Our group created a survey instrument on Survey Monkey to test our hypothesis that makeup would impact the perception of competence levels for women. One of our group members posed for three “looks” comprised of a natural (no makeup) look, an average (medium makeup) look, and a heavy makeup look drawn from a similar study. Participants in this study included 36 females and 12 males, for a total sample size of 48 individuals. The majority of the participants were female Caucasians. There was not a single question that asked for personal information. This was done to allow anonymity for all of the participants, protecting the privacy of their responses. The images used were of a candidate who was a 19 year old college female. She was photographed with a neutral facial expression, and the final images were cropped to remove any outside influences. The candidate was photographed without makeup and with two following makeup styles ranging from minimal to intense (see “Survey Photos” section). The respondents of the study were presented an online survey. The survey was distributed through various social media, such as Facebook and Twitter. Each participant was able to look at all three pictures of the candidate with the varying levels of makeup. Questions asked for the respondents to select the candidate that embodied the following qualities the most: professionalism, attractiveness, likability, trustworthiness, competence, and hireability. Analysis of the results showed that there was a strong correlation between candidate 2 and the percentage of people willing to hire her compared to the other two candidates. Candidate 3 did not receive any votes, while candidate 1 received between 8-8% (dependent on what gender was voting). Additionally, the analysis of the data showed the same trend demographically across the board. Regarding the traits displayed, candidate 2 was chosen more frequently than the other candidates, though candidate 1 received more votes than candidate 3. In 2006, regarding the Jespersen v. Harrah’s Casino Co., our results showed a correlation from the implications of this court case (requiring women to wear makeup) and the case made by the defendants. However, this implication is biased. While all of the candidates had the same level of qualifications, candidate 2 was hired more often, based on the fact that she was viewed as more attractive, competent, likable, professional, and trustworthy. This implies that equally qualified individuals may be turned down by what could be interpreted as aunist connotation. The candidates who received lower marks were either not as or an intense level of makeup. When compared to the results from candidate two, this implies that one must not see makeup, but must wear the correct amount of it. How can qualified females be turned down for a job based on the fact that, while she is wearing makeup, she is not wearing the correct amount? Additionally, how can women ever expect to accomplish equality in the workplace when they deal with the unnecessary burden of having to wear makeup to be considered not only professional, but hirable as well? This study is important for employees who may be unaware that hiring managers may hold an implicit bias that can impact which women are hired, and how they are evaluated and thus, promoted or demoted.