To date, the implicit and explicit biases about transgender individuals have not been effectively studied. To address the lack of literature, two studies were conducted. Experiment 1 utilized participants (N = 14) to determine the perceived masculinity and femininity of online dating profile photos and dating profile autobiographies. Photos that were rated neutral and low in masculinity and femininity and autobiographies that were rated high and neutral, and low in masculinity and femininity were constructed to create dating profiles for Experiment 1. Experiment 2 explored the effects of picture stereotypicality (low and neutral) and profile stereotypicality (low, neutral, high) to determine participants’ (N = 95) explicit and implicit attitudes towards the social distance scale. Participants completed the Go/No-Go Association Task to determine their implicit attitudes. The current study found no significant effects were found between profile stereotypicality and type of transition (FTM and MTF) on social distance attitudes. No significant correlation was found between implicit bias and explicit bias.

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**METHOD**

**Participants**
- Undergraduate students - 37 participants
- 30 women and 7 men
- Between the ages of 18 – 22 (M = 20.32, SD = 1.06)
- Predominantly Caucasian (92.9%)

**Amazon Mechanical Turk** - 562 participants
- 235 women and 327 men
- Between the ages of 19 and 67 (M = 25.52, SD = 9.89)
- 80.35 Caucasian, 27.46 African American, 7.71 Hispanic, 6.65 Asian, and 1.85 other

**Materials & Design**
- Picture stereotypicality and profile stereotypicality were derived from the findings of Gazzola (2012), Gazzola and Horrion (2014), and the results of Experiment 1.
- The profiles were constructed based on an adaptation from Alhabash, Helen, Beek, and Dh (2014) using the traits derived from Experiment 1.
- Participants were randomly assigned to the order in which they viewed different dating profile stimuli. (low masculinity and neutral interpersonal style)
- Participants were compensated. Undergraduate participants received extra credit from their course instructors, and the undergraduate students and experimenters were paid for their time.

**Procedure**
- Participants were asked to rate the target and complete a subjective social distance scale adapted from Mannarini and Boffo (2011). Participants reported their willingness or reluctance to talk to the target, and then pursue a personal relationship with them, then rank them on the 7-point Likert scale (1 = Extremely willing to 7 = Extremely unwilling).

**RESULTS**

**Social Distance**
- Greater social distance was found in MTF transgender profiles than in FTM transgender profiles. In the current study, the effect size of the social distance scale was calculated using the score of the latter sample.

**Implicit Bias**
- There was no significant interaction between profile stereotypicality and picture stereotypicality on social distance, F(1, 599) = 11.24, p = .001, η² = .18.
- There was no significant difference in social distance between the low and neutral stereotyped profiles, F(1, 599) = .54, p = .47, η² = .001.

**DISCUSSION**

**Findings**
- Greater social distance was found in MTF transgender profiles than in FTM transgender profiles. In the current study, the effect size of the social distance scale was calculated using the score of the latter sample.

**Limitations of Present Study**
- Participants volunteered for an adequate number of participants.
- Majority of participants were heterosexual.
- The pictures, characteristics, and hobbies were found online through an internet search.

**Future Research**
- Conduct a more extensive pilot test.
- Using more strong personalized pictures, characteristics, and hobbies to create a variation in perceived masculinity and femininity.

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**REFERENCES**


