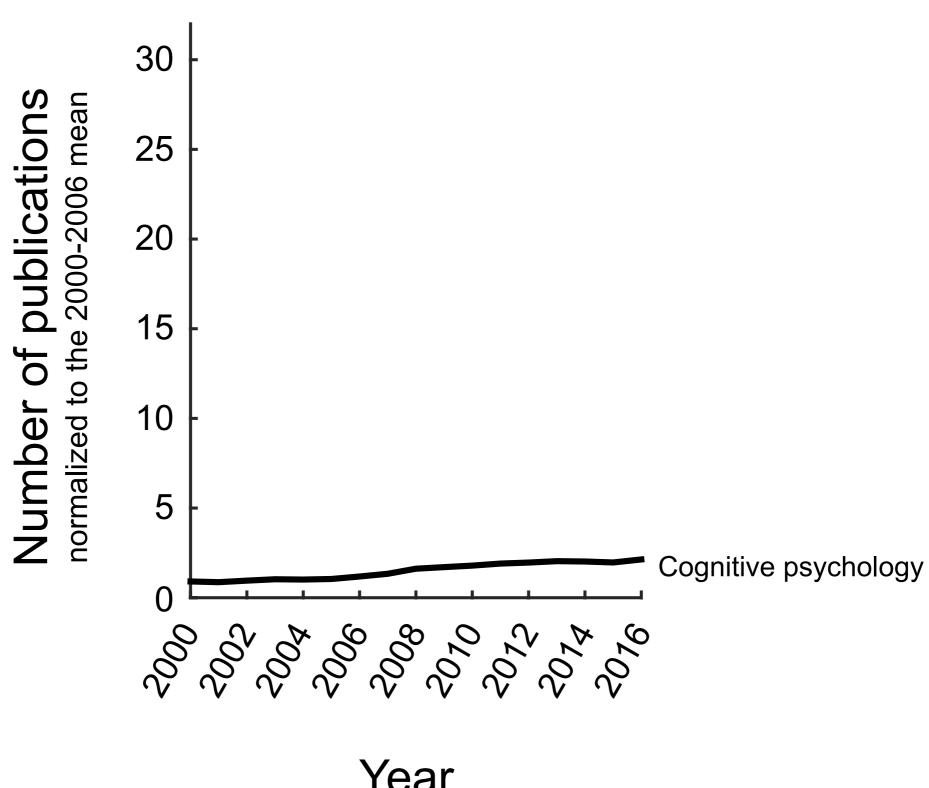


# Individual differences in face preferences Individual differences in perception Individual differences in color preferences

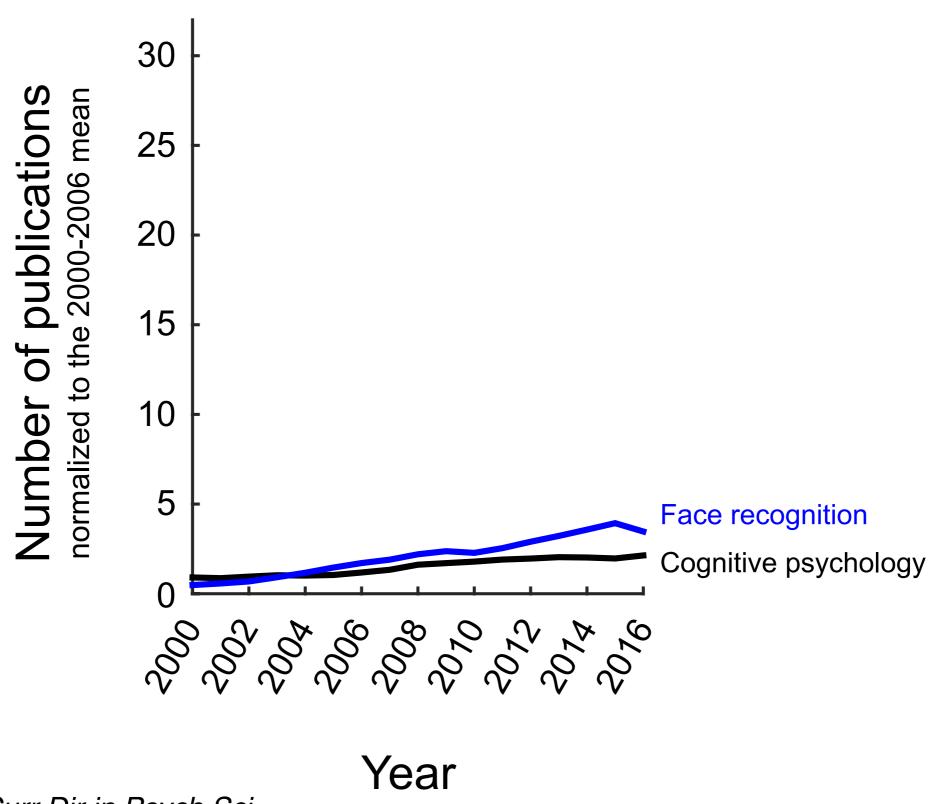
#### Individual differences in perception



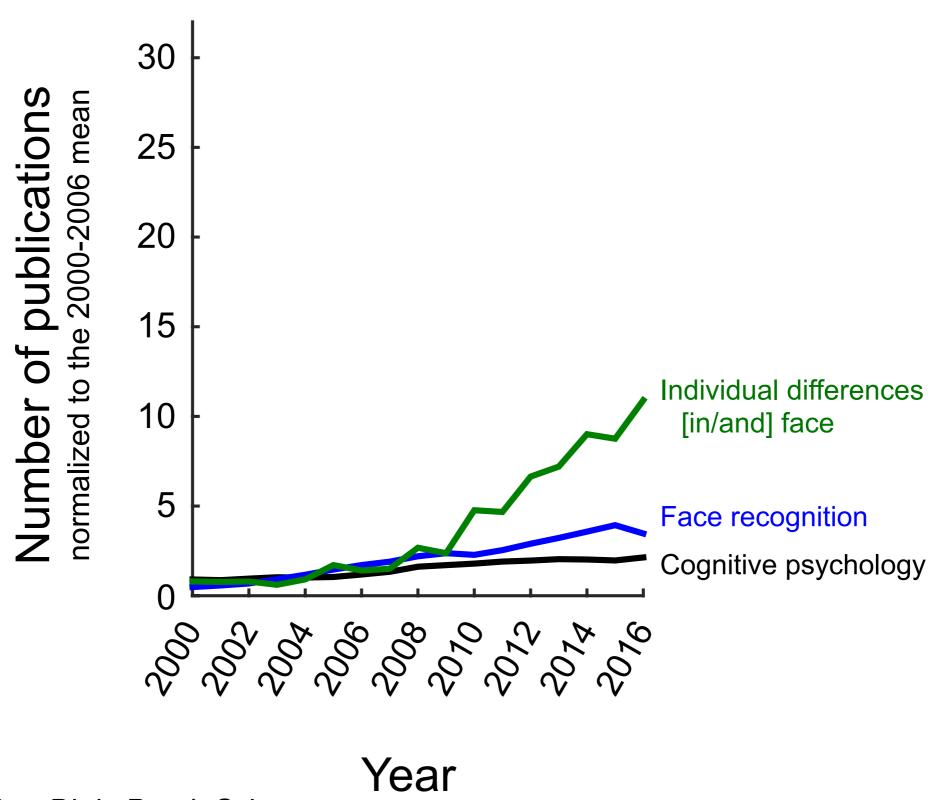
Year

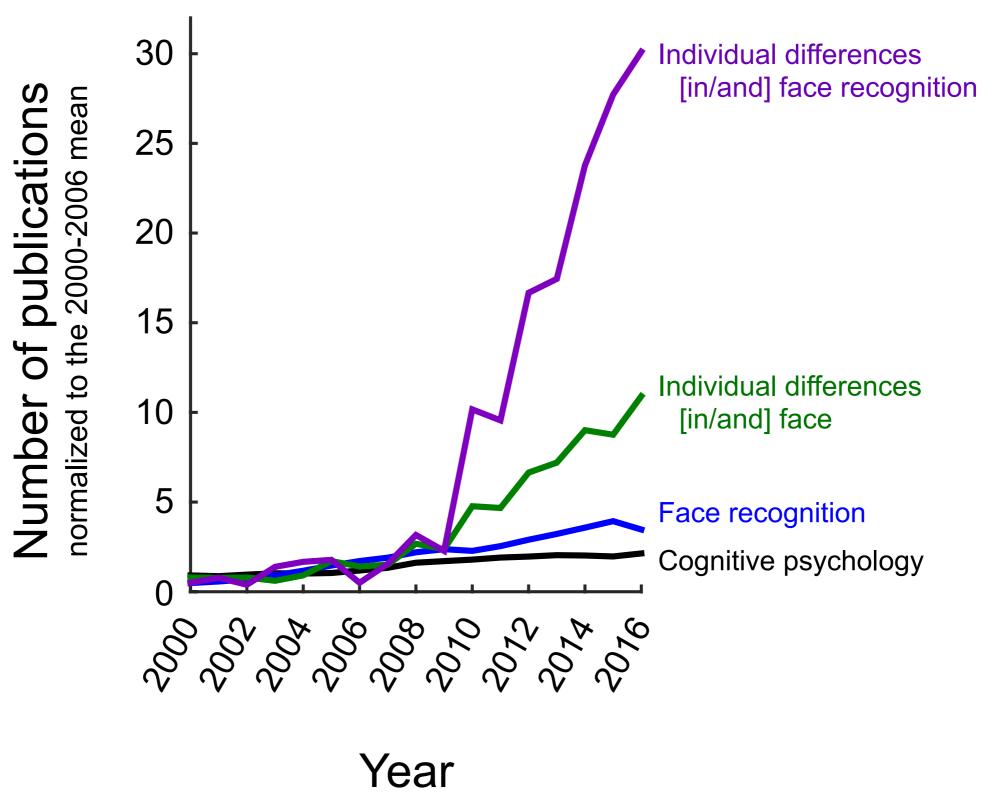


Year

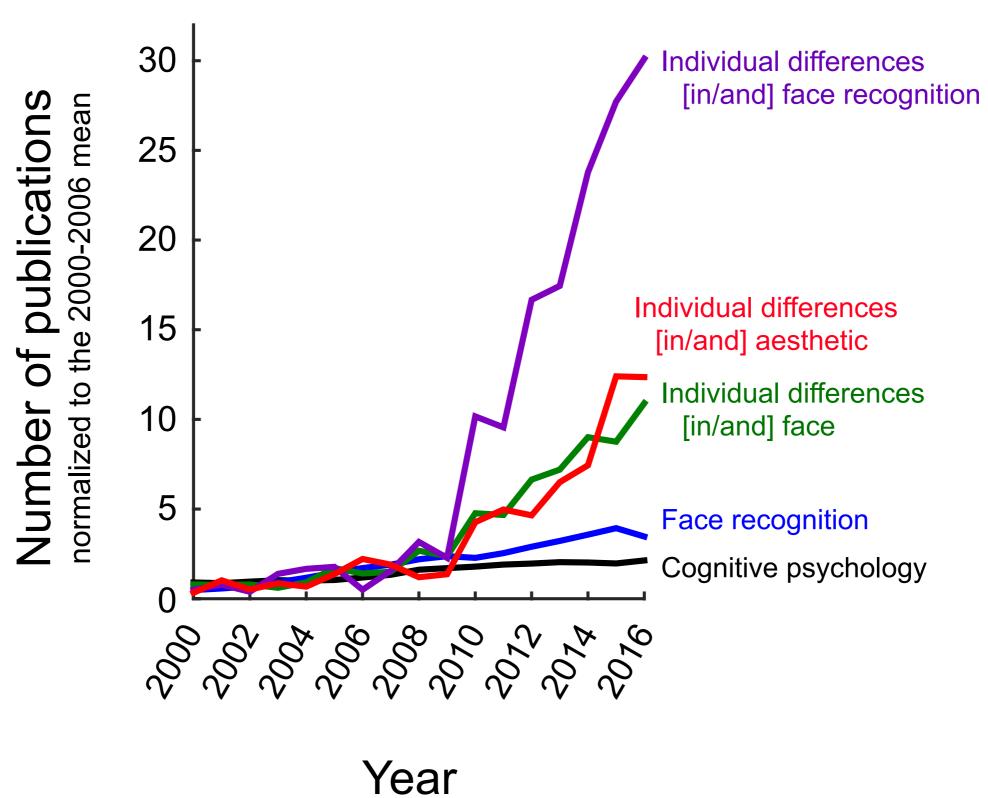


Wilmer, 2017, Curr Dir in Psych Sci



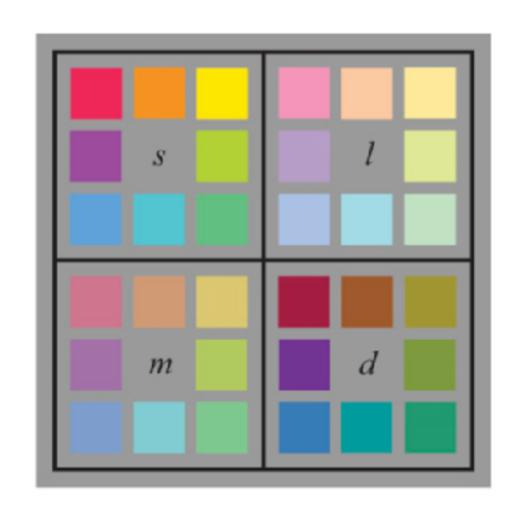


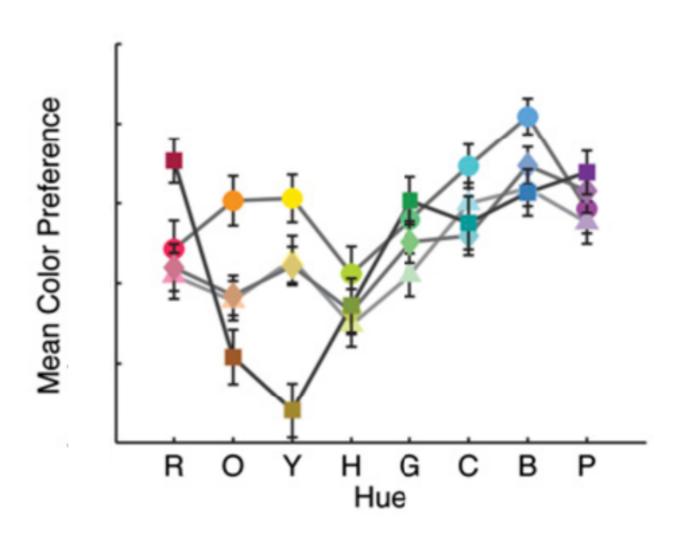
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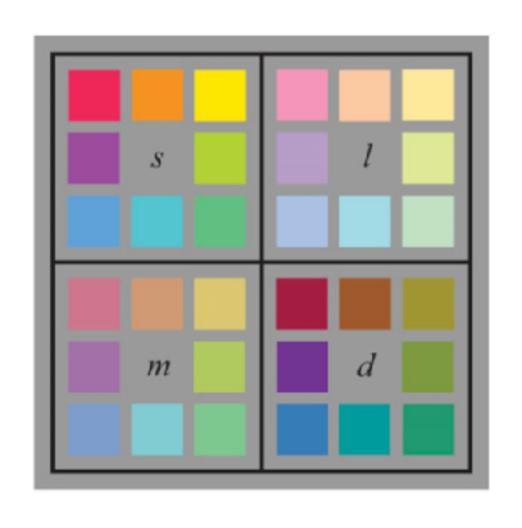


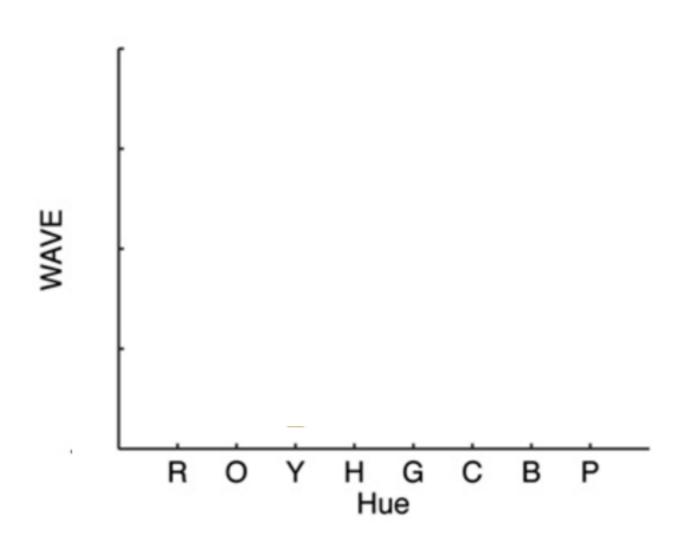
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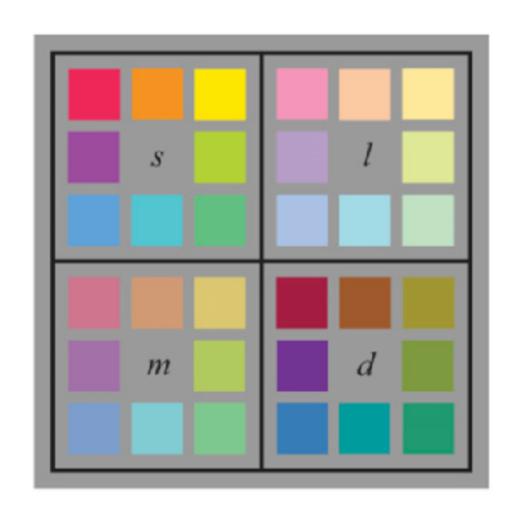
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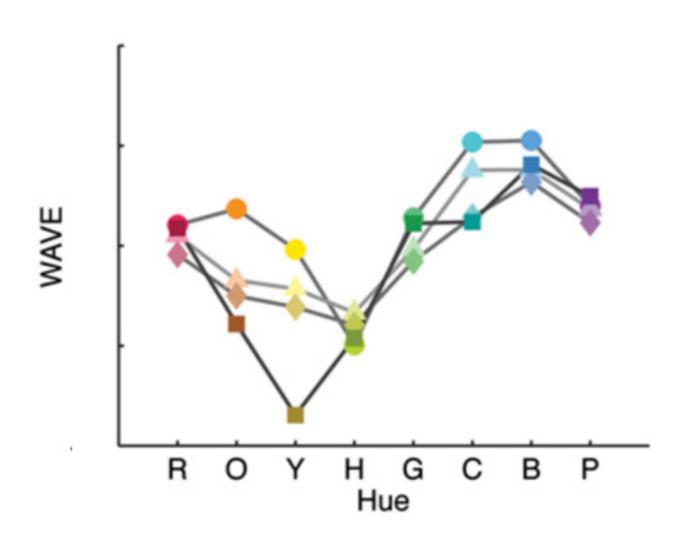


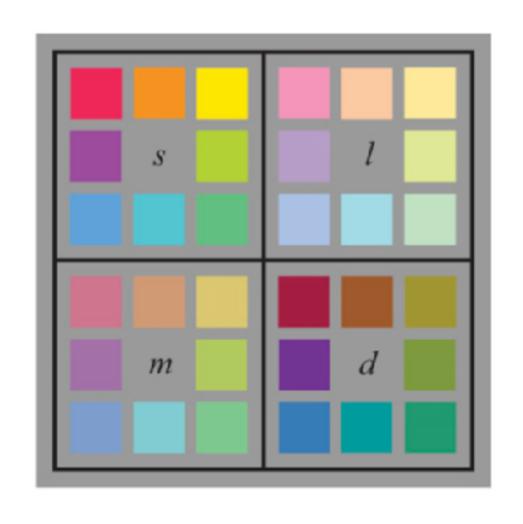


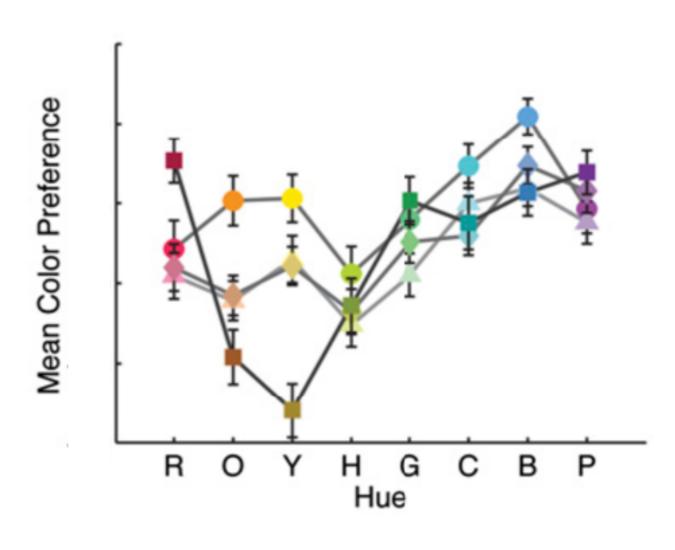














VS



preference for color combinations

preference for color combinations

Painting task #1 of 2:

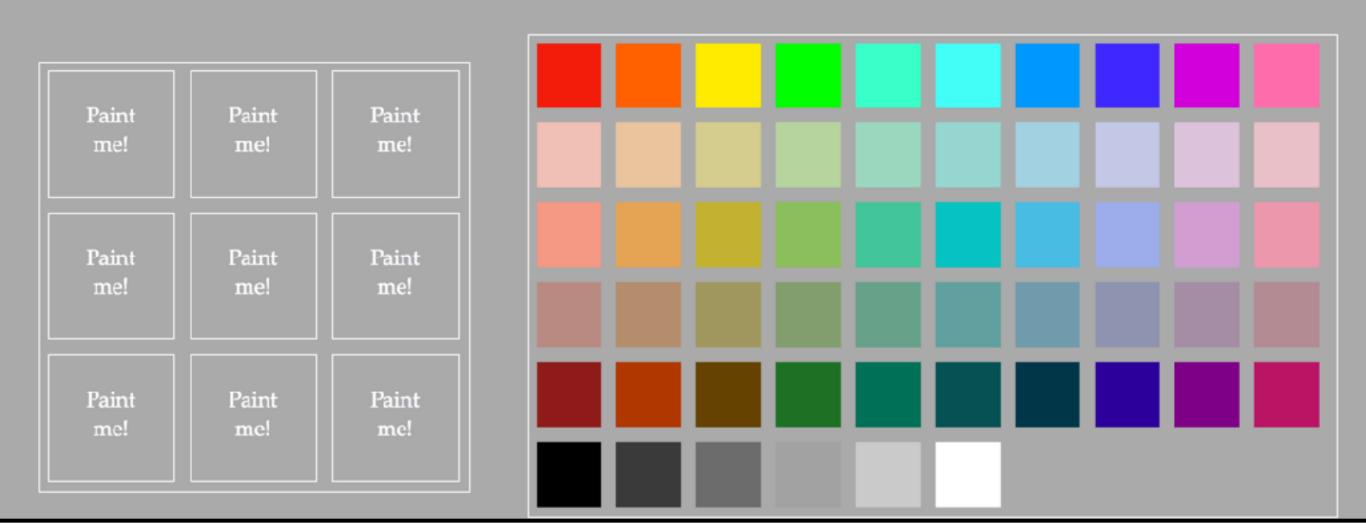
Create five color arrangements that you LIKE.

Click here to begin

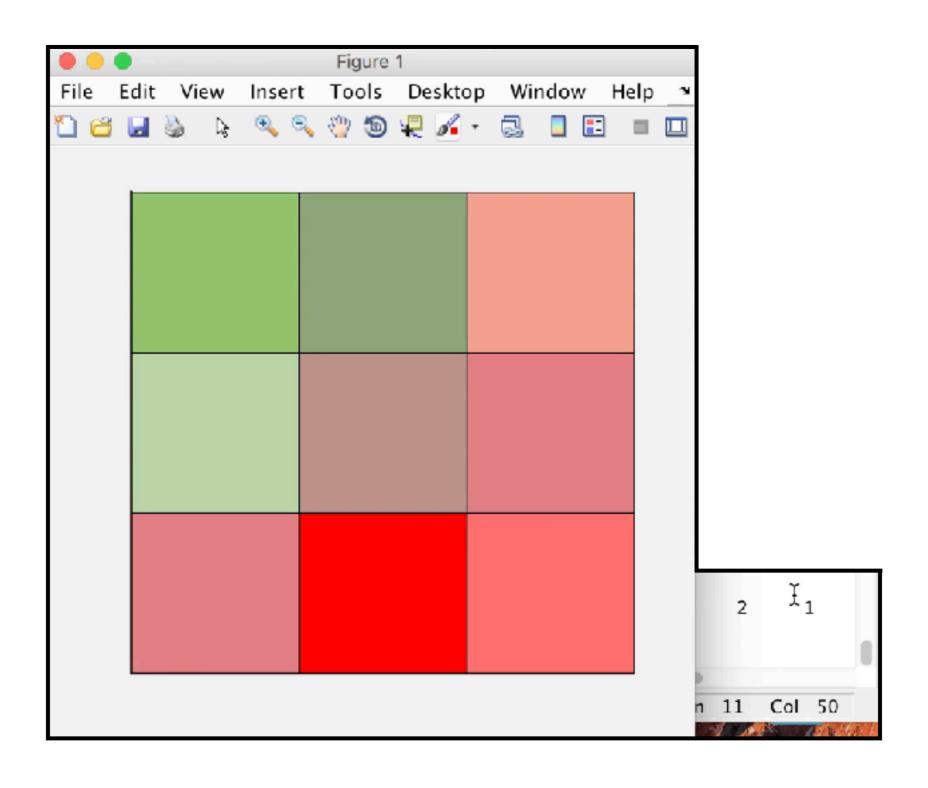
#### preference for color combinations

#### Create an arrangement that you LIKE.

- \* Drag colors from the right to paint the boxes on the left.
  - \* You may use the same color more than once.
  - \* To change a color, drag a 2nd color on top of the 1st.

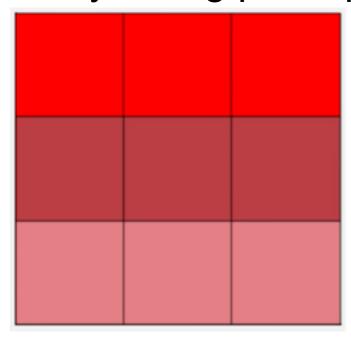


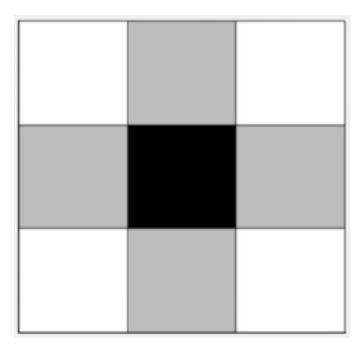
preference for color combinations



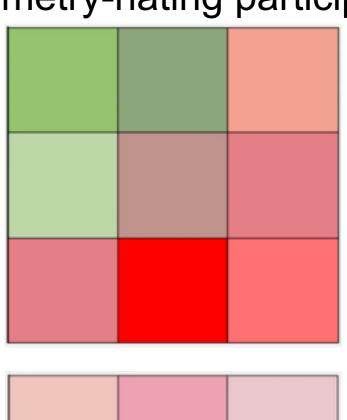
preference for color combinations

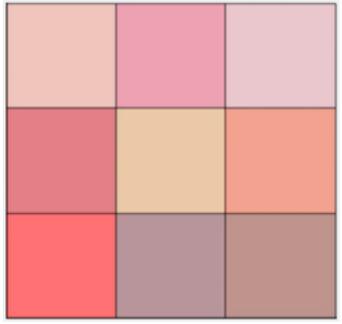
symmetry-loving participant





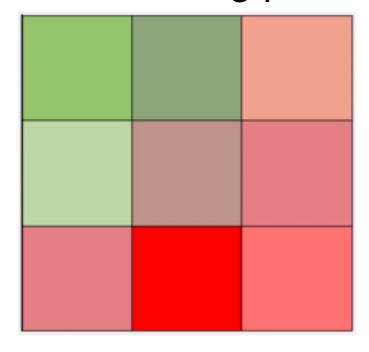
symmetry-hating participant

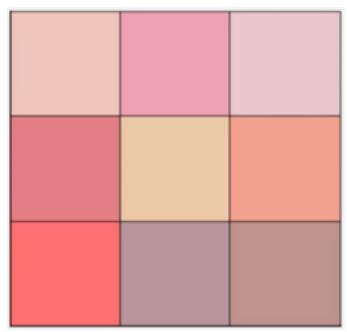




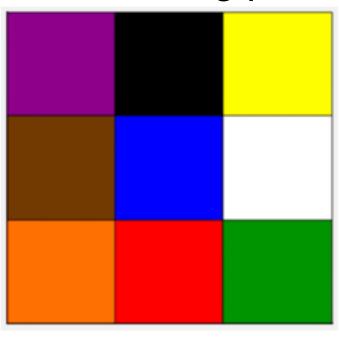
preference for color combinations

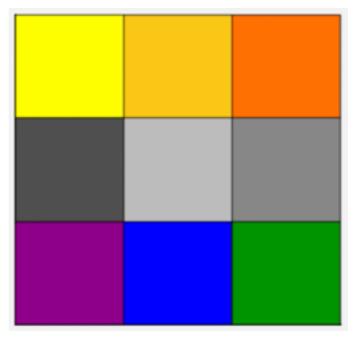
subtle-color-loving participant





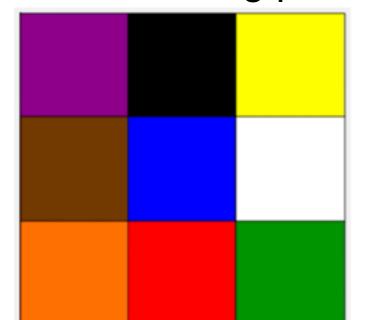
subtle-color-hating participant

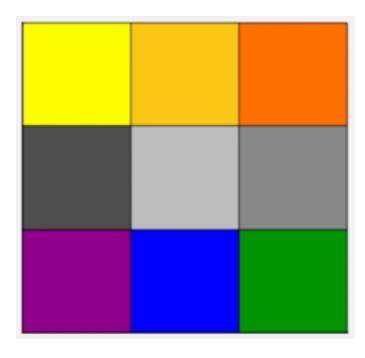




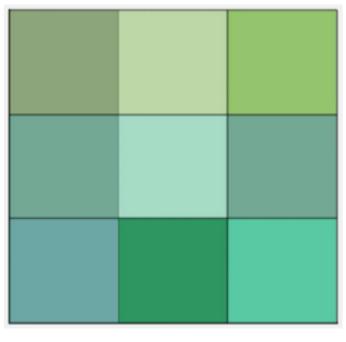
preference for color combinations

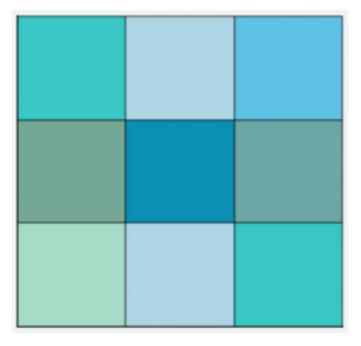
color-contrast-loving participant





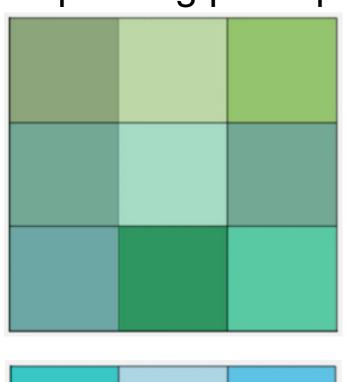
color-contrast-hating participant

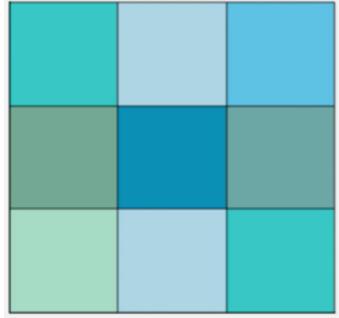




preference for color combinations

swamp-loving participant





flag-loving participant

