Does physical attractiveness matter? Gender differences in self-rated physical attractiveness and its relation to mental health across adolescence

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Patientennah – Engagiert – Vernetzt



Background

- Association between body dissatisfaction and increased risk for mental health issues in adolescents (Blashill & Wilhelm, 2014; Sharpe et al., 2018)
- Link between body attitudes/feelings, suicidal ideation and self harming-behaviour (Muehlenkamp & Brausch, 2012; Oktan, 2017)
- Gender differences: females tend to internalize a thin appearance ideal; males idealize lean and muscular bodies (McCreary & Sasse, 2000)
- Gender disparity in the chronology of body dissatisfaction and depressive symptoms (Ferreiro, Seoane, & Senera, 2014; Morken et al., 2018; Vaughan & Halpern, 2010)
- → Body dissatisfaction can have a major influence on adolescents' development with long-lasting effects!

Research questions

Cross-sectional research questions:

- Is self-rated physical attractiveness associated with gender?
- 2. Is self-rated physical attractiveness associated with **BMI**?
- 3. Is self-rated physical attractiveness associated with internalizing behaviour, suicidal ideation and self-injury?

Longitudinal research questions:

1. The **stability** of these **associations** across two time-points (**M=15.4 years** and **M=17.4 years** of age)



Sample

Data from the z-proso longitudinal study, including two measurement waves

• **N = 1257** (
$$\mathcal{L} = 625 / \mathcal{L} = 632$$
)

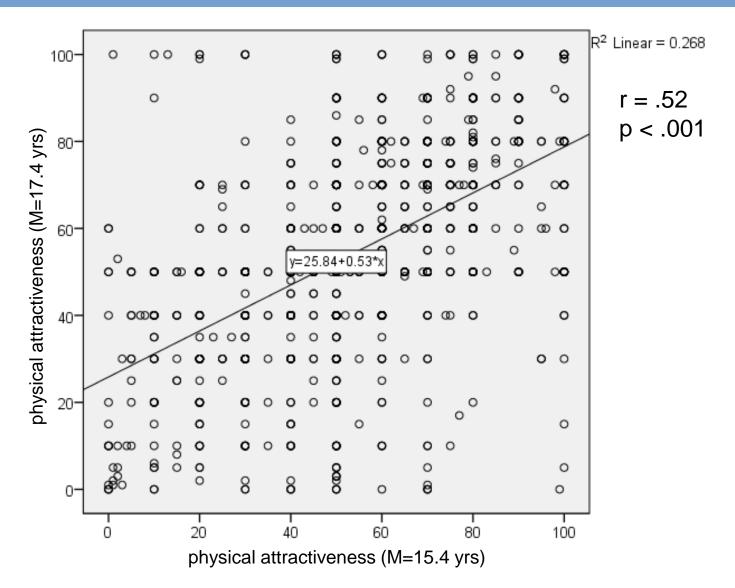
- Wave at M = 15.4 years
- Wave at M = 17.4 years

 Focus on self-reports / questionnaire data provided by the adolescent participants

Variables of interest

Variables of interest	Assessment	
gender		
self-rated physical attractiveness	"Out of 100 girls/boys my age, I am more attractive than (between 0 and 100) of them"	
self-rated BMI	weight (in kg) and size (in cm)	
internalizing behaviour	8 items from the SBQ focusing on depression and anxiety (composite score) (reference: last month)	
suicidal ideation	"I thought about killing myself" (reference: last month)	
self-injury	"I harmed myself on purpose (e.g. cut my arm, tore wounds open, hit my head, tore out my hair)" (reference: last month)	

Physical attractiveness



Gender

Self-rated physical attractiveness for male and female adolescents at M=15.4 years and at M=17.4 years

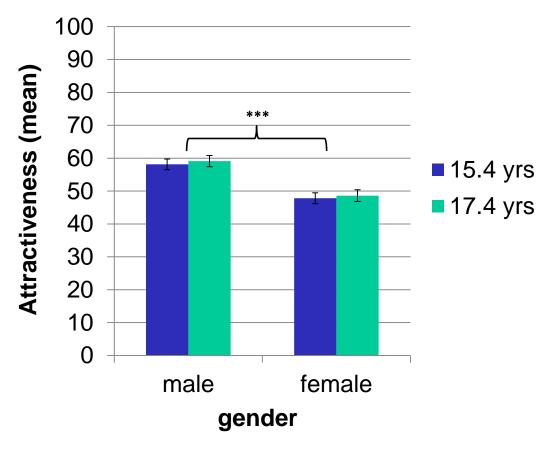
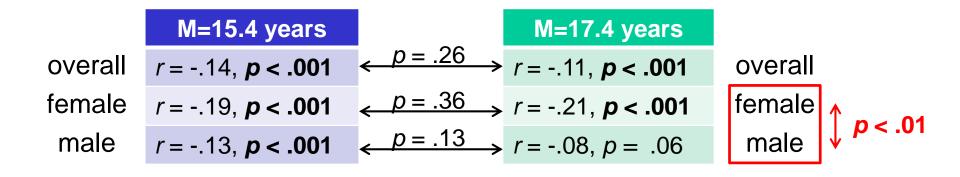


Figure 1. Means and 95% CI for self-rated attractiveness in males and females for the two time-points (15.4 and 17.4 yrs of age)



Attractiveness and BMI

Self-rated physical attractiveness and its relation to BMI at M=15.4 years and at M=17.4 years



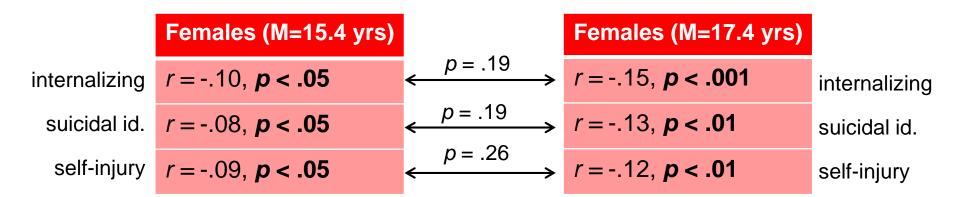
Attractiveness and mental health

Self-rated physical attractiveness and its relation to internalizing behaviour, suicidal ideation and self-injury at M=15.4 years and at M=17.4 years

	M=15.4 years		M=17.4 years	
internalizing	<i>r</i> =17, <i>p</i> < .001	$\leftarrow p = .07 \rightarrow$	<i>r</i> =22, <i>p</i> < .001	internalizing
suicidal id.	<i>r</i> =09, <i>p</i> < .01	$\leftarrow p = .33 \rightarrow$	<i>r</i> =10, <i>p</i> < .001	suicidal id.
self-injury	<i>r</i> =09, <i>p</i> < .01	$\leftarrow p = .41 \rightarrow$	<i>r</i> =10, <i>p</i> < .001	self-injury

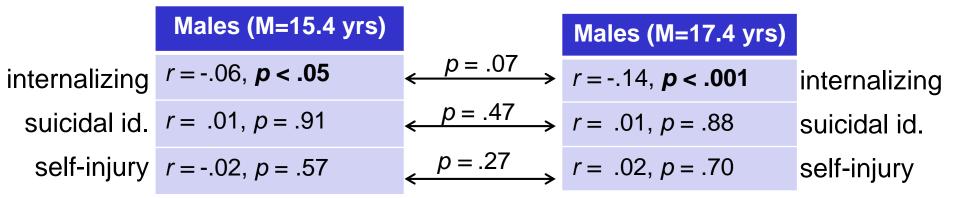
Attractiveness and mental health: Females

Self-rated physical attractiveness and its relation to internalizing behaviour, suicidal ideation and self-injury in females at M=15.4 years and at M=17.4 years



Attractiveness and mental health: Males

Self-rated physical attractiveness and its relation to internalizing behaviour, suicidal ideation and self-injury in males at M=15.4 years and at M=17.4 years



Summary main results

- Adolescent boys repeatedly provide higher attractiveness ratings than adolescent girls (stability over time)
- BMI is negatively associated with self-rated physical attractiveness in both genders at 15.4 years; stronger relation in females compared to males at 17.4 years
- Negative associations between self-rated physical attractiveness, internalizing behaviour, suicidal ideation and self-injury (effects largely based on females)
 - stable effects (no sig. difference between M=15.4 years and M=17.4 years)

→ Generally small effects!



Discussion

- Why is there a gender disparity in self-rated physical attractiveness of adolescents?
 - Objectification theory (Fredrickson & Roberts, 2004)
 - Different physiological development in adolescence
- Why is it important to know whether adolescent girls and boys differ in their perceived attractiveness?
 - self-perception in the treatment of depression / mood disorders
 - the role of body image in therapy (e.g., eating disorders, trauma)
 - different psychiatric disorders (e.g., borderline PD)



Outlook

- Are there other individual-related factors which might be (more strongly) associated with internalizing behaviour, suicidal ideation and self-injury?
 - sexual orientation?
 - self-control?
 - self-efficacy?
 - optimism?
- Are there social factors which are potentially related to internalizing behaviour, suicidal ideation and self-injury?
 - social support (resilience) from *peers*?
 - social support (resilience) from adults?



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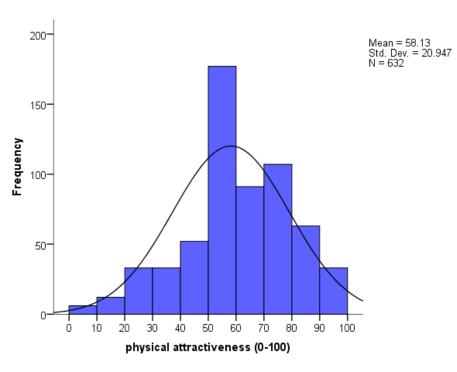
Discussion

Distribution of physical attractiveness (15.4 yrs)

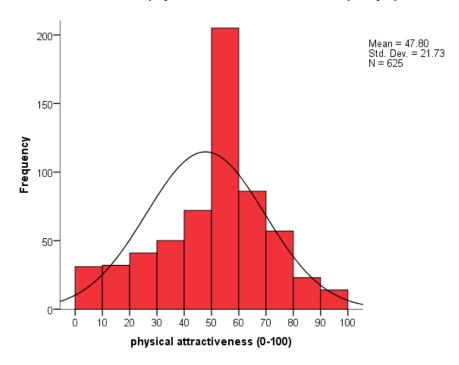
Males

Females

self-rated physical attractiveness in males (15.4 yrs)



self-rated physical attractiveness in females (15.4 yrs)

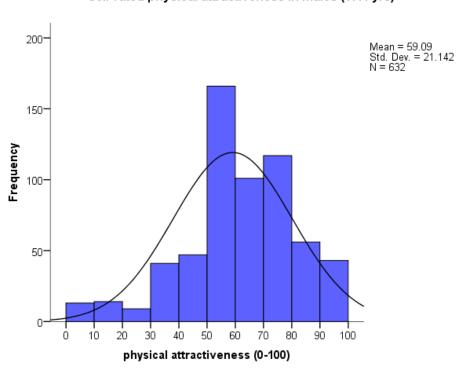


Distribution of physical attractiveness (17.4 yrs)

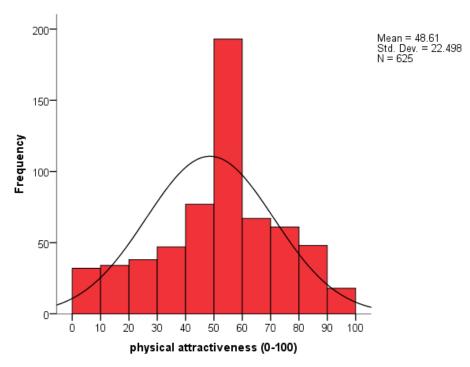
Males

Females

self-rated physical attractiveness in males (17.4 yrs)



self-rated physical attractiveness in females (17.4 yrs)



Scatter plot BMI

