

Association Between Weight Misperception and Some Mental Health-Related Characteristics in Korean Adolescents

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Background: Obesity in adolescents is associated with their mental as well as physical health. Adolescents tend to have negative or distorted perceptions about their body weight; however, the effects of such weight misperception on mental health remain unclear. This study investigated the association between weight misperception and mental health in Korean adolescents.

Methods: The analysis was based on the Korea Youth Risk Behavior web-based survey 2017 dataset, which included data from 62,276 middle and high school students at 800 schools throughout Korea. The students were divided into three groups according to whether they overestimated their body weight, underestimated it, or had no misperception. The mental health characteristics of the overestimation and no misperception groups were compared through multiple logistic regression analysis.

Results: Based on their body mass index, male adolescents were more likely to be overweight than female adolescents ($p < 0.001$) and less likely to have weight misperception. The female adolescents were more likely to overestimate their body weight and less likely to underestimate it ($p < 0.001$). The male adolescents and female adolescents who overestimated their body weight had significantly lower levels of subjective happiness than their peers had and were more likely to experience subjective stress, sadness/despair, suicidal ideation, and suicide planning. Compared with their peers who have no misperception, male adolescents with overestimation were less likely to drink alcohol (odds ratio [OR], 0.903) or smoke (OR, 0.871), whereas female adolescents with overestimation were more likely to drink alcohol (OR, 1.107) and smoke (OR, 1.130).

Conclusion: Male and female adolescents who overestimated their body weight experienced more psychological problems. Thus, interventions to assist adolescents to gain realistic weight perception may be beneficial. Particularly, more attention needs to be given to female adolescents, who are more likely to overestimate their body weight compared with their male counterparts.

Keywords: weight perception, adolescent, mental health, body mass index, body image

Background

Obesity rates among Korean adolescents have steadily increased over the recent years, from 8.2% in 2005 to 8.6% in 2011 and 13.9% in 2017.¹ In approximately 80% of the cases, obesity in adolescence leads to adult obesity,² and obesity in adolescence is associated with major chronic illnesses and early death in adulthood.³ Adolescents with obesity frequently have low self-esteem and a negative self-image⁴ and often develop psychiatric problems, such as somatoform

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disorder, mood disorder, anxiety disorder, dietary disorder, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.^{5–8} Other reported consequences of adolescent obesity include missing out on education, decreased family income, increased poverty, and decreased marriage rates.⁹ An increase in the prevalence of obesity among adolescents, thus, affects both adolescent and adult health and is therefore considered an important health issue in many countries.¹⁰

Because of the widespread social preference for slim physiques, subjective body image and objective measures of body size (such as the body mass index [BMI]) can be the cause of stress to many adolescents. Adolescents are often sensitive to peer evaluation as well as susceptible to influence by the mass media to adopt a negative perception of their weight.¹¹ Body image concerns tend to be more prevalent in female adolescents than in their male counterparts,¹² and most female adolescents in Korea report dissatisfaction with their body weight.¹³ It is also common for adolescents to overestimate their weight even when their weight and body shape are normal.¹¹ Discrepancies between their subjective weight perception and their actual weight can cause adolescents unnecessary and excessive stress regarding their weight, which can result in inappropriate weight control behavior as well as other potential psychiatric negative effects such as depression, suicidality, and substance use.

Studies have shown that although physical obesity, determined by objective measures, can be the cause of negative emotions such as depression and anxiety, it is the subjective perception of body shape or weight, rather than body weight itself, that is the more powerful causal factor.¹⁴ Indeed, weight perception can affect depression and low self-esteem independently of actual body weight.¹⁵ A negative perception of body weight and shape in adolescence appears to be directly related to psychological problems, such as depression and stress, and additionally increases suicidal ideation and suicide attempts.¹⁶

Historically, most studies on the relationship between weight perception and mental health have focused on patients with eating disorders¹⁷ or on specific groups within the general population, such as individuals who are obese or overweight.¹⁸ Although there have been studies on subjective weight perception and mental health in adolescents,¹⁶ only a few studies¹⁹ have examined the relationship between mental health and weight misperception. In one previous study,¹⁹ perceived weight status had a greater impact on physical self-perceptions and anxiety

level than measured weight status for female adolescents. To the best of our knowledge, the present study is one of the largest studies on the relationship between weight misperception and mental health in adolescents. We have expanded on the previous findings in both males and females. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the relationship between weight misperception and mental health problems, including subjective stress, sadness and despair, suicidality, or substance use, in Korean adolescents.

Methods

Ethics Statement

Ethical approval for analysis of publicly available data used in this study was reviewed by the Institutional Review Board of Daegu Catholic University Hospital (DCUMC IRB approval No. CR-20-187) in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The Institutional Review Board of Daegu Catholic University Hospital deemed exempt from ethics review because all data were anonymous.

Population and Classification

The analysis was based on the Korea Youth Risk Behavior web-based survey conducted in 2017. An online survey of youth health behaviors has been conducted annually since 2005 by the Korea Centers for Disease Control (KCDC). This survey is similar to the National Youth Tobacco Survey and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System organized by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the United States. The Korea Youth Risk Behavior questionnaire used in the present study was developed by the KCDC. Its validity and reliability were tested in 2010,²⁰ revealing that the questionnaire has test–retest reliability similar to that of the CDC’s Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System and sufficient validity. The analysis used raw data obtained from the survey’s website.

The 2017 survey included national middle and high school students as of April 2017. The sampling for the survey was performed as follows. To minimize sample error, the population was first divided into 117 strata according to 39 regional counties and three school levels (junior, general, and specialized high schools). The number of sample schools was allocated according to the city, province, city size, regional group, whether the schools were boys-only, girls-only, or coeducational, and whether the high schools were general or specialized. Stratified

colony sampling was used for the sampling, with the primary extraction unit being the school and the secondary extraction unit being the class. The survey was conducted from June 1, 2017 to July 18, 2017. Of the 64,991 potential respondents from the 800 schools, 62,276 students from 799 schools participated in the survey, a participation rate of 95.8%. The present study included data for 60,392 of the respondents, excluding those with missing values for the weight-related variables.

BMI, calculated from the respondent's self-registered height and weight data, was used to determine their actual weight status, with BMI < 18.5 kg/m² considered to be underweight, BMI 18.5–24.9 kg/m² considered normal, and BMI > 25 kg/m² considered overweight, in accordance with the World Health Organization Asia-Pacific standard, as applied to Koreans. The respondent's weight perception was assessed with the item, "How do you feel about your body shape?" The response options were "Very Thin," "Not very thin," "Normal," "Not very fat," and "Very fat," with the first two considered to indicate a perception of being underweight and the last two a perception of being overweight. The respondents were then classified into three groups: overestimation (perceived weight status > actual weight status), underestimation (perceived weight status < actual weight status), and normal (perceived weight status corresponds with the actual weight status).

Weight control behaviors were assessed with the question, "Have you tried to control your weight in the last 30 days?" The response options were "Not tried," "Tried to lose weight," "Tried to gain weight," and "Tried to maintain weight."

Measurements

Sociodemographic variables extracted from the database included age, sex, area of residence, residential type, parental education level, academic achievement, and socioeconomic status. The area of residence was divided into large cities, small cities, and rural areas. Residential type was divided into with the family, with relatives, at a boarding school or residence, and at a care facility. Parental education level was classified as less than middle school graduation, high school graduation, and university graduation. In the survey, academic achievement and socioeconomic status were categorized as "High," "Medium-high," "Medium," "Medium-low," and "Low." For the present study, "High" and "Medium-high" were

combined as "High," and "Medium-low" and "Low" were combined as "Low."

Mental health-related characteristics in the analysis included subjective happiness, subjective stress, experience of sadness/despair, history of suicidal ideation, history of suicide planning, history of suicide attempts, history of alcohol consumption, and history of smoking. Subjective happiness was assessed with the question, "How happy do you usually feel?" The response options in the survey were "Very happy," "Somewhat happy," "Moderate," "Somewhat unhappy," and "Very unhappy." However, for the logistic regression analysis, these were categorized into two groups: "Happy," comprising the first two options, or "Moderate/Unhappy," comprising the last three options. Subjective stress was assessed with the question, "How much stress do you usually feel?" with the response options, "A great deal," "Some," "Not much," "Little," and "None at all." For the Logistic regression analysis, they were categorized into two groups: "Stressed," comprising the first two options, and "Not stressed," comprising the last three options. The experience of sadness/despair was assessed by the question, "Have you been sad or desperate enough to stop your daily life for 2 weeks at any time during the last 12 months?" with the response options "No, not during the past 12 months" and "Yes, I have during the last 12 months." History of suicidal ideation, suicide planning, and suicide attempts was assessed with questions, "Have you seriously considered suicide in the last 12 months?" "Have you made a specific plan to commit suicide in the last 12 months?", and "Have you attempted suicide during the last 12 months?" The response options were "No, not during the last 12 months" or "Yes, during the last 12 months."

Statistical Analysis

BMI category, weight perception status, and weight control behaviors were compared between the male and female adolescents using a chi-square test. Independent *t*-tests (continuous variables) and chi-square tests (categorical variables) were used to compare the sociodemographic variables between the two weight perception groups (overestimation, normal). Logistic regression analysis helped evaluate the relationships between weight overestimation (as an independent variable) and mental health problems (as the dependent variables) for each sex, calculating odds ratios (ORs) with their 95% confidence intervals (CIs). The mental health problems considered in the analyses were subjective happiness, subjective stress, experience of sadness/despair, suicidal ideation, suicide planning, suicide attempts, drinking

alcohol, and smoking. Sociodemographic variables that differed significantly between the two groups (overestimation, normal) were set as covariates, and their effects were statistically adjusted. These included age, parental education level, academic achievement, socioeconomic status, residential type, BMI category, and weight control behavior. Missing data were handled via pairwise deletion. The data were analyzed using IBM SPSS for Windows ver. 18.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), and the statistical significance level was set as $p < 0.05$.

Results

Differences Between the Sexes in Weight and Weight Perception

The 60,392 respondents included 30,662 male and 29,730 female adolescents. There were no significant differences between the sexes as regards socioeconomic level or residential type. [Table 1](#) compares the BMI, weight perception categories, and weight control behavior between male and female adolescents. There was a significant difference in BMI categorization between the sexes, with a greater proportion of the males classified as overweight. A greater proportion of the male than female adolescents had an accurate perception of their weight category, with a greater proportion of female adolescents overestimating their weight category and significantly fewer underestimating it. Compared with the male adolescents, a much higher proportion of the female adolescents reported trying to lose weight, and very few reported trying to gain weight;

Table 1 Comparison of Body Weight Characteristics Between the Sexes

	Male (N = 30,662)	Female (N = 29,730)	p
BMI category			
Underweight	6337 (20.0%)	6890 (22.9%)	<0.001
Normal weight	14,535 (47.6%)	16,811 (57.1%)	
Overweight	9790 (32.4%)	6029 (20.0%)	
Weight perception			
Underestimate	6017 (20.3%)	1732 (5.8%)	<0.001
Normal	21,011 (68.3%)	19,015 (63.7%)	
Overestimate	3634 (11.4%)	8983 (30.5%)	
Weight control behavior			
None	16,114 (52.7%)	12,601 (42.4%)	<0.001
Tried to lose weight	7311 (23.8%)	12,644 (42.5%)	
Tried to gain weight	3709 (12.1%)	654 (2.2%)	
Tried to maintain weight	3498 (11.4%)	3831 (12.9%)	

as a result, weight control behaviors differed significantly between the sexes ($p < 0.001$).

Differences in Characteristics Between the Overestimation and Normal Weight Perception Groups

[Tables 2](#) and [3](#) compare sociodemographic characteristics and weight control behavior between the overestimation and normal weight perception groups for the male and female adolescents, respectively. For both male and female adolescents, the weight overestimation group was slightly but significantly younger than the normal group. For male adolescents, the overestimation group exhibited significantly better academic achievement than the normal group, whereas the academic achievement of the female overestimation group was significantly lower than that of the normal group. There was no significant difference in the residential area or socioeconomic level between the overestimation and normal groups for either sex. However, there was a significant difference in residence type between the overestimation and normal groups for the male but not the female adolescents. In both sexes, there was a significant difference in weight control behavior between the overestimation and normal groups, with a much higher proportion of the overestimation groups seeking to lose weight.

Weight Overestimation and Mental Health in Male Adolescents

In the male overestimation group, subjective happiness levels were lower than those of the normal group (OR, 0.830; 95% CI, 0.765–0.900; $p < 0.001$) ([Table 4](#)). Subjective stress levels (OR, 1.119; 95% CI, 1.034–1.210; $p = 0.005$), sadness/despair (OR, 1.136; 95% CI, 1.037–1.244; $p = 0.006$), suicidal ideation (OR, 1.235; 95% CI, 1.095–1.393; $p = 0.001$), and suicide planning (OR, 1.235; 95% CI, 1.095–1.393; $p = 0.001$) were higher in the overestimation group than in the normal group. However, the suicide attempt rate did not differ significantly between the overestimation and normal groups. Alcohol consumption (OR, 0.871; 95% CI, 0.780–0.971; $p = 0.013$) and smoking (OR, 0.903; 95% CI, 0.835–0.976; $p = 0.010$) were significantly less common in the overestimation group than in the normal group.

Weight Overestimation and Mental Health in Female Adolescents

In the female overestimation group, subjective happiness levels were significantly lower than those of the normal

Table 2 Characteristics by Weight Perception Group for the Male Adolescents

	Normal Group (N = 21,011)	Overestimation Group (N = 3634)	t/χ ²	p
Age (years)	15.07	14.27	22.024	<0.001*
Area of residence			9.283	0.058
Rural	1670 (6.0%)	252 (4.7%)		
Small city	10,295 (51.1%)	1800 (51.9%)		
Large city	9046 (42.9%)	1582 (43.4%)		
Paternal education**			44.313	<0.001*
College degree or higher	10,650 (52.5%)	1793 (52.2%)		
High school education	5295 (24.7%)	792 (21.1%)		
Middle school education or lower	384 (1.7%)	54 (1.4%)		
Maternal education**			54.757	<0.001*
College degree or higher	9776 (48.0%)	1714 (49.3%)		
High school education	6156 (29.4%)	886 (24.3%)		
Middle school education or lower	292 (1.3%)	43 (1.0%)		
Academic achievement			12.064	0.003*
Low	6642 (31.7%)	1074 (29.1%)		
Middle	5859 (27.9%)	1003 (27.8%)		
High	8150 (40.4%)	1557 (43.1%)		
Socioeconomic status			5.659	0.062
Low	2784 (13.3%)	478 (12.5%)		
Middle	9178 (43.3%)	1525 (42.0%)		
High	9049 (43.5%)	1631 (45.6%)		
Residential type			13.016	0.004*
With family	20,044 (95.8%)	3480 (96.5%)		
With relatives	170 (0.8%)	39 (1.0%)		
With friends, alone, dormitory	728 (3.1%)	96 (2.1%)		
Care facility	69 (0.3%)	19 (0.4%)		
Weight control behavior			180.328	<0.001*
None	10,825 (51.9%)	1859 (51.0%)		
Tried to lose weight	5428 (25.8%)	1088 (30.2%)		
Tried to gain weight	2347 (11.0%)	181 (4.7%)		
Tried to maintain weight	2411 (11.3%)	506 (14.0%)		

Notes: * p < 0.05; **Paternal and maternal education have missing values because of the students who do not know their parents' education level.

group (OR, 0.783; 95% CI, 0.747–0.846; p < 0.001). Subjective stress levels (OR, 1.339; 95% CI, 1.262–1.420; p < 0.001), sadness/despair (OR, 1.136; 95% CI, 1.037–1.244; p = 0.006), suicidal ideation (OR, 1.203; 95% CI, 1.233–1.291; p < 0.001), and suicide planning (OR, 1.188; 95% CI, 1.049–1.344) were significantly high in the overestimation group than in the normal group. The suicide attempt rate did not differ significantly between the two groups. Unlike the male adolescents, alcohol consumption (OR, 1.107; 95% CI, 1.046–0.976; p = 0.010) and smoking (OR, 0.130; 95% CI, 1.015–1.258; p = 0.025) were significantly more common among the female adolescents in the overestimation group compared with those in the normal group.

Discussion

This study analyzed the relationship between weight misperception and mental health using data extracted from the 2017 Korean Youth Risk Behaviors online survey, which collected data from 62,276 male and female students enrolled in the first grade of a junior high school to the third grade of a high school. Although there have been previous studies on mental health and body weight, including subjective perceptions of body weight, most focused on subjective weight perceptions without considering BMI. We hypothesized that health behaviors may differ between those who were categorized as overweight as per their BMI and those who were

Table 3 Characteristics by Weight Perception Group for the Female Adolescents

	Normal Group (N = 19,015)	Overestimation Group (N = 8983)	<i>t/χ²</i>	<i>p</i>
Age (years)	15.18	14.90	11.182	<0.001*
Area of residence				
Rural	1456 (6.4%)	624 (5.8%)	4.013	0.174
Small city	8852 (50.2%)	4236 (51.0%)		
Large city	8707 (43.4%)	4123 (43.2%)		
Paternal education**				
College degree or higher	9671 (52.5%)	4658 (53.4%)	40.973	<0.001*
High school education	5043 (26.4%)	2248 (24.7%)		
Middle school education or lower	398 (2.0%)	118 (1.2%)		
Maternal education**				
College degree or higher	8915 (47.9%)	4298 (48.9%)	21.256	<0.001*
High school education	6437 (34.3%)	2900 (32.3%)		
Middle school education or lower	356 (1.8%)	139 (1.4%)		
Academic achievement				
Low	5991 (31.8%)	2995 (33.7%)	9.939	0.009*
Middle	5762 (30.6%)	2667 (29.7%)		
High	7262 (37.6%)	3321 (36.6%)		
Socioeconomic status				
Low	2715 (13.9%)	1323 (14.4%)	2.828	0.270
Middle	9308 (48.8%)	4406 (49.2%)		
High	6992 (37.3%)	3200 (36.3%)		
Residential type				
With family	18,152 (95.9%)	8622 (96.4%)	6.019	0.082
With relatives	100 (0.5%)	43 (0.4%)		
With friends, alone, dormitory	698 (3.3%)	298 (3.0%)		
Care facility	65 (0.3%)	20 (0.2%)		
Weight control behavior				
None	8321 (44.4%)	3431 (38.2%)	403.166	<0.001*
Tried to lose weight	7675 (40.4%)	4367 (48.8%)		
Tried to gain weight	576 (3.0%)	43 (0.4%)		
Tried to maintain weight	2443 (12.6%)	1142 (12.6%)		

Notes: **p* < 0.05; **Paternal and maternal education have missing values because of the students who do not know their parents' education level.

underweight or normal weight. Therefore, this study explored the association between mental health factors and weight misperception, taking into account both BMI and subjective weight perception.

Previous studies have reported differences in health behavior between male and female subjects. Fewer women than men are obese, yet women are more likely to perceive themselves as obese (relative to their actual weight) and exhibit weight control behavior.^{21,22} Because of this, we analyzed the weight perception and weight control behavior data for male and female adolescents separately.

More female than male adolescents overestimated their weight, whereas more male adolescents underestimated their body weight. One reason for this difference may be the differing criteria for the “ideal” body shape for men and women.²³ During socialization, adolescents are influenced by various sociocultural factors projected by their peers and the mass media. For men and male adolescents, a muscular body type is considered ideal, whereas many women and female adolescents consider a slim body type to be ideal or even standard. However, these notions are, in fact, unrealistic, and maladaptive from the perspective of general health. Nevertheless, adolescents often cultivate

Table 4 Associations Between Weight Overestimation and Mental Health Problems

	Male				Female			
	Normal group (N = 21,011)	Overestimation group (N = 3634)	Odds ratio+ (95% CI)	P	Normal group (N = 19,015)	Overestimation group (N = 8983)	Odds ratio++ (95% CI)	P
Subjective happiness	15,200 (71.5%)	2590 (70.4%)	0.830 (0.765–0.900)	<0.001*	12,459 (65.1%)	5423 (59.8%)	0.783 (0.747–0.846)	<0.001*
Subjective stress	6158 (29.5%)	1101 (30.4%)	1.119 (1.034–1.210)	0.005*	8191 (42.9%)	4235 (46.9%)	1.339 (1.262–1.420)	<0.001*
Sadness/despair	3993 (19.2%)	716 (20.4%)	1.136 (1.037–1.244)	0.006*	5469 (28.9%)	2920 (32.5%)	1.196 (1.131–1.263)	<0.001*
Suicidal ideation	1844 (8.8%)	371 (10.6%)	1.235 (1.095–1.393)	0.001*	2636 (13.7%)	1486 (16.5%)	1.203 (1.122–1.291)	<0.001*
Suicide planning	654 (3.1%)	159 (4.4%)	1.436 (1.223–1.749)	<0.001*	737 (3.8%)	426 (4.6%)	1.188 (1.049–1.344)	0.007*
Suicide attempt	364 (1.7%)	73 (2.0%)	1.170 (0.902–1.156)	0.237	552 (2.9%)	302 (3.2%)	1.110 (0.960–1.283)	0.157
Drinking alcohol	8889 (43.1%)	1246 (34.9%)	0.903 (0.835–0.976)	0.010*	6489 (34.9%)	3133 (35.8%)	1.107 (1.046–1.171)	<0.001*
Smoking	3835 (19.0%)	466 (13.4%)	0.871 (0.780–0.971)	0.013*	1133 (6.1%)	575 (6.7%)	1.130 (1.015–1.258)	0.025*

Notes: *Adjusted for age, parental education level, academic achievement, socioeconomic status, residential type, BMI category, weight control behavior. **Adjusted for age, parental education level, academic achievement, BMI category, weight control behavior. *p < 0.05.

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

attitudes based on these “ideals,” with male adolescents tending to perceive themselves as thin and female adolescents tending to perceive themselves as fat. This finding is consistent with studies which found that male adolescents who perceived themselves as “underweight” exhibited lower levels of body satisfaction and self-esteem, whereas female adolescents who perceived themselves as “underweight” had higher levels of body satisfaction and self-esteem;²⁴ again, this suggested that female adolescents want to be thinner and male adolescents want to be larger.²⁵

Among those who overestimated their body weight in both sexes, subjective happiness was lower, and subjective stress, sadness/despair, suicidal ideation, and suicide planning were higher, compared with those who have a normal estimation of their body weight. Studies have shown that individuals with high BMI commonly experience weight-related stigma and discrimination in a variety of daily situations, including at school and work²⁶ and that this stigma is associated with negative mental consequences, such as body dissatisfaction, depression, and eating disorders.^{26,27} It is possible that weight-related stigmatization or bullying that starts in childhood can result in feelings of stress and sadness/despair. Furthermore, studies have reported that adolescents who overestimate their weight have a higher risk of negative mental consequences, such as weight dissatisfaction,²⁸ low self-esteem,²⁹ and depression.^{16,30} These factors are associated with suicidal ideation in adolescents;³¹ hence, this finding may help explain why a misperception of being overweight is associated with suicidal ideation and suicide planning.

A study on weight perception reported that alcohol consumption and smoking were greater in both male and female adolescents who perceived themselves as overweight.³² In the present study, self-reported rates of drinking and smoking were higher among female adolescents who perceived themselves as overweight compared with their male counterparts. The high smoking rate observed in the female overestimation group might be associated with smoking for weight loss, based on the belief that smoking reduces weight.³³ Adolescents who perceive themselves as overweight might drink alcohol to cope with the negative emotions that result from such perceptions.³⁴ Given that the male adolescents who overestimated their weight tended to consume less alcohol, it is possible that they changed their drinking behaviors to prevent additional weight gain.³⁵ Studies have indicated

that male adolescents are less likely to use tobacco for weight control than female adolescents,³⁶ which may partially account for the observed difference in smoking rates between male and female adolescent groups. Our study had several strengths, including its large sample size and that it considered body weight misperception rather than only body weight or body weight perception. However, it had several limitations. First, we used questionnaire responses rather than objectively measured data to calculate BMI. Future studies should use BMI data obtained from objective, measured values to evaluate weight misperceptions. Second, each mental health variable was based on a single symptom-based question rather than the scale that is typically used to assess that variable in clinical practice. Future research will benefit from the use of clinical scales that can more clearly and accurately assess mental health, including subjective happiness, stress, and depression, among adolescents. Third, excluding data from students who died secondary to suicide might affect the association between suicidal attempt and mental health problems.

The results of this study showed that, among adolescents, weight misperception is an important mental health consideration. Accurate weight awareness is necessary for maintaining optimal mental health, and there is a need for strategies to address misperceptions among students who incorrectly perceive their weight as deviating from normal standards. Counseling and education are necessary to help adolescents recognize healthy and appropriate body shapes and to establish a healthy body image. Moreover, efforts across society are needed to change the standard or “ideal” body shape to one that is attainable and, more importantly, healthy; this need appears to be especially urgent for female adolescents.

Conclusions

This study found that more male Korean adolescents were overweight compared with their female counterparts as determined by their BMI; yet, weight misperception and weight control behaviors were higher among female adolescents. Adolescents who overestimated their weight had lower subjective happiness and more psychological problems, including stress, feelings of sadness/despair, suicidal ideation, and suicide planning. Therefore, interventions are needed for adolescents, especially female adolescents, with weight misperceptions. The results of this study may help prevent and manage mental health problems in adolescents with

weight misperceptions, thereby potentially enhancing their overall mental health during the formative adolescent years. Future research in this field should use standard clinical measurements to improve upon our results.

Abbreviations

BMI, body mass index; ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; KCDC, Korea Centers for Disease Control.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Consent for Publication

Not applicable

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The English language used in this document has been checked by a professional editor, a native English speaker.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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