

Study unveils both pretty and ugly faces win at social selling

22 September 2020



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

The COVID-19 pandemic has boosted e-commerce around the globe, including the consumer to consumer (C2C) markets on platforms such as social media. Interestingly, scholars from Lingnan University (LU) in Hong Kong have found that not only do attractive faces get better results, unattractive faces also achieve better results than plain-looking faces in online selling, particularly in expertise-relevant products and for female consumers evaluating male sellers. These novel findings, published in the prestigious international academic publication *Journal of Marketing*, give social sellers and e-marketers insight about how to leverage seller appearances in online selling.

The research team comprises scholars from the Department of Marketing and International Business of LU: Associate Professor Peng Ling, Professor Cui Geng, and Visiting Assistant Professor Chung Yu-ho.

Prof Peng said that holding everything else constant, facial attractiveness proves to be a key factor contributing to the success of product selling

via social media. First impression given from profile pictures of sellers in C2C e-commerce platforms helps build trust between strangers during online transactions. A picture showing how attractive the seller is can make a real difference.

She said the research team extracted geometric features of facial images and adopt a machine learning approach to score large samples of online seller portraits, then rated over 10,000 hosts from more than 17,000 listings on the online homestay platform Airbnb using their profile pictures, then compared their annual occupancy rates. They found that hosts with attractive faces had a 6 percent higher annual occupancy rate than those with plain-looking faces (62 percent vs 56 percent). Hosts with perfect faces had an occupancy rate as much as 22 percent over those with plain-looking faces (78 percent vs 56 percent). The result demonstrated a "beauty premium" effect.



Prof Cui Geng, Professor of Department of Marketing and International Business (right), Prof Peng Ling, Associate Professor of Department of Marketing and International Business (centre), and Prof Sebastian Chung Yu-ho, Visiting Assistant Professor of Department of Marketing and International Business (left). Credit: Lingnan University (LU)

The team also studied the performance of those with [unattractive faces](#). While previous studies mostly compared [attractive faces](#) with less attractive ones (i.e., the plain-looking and unattractive groups lumped together), this study separated these groups and found an "ugliness premium" effect. The result showed that unattractive Airbnb hosts had a 4 percent higher annual occupancy rate on average compared to plain-looking hosts (60 percent vs 56 percent), and the most unattractive hosts had as much as a 16 percent higher occupancy rate (72 percent vs 56 percent).

The team studied another e-commerce site, 5miles, and confirmed the same pattern: both attractive and unattractive sellers are more likely to make a sale than their plain-looking counterparts (44 percent for attractive, 38 percent for plain-looking, and 41 percent for unattractive).

The study also discovered that attractive sellers are considered more sociable and competent than their plain-looking counterparts, especially when selling items relevant to appearance such as cosmetics and skin care products, whereas unattractive sellers are thought of as more competent, especially when pitching technical products that require expertise, such as electronic products.

However, these beauty and ugliness premiums were gender-related. Attractive female sellers do not have an advantage over their less attractive counterparts in appealing to male buyers, but female buyers tend to consider unattractive men as more competent than the average-looking men, perhaps perpetuating the stereotype of the tech-savvy nerd.

Prof Cui said, "Our analyses of tens of thousands of seller profile pictures from two websites provide converging evidence of a U-shaped relationship between facial attractiveness and sales. Our findings indicate that plain-looking faces are caught in the middle without any real advantage, as they are considered less sociable than attractive people and less competent than unattractive people. Our results indicate that one's attractiveness level has a non-negligible effect on sales performance in C2C e-commerce platforms."

The findings provided meaningful implications for both online sellers and platform operators who want to leverage [seller](#) profile pictures to enhance business performance. "On e-commerce platforms, both attractive and unattractive sellers can improve their performance by enhancing their perceived sociability or competence, especially when they are matched with products associated with the particular strengths derived from appearances. Taking a photo from a particular angle may enhance attractiveness and avoid the plainness penalty. For those sellers without perfect facial symmetry and proportions, they should not shy away from displaying their true appearance.

Emphasizing expertise in technical products can enhance their credibility and performance," he said.

"For [e-commerce](#) platform operators, they may provide guidance and suggestions, and encourage sellers to provide attractive portraits of themselves," Prof Cui suggested.

"For online marketers, they may select attractive or unattractive sellers as promoters according to the positioning of a product (as relevant to appearance or expertise). Conversely, sellers with attractive or unattractive faces may find themselves better off presenting a product depending on its relevance to appearance or expertise."

Provided by Lingnan University (LU)

APA citation: Study unveils both pretty and ugly faces win at social selling (2020, September 22)
retrieved 26 November 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-09-unveils-pretty-ugly-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.