

**Braitman, K.A. (2002). Relationships among body satisfaction, appearance schemas, early maladaptive schemas, and sociocultural attitudes towards appearance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 62(10-B), 4835.**

Major purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between Appearance Schemas and Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance. It was hypothesized the High Appearance Schematic group would score significantly higher on the Awareness and Internalization Scales of the Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire (SATAQ) than the Low Appearance Schematic group. It was also hypothesized that the Internalization scale scores would predict ASI scores, over and above that predicted by the Awareness Scale. Another major purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between Young's (1995) Early Maladaptive Schemas and Body Satisfaction. The present study tested the hypothesis that High and Low Body Satisfaction groups, based on the Body Areas Satisfaction Scale of the Multidimensional Body Self Relations Questionnaire (MBSRQ), would have significantly different mean scores on the following five primary Maladaptive Schema Scales: Defectiveness/Shame, Failure to Achieve, Social Isolation, Social Undesirability, and Unrelenting Standards. Four hundred and twenty-one Introductory Psychology students completed the Appearance Schemas Inventory, the Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire, Young's Schema Questionnaire, the Multidimensional Body Self Relations Questionnaire, and the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depressed Mood Scale for course credit. Univariate as well as multivariate analyses of variance supported the hypothesis that the High Appearance Schematic group would score higher on the Awareness and Internalization Scales of the SATAQ. Further hierarchical regression analysis supported the hypothesis that Internalization Scale scores would have incremental validity to predict ASI scores above that accounted for by Awareness Scale scores. Multivariate analyses of variance also supported the hypotheses that the High Body Satisfaction group would score higher on the Defectiveness/Shame, Failure to Achieve, Social Isolation, Social Undesirability, and Unrelenting Standards scales of the SQ. However, a surprising finding was that the High and Low Groups differed significantly on all but one of Young's 16 primary Schema Scales, as well as the five higher-order Schema factors, thus indicating that the Low Body Satisfaction group reported more negative core beliefs than the High Body Satisfaction group. Finally, the implications of these findings are discussed along with limitations and future directions.