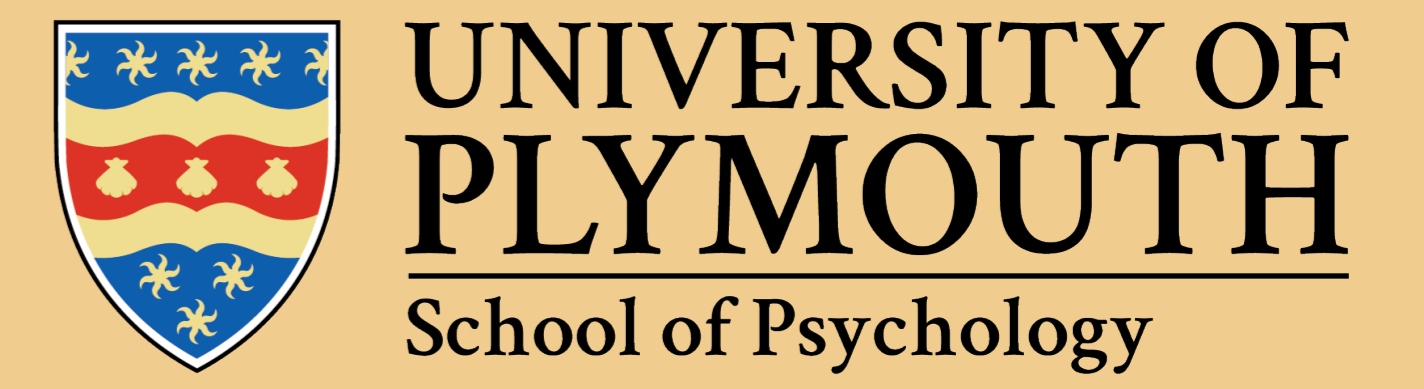


## Evaluations of ability and intent to harm

Mila Mileva, Eve Burgess, Macey Goodman, & Daniel Viney



### BACKGROUND

- We form judgements of trustworthiness and dominance every time we meet someone new.
- It is assumed that trustworthiness reflects our evaluation of intent to harm whereas dominance reflects our evaluation of ability to harm.

**HOWEVER...** This hasn't been systematically investigated.



### METHOD

- Ratings of trustworthiness, dominance, intent and ability to harm were collected from:
- Study 1: Natural **faces** and **voices**
- Study 2: **Audiovisual** identities
- Study 3: **In-person** encounters



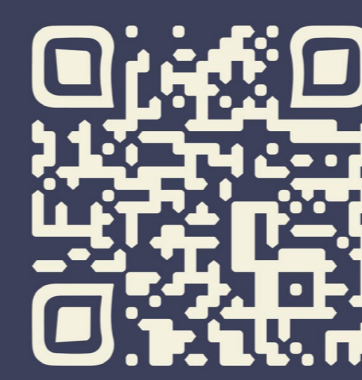
### KEY FINDINGS

- Trustworthiness is not specifically related to intent, rather than ability
- Dominance is not specifically related to ability, rather than intent
- Very different pattern of results when meeting in person



### TAKE-AWAY

- The relationship between the two fundamental impression dimensions and evaluations of threat might not be as straightforward as suggested.
- Impressions formed in the lab might be very different to those formed in everyday life.



Hear the voices here

#### FACES

	T	D	IH	AH
A				-.37
T		-.68	-.91	-.74
D			.78	.62
IH				.87

#### VOICES

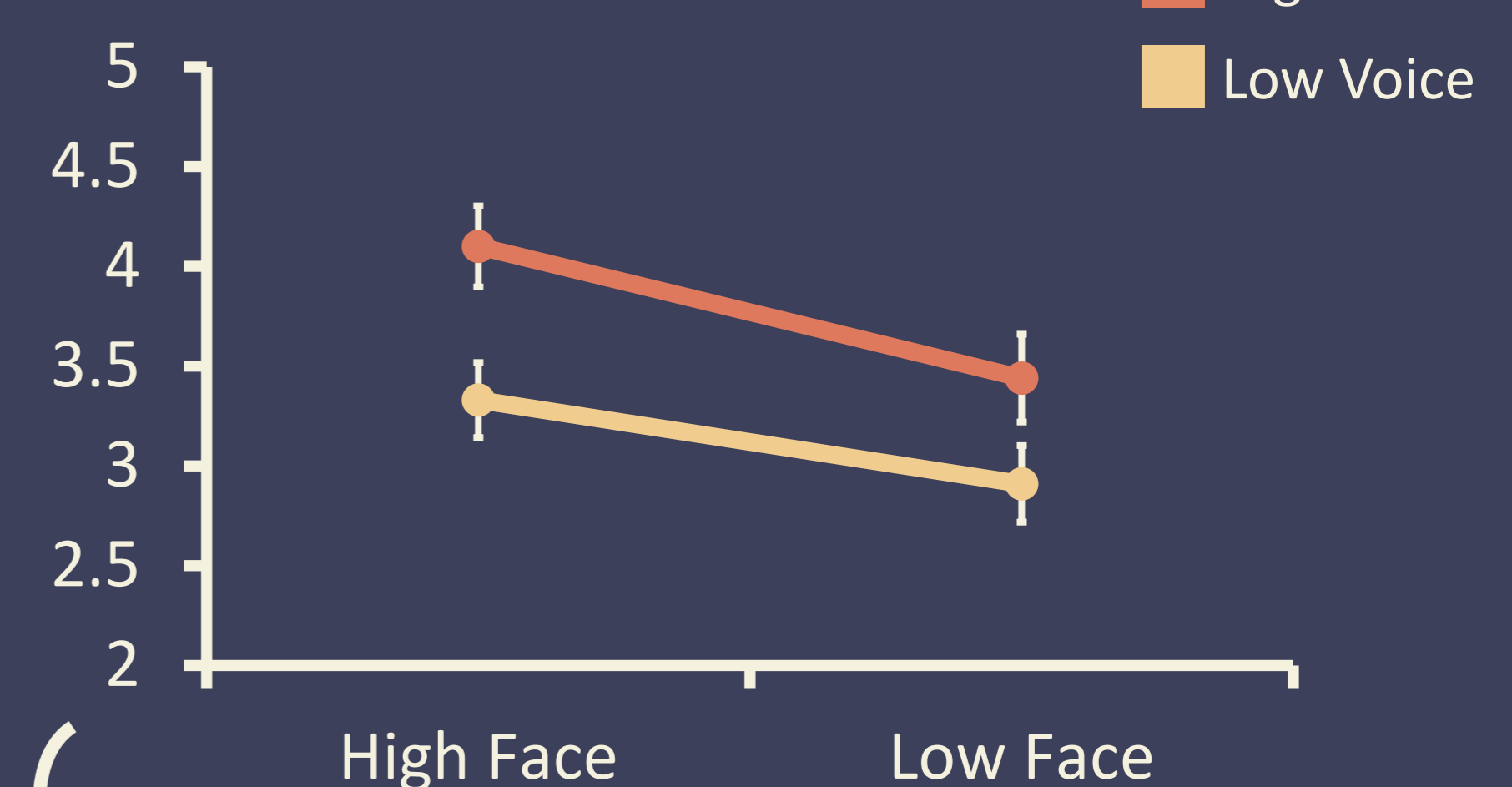
	T	D	IH	AH
A			-.43	
T		-.62	-.86	-.81
D			.80	.81
IH				.93

High Intent/Ability to Harm

Low Intent/Ability to Harm

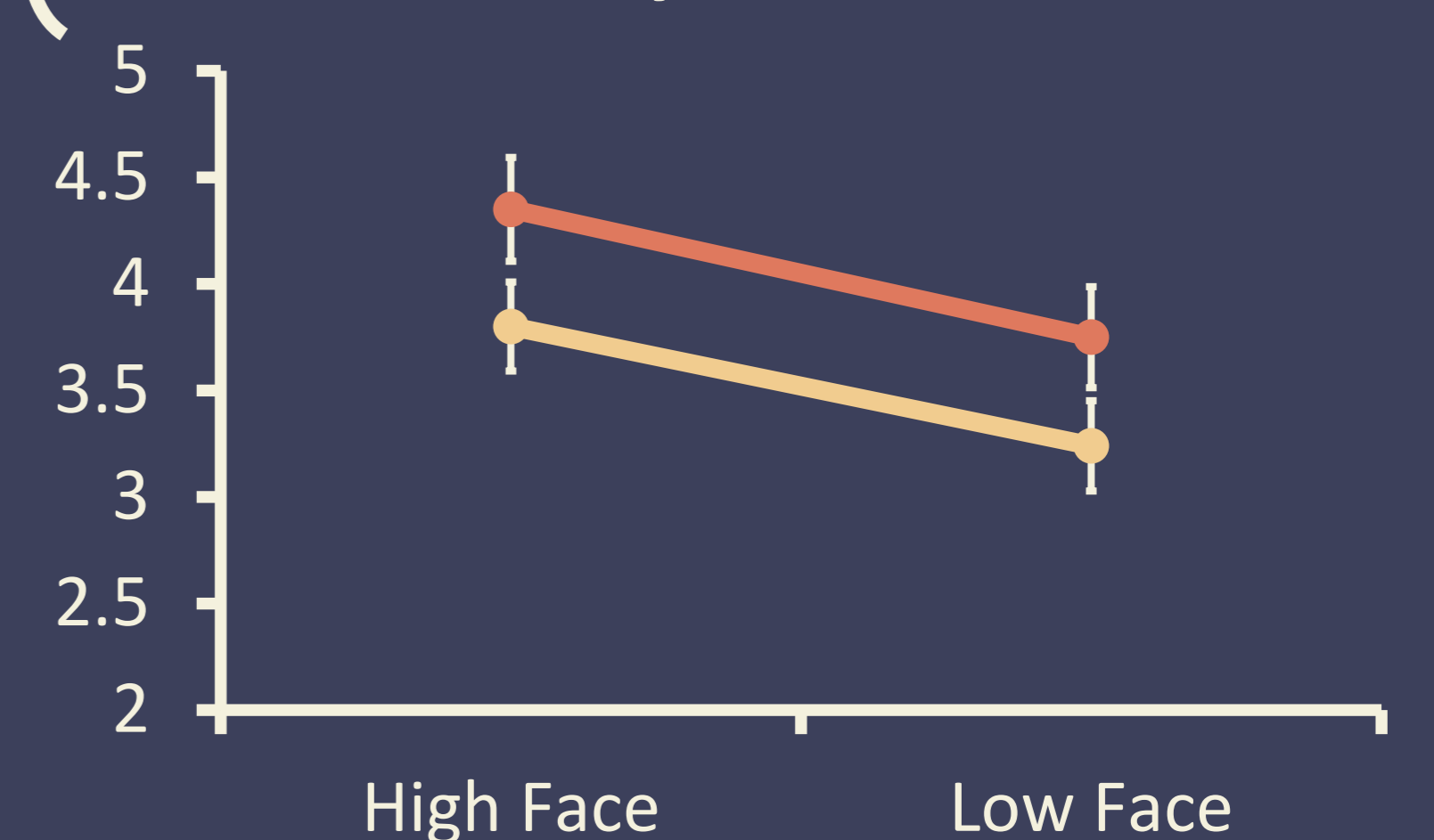


#### Intent to Harm



Significant effects of both face and voice, but no specificity depending on trait

#### Ability to Harm



Do we form impressions differently when meeting someone in person?

	IH	D	AH	TH
T	-.39		-.33	
IH			.51	.36
D				
AH				.54

Dominance is no longer related to other traits

Trustworthiness is related to both intent and ability to harm

APPROACH?

AVOID?

