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What is Body Dissatisfaction?

Negative perceptions and feelings a person may have about their body

Difference between one's perceived body size and one's ideal body size

91% of US college-aged women reported discrepancy between their current and preferred body

Stress and Depression

Disordered Eating

Body
Dissatisfaction
and
Compulsive
Exercise

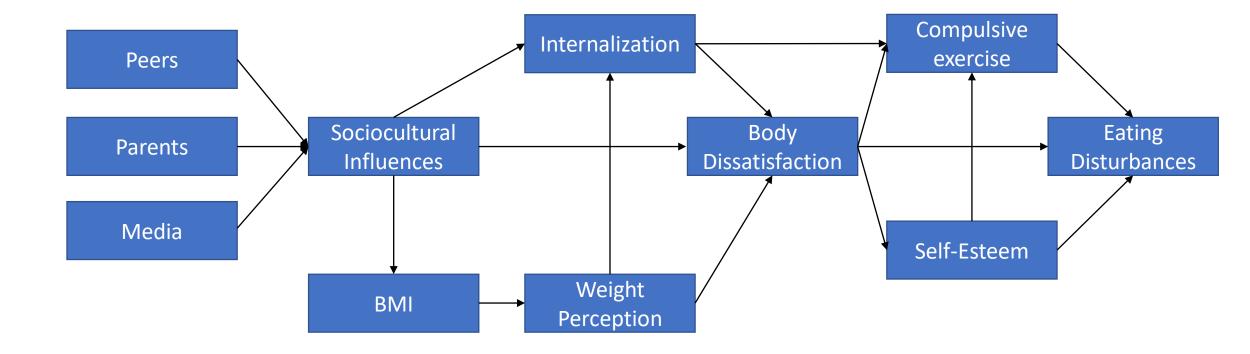
Prevalent in college population

Predisposing factors and precursors for disordered eating

Thin-ideal and Athletic-ideal internalization

Social norms and comparison

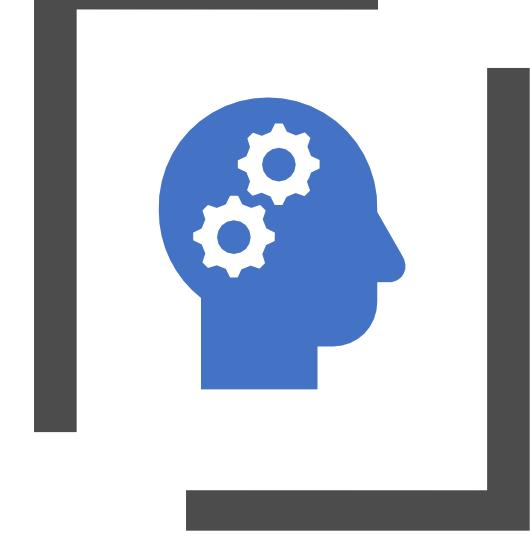
Tripartite Influence Model



Relationships and Health

- Social Norms and Social Support
- Quantity and Quality
- Loneliness = lack of closeness
- Time spent and Closeness





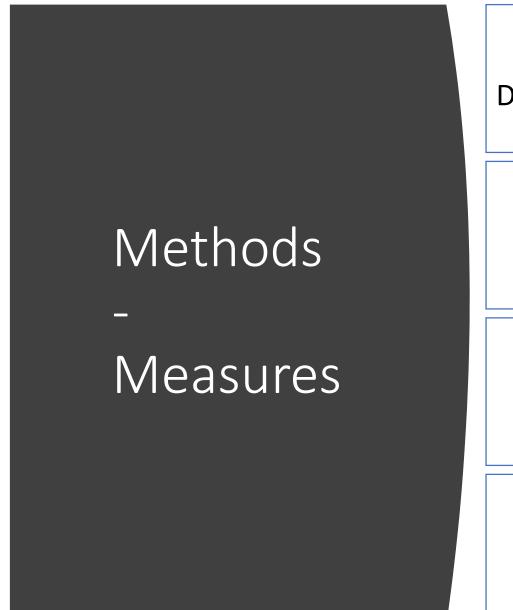
Purpose

Use SNA to examine how individual and network-level factors were associated with body dissatisfaction within two relational networks generated from a college sorority.

Methods -Participants

208 Sorority members at a large private university

Race			
White	87%		
Black	1.2%		
Hispanic	6.3%		
Asian	3.9%		
Classification			
Freshmen	39.1%		
Sophomore	24.9%		
Junior	19.3%		
Senior	15.9%		



Body Shape Questionnaire Body Dissatisfaction Mean: 48.57 (15.47 sd) Mean: 22.07 (3.15 sd) BMI **Compulsive Exercise Test** Compulsive Exercise Mean: 12.37 (2.55 sd) Godin-Shepard Leisure Time Exercise Physical Questionnaire **Activity** Mean: 48.84 (23.65 sd)

Methods – Network Data Close-To

Members they felt closest to

Time-With

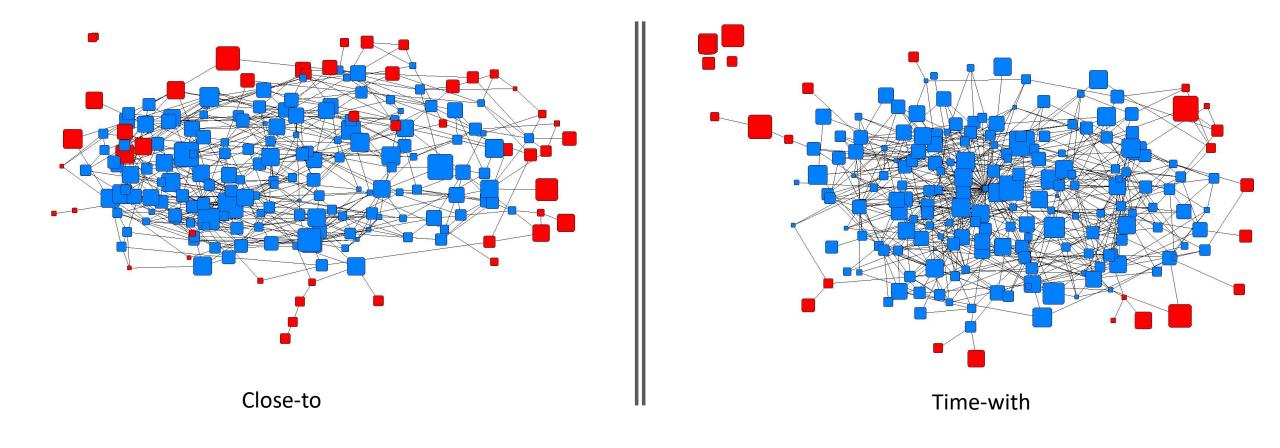
Members they spent the most time with

MR-QAP	R ²	Adjusted R ²
Close-to Model	0.404	0.404
	St. Coefficient	p-value
Compulsive Exercise	0.479	0.0005
вмі	0.268	0.0005
Classification	-0.114	0.029
Degree	-0.156	0.006

MR-QAP	R ²	Adjusted R ²
Time-with Model	0.400	0.400
	St. Coefficient	p-value
Compulsive Exercise	0.515	0.0005
ВМІ	0.259	0.001
Closeness	0.152	0.005

QAP-C	r	p-value
Time-with and Close-to	0.298	<0.001

Results



Network Visualization

Compulsive Exercise, BMI, and Body Dissatisfaction

- Compulsive Exercise commonly related in literature
- BMI was a predictor
- Healthy BMI ≠ Healthy Body Ideals

Comparing Networks

- 8.9% of overlapping connections, 0.298 correlation
- Time ≠ Closeness
- Grade Classification
 - Freshmen may be impressionable
 - "Close" relationships

Degree – Close-to

- Greater social support
- Body dissatisfaction can lead to avoidance
- Social isolation can worsen body dissatisfaction

Closeness – Time-with

- Members with low body dissatisfaction tended to be in the center
- Higher body dissatisfaction <-> further from the center of the network
- Homophily

Limitations

Limited to 5 nominations in each network

Sorority members only – Other sources not measured

Demographics

Implications

Research

- Adds network influences of body dissatisfaction – where and how is it distributed
- Need for longitudinal or experimental design

Practice

- "Big/little" relationship
- Tailored health interventions to at risk network positions

Conclusions

Network position and structure is related to BD among this particular sorority, and the type of relationship that generated the network was important in determining which network structures were most important.

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Thank you!