

BACKGROUND

- Prior research has shown that individuals' self-perception or ideas on their body image can be influenced based on various images (Prichard and Tiggemann, 2012; Allen and Mulgrew, 2019; Linderm-Trible, Pilato and Fergusson, 2019).
- It is through these images and videos that women may begin comparing themselves to others, potentially leading to having a negative self-esteem.
- Research has shown short-term exposure to music clips can negatively influence the body image and mood of men (Mulgrew & Volcevski, 2012).

HYPOTHESES

- Women would rate their body satisfaction lower after viewing images of women with skinny bodies and watching the negative music videos.
- Women would rate their body satisfaction higher after viewing images of heavier women paired with positive music videos.

Methods

Participants

- 58 women participated
- Age = 19.45, SD = 3.47, range: 18 to 37
- Individuals that identified as women from the Psychology 100 subject pool

Methods

- Music videos.** A positive music video was defined as having an uplifting message and that portrays the average woman. A negative music video was defined as not having an uplifting message and portraying the cultural objectification of women.

- The music video "Good As Hell" by Lizzo.
- The music video "Please Me" by Cardi B & Bruno Mars



- Images.** Images of skinny women were selected from Victoria Secret's website. Images of heavier women were selected from Bare Necessities' website, Adore Me's website, and Torrid's website.

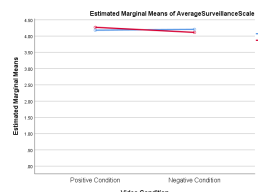


- Objectified Body Consciousness Scale.** (OBCS; McKinley & Hyde, 1996.) All three subscales were used during this study. The Cronbach's alpha for the subscales for are: Body Surveillance Subscale, .79; Body Shame Subscale, .84; Appearance Control Beliefs Subscale, .68.

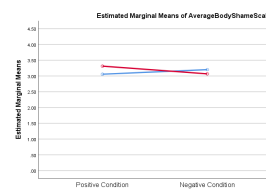
Procedure

- University computer monitor that already had the study pulled up on it, in a computer lab with other participants
- Randomly assigned to one of four conditions
- Music video paired with 8 images for 10 seconds each
- Three subscales of the OBCS

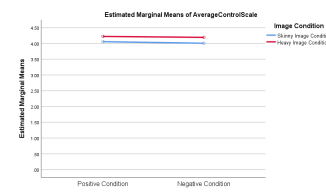
Results



Video condition: $F(1, 57) = .123, p = .727, \eta^2 = .002$
 Image condition: $F(1, 57) = .000, p = .988, \eta^2 = .000$
 Interaction: $F(3, 57) = .244, p = .623, \eta^2 = .004$



Video condition: $F(1, 57) = .031, p = .862, \eta^2 = .001$
 Image condition: $F(1, 57) = .046, p = .831, \eta^2 = .001$
 Interaction: $F(3, 57) = .464, p = .499, \eta^2 = .009$



Video condition: $F(1, 57) = .043, p = .836, \eta^2 = .001$
 Image condition: $F(1, 57) = .858, p = .358, \eta^2 = .016$
 Interaction: $F(3, 57) = .003, p = .956, \eta^2 = .000$

RESULTS

- Positive music video paired with skinny body images
- Surveillance Subscale: ($M = 4.18, SD = .82$)
 - Body Shame Subscale: ($M = 3.06, SD = .94$)
 - Control Subscale: ($M = 4.06, SD = .69$)

- Positive music video paired with heavier body images
- Surveillance Subscale: ($M = 4.27, SD = .73$)
 - Body Shame Subscale: ($M = 3.31, SD = 1.19$)
 - Control Subscale: ($M = 4.22, SD = .73$)

- Negative music video paired with skinny body images
- Surveillance Subscale: ($M = 4.21, SD = .61$)
 - Body Shame Subscale: ($M = 3.20, SD = 1.0$)
 - Control Subscale: ($M = 4.01, SD = .65$)

- Negative music video paired with heavier body images
- Surveillance Scale: ($M = 4.11, SD = .55$)
 - Body Shame Subscale: ($M = 3.07, SD = .98$)
 - Control Subscale: ($M = 4.19, SD = .74$)

Discussion

- Participants who were selected to be exposed to the condition (positive music video paired with heavy image) their body satisfaction rating did not increase
- Participants who were selected to be exposed to the condition (negative music video paired with skinny image) their body satisfaction did not decrease
- This research shows that positive and negative media do not significantly impact the rating of women's body satisfaction

Future Directions:

- Examine a wider range of women
- Examine women who aren't in college