

| APA Reference  | Resource Type   | Keywords                      | Abstract  |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Anderson, C., John, O. P., Keltner, D., & Kring, A. M. (2001). Who attains social status? Effects of personality and physical attractiveness in social groups. <i>Journal of personality and social psychology</i> , 81(1), 116.   | Journal Article | attractiveness, status        | One of the most important goals and outcomes of social life is to attain status in the groups to which we belong. Such face-to-face status is defined by the amount of respect, influence, and prominence each member enjoys in the eyes of the others. Three studies investigated personological determinants of status in social groups (fraternity, sorority, and dormitory), relating the Big Five personality traits and physical attractiveness to peer ratings of status. High Extraversion substantially predicted elevated status for both sexes. High Neuroticism, incompatible with male gender norms, predicted lower status in men. None of the other Big Five traits predicted status. These effects were independent of attractiveness, which predicted higher status only in men. Contrary to previous claims, women's status ordering was just as stable as men's but emerged later. Discussion focuses on personological pathways to attaining status and on potential mediators. |
| Becker, B. J. (1960). The obese patient in group psychoanalysis. <i>American journal of psychotherapy</i> , 14(2), 322-337.  | Journal Article | attractiveness, obesity       | A paper exploring issues around self-esteem and identity in psychoanalysis with an obese patient.   |
| Bess, B. E. (1997). Human sexuality and obesity. <i>International Journal of Mental Health</i> , 26(1), 61-67.   | Journal Article | attractiveness, obesity       | In today's health-and fashion-conscious Western world, being overweight bears a heavy social stigma with many adverse consequences. Despite the emphasis on thinness and the proliferation of health fitness centers and gyms, the American population continues to increase in body mass [1]. New standards for "normal" body weight have increased by 10o/< r- IS%, according to the generally accepted Metropolitan Life weight-statistics tables....  |
| Mittelmann, B. (1947). Psychoanalytic observations on skin disorders. <i>Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic</i> , 11(5), 169.  | Journal Article | attractiveness, skin disorder |   |
| Tseñlon, E., & Tseñlon, E. (1992). What is beautiful is bad: Physical attractiveness as stigma. <i>Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour</i> , 22(3), 295-309.  | Journal Article | attractiveness, beauty        | Presents a theory of physical attractiveness in which beauty, for women, functions as a stigma. To the extent that beauty defines and values women through their appearance, it doubly situates them in a stigmatized position: Women are evaluated according to an idealized criterion that they usually fall short of and are ultimately destined to transgress. The notion that beauty functions as stigma is derived from the work of E. Goffman (1963), which treats stigma as a perspective, and from the psychoanalytic notion of femininity as a masquerade.  |
| Ullrich, H. E. (2010). Is beauty skin deep? The impact of "beautiful attributes" on life opportunities and interpersonal relationships: A tale of two sisters in South India. <i>Journal of The American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychiatry</i> , 38 (2), 243-253. | Journal article | attractiveness, beauty        | The focus of this article is the impact of culturally perceived beauty and its attributes on identity formation and interpersonal relationships. In South India skin color is perhaps the most important aspect of beauty. Socialization starts from infancy, as people talk openly about a child's skin color and other "beautiful attributes" from the time of a child's birth. Women with the cultural designation of beautiful are more assertive than those women designated unattractive. Moreover, the increased self-confidence associated with their beauty allows them greater leeway to shape their lives according to their own desires. I will discuss culturally relevant "beautiful attributes" and the developmental impact on two sisters. The older sister was regarded as beautiful while her younger sister was considered less attractive. Cultural validation provides a theater for assertiveness while denigration enhances vulnerability to depression.                    |
| Wernick, M., & Manaster, G. J. (1984). Age and the perception of age and attractiveness. <i>The Gerontologist</i> , 24(4), 408-414.  | Journal article | attractiveness, age, beauty   | 4 19-30 yr olds and 54 56-88 yr olds rated the attractiveness and age of 12 precategorized artists' drawings of human faces (included). Drawings involved 6 male and 6 female, 6 attractive and 6 unattractive, 4 young adult, 4 middle aged, and 4 old figures. Drawings were flashed for 30-40 sec via transparencies for Ss who were asked individually to make Likert-type ratings. Results show significant age group effects in age and attractiveness ratings. MANOVA showed that the elderly collapsed the differences as perceived by the young on the dimensions of age and attractiveness by compensating for the loss of previously perceived or valued assets. Older Ss rated young and middle-aged faces as older and rated old faces as younger than did young Ss. Findings are consistent with the psychoanalytic view of the ego's regulation of pleasure and reality issues in the preservation of ego integrity and with the Adlerian view of compensatory striving.             |