


6-2021

Colombian Women's Experiences of Cosmetic Surgery and its Relationship to Body Image

Austin Gonzalez-Randolph

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Colombian Women's Experiences of Cosmetic Surgery and
its Relationship to Body Image

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A Clinical Research Project submitted to the faculty of The Illinois School of Professional Psychology at National Louis University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Psychology in Clinical Psychology.

Chicago, Illinois
June 2021

The Doctorate Program in Clinical Psychology
Illinois School of Professional Psychology
at National Louis University

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

Clinical Research Project

This is to certify that the Clinical Research Project of

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Introduction

How women view themselves, the things that they value, and why have many social implications. What does it mean to be a woman? What traits and attributes are womanly? How do these values, gender identities, and their definitions differ across cultures? Gender roles and how they come about and are reinforced has long been an area of focus for feminist psychologists (Cox et al., 2010; Hanek et al., 2016; O'Neil, 1981). Brown (2004) discussed confronting patriarchy and described it as a system in which gender-based inequalities and the devaluation of women are commonplace, and limitations are placed on people's well-being and personal power. Body image perceptions may reflect this, as different societal expectations of beauty and body structure exist for men and women in society. This is also the case in other societies and countries. How do opinions and beliefs about beauty and body image vary?

If women are held to different—arguably higher—standards of beauty than men, and if beauty is more closely tied to one's personal values and identity, then there are bound to be differences in how women interact with these societal expectations. When beauty and body structure become the focal points of identity and become what is most valued in women, this may lead to a societal increase in the objectification of women. In Sanchez Taylor's (2012) work, the author looked at the topic of the objectification of women and the debate about personal agency versus the societal forces of patriarchy when it comes to women wanting cosmetic surgery. She reported that even the ideas of individual agency and empowerment are being marketed by cosmetic surgery companies and sold to female consumers (Sanchez Taylor, 2012). This is a very important topic. The

degree to which women's body image is affected by society and how body image perceptions influence behavior have many social implications.

Is cosmetic surgery a choice and a source of empowerment? Or is it something that is driven by environmental forces? Is it related to patriarchy and sexism? This study was not able to answer these questions, but it did ask participants questions that should add to a better understanding of these topics. What this study focused on was giving a voice to both Colombian women with a lived experience of cosmetic surgery and women who have not had cosmetic surgery. This study looked at how body image, cosmetic surgery, and culture interact. How do these variables relate? How do these variables compare cross-culturally? Another focus of this study was to try and better understand what it is about Colombia that makes for high rates of cosmetic surgery there. These are important topics that we believe warrant further research and are discussed in this study.

Purpose/Aims

The purpose of this study was to understand women's experiences of cosmetic surgery and its effects on body image on women from the Colombian cities of Bogotá and Pereira. The participants of this study were women of Colombian descent, who reside in Colombia. This was done with the hopes of better understanding how culture impacts views on cosmetic surgery. Colombia appears to have a culture that is very enmeshed with cosmetic surgery. Drawing from personal experiences, from having lived in Colombia for a year in 2009 and having traveled there more than a dozen times—to multiple cities—I have gotten a sense that cosmetic surgery appears to be deeply ingrained in much of Colombian culture.

I have known many people in Colombia who have gotten cosmetic surgery or who have thought of getting cosmetic surgery; I have also often heard people discuss it openly in public. From this, a personal interest and curiosity grew, as these experiences differed from what I had experienced while living in the Midwestern United States (i.e., specifically Illinois and Wisconsin). These personal experiences led to wanting to know why things were the way they were, why things seemed different from that to which I was accustomed. This is not to say that every city and town in Colombia shares the same beliefs, opinions, and overall culture as it relates to cosmetic surgery, but it does appear that cosmetic surgery is something that interests many Colombians. Cosmetic surgery is something in which many people in Colombia partake; the rates of cosmetic surgery in Colombia and viewpoints on it will be discussed below.

Another purpose of this study was to provide an initial exploratory and qualitative investigation into the perception of body image as it relates to cosmetic surgery among six young women living in Colombia; this qualitative study hoped to provide rich accounts using interviews that allowed for more open answers from participants. Culture influences women to consider cosmetic surgery in similar but different ways. As will be discussed below, beauty can have its advantages in society and can be used as a tool for economic advancement and access to other benefits. With that said, the idea of beauty and what is beautiful can differ in some ways, and with it, the cosmetic surgery procedures that are requested. What is considered beautiful and attractive in Colombia was discussed with the participants of this study.

Another purpose of this study was to add a deeper and more personal understanding of cosmetic surgery as it relates to women. To do this, participants were

asked questions meant to uncover or better understand how cosmetic surgery intersects with their daily lives. It was hypothesized that doing this may benefit the community by providing more intimate information—personal accounts of gender identity and the conditions that some individuals face in their society. The hope was that this study would bring with it an educational value that goes beyond the academic and scholarly value—meaning that the data might be able to reach a larger audience by providing stories from participants to which persons outside of academia might relate. Providing this sort of vivid data in the form of personal accounts may promote empathy with others, and help people understand their perspectives.

The first aim of this study was to study environmental responses to and interactions with gender—to take a closer look at how culture (e.g., social media, friends, religion) influences and interacts with gender. Questions that guided the research in this area included the following: What themes arise for the women of this study as it relates to their environment? How does society influence women when it comes to cosmetic surgery? How do the women of this study believe this differs for men? What does cosmetic surgery mean for the participants of this study? These themes were examined in the data in an attempt to understand how women respond to and interact with their environment and society in the areas of social media, people in their lives, and cultural norms, beliefs, and opinions that they encounter in their neighborhoods and cities.

The second aim of this study was to assess women's issues with identity regarding body image perceptions and any past experiences of cosmetic surgery. How does being a woman impact ideals of body image? The hope was that participants would shed some light on the aspects of body image that are valued in their society. This might

aid in gaining perspective on the aspects of body image that society encourages and reinforces according to the opinions and views of the participants of this study.

Specifically, what are the cosmetic surgery procedures that the women of this study feel society values and why?

Environmental responses to, and interactions with, gender were of interest in this study. What is it about Colombia that makes for high rates of cosmetic surgery? Another aim of this study was to gain an understanding of the environmental factors—namely, the cultural attitudes and values surrounding body image—that may influence cosmetic surgery consumption. There are a number of questions that follow from this overall research focus. We wanted to determine whether participants considered cosmetic surgery a viable tool for economic advancement. Is it common for peers, friends, family, and intimate partners to suggest or push each other towards obtaining cosmetic surgery? There was an interest in understanding how gender roles come into play regarding attitudes and perceptions about what is and is not acceptable or desirable when it comes to cosmetic surgery. Are the men in Colombia held to similar standards when it comes to cosmetic surgery? Does Colombian society encourage men to be thin? Do they appear to take part in cosmetic surgery just as much as women in Colombia do? We wanted to know what the participants of this study think and feel about these matters. We hoped to uncover any common themes reported by participants that relate to power relationships and perceptions about cosmetic surgery. Another aim of the study was to determine if the participants reported anything that might shed light on some of the inequalities between men and women, as well as any social class differences that might affect perceptions about cosmetic surgeries.

Another aim of this study was to allow participants an opportunity to voice their views on cosmetic surgery as it relates to body image, by attempting to have as little outside influence from leading interview questions as possible. We tried not to press for finding power differentials, or put another way, we did not want to push our views on to participants when asking them questions about issues of inequality and the power differentials that exist in Colombia. People have differing opinions on issues of gender, socioeconomic class, and the other topics touched on in this study. The interviews were meant to help us better understand these things. We sought to gain a deeper understanding about how people from a different cultural background—people in Colombia—view cosmetic surgery. We hoped to better understand how the participants derived meaning from their environments (i.e., friends, other people in their lives, social media, etc.) and how this has influenced their behavior, their choices to get cosmetic surgery or not, and how they view themselves as it relates to body image. To accomplish this, interview questions were created with this aim in mind. This study was also meant to provide a voice to past quantitative research on these topics and to hear experiences and views of participants from another perspective, using a different methodology. Again, we tried to allow for more open-ended responses from participants, something comparable to case studies, by utilizing a small sample size and a greater focus on individuals. The goal here was that, like other qualitative studies, the data can act to supplement the research that has already been done in these areas, as well as provide new findings from which future research—whether quantitative or qualitative in methodology—can grow.

Literature Review

Definition of Body Image

Body image, as defined by Eubanks et al. (2006), is a part of self-perception; it is a subjective picture of one's body, a construct that includes perception of form (e.g., size, shape, weight) and an attitudinal and emotional component, referring to how a person feels about the appearance of their body (i.e., how attractive they feel, how they perceive their body shape, etc.). There are various studies that have focused on how body image relates to emotions and psychological characteristics (Clark & Tiggemann, 2008; Junne et al., 2016; Ramirez & Rosen, 2001). These studies have examined the relationship between eating disorders (EDs; e.g., anorexia), weight control, symptoms of anxiety, self-esteem, and depression. There is, however, a growing amount of literature in other areas related to body image perceptions.

This study focused on the differences in body image perceptions that occur in individuals who have received cosmetic surgery versus those who have not. This will be discussed after covering some of the other body image areas mentioned above. To start, I will review some of the literature on body image as it relates to suffering limb loss and EDs. I believe that both are critical to understanding how body image works. How do people perceive themselves when they change via loss of limb or other disability? How do perceptions of beauty affect the decisions that people make when it comes to changing how they look, via cosmetic surgery or other means such as dieting? Reviewing the literature on body image as it relates to other areas will help to better understand the focus of this study.

Body Image and Acquired Disability

There are many studies that have looked at the relationship between body image and limb loss. From a review of the literature, findings suggest body image perceptions are tied to self-worth (Stapleton et al., 2017). When people consider what it would be like to experience limb loss and acquire a physical disability, that often entails thinking about what would be lost—those things in life that would be more difficult and what would be missed because of a disability. Dunn and Brody (2008) sought to determine what factors make for a “good life” after acquiring a disability. “The good life” was first looked at in historical and philosophical terms as far as how the term has been used and defined. The authors examined how the Western world, and specifically Greek philosophy, has viewed “the good life.” To the ancient Greeks, the term *eudaimonia*, which translates to “the good life,” was defined as the pursuit of “happiness” or “flourishing.” This sounds similar to how many people in the United States would presently describe “the good life.” The difference is that for the ancient Greeks, “the good life” did not represent a subjective state of being that can quickly change, but a more long-lasting and objective state. It is the highest possible human good, a life marked by contentment (Dunn & Brody, 2008, p. 414).

Many of the studies on acquired disability and body image perceptions look at happiness and how people adjust to an acquired disability. Holzer et al. (2014) analyzed the impact of lower-limb amputation on what they believed to be two major components of aesthetic perception: body image and self-esteem. The authors hypothesized that lower-limb amputation affects body image perception, quality of life (QoL), and self-esteem. To test this hypothesis, the authors studied recent lower-limb amputees compared

to age- and gender-matched controls. The sample consisted of 298 Caucasian persons (228 males, 70 females, with a mean age of 66 years old). Subjects were recruited from several orthopedic rehabilitation and prosthetic limb clinics. All amputee subjects were people with major unilateral or bilateral lower limb amputations within 6 months after amputation. Control subjects were healthy age- and gender-matched adults with general orthopedic conditions and were recruited from a public general orthopedic center (Holzer et al., 2014).

The authors used self-report questionnaires to assess participants' feelings related to body image and self-esteem. In summary, the study found that: (a) all lower-limb amputees combined (i.e., unilateral and bilateral) had a significantly lower feelings of attractiveness compared to controls, indicating that a lower-limb amputation significantly decreases body image perception; (b) in regards to general self-esteem, there was no significant difference found between amputees and controls; and (c) patients with uni- or bilateral lower-limb amputation reported significantly lower health-related QoL compared to controls (Holzer et al., 2014). The authors also reported that: (a) physical activity was found to have a positive effect, with increased activity increasing feelings of physical attractiveness, and (b) subscales measuring QoL are very sensitive to changes in physical condition (e.g., physical functioning), which is likely the reason why loss of a body part has a significant impact on QoL (Holzer et al., 2014).

Although the aforementioned study applies to adjusting to amputation, I believe the essential themes can be applied to cosmetic surgery. What improves QoL after a change to one's appearance? What do body image and self-esteem mean to a person's QoL and how do these factors relate to cosmetic surgery? These are important topics that

aid in understanding body image as they can be applied to cosmetic surgery, EDs, and other areas related to body image. The limitations of these data are that there are differences between amputation, which often involves an abrupt change to a person's life, and perceptions of self. With this, the element of choice when it comes to surgery differs from that of cosmetic surgery meant to enhance beauty. Was the surgery done by choice or out of necessity? How much choice was involved in making the decision? For example, was it done for improvement of functionality, perceived improvement of body image, or a mixture of both?

Stutts et al. (2015) studied the psychological experiences of women with limb amputations using a qualitative design to examine coping and posttraumatic growth in women with limb amputation. The authors used an online survey to collect information from women with amputations by posting a message in online support forums that was emailed to leaders of regional groups and sent to relevant foundations. Participants who met inclusion criteria completed three sections in the survey: (a) demographic and amputation background, (b) free-response questions (i.e., questions that allowed for open-ended answers), and (c) the posttraumatic growth inventory (PTGI) which uses a 21-item Likert scale type questionnaire to assess participants' postamputation perceptions. Thirty women completed the PTGI and provided open-ended responses about acceptance, discrimination, coping, and social support. The average age for participants was 50 years old with a range from 23–81 years. Twenty-eight of the participants identified as White, and two participants identified as Black (Stutts et al., 2015).

Stutts et al. (2015) utilized interpretive phenomenological analysis (IPA), which is a repetitious approach to examining qualitative data for emergent and superordinate

themes. The emergent themes were: (a) things that made Coping easier (e.g., accommodation, prosthesis, social support); (b) things that made Coping harder (e.g., negative attitude of self, pain); (c) Social support (e.g., friends, partner/spouse); and (d) Discrimination (e.g., at work, general society). One interesting finding was that although participants were not directly asked about concerns related to their gender, gender-related themes did emerge from participant responses, one of which was body image concerns. In response to a question on the PTGI, one of the participants stated,

I feel that it is very difficult for other females to accept my amputation. Many of my female peers have issues regarding their own body image signing up for breast implant surgery, botox treatments, face lifts, liposuction, etc. My opinion is that if these women cannot accept the minor flaws in their own bodies, how would they ever be able to accept the major flaw in mine—a missing foot and lower leg.

(Stutts et al., 2015, p. 749)

Some of the other findings were that: (a) social support was the most commonly reported strategy for coping with an amputation, (b) keeping a positive attitude is important for adjustment, and (c) most of the participants reported experiencing discrimination from general society, and some suspected discrimination in the workplace (Stutts et al., 2015). The idea that social support and having a positive attitude are important for adjusting to an amputation does not seem surprising, but hearing detailed accounts from people via use of qualitative methods is something that I believe has not been done enough in this area. By use of this format, they had some themes emerge that they did not specifically ask about (e.g., body image as it relates to gender and

amputation). This again reinforces the notion that acquired disability affects a person's body image and overall sense of self.

Bogart (2014) studied the differences in adaptation to congenital versus acquired disability. The author aimed to test the proposition that whether a disability is congenital or acquired plays an important role in the development of the disability self-concept and ultimately satisfaction with life (SWL). Disability self-concept was defined as not only focusing on self-esteem but “disability-specific aspects of the self-concept, including disability self-efficacy and sense of disability identity” (Bogart, 2014, p. 108). The author predicted that disability self-concept would be better developed among people with congenital disabilities compared to those with acquired disabilities. Three hypotheses were tested in this study: (a) people with congenital disabilities would have higher disability self-concept and SWL than those with acquired disabilities; (b) disability self-concept would be a predictor of SWL among people with disabilities, beyond the effects of self-esteem, demographic variables, and disability duration; and (c) “disability self-concept would mediate the relationship between congenital disability and higher SWL” (Bogart, 2014, p. 110).

This study was conducted online to better reach and recruit individuals with congenital disabilities, noting that “congenital disabilities are generally less common than acquired disabilities, and are less likely to be represented in disability research” (Bogart, 2014, p. 110). Participants (congenital: $n = 62$; acquired: $n = 164$) were recruited from disability organizations and websites. Inclusion criteria were as follows: Participants self-reported having a mobility disability that impaired their ability to walk and they were 18 years of age or older. Exclusion criteria related to those with progressive conditions,

because of the constantly changing adaptation process. Participants completed an online survey that included: (a) Satisfaction with Life Scale; (b) Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale; (c) Disability Identity, which is a quantitative measure of disability identity that looks at the “incorporation of disability into sense of identity, a sense of positive disability identity, as well as a sense of belonging with the disability community” (Bogart, 2014, p. 110); and (d) the University of Washington Disability Self-Efficacy Scale.

Findings indicated that: (a) participants with congenital disabilities had higher SWL, disability self-efficacy, and disability identity compared with those with acquired disabilities, and (b) disability self-concept was positively correlated with SWL among people with disabilities beyond just self-esteem and demographic variables, indicating that affirming one’s disability identity protects well-being. The author noted that this is in support of the social identity theory and the idea of tying self-esteem to social identity and group membership, and (c) “the relationship between congenital disability and higher SWL is partially mediated by disability self-concept, but not self-esteem” (Bogart, 2014, p. 112). The takeaway from these findings may be that self-concept and being comfortable with a social group identity is important. People with acquired disabilities may have lower SWL compared to those with congenital disabilities because they have had their identities changed and they are not as concrete. They may not identify as disabled for various reasons, one of those being that they have not always been disabled and identity formation takes time.

Galli et al. (2016) conducted a qualitative study of the body image of athletes with physical disabilities, in an attempt to better understand how sports influence body image. In their literature review, the authors noted that the literature suggests that participation in

sports is linked to a more positive body image, and that “sport has been suggested as a context in which those with disabilities can develop a more positive view of themselves” (Sousa et al., 2009, as cited in Galli et al., 2016, p. 3). For this study, 11 male and nine female athletes (mean age of 34.25) from a variety of sports were interviewed regarding their body image and how it is impacted by sports. Participants were recruited from disability sport organizations and leagues in the United States. Seventeen of the athletes self-identified as White, and three identified as Hispanic. The sample was a mix of persons with spinal cord injuries due to accidents and persons with upper or lower limb amputations due to congenital conditions ($n = 4$) or acquired by an accident ($n = 6$; Galli et al., 2016).

Participants were asked to complete a brief demographic survey before the interview. The authors looked to address the following in the interview: affective, attitudinal, behavioral, and perceptual aspects of body image. To do this, they divided the interview that they created into parts that addressed all of these areas. Interviews were done either in person or over the phone and lasted around 45 min (Galli et al., 2016). A thematic analysis was used to identify and interpret patterns within the data. The authors uncovered six major themes:

- (a) personal significance of injury and disability, (b) noncentrality of the body and disability, (c) positive influence of sport on body esteem, (d) social factors influencing body-related emotions and perceptions, (e) body critiques and preferences, and (f) positive thoughts and emotions about the body. (Galli et al., 2016, p. 6)

The findings from the study uncovered the important themes noted above, but some of what may be considered to be the most interesting are the personal accounts given by participants—the quoted statements. One such statement related to the psychological aspects of acquired disability as it relates to gender identity and self-perception. A formerly able-bodied skier named Charlie discussed how losing the use of his lower limbs initially affected him: “I think that to maintain that sense of masculinity is huge and it’s because the accident can be emasculating you know in a lot of ways” (Galli et al., 2016, p. 7). Related to identity and perceptions of self, when it came to body image, the authors found that, for participants, disability prompted challenges (e.g., weight management, difficulty finding clothes that fit) that led to unpleasant thoughts and feelings. It also was linked to a greater appreciation of what they do have physically (i.e., their uninjured body parts). The authors noted that in a way, or at least partially, body image concerns for people with disabilities do not differ all that much from those without a disability, but they do face unique challenges and societal expectations and influences such as stereotypes about what people should physically look like and be able to do, as well as demeaning comments related to their disability (Galli et al., 2016). Many of the participants reported making use of upward comparisons (e.g., comparing oneself to someone perceived as more skilled or better looking) and downward comparisons (i.e., comparing oneself to someone perceived as having it worse in some way), likely as a way to boost their sense of self and body image. Lastly, sports were found to be an important source of support—because of relationships with coaches, teammates—and an activity that provided participants with the opportunity to form an identity outside of common societal views of disabled persons (Galli et al., 2016).

Having a source of support is not always available or may not be ideal when it is; it may not come from an entirely positive relationship, as will be discussed in the following. Hassouneh-Phillips and McNeff (2005) studied sexual and body esteem as it relates to increased vulnerability to intimate partner abuse in women with physical disabilities. The authors noted that sexual esteem (i.e., how one views oneself sexually, such as level of competence and attractiveness) and body esteem are important factors that impact mental health and self-esteem. The authors pointed out that research has suggested that women with high degrees of physical impairment have exhibited disproportionately low sexual and body esteem (Hassouneh-Phillips & McNeff, 2005). Their research findings suggested that women with high degrees of impairment were more likely to view themselves as unattractive and sexually inadequate; this combined with wanting to be in an intimate/partnered relationship increased the likelihood that they would enter and stay in abusive relationships over time (Hassouneh-Phillips & McNeff, 2005).

The study examined the abuse experiences of community dwelling women with physical disabilities; the authors used purposive sampling to recruit (via word of mouth, flyers, and snowball sampling) 37 women aged 19–60 with physical disabilities who had experienced abuse, and all but two of the women were heterosexual (Hassouneh-Phillips & McNeff, 2005, p. 231). This qualitative study was done with the intent that participants: describe their lived experiences of abuse in society; describe their concerns and the meanings they attributed to the influence abuse has had on their social, emotional, and physical well-being; and be given recommendations for assessment and intervention strategies to combat the abuse being done to women with physical disabilities.

Hassouneh-Phillips and McNeff (2005) had each participant complete up to three in-depth interviews. The first interviews made use of life history and focused interviewing approaches. Participants were asked to tell their life stories starting from early childhood; the second interview was focused on gathering detailed information on abuse experienced; in the final interview, participants were asked to reflect on the experiences that they had shared with the interviewer. Hassouneh-Phillips and McNeff then used follow-up interviews to fill in any missing information and to explore emerging themes from the interviews.

Hassouneh-Phillips and McNeff (2005) used data analysis to uncover themes of commonality and differences among participants regarding the abuse experienced. The authors made use of thematic analysis, biographical comparisons, exemplars, and paradigm cases. Thematic analysis—using an iterative process, with a focus on being repetitive and systematic in the data analysis—was used to develop and refine codes for common themes (Hassouneh-Phillips & McNeff, 2005, p. 231). Again, results suggested that participants' decision making about entering and staying in abusive relationships was influenced by the following: societal devaluation, low sexual and body esteem, a preference for being with nondisabled men, limited options for forming and maintaining intimate partner relationships, and a perceived need to be partnered (Hassouneh-Phillips & McNeff, 2005, p. 232). The authors noted, "This qualitative study found that women with high degrees of physical impairment often internalized negative societal messages about the desirability of people with physical disabilities as sexual partners" (Hassouneh-Phillips & McNeff, 2005, p. 237). This study reflects a common theme found in other studies discussed here, namely that society influences people's perceptions of their body

image—or body esteem—and influences their behavior. This can involve wanting to stay in relationships with others even if they are abusive, to wanting to change one’s physical appearance and turning to cosmetic surgery to do so.

In another study related to sexuality and body esteem, New (2018) looked at how the constructs of sexual and body esteem might be affected by physical disability, specifically in people with spinal cord damage (SCD). The author described sexual esteem as “the positive regard for and confidence in an individual’s capacity to experience their sexuality in a satisfying and enjoyable way” and body esteem as “the overall positive or negative evaluation of one’s body” (New, 2018, p. 3). In this study, the author conducted a comprehensive survey of persons living in Australia with SCD ($N = 154$) that spanned from August 2013–June 2014. The survey included the Physical Disability Sexual and the Body Esteem (PDSBE) scale, which makes use of a 5-point Likert response system (ranging from 1 = *strongly agree* to 5 = *strongly disagree*). The scale asks participants to rate items such as: “I feel that my disability interferes with my sexual enjoyment” and “I envy people with ‘normal’ bodies” (New, 2018, p. 8). To measure disability, the author made use of the Spinal Functional Ability Scale (S-FAS), which is a 5-item scale that measures areas such as mobility, bladder functioning, and self-care.

Of the participants with SCD who participated in the survey, 146 completed the PDSBE scale, most participants were male ($n = 100$), many had a paraplegic level of SCD ($n = 84$), and they had an average age of 47.9 years (New, 2018). Some of the key findings were a “fair correlation between the total PDSBE score and quality of life and female self-reported sexual function and a weak correlation with male sexual function,

disability, age and the number of years post SCD” (New, 2018, p. 8). Another finding was that participants with nontraumatic spinal cord dysfunction (SCDys), paraplegia, and a current sexual partner had higher scores, meaning that they were less likely to agree with and endorse negative statements—and therefore beliefs—about physical disability sexual and body esteem on the PDSBE scale. The study also found that participants who were more sexually active and more satisfied with their sex lives endorsed negative statements on the PDSBE scale. Additionally, they did not find any influence from education level, age, or sexual orientation on the PDSBE scale scores. One of the key limitations of the study discussed was the generalizability of the findings to other settings, noting that different countries and cultures have varying attitudes towards sexuality and disability.

The aforementioned studies examined how changes and differences in physical appearance and ability (e.g., through acquired disability) impact and interact with body image perceptions. There are many similarities to be found between these changes in physical appearance when it comes to cosmetic surgery. In fact, it should be noted that cosmetic surgery is often used for beautifying reconstructive surgery that comes from limb loss or other acquired disability. The discussion about what makes for “the good life” and how body image plays into it can be applied here. Changes in one’s physical appearance—be it through an acquired disability or a personal choice via cosmetic surgery—have similarities. How does life change after a change in appearance, and how do the people going through these changes perceive them?

Body Image and EDs

The relationship between body image and EDs is one of the most studied areas when it comes to trying to better understand body image. For this reason, it was included in the literature review as it is a field of study that has added much to the understanding of body image and how people perceive themselves physically. We did not, however, want to spend more time than is necessary on the topic other than to point out some key findings such as how body image perceptions interact with emotional well-being (e.g., levels of anxiety and depression).

In Ramirez and Rosen (2001), the authors studied weight control (i.e., loss and maintenance) in obese women and men using two subject groups: weight control and weight control plus body image therapy. The authors used advertisements to recruit participants and retained those who met the body mass index (BMI) for obesity. The weight control-only group received dietitian information and behavioral self-management classes, and the weight control plus body image therapy group received additional body image therapy that focused on helping participants to decrease distress, preoccupation, and negative self-talk about appearance (Ramirez & Rosen, 2001, p. 441). Participants were assessed pre, post, and at 1-year follow-up using several measures for body image (e.g., body measuring dysmorphic disorder, measuring body shape self-perception, etc.), a questionnaire measuring for self-esteem, a measure for EDs, and several other measures. The authors found that both treatment groups were equivalent in weight loss and maintenance. Weight loss was reported as having an impact on body image, and cognitive behavioral interventions were reported as being as effective as body image therapy for weight loss programs (Ramirez & Rosen, 2001).

The study mentioned above (Ramirez & Rosen, 2001) is an example of body image research that looks at both the physical and psychological aspects of the construct and the possible clinical utility of body image theories. In Junne et al. (2016), the authors studied body image and its relationship with anorexia nervosa (AN). The most common comorbidities associated with AN are anxiety and depression (Junne et al., 2016). The authors used the data set from the Anorexia Nervosa Treatment Outpatient Study (ANTOP) randomized controlled trial that included 242 female participants with AN between the ages of 18–56 (Junne et al., 2016). The study made use of three treatment methods over a 10-month period: cognitive behavioral therapy-enhanced, focal psychodynamic therapy (FPT), and treatment as usual. The authors measured body image perception by using the Body Image Questionnaire – Twenty (BIQ-20). They found that body image perceptions were significantly correlated with symptoms of anxiety and depression among patients with AN, body image perceptions predicted anxiety and depression in follow-up measures, and changes did not differ significantly across the methods of treatment (CBT-E, FPT, and treatment as usual; Junne et al., 2016, p. 147).

In He et al. (2018), the authors studied the affective states, personality disorder functioning styles, and body image concerns in persons diagnosed with body dysmorphic disorder (BDD). To do this, the authors did a group comparison of 226 healthy control participants versus 142 patients diagnosed by psychiatrists as having BDD according to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (5th ed.; *DSM-5*; American Psychiatric Association, 2013, as cited in He et al., 2018) criteria. Participants completed several questionnaires: a body image concern scale; a questionnaire designed to detect mood disorders and assess the presence of symptoms related to mania or hypomania; a

checklist used to assess hypomanic symptoms; a depression inventory; and a personality measure that measured for functioning styles of paranoid, schizoid, schizotypal, antisocial, borderline, histrionic, narcissistic, avoidant, dependent, obsessive-compulsive, and passive-aggressive personality disorders (He et al., 2018). The authors found that patients (i.e., those diagnosed with BDD) scored significantly higher on body image scales, the mood disorder questionnaire, personality disorder functioning styles, and affective states (He et al., 2018). Related to this, the authors also found that depressive states were positively associated with some body image concern scales in healthy volunteers and in patients (He et al., 2018).

In Doumit et al. (2015), the authors studied the psychopathology indicators of anxiety, stress, and depression (what they considered to be indicators of psychopathology) to see if and how they moderate the relationship between distorted eating (DE)—used to describe irregularities in eating habits—and body image. The authors noted that the importance of studying these is to prevent their progression to more severe conditions related to DEs. To study this, they collected a sample of 894 female undergraduates in Lebanon aged between 18–25 and had them complete a self-reported questionnaire with several scales to measure symptoms of anxiety, stress, depression, and eating behaviors. In addition, measures were included to calculate BMI. The authors found the three types of dysfunctional eating studied (emotional, external, and restrained eating) to be significantly correlated (Doumit et al., 2015). They also found that body image dissatisfaction (BID) was significantly correlated with the psychological variables of anxiety, stress, and depression (Doumit et al., 2015).

Prnjak et al. (2021) studied the associations between aspects of body image and ED onset, distress, and QoL among adolescents. To do this, they studied data gathered from self-reported surveys that investigated EDs and body image among Australian high school students over a 1-year time period. Measures used included questions on participant demographics, questions to identify EDs at threshold and subthreshold, questions to assess aspects of body image, general psychological distress, and QoL (Prnjak et al., 2021). The authors found that both adolescent boys and girls who were dissatisfied with their body weight and shape were more likely to develop symptoms of an ED after 1 year, with only weight/shape dissatisfaction being a future indicator associated with onset of any ED. Prnjak et al. found that the other body image concerns could be used to distinguish between adolescents with EDs versus those without after a 1-year time period (e.g., preoccupation with weight or fear of gaining weight), but dissatisfaction was found to be the most important indicator from a prevention perspective (i.e., trying to prevent EDs).

Body Image and Cosmetic Surgery

How people feel about themselves is one of the many motivators for pursuing cosmetic surgery. If a person is not satisfied with how they look and how they perceive themselves physically, cosmetic surgery may be an option. In the following, some of the research on body image and its relationship to cosmetic surgery will be discussed.

Callaghan et al. (2011) found there to be little research at the time of their study documenting the continuum of body image disturbance and its relationship to seeking surgery. Another reason for their study was that there had been a 77% increase in cosmetic surgical and cosmetic minimally invasive procedures from 2000–2010 in the

United States (Callaghan et al., 2011). For this study, the authors surveyed a sample of 544 undergraduate university students consisting of 373 women and 171 men ($M = 19.32$ years old). Participants completed a packet of questionnaires consisting of: (a) Brief Demographic Questionnaire, (b) Body Image Disturbance Questionnaire (BIDQ), (c) Body Image Coping Strategies Inventory (BICSI), (d) Body Dysmorphic Disorder Questionnaire (BDDQ), (e) Body Dysmorphic Disorder Diagnostic Module, and (f) Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale Modified for Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD-YBOCS). Participants who met preliminary criteria for BDD with the BDDQ were asked to complete the Body Dysmorphic Disorder Module for Adults and the BDD-YBOCS (Callaghan et al., 2011). Participants were seated in a classroom and informed that the purpose of the study was to examine people's emotions related to body image. After completing the questionnaires, those who met the threshold criteria for body dysmorphic disorder were invited to interview in private.

The authors analyzed the relationship between participants' body image concerns, coping strategies, and their thoughts about seeking elective cosmetic surgery (Callaghan et al., 2011). Key findings showed that participants who met criteria for BDD had higher rates of problematic coping (e.g., appearance fixing and avoidance coping) and were more likely to have considered elective cosmetic surgery than those who did not meet criteria for BDD. Furthermore, higher rates of body image problems and using more "appearance fixing" coping methods were associated with greater consideration of elective cosmetic surgery (Callaghan et al., 2011). Findings suggest that body image disturbance is related to the desire for cosmetic surgery but is not the only determining factor for seeking surgery (Callaghan et al., 2011). Findings suggest that body image

disturbance is related to the desire for cosmetic surgery but is not the only determining factor for seeking surgery.

Coughlin et al. (2012) examined body image perceptions, ED behaviors, and depression as predictors of attitudes toward cosmetic surgery. Participants for the study were 129 women who were diagnosed with an ED and admitted to a hospital ED inpatient program between 2005–2010 (Coughlin et al., 2012). The authors administered several self-report measures related to attitudes toward cosmetic surgery procedures, experience with cosmetic surgery, body image, ED behaviors, and depression (Coughlin et al., 2012). These measures were used to look at any possible relationships between body image, clinical variables and cosmetic surgery attitudes, and demographic variables considered relevant.

Coughlin et al. (2012) found that having cosmetic surgery was associated with purging behaviors in general. Participants who had undergone cosmetic surgery were older and had a higher BMI, and persons who tied success to appearance and made physical appearance comparisons in social situations had more favorable attitudes towards cosmetic surgery. Another key finding was that participants who underwent surgery did not have significantly greater depressive symptomatology, but there was a trend in that direction. The authors also speculated that the decision to undergo cosmetic surgery is driven more by sociocultural factors (e.g., peer influences) than by body dissatisfaction or media influence (Coughlin et al., 2012).

Richetin et al. (2019) studied the decision-making process underlying cosmetic surgery for aesthetic purposes. To do this, they examined some determinants of undergoing cosmetic surgery, as well as the intentions and motivations for it. The study

looked at the theory of planned behavior (TPB; Ajzen, 1991, as cited in Richetin et al., 2019), a model that relates attitudes to behavior and emphasizes the importance of intentions. The authors used what they called perceived behavioral control (PBC), defined as the perceived ease or difficulty of performing the behavior (Richetin et al., 2019). The authors wanted to study plastic surgery as the result of a decision-making process versus other studies that had focused more on personality traits or body dissatisfaction.

To study these phenomena, researchers had participants complete questionnaires on decision making toward plastic surgery at two time points separated by 5 weeks. Some of the key findings were that: the main reasons participants noted for undergoing plastic surgery were to improve or restore aesthetic appearance and for improving well-being, whereas the main reasons for not getting plastic surgery were satisfaction with one's current appearance, fear of complications, and lack of money (Richetin et al., 2019).

Ashikali et al. (2017) studied the impact of cosmetic surgery advertising on women living in Switzerland. They wanted to know if opinions among the Swiss population would differ from that of the United Kingdom and United States, noting that "it appears that cosmetic surgery is present to a lesser extent in Swiss media than in the UK and the United States" (Ashikali et al., 2017, p. 14). Participants of the study included 145 university women (mean age 23.07). They were exposed to advertising for cosmetic surgery containing either risk information ($n = 37$), discount incentives ($n = 39$), no additional information ($n = 36$), or to the control condition ($n = 33$; i.e., those who were shown a flower delivery advertisement instead). In all conditions/sample groups, participants were shown surgery advertisements in all conditions that contained images of

idealized media models, except for the control condition which did not include any images of models and did not use slogans related to appearance.

The authors used several measurement tools to study the impact of the advertisements shown to participants. These measures assessed body-related self-discrepancies; attitudes toward cosmetic surgery; desire to look like female models that meet the thin ideal; dieting to look thin; and value placed on extrinsic and intrinsic goals (i.e., extrinsic goals being money, image, and popularity, and intrinsic goals being affiliation, community, and self-acceptance; Ashikali et al., 2017).

The key findings of the study were as follows: (a) There was an increased dissatisfaction with both weight and appearance following exposure to advertising for cosmetic surgery, with evidence supportive of other studies that have found a negative effect of advertising for cosmetic surgery on women's body image; (b) the participants who endorsed more materialistic values, when exposed to discount incentives, perceived surgery as being more beneficial to their image than those exposed to risk information; (c) consideration of cosmetic surgery was influenced by participants' preexisting appearance-related self-discrepancies (i.e., how satisfied a person already is with their body image will affect how willing they are to consider cosmetic surgery); (d) appearance-dissatisfied participants were less willing to consider taking part in surgery when exposed to the risk information condition compared to the discount incentive condition; and (e) the authors hypothesized that Swiss women may hold more stigma towards cosmetic surgery and be less willing to report a positive attitude towards it because the Swiss population has less media exposure to it than does the United

Kingdom. Thus, the authors suggested that more media advertising of cosmetic surgery leads to more acceptance of and less stigma towards it.

Body Image and Cultural Variables

When thinking about body image as it relates to culture, something to consider is when body image forms. At what age do people start to think about their body and how people view them? When does culture begin to shape body image perceptions? Veldhuis et al. (2017) studied perceived body images of non-Western ethnic minority children (i.e., Surinamese, Antillean, Moroccan, and Turkish) in the Netherlands to better understand cultural variables that might affect body image perceptions. To do this they had non-Western ethnic minority children (aged 8–12 years) participate in semistructured interviews and focus groups. BMI was taken for all participants and they were asked questions about body image (e.g., what is their ideal body image, what is their perceived body size, etc.) and questions related to social development; specifically, social areas that may be of influence on body image (e.g., school, home, media). The authors found that the children in the study developed their body image based on four key variables: parental comments, peer comments, media influences, and school messages (Veldhuis et al., 2017). Another finding from the study was that children strayed from their parents' ethnic or cultural background; the children did not retain a preference for the “traditional” full body size that their parents held but instead preferred a thin and “normal” body size (more in line with the Western thin body ideal; Veldhuis et al., 2017). From the findings, the authors also suggested that any future treatment interventions related to body image and body weight should be sensitive to culture-related aspects to be more effective (Veldhuis et al., 2017).

The previous study looked at cultural variables that might affect body image perceptions. In Liechty et al. (2016), the authors explored parental perceptions of body image in preschoolers. The study wanted to know more about when exactly children begin forming body image perceptions. Semistructured interviews were conducted with primary caregivers of preschoolers to assess early body image socialization in families (Liechty et al., 2016). In short, the study found that most participants (63%) thought preschoolers were too young to have a body image, and caregivers believed family was a primary influence on body image, but 63% said that they did not do anything to influence their child's body image; interview results reportedly suggested that body image was being influenced by families and forming in preschoolers outside of the awareness of the caregivers (Liechty et al., 2016). Knowing when body image begins to form is an important part of providing clinical treatment to areas impacted by body image (e.g., EDs, self-esteem, cosmetic surgery, etc.). This also aids in understanding when cultural influences begin to shape a person's body image.

As an aspect of cultural influences, Rice et al. (2016) studied the effects of exposure to Barbie dolls on young girls' thin-ideal internalization, body esteem, and body dissatisfaction. In short, the authors had a sample of girls (aged 5–8 years) from South Australia take part in one of several Barbie exposure conditions (i.e., print observation, physical observation, physical engagement) or a control toy (My Little Pony). The idea behind the three exposure conditions is that each would lead to a different level of thin ideal internalization. Research has suggested that the less one thinks about the functionality of the body, the less appreciation one has for it, which can lead to a more negative body image (Tatangelo & Ricciardelli, 2013). Simply seeing pictures of body

shapes is not the same as interacting with them and considering the functional usefulness of the human body; printed images emphasize appearance more strongly, which may lead to more self-critiquing or negative body image (Anschutz & Engels, 2010). The study being discussed here tested this theory with the different Barbie exposure conditions mentioned above. The authors found that exposure to Barbie promoted internalization of the thin ideal in their sample regardless of the exposure group that they were a part of in the study (Rice et al., 2016). The authors reported that although thin-ideal internalization did occur in the girls exposed to Barbie, they did not find evidence that it translated into higher body dissatisfaction or lower body esteem (Rice et al., 2016). Another key finding from the study was that the different types of Barbie exposure did not produce significant differences in thin-ideal internalization, body esteem, or body dissatisfaction scores. They noted that one possible explanation for this is that the girls may have already been exposed to Barbie in Australia to the extent that any image of the doll acts as a trigger to previous exposure and evokes Barbie's thin-ideal messages (Rice et al., 2016).

Frisén and Holmqvist (2010) examined positive body image during adolescence, pointing to the idea that the positive aspects of body image and body satisfaction have been overlooked in research and more attention has been focused on the negative pathology-related components of body image. The authors studied early adolescent Swedish girls and boys who at age 10 and 13 had shown the high levels of body satisfaction in a large longitudinal sample. Body satisfaction was assessed by conducting semistructured interviews that focused on influence from family and friends, satisfaction with one's appearance, and views on exercise (Frisén & Holmqvist, 2010). This study took a qualitative approach, with the authors noting that this allows for the exploration of

more personal experiences of people and allows for flexibility in participant responses; instead of having to choose from preplanned choices, they can share their own—sometimes more in-depth—experiences (Frisén & Holmqvist, 2010). The results indicated the following: (a) Those adolescents who were satisfied with their own appearance held a more functional view of their body and were accepting of the bodily imperfections that they believed they had; (b) most of the adolescents were physically active and found it to be health promoting; and (c) they did not give any importance to negative comments directed at them (Frisén & Holmqvist, 2010).

Since the time of the aforementioned study, more research has been done that focuses on the positive aspects of body image and body satisfaction (Andrew et al., 2016; Piko et al., 2020; Swami et al., 2017). In a study by Andrew et al. (2016), the authors investigated prospective predictors and health-related outcomes of positive body image in adolescent girls residing in South Australia. This was done by having participants—girls aged 12–16 years—complete a questionnaire containing measures of body appreciation, potential predictors, and a range of health outcomes, at two time points. By using longitudinal change regression models, results of the study showed that “perceived body acceptance by others (positively), self-objectification and social comparison (negatively), and body appreciation (positively) prospectively predicted intuitive eating 1 year later” (Andrew et al., 2016, p. 463), and that perceived acceptance by others could predict increased body appreciation over time (Andrew et al., 2016). Intuitive eating was described as attending to internal cues for hunger and feeling full, instead of eating and having your diet controlled by more external factors (e.g., feeling accepted by others, feeling less of a need to monitor your outward appearance).

The authors also found that participants with low body appreciation were more likely to take up smoking and drinking within the time points measured in the study, suggesting some of the positives that can come from having a positive body image (Andrew et al., 2016). The findings from this study show how body appearance perceptions and perceived acceptance by others impact behaviors. The study did not speak specifically to how appearance relates to cosmetic surgery, but may still be relevant to the current study in that it researched how body image perceptions and peer influences or acceptance by others can affect people's behaviors and the choices they make. Participants of the study were girls aged 12–16 years recruited from schools in metropolitan South Australia. The participants of the current study (i.e., on Colombian women) were older—aged 19–32—but also from metropolitan cities in another country.

Another notable factor of the Andrew et al. (2016) study was the cultural influences involved. The researchers asked participants how often they read magazines related to certain topics (i.e., teen, fashion, and other), what television shows they watched, and questions about their social media usage; these are some of the areas that were of interest in the current study on Colombian women and cosmetic surgery, as some of these same topics were explored. Looking at culture and socioeconomic status (SES), Gilbert-Diamond et al. (2009) studied women in Bogotá, Colombia, a major city in a country whose economy is on the rise. The focus of the study was the sociodemographic correlates of body weight and body shape perception in women. It should be noted that this was the most recent research found in this area at the time of the current study. One of the goals of the study was to see how SES affects body image perceptions in women. Another goal was to examine the correlates of body shape perception and body

dissatisfaction in Latin American women, an area that, at the time, was reported as being significantly understudied (Gilbert-Diamond et al., 2009). Results of the study found overweight/obesity to be positively correlated with higher SES, and being born in Bogotá to be positively associated with overweight/obesity (Gilbert-Diamond et al., 2009). The authors hypothesized that being born in Bogotá—a large metropolitan city—could be indicative of having higher SES, better education, and more exposure to Western ideals and dietary influences (Gilbert-Diamond et al., 2009). For this study, the authors tested for differences in the prevalence of each BMI category by levels of dichotomous and ordinal sociodemographic variables; multivariate binomial regression models were then used to adjust for the woman's age, marital status, and whether she was born in Bogotá. Another finding of the study was that BMI was positively correlated to subjects' current body shape perceptions, and the authors noted that the data from the study suggest women of higher SES are more likely to have a higher BMI and a higher level of body level dissatisfaction compared to those of lower SES (Gilbert-Diamond et al., 2009).

In the previous study, the authors discussed the idea that areas with developing economies and more urban areas also have greater access to Western media and ideals. In hopes of understanding more about the effects of Western media on body image in other countries, Jackson et al. (2016) examined the effects of Western media on body image disturbances in young Chinese women versus the effects of media from China and other Asian countries. Some of the reasons given for the study were the change in Chinese society and the rising rates of body image and eating disturbances (Tong et al., 2013), and annual cosmetic surgery rates ranking behind only the United States and Brazil (China was third overall; the International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery [ISAPS], 2012).

Findings suggested that depictions from Chinese media and other Asian nations were more influential to body image concerns of young Chinese women than those of Western media; Chinese and other Asian nations' media was more influential on body image concerns than Western media (Jackson et al., 2016). Another finding of the study was that Western media was not linked to more body image concerns and disordered eating of women than Chinese/Asian media (Jackson et al., 2016). The study did not find it to be more damaging towards body image perceptions of women than Chinese/Asian media.

Kim (2018) also examined Western influences on Asian culture and Asian women's body image ideals. The author noted that at the time of her research, there were not many studies on EDs or eating difficulties in East Asian countries, like South Korea, as there were (are) in the West (Kim, 2018). The author noted that the Western thin ideal (a feminine beauty ideal of overly thin women) has been spread via media platforms to other cultures such as that of South Korea, and that many South Korean women hold negative body image perceptions comparable to those of women in the United States (Kim, 2018). After a review of the literature, she pointed to factors that may have contributed to South Korean women's body dissatisfaction. These included the aftereffects of the Korean war that ended in 1953; Kim noted that South Korean women were then exposed to more Western culture and perceptions of the ideal woman through media, which contributed to some of the unhealthy eating practices tied to it. Additionally, women's roles in society changed from the 1980s to the 2000s; as South Korea became more democratic, many women became more independent and their conceptions of femininity and beauty changed, leading them to adopt new ideals of beauty (Kim, 2018). The author noted that people follow what is normal, and if

Westernization is currently influencing societal norms in South Korea, then Western ideals—such as those for body image—become the norm for South Korean women (Kim, 2018).

To better understand some of the cultural ideals related to body image for women, it helps to look at cosmetic surgery rates across nations. This provides a better understanding of what is valued in society cross-culturally. Surveys are done to assess the types of cosmetic surgeries being done in other nations and the number of surgeries that have occurred. The surveys give us an idea of similarities and differences that are occurring across nations. If there is influence such as Westernization, this may also show in the rates of surgery and types of surgery taking place. A brief discussion is given below on cosmetic surgery rates in the United States (representing Western culture) and two nations, South Korea and Venezuela, that have grown economically, have become more liberal (i.e., democratic, and independent), and have arguably been influenced by Western media (specifically the United States).

Cosmetic Surgery Cultural Comparisons

Total cosmetic procedures—including surgical and minimally invasive procedures—continue to grow in popularity in the United States, increasing from 15.9 million cosmetic procedures performed in 2015 to 17.5 million cosmetic procedures performed in 2017 (American Society of Plastic Surgeons, 2016, 2018). According to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons (2018), \$16.7 billion was spent on cosmetic procedures in the United States. The top five cosmetic surgical procedures in the United States in 2017 were: (a) breast augmentation, (b) liposuction, (c) nose reshaping, (d) eyelid surgery, and (e) tummy tuck (American Society of Plastic Surgeons, 2018).

Advances in technology, increased awareness via social media, perceiving beauty as a tool for upward mobility in society, and increased QoL may be some of the contributing factors to the increases in cosmetic surgery in the last few decades (Edmonds, 2007). One of the questions researchers in psychology have attempted to answer, or better understand, is why some people choose to take part in cosmetic surgery and some do not. What factors contribute to taking part in cosmetic surgery? What are the psychological factors involved?

In order to answer these questions, it may help to look at base rates of cosmetic surgery in different countries. As cosmetic surgery rates vary in other countries, assessing cultures and environmental factors or differences will shed some light on the variables that contribute to people engaging in cosmetic surgery. There has been an increase in the amount of cosmetic surgery procedures in non-Western societies (ISAPS, 2016) and a growing need for research on the attitudes and acceptance of cosmetic surgery in non-Western populations. South Korea is one of those non-Western countries with high rates of cosmetic surgery. South Korea and some of the countries discussed below (i.e., Colombia) are continually in the top 10 for cosmetic surgery rates in international surveys (ISAPS, 2014, 2015). Additionally, South Korea ranked sixth worldwide for estimated number of plastic surgeons with 2,330 (ISAPS, 2018). South Korea, like Colombia—which is the focus of this study—is influenced by Western culture, is comparable in size, and has experienced strong economic growth within the last half century or so. After the Korean war in the early 1950s, South Korea experienced very strong economic growth, earning the title of being one of the Four Asian Tigers, a name given to nations that have sustained high economic growth rates since the 1960s. It is

now widely considered a strong and established economy, with gross domestic product (GDP) rates often being ranked in or around the top 10 (Riley & Sherman, 2018).

Like with many other things, different cultures can make for different interpretations, beliefs, and value systems. In Lee (2016), the author discussed plastic surgery in South Korea and media influences such as Korean Pop music and Western—specifically United States—media outlets. As mentioned by the author, there are many questions about cosmetic surgery in South Korea in regards to why it is so popular and the environmental influences that may drive it (Lee, 2016). It appears there is no way to know exactly what has been driving the cosmetic surgery industry increases in South Korea, but some of the contributing factors discussed in the journal were: race and racism, K-pop culture, sexism, and geopolitics as it relates to privilege and upward mobility in society.

Lee (2016) noted that cosmetic surgery in South Korea has been of interest and covered by Western media for some time now. The 2012 Korean-pop song “Gangnam Style” by South Korean rapper PSY, full of glitz and glamour, talks about what type of beauty is ideal for a woman. The song also repeatedly mentions the words “Gangnam style”; the Gangnam district is where, according to the author, “nearly half of Seoul’s plastic surgery clinics are located” (Lee, 2016, p. 2). The author attributed much of the renewed interest in South Korea’s cosmetic surgery to K-pop, noting that since then, news media outlets such as Bloomberg News (e.g., “Gangnam Style Nip and Tuck Draws Tourists to the Beauty Belt”), The Atlantic (e.g., “The K- Pop Plastic Surgery Connection”), Buzzfeed (e.g., “When Does Plastic Surgery Become Racial Transformation?”), and others have done stories on it (Lee, 2016). Not only media

outlets, but online message boards such as Reddit and mainstream feminist sites such as Jezebel have discussed the phenomenon (Lee, 2016).

South Korean plastic surgery consumption has occupied the minds of many, and for good reason, as it is an interesting subject that raises many questions. Lee (2016) discussed how global interest in Korean cosmetic surgery appears to have been driven by several discourses, such as the desire to look more Western or White, making it a racialized issue, and the idea that it is related to patriarchal oppression for women to look a certain way desired by men, making it a feminist problem. Again, the author looked at beauty and the intersection of social media, feminism, and geopolitics. The idea of global feminism as it relates to White Western ideals was also explored. The author began by discussing some of South Korea's economic history and relationship with the United States, specifically how South Korea has grown as an economic power and force in social media, not only consuming media but producing media that influences the world (Lee, 2016). It appears the author is making the point that South Korea is no longer just following the United States and Western ways economically and socially, but has become a trendsetter and more influential. This change may be seen as challenging and lead people to focus on what they perceive to be ways in which Koreans are still trying to follow Western culture. An example of this are many groups that are keenly attuned to cosmetic surgeries in which Korean women attempt to look more like White, Western women.

One of Lee's (2016) key points regarding global feminism was how this type of feminism tends to reflect a liberal ideal of women's freedom that celebrates individuality and modernity, which is shaped by Western beliefs. This cultural part of global feminism

“equates oppression with poor self-image, offering self-esteem and empowerment as individualized solutions and Western women as exemplars of such right living” (Lee, 2016, p. 7); it paints the picture that Western women are free, ethical, and can play the role of saviors to oppressed women around the world. Another interesting point of discussion in the article was related to choice and oppression. Are women freely choosing to take part in more cosmetic surgery, or are patriarchal environmental forces driving this demand? One interesting example of this phenomenon that Lee provided was related to the feminist rhetoric used by the George W. Bush Administration to promote the military campaign in the Middle East after September 11, 2001. Middle Eastern women were depicted as oppressed by their inability to make choices about their style of dress and often measured against Western fashions and ideals (i.e., culture; Lee, 2016). This article made many salient points about cosmetic surgery and the intersecting aspects of identity that influence its consumption by South Koreans.

Venezuela, one of the countries that is most similar to Colombia, also has a culture of cosmetic surgery. According to the Annual Global Aesthetic Survey for procedures completed in 2017, Venezuela ranked 17th for total number of cosmetic procedures performed worldwide (ISAPS, 2017). The two countries have different political landscapes and histories, but they are bordering countries—land and maritime—with much in common: They have similar tastes in music, food, and fashion; they speak the same language; they practice the same religion (i.e., both are predominantly Roman Catholic), and they have a similar ethnic demographic. With the recent history in Venezuela—the 2019 power struggle for who would be president between Nicolas Maduro and Juan Guaido, as well as the economic crisis—many people have fled

Venezuela and moved to other countries. According to Saldivia and National Public Radio (2019), approximately 4 million refugees and migrants have fled Venezuela since 2015. Of those who have fled, Colombia has accounted for 1,174,000 Venezuelans (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2019). Another point to consider is the number of Colombians who fled to Venezuela during the Pablo Escobar days of drug cartel violence. The point here is that these two countries have become more culturally intertwined and, thus, looking at the culture of plastic surgery in Venezuela may provide some insight into the practices in Colombia.

Gulbas (2012) studied motivations for cosmetic surgery in Venezuela as it relates to race (specifically racism and Whiteness or wanting to look White), socioeconomic status, and gender. The author chose rhinoplasty—commonly known as a “nose job”—as the cosmetic procedure to focus on in the study, noting that it relates to those surgeries that are used to change one’s appearance and look more Caucasian or White (Gulbas, 2012, p. 326). The study employed a mixed methods design. A cultural domain analysis—the quantitative part of the study—was used to understand the local Venezuelan opinions and thoughts about race and classifying persons racially (Gulbas, 2012, p. 328). Qualitative interviews focused on themes associated with race, physical features, and desire for cosmetic surgery (i.e., rhinoplasty) among participants (Gulbas, 2012, p. 328). According to Gulbas, findings of the study suggested that racial categorization by participants relied heavily on assessments of skin color and hair type, and to a lesser extent nose and lip shape; the preferred nose types for many (nearly 50%) of the Afro Venezuelan participants of this study were those that they felt reflected White racial group physical features.

Some of the key points of discussion in this study were racial prejudices, the emotional impact of feeling “less than” when it comes to physical features that are ascribed to race by society, and how cosmetic surgery is often seen and used as a remedy for the emotional hardships that people face. The idea that cosmetic surgery can heal emotional damage and/or improve self-esteem is of interest here. How body image and cosmetic surgery are perceived in Venezuela is likely to hold many commonalities with how they are perceived and acted on in Colombia.

Another nation known for its cosmetic surgery industry—and the focus of this study—is Colombia. There are many similarities to be found between Colombia and the other countries discussed above; discussing these cosmetic surgery cultures helps to improve understanding of some of the conditions—the cultural and environmental variables that influence Colombia’s cosmetic surgery market. Like South Korea, Colombia’s increase in cosmetic surgery consumption has been linked to the nation’s economic growth. In fact, according to Hunt (2015), after the coffee economy collapsed in the 1990s, Colombia set forth new economic development policies that were based on promoting cosmetic surgeries and medical tourism. Hunt took an intersectional approach to the study of cosmetic surgery in Colombia. The author attempted to “explore how bodies and technology intertwine to inform and transform citizenship practices” (Hunt, 2015, p. 546). Hunt also addressed the following question: “[How do] women’s bodies continue to (re)signify national borders and group membership?” (p. 546).

Hunt (2015) assessed what was referred to as *aesthetic nationalism*, the intersection of political economy, technological innovation, and transitional flows that create or shape the women of Colombia. Hunt stated, “In the past three decades, there has

been a massive growth in cosmetic interventions in Colombia, driven by technological innovation, transnational flows, and il/licit economies” (p. 545). The author used the term il/licit economies to describe how narco-aesthetics are no longer relegated to any particular substrata of society, as these types of surgeries have become commonplace in Colombian society—an economy that went from being something bad or considered an ill part of culture, to something commonplace and more accepted. Improvements in technology have made it easier for consumers to improve the shape and size of body parts or make other changes to appearance. The author discussed how cosmetic surgery can be used to alleviate the burden of women’s poverty by working against signs of aging and offering better job security (i.e., when looks are used to gain and or retain employment), and the psychological well-being that goes along with it (Hunt, 2015).

Carrion et al. (2011) examined body dissatisfaction as a possible mediating variable between disordered eating behaviors and the acceptance of cosmetic surgery among Colombian university women aged 18–34. The study looked at the cultural and social aspects that may influence opinions towards cosmetic surgery and beauty ideals (Carrion et al., 2011). An interesting point mentioned in the study was that “women with body dissatisfaction tend to experience a greater acceptance of cosmetic surgery, particularly if they feel they do not have socially accepted standards of beauty” (Carrion et al., 2011, p. 144). Different cultures have different standards of beauty and their own sets of values and ideals. Although there are similarities to be found with other countries (e.g., holding beauty pageants, general style of dress such as wearing jeans, etc.), each country has its own history and influences.

Carrion et al. (2011) asked students to provide basic demographic information and complete questionnaire measures of body dissatisfaction, disordered eating, and acceptance of cosmetic surgery. According to Carrion et al., findings of the study suggest that body dissatisfaction mediates the relationship between disordered eating behaviors and the acceptance of cosmetic surgery for social purposes (e.g., attracting a partner or benefitting one's career). Societal pressures to be thin and fit body image ideals were noted as being contributing factors to greater body dissatisfaction and an increased belief that individuals view cosmetic surgery as a solution (Carrion et al., 2011).

Although the current study focused on cosmetic surgery as it relates to women who may aim to make cosmetic improvements, there are also people who turn to cosmetic surgery to make changes to their physical identity, such as the transgender population. While this was not the focus of the current study, it is something that should be mentioned and considered when discussing reasons for pursuing cosmetic surgery.

Questions to be Addressed

The current study examined the link between body image perceptions and cosmetic surgery. How do culture and society influence people's perceptions of body image and cosmetic surgery? In what ways do body image ideals for women relate to cosmetic surgery? What is the extent to which Western ideals for beauty—through fashion, looks, and other trends—motivate individuals' decisions to have cosmetic surgery and how such decisions are interpreted by the people in their lives and their environment? How does this present itself in Colombia? Are power relationships and the conditions that serve to disadvantage individuals in society influencing beliefs about the need for cosmetic surgery? If so, how and what are some of the common themes among

people who have chosen to have cosmetic surgery? Are there any common themes among participants who did not have cosmetic surgery? The plan was to examine perceptions about body image and cosmetic surgery among Colombian women in order to improve understanding of some of the aforementioned questions. The aspects of culture most relevant for this study are values and how a woman should look (i.e., physical appearance) within the culture, gender roles and issues of gender inequality, age cohort, nationality, socioeconomic status, and level of education. The current study will add to the theoretical knowledge base on body image perceptions as they relate to cosmetic surgery. It will also broaden the cultural knowledge base of these issues by exploring the views, values, and attitudes of women from a country with increasing challenges from cosmetic surgeries (Colombia). This study may also help existing treatment programs that focus on body image issues (e.g., treatment facilities for EDs). For the current study, a qualitative interviewing process was the primary method used to better understand the relationships between the women (i.e., participants) and their environments (i.e., friends, other persons in their lives, social media, etc.). The purpose was to provide qualitative data to the field related to these topics via in depth interviews with participants, to supplement the quantitative work that has already been done in these areas. By doing the aforementioned, we hope to provide a more personal perspective on this phenomenon and how it presents itself in Colombia.

Anticipated Findings of the Study

Based on the reviewed literature and conceptual models, expected findings were that a past history of, and positive attitudes towards, cosmetic surgery would be negatively correlated with self-esteem and body image perceptions; when self-esteem is

injured, a person's body image perception will generally be injured as well. It was anticipated that these injuries would bring about a desire for cosmetic surgery in hopes of improving one's image and perceptions of self. From a review of the literature, one of the findings from Ashikali et al. (2017) was that there was an increased dissatisfaction with appearance and body weight following exposure to advertising for cosmetic surgery. Therefore, if this is a finding that generally holds true, it might be found in the results of the current study with Colombian women. Another influence for this hypothesis is related to the belief that sexism and patriarchal views about the role of women in society influence male-dominated visions of how women should look, thus influencing women's perception of their own body image, drive for cosmetic surgery, and, as a result, perceived physical improvement; the benefits of cosmetic surgery are viewed as a means for upward mobility in society.

It was anticipated that the participants of this study would suggest that men are not held to the same standards of beauty as women in Colombia (i.e., not expected or encouraged to obtain cosmetic surgery as much or for the same reasons that women are). Another anticipated finding was that age and trying to look young (what the participants perceive young to be) would be mentioned as a motivator in Colombia for obtaining cosmetic surgery. This ties in with overall idea, belief, and hypothesis that Colombian culture strongly objectifies women. Even with this being the case, it is not to say that we believe that women in Colombia are objectified more than women in the United States or some other countries that are also believed to objectify women. The objectification of women can and does happen in many ways—ways that are not only reflected in the rates of cosmetic surgery in a country. Women can be encouraged by cultural influences, such

as dressing in ways that highlight their physical features (e.g., curves, thinness), and they can be hired to work jobs simply due to their physical appearance. There are many ways in which objectification happens, and not all places have cosmetic surgery readily accessible, for a variety of reasons.

We hypothesized that, regardless of level of education and socioeconomic status, participants of this study would have a positive view towards cosmetic surgery. This hypothesis was based in the belief that people would see cosmetic surgery as a means for economic advancement. In addition, because of social influences encouraging it, we hypothesized that people from all levels of income and education would have positive opinions about cosmetic surgery. When it comes to Western influenced cultural ideals, we anticipated that race and the idealization of Western body types/looks would be reported as one of the reasons for people getting cosmetic surgery in Colombia. We anticipated that at least one of the participants would cite obtaining what are perceived to be Caucasian-like features as being a motivator for getting cosmetic surgery done. This was expected to be an emergent theme, one that would arise without having to specifically ask questions about it. There were no specific questions asking participants if race was a motivator for wanting to get cosmetic surgery in Colombia. This hypothesis was in part influenced by the findings from Gulbas (2012) discussed above that looked at racial motivations for cosmetic surgery in Venezuela.

The aforementioned is what we expected to find, and these expectations were influenced by our beliefs and biases as well as our reading and interpretation of the literature (e.g., the literature chosen and the interpretations of findings chosen to be discussed here). Even the literature review is affected by bias; why and how the articles

were chosen for review were influenced by who we are as people. However, as much as possible, we hoped to limit biases and take as little away from the stories that will be told by participants. The focus was on exploring and discovering what might be found and removing biases as much as possible. No research or researcher is free from biases. People come into the research with their own values, opinions, and beliefs. Research questions are asked or not asked for a reason; some results at the end of a study receive more attention and discussion about than others and it is not always due to levels of significance. The strategies used in this study to lessen and remove some of the biases are not complex. The goal was to be mindful of them in the questions asked and the way the questions were asked in the interviews. We aimed to have questions that were not too leading in any direction and we tried to allow for personal opinions to be expressed by participants by including many open-ended questions in the interviews. Again, this was done with the hopes of reducing bias, not eliminating it. This study was meant to explore participants' experiences in an exploratory, qualitative, but in-depth way, focusing on the richness and complexities of those experiences.

Method

Type of Study and Approach to Data Analysis

This qualitative study made use of thematic analyses of the interviews and employed an iterative (i.e., repetition-based) process for defining and developing codes. As noted in the literature, there are some quantitative studies that have examined body image as it relates to cosmetic surgery. At this point in time, there are far fewer that have examined these relationships from a qualitative methods approach. Participants were interviewed, and the interview transcripts were the main source of data. The interviews focused on participants' encounters with cosmetic surgery, personal beliefs and opinions related to cosmetic surgery and body image, and life experiences that they felt impacted or helped shape these beliefs. Interviews consisted of many open-ended questions. The belief here was that rich in-depth interviews from individuals were needed to better understand these phenomena; they would add to better understanding the quantitative study findings from past research. Another area of interest was the cultural aspects that impact perspectives on cosmetic surgery in a sampling of persons from Colombia.

Qualitative Methodology

The following methods were used: thematic analysis, exemplars, and biographical comparisons (Galli et al., 2016; Hassouneh-Phillips & McNeff, 2005). These data analyses were used to uncover common and different themes, with regard to the participants' experiences with and beliefs about cosmetic surgery. The hope is that the themes that emerged will help with better understanding societal and cultural influences on beliefs about cosmetic surgery. Much of the data analyses were similar to two studies: (a) a study that examined the link between low sexual and body esteem and intimate

partner abuse in women with physical disabilities (Hassouneh-Phillips & McNeff, 2005) and (b) the qualitative study by Gulbas (2012) that looked at race, cosmetic surgery, and self-esteem in Venezuela. After the interviews were completed, they were transcribed in house; a software application was used to aid in transcribing the audio recordings, and I meticulously reviewed all recordings to assess for accuracy of the transcriptions and to correct any translation mistakes related to colloquialisms and differences in language usage (e.g., sentence structure) between Spanish and English (Happyscribe, 2020).

Like Hassouneh-Phillips and McNeff (2005), thematic analysis was done using an iterative process for defining and developing codes. A thematic analysis of the interviews was used to aid in identifying and analyzing patterns of meaning in the data and to highlight affective, cognitive, and symbolic dimensions (Harper & Thompson, 2012). To do this, transcripts were formatted for thematic analysis using a computer word-processing application (Dedoose, 2020; see also Gulbas, 2012, p. 329). The application software helped organize the data (i.e., the interviews) and ascribe themes, finding patterns in participant responses and organizing demographic information that was gathered through the interviews (Dedoose, 2020). The text was analyzed to identify and classify themes, such as ideas about body image and self-esteem, reasons for having or not having cosmetic surgery, cultural discourses on body image ideals, and “ways of thinking about and experiencing the body” (Gulbas, 2012, p. 329). Again, as is typically done for thematic analysis, codes were entered into a computer spreadsheet for comparisons of themes across interviews to examine similarities and differences among participants based on their self-identified category of having had cosmetic surgery in the past or not.

Exemplars were “interpreted by looking at the parts and the whole of the text within and across cases as well as through comparison with other exemplars within each thematic category” (Hassouneh-Phillips & McNeff, 2005, p. 231). As part of the analytic process, biographical comparisons were used to “frame lived experience narratives by contextualizing locale, identity, and personal history” (Hassouneh-Phillips & McNeff, 2005, p. 231) and paradigm cases were used to aid in understanding how subthemes are interrelated. The idea here is that doing this would uncover themes of commonality and difference among women with lived experiences with cosmetic surgery regarding body image perceptions.

Interpretive Framework

For this study, feminist theory served as the theoretical framework (Brown, 2004). This study was influenced by the belief that patriarchy exists and that there are systems in place where gender-based inequalities and the devaluation of women are commonplace, systems that place limitations on people’s well-being and personal power. For this study we looked at environmental responses to and interactions with gender. Women’s issues were assessed with identity regarding body image perceptions (i.e., esteem) and how it relates to cosmetic surgery (i.e., beliefs and attitudes). This research may benefit the community by providing more information on power relationships and the conditions that serve to disadvantage individuals in society.

Participants

This study examined the link between body image perceptions and a past history of cosmetic surgery by examining the experiences of Colombian women (inclusion criteria are discussed below). Six participants were interviewed in this study. The initial

intention was to have an equal number of participants representing those with and those without a history of cosmetic surgery. This was not the case, as we instead allowed participants to join the study in more of a convenience sample manner, not turning away potential participants because of their past cosmetic surgery history or lack thereof. Time and availability of persons who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were factors in this decision. For other related practicality constraints such as time, money, and difficulties with international travel to Colombia, the last two interviews of the study were conducted through the use of video conferencing via Skype. Table 1, below, includes details on each of the participants in the sample.

Table 1*Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants*

	Self-reported ethnicity and/or race	Social class	Education	Religion	History of cosmetic surgery	Sexual orientation	Age
Participant 1	Family from Punto Mayo, CO with indigenous roots. She lives in Pereira. Mestiza	Strata Level 4 (middle)	Some college	Open, or non- denominational	No	Heterosexual	19
Participant 2	Family from Fusagasugá, CO. She lives in Pereira. Mestiza	Middle to upper- middle	Some college	Catholic and Christian mix	No	Heterosexual	19
Participant 3	Family from Viterbo, CO. She lives in Pereira. Española	Middle to upper- middle	College degree- Commercial Engineer	Catholic and Christian mix	No	Heterosexual	26
Participant 4	Family from Valle del Cauca, CO. She lives in Pereira. Mestiza	Between Strata Levels 2 and 5 (i.e., low, and medium-high)	College degree- Technologist	Believes in God but not religious	Yes	Heterosexual	25

	Self-reported ethnicity and/or race	Social class	Education	Religion	History of cosmetic surgery	Sexual orientation	Age
Participant 5	Family from Bogotá. She lives in Bogotá. Española	Middle (Strata Level 4)	Bachiller (i.e., upper secondary studies or 11 th grade equivalent)	Catholic	No	Heterosexual	32
Participant 6	Family from Bogotá. She lives in Bogotá. Colombian	Strata Level 3 (upper-low)	Some college	Believes in God but not religious	No	Heterosexual	25

Note. All demographic data were self-reported by participants and some of the wording reflects this, as this is how they described themselves. For social class, Colombia uses six strata divisions to classify and identify groups with similar socioeconomic characteristics. The six strata are: Strata Level 1, which is lower-low; Strata Level 2 which is low; Strata Level 3 which is upper-low; Strata Level 4, which is medium; Strata Level 5, which is medium-high, and Strata Level 6, which is high. Most cities use all six strata, while some small towns only use three (Hudson & Library of Congress; Federal Research Division, 2010).

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Purposive sampling was used to recruit six women with an age range of 18–34; the actual participant age range ended up being 19–32. The goal was to have half of the participants be persons who have taken part in any form of cosmetic surgery and the other half be persons who have not taken part in cosmetic surgery. For reasons mentioned earlier, this did not happen and instead only one of the six participants had a history of cosmetic surgery. Participants were asked to self-report that they reside in Colombia and were asked all other demographic questions. Interviews with participants were done in Spanish.

The study conducted individual in-depth interviews with six participants. Each participant took part in one interview. The first four interviews were conducted in person and the last two were via video conference online using Skype, as it was deemed necessary due to the Covid-19 pandemic. When I was set to return to Colombia to complete the remaining interviews, my flights were cancelled twice, and travel was then restricted; Colombia closed its borders to international travel. At this time, meeting in person was no longer an option and was deemed unsafe. The interviews were broken up into the following themes: (a) beliefs, opinions, and perceptions of cosmetic surgery; (b) cosmetic surgery experiences; (c) body image perceptions; and (d) the meaning of the experiences they had shared with me.

Procedures

All procedures were designed in accordance with the American Psychological Association's guidelines for the ethical treatment of human subjects. These procedures were also designed to be in accordance with the laws, regulations, and guidelines that govern human subjects research in the country of Colombia. Participants were compensated with gift cards of low monetary value—in the amount of \$25 equivalent for each participant—so as to not overly

entice them to participate in the study but to still compensate them for their time and help. Participation was voluntary and confidential. For purposes of anonymity, the names of participating individuals were not specified, and labels were used instead (e.g., Participant 1, Participant 2, etc.) to keep track. All data collected were part of an IRB-approved protocol.

Advertisement Phase

A social media recruitment plan was used to recruit participants for a study inquiring about “physical appearance and cosmetic surgery.” Social media status posts, social media messages from contacts in Colombia, email, and word of mouth were used. The recruitment materials—including word of mouth—asked that participants meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria but did not go into detail about the meaning of the interview other than stating that it was a study inquiring about “physical appearance and cosmetic surgery.” This was done so as not to overly influence potential participants and the answers that they gave to the interview questions. By not being overly descriptive about the purpose of the study, I encouraged participants to shape and give their own responses and not give answers that they felt fit the expectations or aims of the study.

To recruit participants in Colombia, I reached out to personal contacts with connections in or to Colombia. These contacts were asked to help recruit participants by sharing a recruitment message with their social media contacts. I provided the information to post (see Appendix B) and requested that my contacts post to their social media sites and followers. I informed my contacts that those who knew me personally were not eligible to participate but could assist by helping to identify and reach out to other potential participants. They were asked to recruit in a way that did not coerce people into participating; potential participants were not persuaded into taking part in the study. It should also be noted that participants were informed that if they did

take part in the study, they would be compensated for their time with a gift card (in the amount of approximately \$25 worth of Colombian currency).

The methods used for recruitment of participants—discussed above—also provided an email address and a local Colombian phone number—see Appendix B—(using an application called WhatsApp) so that interested persons could easily contact me; interested persons were also allowed to call or message using the application. Providing multiple forms of contact allowed participants to inquire and keep in touch with me easily.

Prospective participants who contacted me were able to ask questions regarding the basics of the study (intent of the study as discussed in the aims, exclusion inclusion criteria, interview time required of participants, and compensation). Those who asked about the study were reminded that it was inquiring about “physical appearance and cosmetic surgery.” They were also told that the study aimed to better understand views and beliefs about cosmetic surgery. The intent for the general responses given was to avoid steering participants to behave and answer questions during the interview in a way that was heavily influenced by what they thought I wanted to hear; the purpose was to encourage more free association and speaking freely by the participants.

Those who were interested in taking part in the study were asked about the inclusion and exclusion criteria to see if they met the requirements. If—by what was reported—it appeared that they did meet the criteria necessary to participate in the study, they were then asked to schedule a time and place to meet in person to take part in an interview that was to last approximately 30–45 min. Most of the interviews took part in person; the only exception was with the last two of the six interviews, in which case extenuating circumstances prevented these remaining interviews from being done in person; some of the extenuating circumstances were Covid-19 related

restrictions (e.g., flight restrictions and barriers to international travel), multiple interview appointment cancelations by participants and potential participants, and time (i.e., I had a limited amount of time available in Colombia to conduct the interviews). Again, for the last two interviews, video conferences via Skype were used. Participants were told that they would be compensated for participating as discussed above; for those who agreed, when they arrived for their interview (either in person or online), consent and confidentiality was discussed with them and they were given a consent form to sign in agreement; for the Skype interviews, participants were emailed the consent form, it was discussed with them, and they were asked to sign it and then scan and return it to me via email.

The interview followed a semistructured format with a set list of questions. All interviews (see Appendix C) were audio recorded, using a phone as the recording device (no video was recorded). The application used on the phone to record the interviews was one that worked to ensure data were kept safe and confidential. Most questions were open-ended questions. Some deviation from the interview question topics by the participants was allowed, but they were encouraged to get back to the topic and questions of interest (i.e., politely asked to get back to answering/discussing the interview question being asked) after a brief period of time (1–2 min). After the interview, participants were given the gift card that they were promised and were told that they might be contacted if any follow-up information was needed for clarification of their interview responses. Participants were debriefed and offered referral information to local psychologists who offer individual psychotherapy. This was done to address any discomfort or other issues that may have come about from participating in the study.

Results

Introduction of Results

The results and discussion section of this study focuses on analyzing each woman's personal narrative about body image and their opinions on cosmetic surgery. The results and discussion section are intended for readers to gain a better understanding of each participant's lived experience and opinions related to body image and cosmetic surgery, as well as how these Colombian women interact with their environment and what cosmetic surgery and physical appearance means to them. Throughout this section, some of participants' direct quotes are reported—with translations made from their native language, Spanish, to English—as they present themselves throughout the themes that emerged. The results discuss overarching themes and subsequent subthemes, illuminating commonalities that were present throughout the six interviews. The overarching themes that were discussed throughout the interviews conducted include: opinions on cosmetic surgery; self-esteem related to body image; and culture, media influence, and physical appearance.

Finding of Themes and Subthemes

Two main themes emerged from listening to the interview recordings, reading the transcripts, coding, and then discussing the findings with my dissertation chair. From the six interviews conducted, two key themes emerged: (a) an overall positive perception of cosmetic surgery and (b) strong cultural messages about physical appearance. Within these key themes, additional recurring ideas were noted: (a) surgery improves esteem/acceptance, (b) cost barriers to cosmetic surgery, (c) cultural emphasis on the “thin ideal,” (d) media pressure/influence on physical appearance, (e) cosmetic surgery as a potential “slippery slope,” and (f) accepting oneself as is. All participants expressed an overall positive opinion of and interest in cosmetic

surgery, with only one participant (Participant 2) saying that if she were to get a cosmetic procedure done, that she would prefer to do something that uses less invasive measures (e.g., injections, massages). Below is a summary of the themes and subthemes that emerged from the data, including sample quotes found in each subtheme. It is important to note that these themes were woven through several participants' interviews and did not solely come from any individual participant.

Beliefs, Opinions, and Perceptions

Throughout the interviews conducted, participants described numerous factors that contributed to their views on cosmetic surgery. In general, participants expressed positive opinions of surgery, despite the fact that only one of the six participants reported a history of cosmetic surgery. Participant 4 was the only participant (at the time of the interviews) who had gotten cosmetic surgery. When asked about it, she reported, "Yes, uh, it was a year and a half ago I had a liposuction with gluteal transfer, to augment the size of my, of my, of my glutes." However, all of the other participants said that they had considered getting cosmetic surgery.

Four of the five participants who had not had cosmetic surgery indicated that they would be more inclined to do so if cost barriers were removed. The one participant (Participant 2) who did not indicate that she would get cosmetic surgery said that she would be open to less invasive measures such as injections and massages, stating,

Um, I considered it a lot before but now, let's say that there are like injections, like massages, like those kind of things so then, like that, I would like those types of soft things more than aesthetics [i.e., cosmetic surgery].

The key factors that participants focused on when discussing what influenced their opinion of cosmetic surgery included media pressure/influence and concerns that surgery could be a slippery slope (i.e., getting too many cosmetic surgery operations done).

Positive Opinions of Cosmetic Surgery

All of the participants expressed an overall positive opinion of cosmetic surgery. Only one participant (Participant 2) said that she would prefer less invasive measures (as mentioned above). Participant 1 reported that cosmetic surgery can be used to “change, let’s say, something that you don’t like about yourself.” She also mentioned that it is more affordable now: “Surgeries...now they are cheaper, well, this seems good to me.”

Participant 1 noted that she has recommended that others get cosmetic surgery done, and that she would consider getting cosmetic surgery herself, in the future: “So, yes I’ve recommended they get a surgery because I’ve seen that they complain, well because, because of their problems, so well, if you don’t like it, you change it.” She also stated, “So then, I consider cosmetic surgeries to be good, but if it’s not abused.”

Participant 2 has an overall positive opinion of surgery but would prefer less invasive measures for herself. She stated,

Um, before I had considered it a lot but now, like let’s say that there are like injections, like massages, like things like that so, it’s like, I would like those kinds of softer things more than aesthetics [i.e., cosmetic surgery].

She noted that many celebrities have had botched surgeries, and that if it can happen to them, people with lots of resources, it could happen to her:

Uh, let’s say well, I like Instagram a lot: So I have seen that, well like, the actresses and singers have done a lot of aesthetic things and lots of times it had has gone badly for

them. So, I put myself to think, that if they, who are so renowned and go to places that are like so, let's say prestigious. So like, I put myself to think, I go to a place, well I'm not going to go to the worst place but I'll go to one that I can afford, so I put myself to think that if to her all these things [can happen], then me, to me, that I am, a zero here in this world [laughs].

Participant 2 was essentially saying that if bad surgeries can happen to celebrities, then they could definitely happen to her. She holds an overall positive opinion about cosmetic surgery, but fears getting a surgery gone wrong.

Participant 3 also had a positive opinion and perception of cosmetic surgery. She reported that it is respectable and can be used to make people feel better about themselves. She stated,

Well I, well I don't know, I think it's like something very respectable because well it appears to me as the way in which someone has to look or feel more secure with oneself [i.e., a way to feel more secure about oneself, a means].

She reported that she feels cosmetic surgery can help people boost their self-esteem. She said that she is in total agreement with [i.e., in favor of] cosmetic surgery, believing it to be "100%" a good thing so long as it does not get overdone and become an obsession. She stated, "I am totally in agreement with [i.e., in favor of] cosmetic surgeries. I love them, and if it is to move better and feel better, no, super good."

Participant 4 reported having a favorable opinion about cosmetic surgery. She reported that she has had cosmetic surgery before, and she would be open to having surgery again. She reported that she had a good experience, felt very safe during it all, and that the surgeon helped her feel secure about it. She had the following to say after the experience of cosmetic surgery:

I liked it a lot more, well I don't have any regrets, nor before, I like it, or say, I became much more satisfied with my physical appearance after the surgery. Emotionally I improved a lot...[my]...self-esteem. So yes, I like it, it's something that really, I, I like cosmetic surgery.

Participant 5 had a mixed but overall favorable opinion and perception about cosmetic surgery. She reported that although she has never had it, she has considered getting it. When asked why she thinks a woman might submit to cosmetic surgery she stated, "For, for vanity." She also stated that she would recommend cosmetic surgery to others and that if she could get a cosmetic surgery procedure done for free, she would, saying, "Umm, well, um, I want to do my [i.e., get my] uh, uh bust [i.e., breast augmentation]! And also, abdomen." She also mentioned, "Uh and I am in agreement with cosmetic surgeries of, what people want to get done."

Participant 6 had a positive opinion about cosmetic surgery. She reported,

Uh... Yes, I have considered it, but let's say that getting around to doing it, well it's, it's not like it's my priority, but if I had the means and maybe a place to go and do it, yes, yes I would do it.

Participant 6 noted that she has recommended cosmetic surgery to someone else. When asked if she would get cosmetic surgery herself, she said that she would, stating:

Mmm... I would to the, that of the breasts. Because... Because well, let's say that you don't, let's say, my form, soon I will explain it to you; it's like... I have very little, yes? I have very little breasts, well obviously because, because genetically. All of my family, well is that way, and well I have always wanted my breasts to grow a little more, but well obviously that's it, they don't grow anymore, they aren't going to grow anymore, and yes I would like to...do. If I do a, an opera—a surgery it would be that, that of the breasts.

When asked if her friends—those who have had cosmetic surgery—make it look appealing, Participant 6 responded with a resounding “Yes!”

Surgery Improves Self-Esteem

The subtheme of **surgery improves esteem/acceptance** relates to the idea that cosmetic surgery can improve a person’s self-esteem and help them to feel, and be, more accepted in society; surgery can be used as a tool to increase confidence through changing one’s physical appearance for what are perceived as improvements. What was found was that four of the six participants believed that surgery could improve a person’s self-esteem and acceptance. Several of the participants (i.e., Participants 1, 3, and 4) who felt this way expressed caution about overdoing it and the potential for abusing surgery in attempts to improve oneself.

For the subtheme of **surgery improves esteem/acceptance**, participants were asked, “How do you think cosmetic surgery affects people’s self-image?” When **Participant 1** was asked this question, she replied,

Do you know, I think that cosmetic surgeries change what you don’t like, let us say, you were born with a flat nose, or, or with a nose, well, that sticks out a lot, then cosmetic surgery changes it for you. The problem is when, you no longer feel satisfied with what you’ve already done and you start to continue with more surgeries, more surgeries, until that, uh, what I told you earlier, that you arrive to a point of totally changing your face that you were born with, you’re not really about [i.e., who you are], because of already passing the limits [or boundaries].

Participant 1 also stated that surgery can lead to “more confidence, then that allows that already, or that you look good then, you stay very organized [i.e., well put together or looking good] to be with anyone and that way they will accept you.” When asked what some of the people whom she

knows with cosmetic surgery have said about it, she responded, “Well, I have noticed that, what I tell you is that they turn out to be more secure, also that it is painful.”

Participant 2 did not report that surgery improves self-esteem and acceptance. She talked more about how cosmetic surgery is often used to look like someone else and how she has noticed that women get jealous of each other when they spend money in order to change their looks; it becomes a competition of trying to keep up with peers. Therefore, she spoke to cosmetic surgery and acceptance in that way, but did not view it as something that necessarily improves self-esteem and acceptance, and noted how many women do not even do it for themselves:

“Oh no, yes I want to look like her,” but then if it’s someone else that changes their luxury [i.e., the things they have], they change something, then they say, “Oh no, look how I am now” because then whenever those people are, well like how women [i.e., are like that]; they change and become transformed, so the other women also want the same thing, and they copy and copy, so when the last one, then they are already all old, wrinkled, horrible, because they do not think that you have to be very careful because you have to go to the gym, take care of yourself. That's no longer going to be the same as not eating and not, uh, “these days I take care of myself and that’s it,” no, it’s got to be daily or if not they turn out horrible and when they come back they say, “No, I’d like to have my body like it was before” and I don’t know what else, enough, enough.

Participant 3 had the following to say about self-esteem and how cosmetic surgery can affect it:

Well I believe that, that when it’s already like when things are done to excess, yes for example, I truly am 100% in agreement with cosmetic surgeries always and when it’s a theme that I don’t know how to navigate, or to say, it’s good to operate the bust [i.e., bust of breasts], I can get a lipo done, I can get my tail put on [i.e., get gluteal augmentation], I

can use, uh, hyaluronic acid on my lips, but when it starts to become something very obsessive with what you on top of everything, you already have to get a cosmetic surgery done, I think it's already like a problem. Well, I believe that it's already more like, and so really I believe that people that already take it like very, that they can't live without them, it turns into something that's well, part of life and it turns into an obsession, obsession, obsession, to the point of wanting to become like a doll.

So I think it already and is, well it influences in like a negative way because you're never going to be happy with what you are, no matter how pretty you are, you're always going to find something that you're missing [i.e., need or don't have].

When asked about how cosmetic surgery affects self-esteem, **Participant 4** reported,

It can affect a lot of women that don't have the, access to it. Yes? Because it's something very costly and it's something that greatly improves the appearance of a woman. For example, in my case, I don't exaggerate it like, like well other women do, uh, culturally for example in Medellin they make their tails [i.e., butts] too large, and their breasts large. I did something very proportional and I look very good, so obviously, let's say that if another woman does not have access to this her self-esteem is going to be more... Or to me it has happened with the group of girlfriends that went out with another girlfriend and she is a fatty, and I am there and she tells me, "No, I want, I want to have that figure that you have, I want it," and in reality I can't have this figure with exercise, I was able to [have it] through a surgery.

Participant 4 went on to say, "Yes, so, obviously that can affect women that don't have access to it."

When asked about how cosmetic surgery can affect self-esteem, **Participant 5** stated, Uh... Well, it affects, yes let's say it leaves you... (if) it doesn't sit well, or should I say, uh.. if something didn't go well in the surgery...yes...so then it would affect you as much as a person and like—and in the image of her and towards other people; in that way, that is how it would affect you, but in all, I believe that nothing in addition to that. If it looks great, well then I don't think it would affect you in any way.

She went on to say, “On the contrary, because normally one is all...visual and well, visually she's going to look very pretty; the person that has it done.”

Participant 6 had the following to say about cosmetic surgery and self-esteem:

Well self-image [i.e., self-esteem] always is, well obviously it affects you because, well no, for me it wouldn't affect me negatively. If anything it would affect me for the better, because of what I'm telling you because one always, let's say, wants something or wants the best for their body. I return and repeat, not for health [reasons], if not only for physical appearance.

She went on to say,

Example, I, I'd like to, uh...obviously, I don't know or more like. So obviously, it's going to affect me but in a good way; like people who well, it can affect them in a bad way, well I do not know because of [a] bad procedure or well “x” or “y” reason.

Cost Barriers to Cosmetic Surgery

For the subtheme **cost barriers to cosmetic surgery**, all of the participants spoke to the economic barriers to obtaining cosmetic surgery. It is something that came up often and was noted as a reason for not having gotten cosmetic surgery. The question that I believe would most

bring out this reasoning in participants—this subtheme—was one in which the participants were asked if they would get a surgical procedure done if they could get it done free of charge.

When asked if she had ever considered cosmetic surgery, **Participant 1** mentioned that she had considered it and said, “Now that they are cheaper, well, they seem good to me.” She is more open to cosmetic surgery and reported that she believes it is easier for women to get now that it costs less. She expects more women to get cosmetic surgery if the price goes down.

Participant 2 was asked if she would get a surgical procedure done if she could get it done free of charge. She responded, “Free, yes.” This suggests that if money were not an issue, she likely would have cosmetic surgery or might have already gotten it. This is also the participant that reported that she prefers less invasive procedures. Still, she would be willing to get cosmetic surgery if it were free, suggesting that she is not entirely against it. She also reported that many people from the United States come to Colombia for cosmetic surgery because it is more economical. This may suggest that she believes that, like herself, more people would get cosmetic surgery done if they could afford to.

When **Participant 3** was asked about the social opinions about cosmetic surgery in Colombia, she reported that cosmetic surgery is something very normal in Colombia and that “all the women are into that, well, that is if they are economically capable.” When asked if she would get a surgical procedure done if it were free of charge, she reported, “Uh, breast enlargement by prostheses, and liposuction.” When asked to identify some reasons why people might avoid getting cosmetic surgery, she responded, “The money.” This suggests that cost may be a barrier to getting cosmetic surgery.

Participant 4 reported that people do save for cosmetic surgery, that it costs a lot of money, and that a lot of people like it. She discussed some of the social opinions in her city

about women and cosmetic surgery, reporting that there is often the belief that a patron paid for it, that it was likely a man in the woman's life who paid for the procedure. She reported that women are not often given the credit for being able to pay for the procedure on their own, of their own accord. She mentioned that because cosmetic surgery can be expensive, many people do not think that women are able to afford it and that a man must have paid for it. Participant 4 also noted that because of the price, many women aren't able to get all the cosmetic surgery procedures done at once but instead must get them gradually.

She reported that she saved up and paid for her own surgery. This points to the idea that cosmetic surgery is costly for some, and perhaps most, people living in Colombia, and that cost acts as a barrier to getting it, when it is wanted. When asked if she would get a surgery done if it were free, she said, "Yes, well obviously if it were, if it's trustworthy, if it's a trustworthy surgeon, yes of course! I would get a surgery if it were free, of course I would get one, a rhinoplasty or augmentation." Again, this participant has a history of cosmetic surgery and would get additional surgeries if cost were not an obstacle.

Participant 5 was asked what she thinks might have kept her from getting cosmetic surgery. She stated, "I think that because of the lack of money." She went on to say that she believes that all women are always feeling like they are missing something and "so because of that I believe it's because of the economics [i.e., economic reasons, affordability]." When asked if she would get surgery if it were free, she laughed a little and said "Yes." When asked what she would get done, she said, "Umm, well, I want to get done mm, uh, uh my bust [i.e., breast augmentation]." She went on to say that she would get surgery done to her abdomen as well.

When asked if she has ever considered getting cosmetic surgery, **Participant 6** replied, Uh... Yes, I have thought about it, but let's say to arrive to the point of actually doing it, well it's, it's not like my priority, but if I had the means and suddenly [i.e., maybe] a place to do it yes, yes I would do it.

She went on to say,

It's clear that cosmetic surgery isn't very economical. It's expensive and, well, I just know, it would impede me in this moment, at the moment when, when I thought about it and plan to, well it's the issue of money. Because not only do they say it's to fix one's beauty and well that, that has its, its added value, like money.

In short, she said that cosmetic surgery is not cheap and that she does not currently have the money to afford it; however, she viewed the cost of beauty as being worth the price. When she was asked if she would get a surgery done if it were free, she reported that she would and that she had a surgery in mind (breast augmentation). This may also suggest, reinforce the idea, that she has thought about getting cosmetic surgery, but that cost is a barrier to getting it done.

The Thin Ideal

The subtheme of **the thin ideal** refers to the opinion that the ideal body type for a woman is to be slender—the societal view that thin is beautiful. With this comes perceived pressure from society for women to conform and to be thin. The question of whether or not the thin ideal is presented by society and is then internalized by people outside of their awareness or choice (i.e., social conditioning) is something that has been debated and the interest of many studies (Anschutz & Engels, 2010; Clark & Tiggemann, 2008; Frisé & Holmqvist, 2010; Gilbert-Diamond et al., 2009). Four of the six participants in this study noted that the thin ideal is important to them and to the social context of Colombia.

When **Participant 1** was asked what she thinks is the best body type for a woman, she reported, “Well... In particular, I already, I like, I like thin people.” When asked how she would describe herself, she said,

Physically I consider myself a person good and thin, skinny, I care about myself very much. I have a very high self-esteem, so I have also learned to accept myself despite having freckles, that I say well, I do not like them, but I have learned to accept them.

When asked if she has ever felt ashamed of her body, she stated that she has: “Yes. Let’s say when I go up a few kilos [i.e., in weight].” She went on to give the example of feeling overweight bathing and how it can make her feel bad. Later in the interview she was asked how important it is to be thin where she lives and she said,

Um... No, look no. No, not at the moment no. No, no, I don’t live in a place where there is rejection because I’m fat or if I’m skinny, no. Most of all, let’s say the environment where I am, they accept me as I am, with my personality. So, I don’t think it affects me in that sense, on the physical side.

She was then asked if being thin was very important to her, to which she responded, “No,” not where she lives.

When asked what she considers to be the ideal female body type, **Participant 2** reported, Well, well I say that the ideal body is, I do not know how one feels, because for some women that are chubby, she feels good that way, so then she feels that ideal body is perfect that way, but for others who may have the lowest self-esteem and want to look like models that are 60 [i.e., talking about measurement sizes] 60 or things like that; but well for me, I say no.

Essentially, Participant 2 was saying that the ideal body type for women is the one with which they feel comfortable. She also mentioned that she has seen a lot of overweight women who looked good in her opinion. When asked how important it is to be thin where she lives, she reported that it is not and started to talk about how personal health is more of a concern.

When asked what aspect of her appearance is most important to her, **Participant 3** said, “Uh, I would say that most definitely weight.” She reported that maintaining her weight has been difficult for her. She reported that having an abdomen that looks nice is something that is very important to her, something that preoccupies her. When asked to describe the ideal body, she reported,

I don't know, it would be like, well, a big bust, but not too big but not too small, like something very proportionate, something that's good, something that looks good, a small waist and flat abdomen, a large tail [i.e., butt], well that would be my prototypical, ideal body.

When asked about appearance and what a person can do to avoid being ridiculed in her city, she reported, “Definitely being thin.” She went on to say,

Yes, to be thin. I say that an obese woman or a fat woman [is criticized way too much], because, she is rejected too much, she is made fun of too much, she is [sent off, isolated]. So, I believe that for women that has been like, like something more, or should I say like more prioritized in their lives and today, today every woman wants to be thin and wants to be, well in the perfect...body.

She also noted that it is “very important” to be thin where she lives. When asked how she would feel if she realized that she put on weight, she said,

No, you would feel [horrible], you would only feel bad, and you would be like, “Oh, what? No, this can’t be, I got fat! Son of a bitch!” So, oh no. Well that’s something that affects someone that it matters to. Like to me it matters, it affects me.

When asked what influences her most when it comes to her appearance and body, she said, “Definitely my abdomen.”

Participant 4 reported that her ideal body type is big thighs and a slim waist. When asked what is most important to her in terms of her appearance, she said, “To have, well, a well-toned tail [i.e., butt], flat abdomen and legs that are also well-toned and big. I [care] a lot about myself, for the surgery [I had], to maintain it.” She went on to say that she does a lot to maintain her surgery results, to keep a thin stomach and a small waist. When asked what can be done to avoid being ridiculed in her country when it comes to appearance, she said,

So, let’s say that, what’s most made fun of, I think not only in this culture but in all cultures, is a person that is overweight. They’re always going to, to make fun of a chubby guy or a chubby girl, so to speak; that’s always going to be like what’s most, mm...stigmatized when it comes to physical appearance.

She also mentioned that the media reinforces this by showing people on television who are pretty with “flat stomachs.” When asked how important it is to be thin where she lives, she said that it is important “to have a good physical appearance.” When asked how she would feel if she found out that she gained weight, she replied that she would feel bad and stated, “I don’t like it.”

Participant 5 stated the following in regards to her view of the ideal female body type: “Mmm, 90-60-90 [i.e., measurements for chest, waist, and hips] is the ideal. Well in my opinion, no?” When she was asked to describe her appearance, the first thing she mentioned was being thin. When she was asked how important it is to be thin where she lives, she responded, “Mm

mhm... How important, mm... quite a bit! Like I think like 100% or 80.” She went on to say, “Or like half! Half more or less. It’s like the, it’s, usually here...almost the whole world [or almost everyone] likes to, prefers to be thin than be fat.” She also mentioned that for men it is not that important that they be thin. When asked how important it is that she personally be thin, she said, “How important? It is very important.” When asked how she would feel if she noticed that she had gained weight, she said, “Uh, well, a little bad.” She went on to say jokingly, “That’s where I would say that they [should] give me the aesthetic surgery [i.e., cosmetic surgery].” When asked if she would do something about gaining weight, she said, “Yes, of course, I would get the aesthetic surgery.” She was then asked if she was joking, she responded, “No, I’m talking seriously.”

Participant 6 described the ideal body type as follows:

Well, the best body that a person can have, is to be well, a woman wants to have well, is the prettiest; flat abs, well if you were to ask me to describe it, well it would be that way.

Well because what people want most, is well to have...legs, well...toned, and toned abs.

She went on to say, “Zero fat; at the least have a face with a nose that is good...and straight, or to say that is not stumpy, doesn’t have a good end.” When she was asked what she and her friends talk about when it comes to appearance, she said, “Often times we always refer [talk about] the physical appearance of women or of men; of sometimes chubby men or those, or sometimes very skinny people.” When it comes to her physical appearance, she reported that if an individual wants to avoid appearance-related criticism where she lives, one should avoid being “too fat or too skinny, for that you will be criticized.”

In talking about how media might affect how she thinks about her body, she reported that people on television are always “modeling with their perfect body, with their slim body” and that this influences people very much. When asked about how important it is to be thin in where she lives, Participant 6 said,

Uh... Important, very important because appearance is, here in my country, in Colombia, uh. Obviously a person who's chubby, is a person who's ugly, is a person who...can't do anything because with anything they do they're going to have trouble, they are going to have “x” or “y” reason, but well if so, let's say for appearance...it matters a lot and it obviously matters to well, to be thin.

She was then asked how important it was to her to be thin, and she said that it was very important, but for health reasons and not appearance. Later, she was asked how she would feel if she noticed that she had gained weight, to which she responded, “Bad.”

Media Pressure/Influence

The subtheme of **media pressure/influence** on cosmetic surgery relates to how media may affect people's perceptions of cosmetic surgery, and with that, their interests in cosmetic surgery. Several questions were asked in the interview that relate to this subtheme; all six participants noted that media pressure increases the likelihood of seeking cosmetic surgery. Media influence appears to be impactful; the specific responses from the participants follow.

When asked why she thinks women might submit to cosmetic surgery, **Participant 1** said that one of the reasons is that “we're in a stereotype of culture, aren't we?” She went on to say, Yes. So then I felt a little, [that] appearances, [are] always good and more than anything, one as a woman, always has that feminism side or it depends on what she has in the presence of a man, or that you have to look perfect. So, let's say that from 20s to 30s it's

like, like, already the things you see on TV or you hear, that you want to look like that [i.e., a certain way]. Such as, being the type that has a large tail or large breasts, or a small waist; and women in their 30s and 40s I think it's already a little bit about not getting older. How to remove factors of aging. Or like, to always be good.

She reported that many of her friends try to copy the appearances of celebrities. She stated that she does not like this because she believes personalities should be different. When asked if she believes that media has influenced how she thinks about her body image, she stated,

Yes of course, very much. Because, well, we are in Colombia, it's a place that makes a lot of queens, so beauty, women, or thinness, uh, for example here in our Paisa culture, women really like, well big chests, the butts, and too much surgery as well.

Participant 1 also mentioned later in the interview that sometimes people who get cosmetic surgery gain fame in the media and through modeling. She said, "Well, I've seen people who, who were born with a beauty...exotic, you could say, um and with time, they get a surgery done and then you see them making videos, you see them." She went on to say, "Advertising videos, you see them modeling."

Participant 2 reported that one deterrent that prevents her from getting cosmetic surgery is that she has seen some surgeries that have gone wrong for celebrities and worries that if it can go wrong for people who have money and access to the best places, she fears that it definitely could go wrong for her, someone who does not have that kind of money and access. When asked why she thinks someone might submit to cosmetic surgery, she reported,

Let's say that, well because of vanity, because of what someone sees, like the actresses and models that are good and thin and all that, suddenly one doesn't have to, like, well

like to go to the gym as much or to eat healthier, so then what they do is...operate at once [i.e., get surgery right away].

When asked if she thinks her peers try to copy celebrities and their appearances, she reported that she feels that they do:

Well I think, let's say that things come in like for both of us and if you are watching social media, that now shows girls, who [had cosmetic surgery], for example, all the YouTubers, they get their breasts operated, that the tail [butt] that, that if others then say, "Oh look, they are so pretty," then everybody tells them that, "Oh me too," "Oh, I don't know what," so like that's why.

In short, she said that social media shows a lot of women who have had cosmetic surgery. They make it look good and that encourages other women to want it too. When asked how she thinks celebrities and famous people influence the ways women her age feel about themselves and cosmetic surgery, she said,

Mmm, I feel that, that it's like the same because let's say, there are women appearing everywhere now, even on the news they appear, saying, "no," that "I did that" and "it's very good" and they post photos, videos, "No look, I recommend this doctor, they operated on me"; "No, I recommend it, with promotions it's super good, don't you want to be like [laughs]." So, they like insist it to others.

Participant 2 reported that women with cosmetic surgery are everywhere in the media now and that this encourages other women to get cosmetic surgery. When it comes to her own appearance, she reported that she likes to be original and not follow others. She stated that some people copy others too much and end up having too many cosmetic surgeries done, and that

people do not always take care of their bodies. As a result, their physical health afterwards suffers and they end up worse off than they were before having cosmetic surgery done.

Participant 3 was asked if her friends try and copy celebrities, to which she responded, Yes of course, uh, a lot of times they have prototypes, uh, of wanting to be being famous, of wanting to be like someone, that they get to the point of saying, “I’m going to operate because I want to be like her.”

In other words, Participant 3 had friends who have a person in mind whom they want to look like, and they are willing to get cosmetic surgery in order to accomplish this goal. When asked if there is a celebrity whom she would like to resemble, she responded enthusiastically, “Yes!” She went on to say that she would like to look like a model whom she has seen on Instagram. When asked how she thinks celebrities and famous people influence the ways women her age feel about themselves and cosmetic surgery, she said,

Too much, they influence too much because they become an icon for a person, so then one would soon want to look like those women to see if they can suddenly rise up [i.e., in social status] like those women, to get to, to where they are.

She went on to clarify, saying,

Exactly. Or, do you understand me? Their point [i.e., amount] of fame, their amount of well, glory, and so obviously they tell me like, “Uh, how cool would it be to be that way, to be able to do those same things, have the same projects.”

She went on to mention the prospect of having the same work offers that celebrities have as another reason why people want to look like them.

When asked if her friends try to copy the appearance of celebrities, **Participant 4** said that she knows of a store that brings in clothes that she thinks are from other countries, and some

people she knows try to dress in these “foreign brands” such as “Adidas, Nike.” When asked what she thinks about this, about people trying to copy celebrities, she said that she does not think it happens much and that there are a lot of national businesses with clothes from Colombia and a lot of national talent that she feels should be supported instead of copying celebrities with clothing and styles from other countries. Participant 4 focused more on the clothing aspect of copying the appearance of celebrities. When she was asked more specifically about how she thinks celebrities influence the ways women her age feel about themselves and aesthetic surgery, she responded,

These women have the easiest economic access to cosmetic surgeries. So for their own work, they won't, it's not recommended, for their fans, to appear, poorly dressed, appear uncombed [i.e., with messy unkempt hair], with poorly dyed hair, poorly cut [i.e., bad haircuts], so then, they look aesthetically very, very pretty.

She went on to say, “So that makes women want to imitate them.” When asked if she thinks television or publicity (media) influences how she thinks about her body, and if so, how, she stated that it clearly does and that in Colombia,

uh, the bosses that one sees on television, they look very nice, they stay very well groomed, then that obviously influences one's thinking and also that of the, of the, of the environment of the, the, of one's partner, the boyfriend, because I know if you see a woman, how she looks pretty, how she looks good, so to speak and then she says, “Oh, I would also like to have flat abs, flat like the woman on TV has them,” like that. So of course, those bosses of beauty influence, the thinking of all women.

She went on to say, “They [women] see something and they want to be like that.” She then stated that these aesthetic images are shown via a massive means of communication (i.e., they are shown across various forms of media).

When asked if her friends try to copy the appearance of celebrities, **Participant 5** said, Mmm, sii! There are various persons who always want to appear, or to say, be equal to someone, but well I don’t, it’s like a hobby of theirs, it’s only that every person... wants...wants to, that is, I am, that is [to say], I adapt, like to people and if they want to appear, and be the same as other people, I don’t judge them for that.

When asked if there is a famous person that she would like to look like, she laughed and said that there was but that she does not look anything like them. She was then asked how she thinks celebrities and famous people influence the culture of cosmetic surgery and women her age, where she lives. She responded,

Uh... No, well it’s because I have always said that well, they need to have, the physique is always very important well to, to be a celebrity, a, a public person [i.e., figure], no? So, I think they, yes mm, they may have the ability to do aesth—(i.e., aesthetic surgery) to have cosmetic surgery done and all that. On the other hand, well we think about other things; it is not a priority at the moment get an aesthetic surgery done. So well, that's why one doesn't take [i.e., view] it as very important to get a surgery done.

In short, she was saying that for celebrities, looks are important, as they are public figures and can afford to get cosmetic surgery, whereas most women where she lives have other priorities in life and do not view getting cosmetic surgery done as very important. When asked if she thinks television or publicity (media) influences how she thinks about her body, and if so, how, she stated,

Yes! It influences a lot because, uh, there's always something they'll say about someone, right? So, "you why don't you have the bust [i.e., busty chest]?" "go get surgery to make yourself look better," "why don't you go get surgery on your, uh, to put on [or get] buttocks to look leaner," so then that's why it has a lot of influence, due to people's points of view.

When asked if her friends try to copy the appearance of celebrities, **Participant 6** responded,

Yes, of course! There are a lot of people, at least influencers of, of social media and so on...well they show their bodies and well at the end, because a lot of people try, try to like follow them and that.. well imitate them both physically that what one suddenly emphasizes in this interview that, that well in the rest [i.e., as well]. But in this country, they do it and a lot.

Although parts of what she said were somewhat unclear, it appears that in paraphrasing, she is saying that social media persons have a lot of influence and that people try and imitate them and their physical appearances, at least in Colombia. When asked if there is a famous person that she would like to look like, she said,

Mm...I have thought about it, but let's say that I say I want to look like, no. I mean I have said or have seen the person, and I've said, "What a beautiful body and I'd like to have or get to have that body." But, that's why I'm telling you, it goes in something like, like in someone and that's it.

It appears that from what she reported, she has thought about it, but that is it; it would be nice, but it does not go past that thought for her. When asked how she thinks celebrities and famous people influence the ways in which women her age feel about themselves and cosmetic surgery, she said,

Well, that's clear, that is, some influencers [social media people] who do that are the celebrities. Uh...one, no, let's say they have clearer, the subject of, of...of, the subject of taking care of themselves, health wise, so then what they do is, let's say influencing people, firstly taking care of themselves and their diet, and two, knowing how to exercise, but not so much for having a body that is say, slender, 90-60-90 no; but the idea of taking care of yourself for health reasons. But let's just say we already go in, the people who see the, the, the celebrities. It's just that they do it more, not for health or for mini beauty, if not for, it's more for, say, physical appearance.

She was then asked if she thinks television or advertising influences what she thinks about herself and her body. She responded,

Yes, let's just say it influences a lot because, it's always on television, always, always in commercials, on television, on anything. They're always going to come out, because obviously women...modeling with their perfect body, with their slim body and well you see a viewer or people who are viewers, are either overweight or suddenly have their problem of anorexia and so on. So then, they influence and influence a lot.

Slippery Slope

This subtheme refers to the idea that getting cosmetic surgery can become an unhealthy habit. Some of the participants (Participants 1 and 3) voiced that they have noticed people who start with one cosmetic surgery and then want another and another; it turns into a snowball effect and the people getting the surgery are never satisfied, always wanting another surgery for various reasons. This theme was not expected, as there were no interview questions that directly focused on this theme with the intention of learning more about it. This theme developed organically in the interview process. Because it was not specifically addressed, it is not known how others may

perceive this idea—there are responses only from the two participants who mentioned this without prompting.

When **Participant 1** was asked why women may want to submit to cosmetic surgery, one of the reasons she gave was as follows:

There are times when one, because of what I told you, that things that we don't like (about) our body that we can change them and that right now cosmetic surgeries are affordable, you can get them more easily and many times, at prices you can't imagine.

When asked to describe the social opinions on cosmetic surgery in Colombia, Participant 1 said, "Well, that's very broad, isn't it? Because, um, let's say, we've gotten to a point where women, we are abusing aesthetic surgery a little bit. Do you understand me?" She went on to say that when people start

...to change something about yourself then you already want to improve it a lot more, then you start having more surgeries, more surgeries. So, uh, by then, they already change the, the way, the way in which a woman already is, like her natural appearance, they already totally change it, so they already look weird, they look different.

Regarding their appearances, she stated, "They change too much..." When asked how she thinks cosmetic surgery affects a person's self-esteem, she responded that it can be used to change things that one does not like about oneself. However, she also stated,

The problem is when, you're no longer satisfied with what you've already done and you start to go on with more surgeries, more surgeries, until, uh, what I was telling you, you get to the point of totally changing your face from what you were born with, you're not really about, because of already passing the limits.

Participant 2 did not discuss the slippery slope theme. She talked about people trying to copy celebrities over the years, but did not specifically speak to people having surgery after surgery (i.e., becoming a slippery slope).

Participant 3 reported that she is “100% in agreement with cosmetic surgery,” so long as it does not get overdone and become an obsession. She reported that it can get out of control when people are chasing beauty and trying to look like others, noting that a person will always find someone out there who has something they lack when it comes to appearance; one will always find something that they want to change. She stated,

Well, I think it’s like more, so I really believe that people who already take it as very, who can’t live without [cosmetic surgeries], it becomes something like, well a part of life and it turns into an obsession, obsession, obsession, to the point of wanting to become like a doll.

The rest of the participants (**Participants 4, 5, and 6**) did not speak to the idea of the cosmetic surgery slippery slope. Again, the slippery slope concept was not something that was specifically asked about or thought of before the questions were created and the interviews happened. It would be interesting to hear more about it in the future from other individuals in order to determine whether it is a commonly held opinion or phenomenon.

Self-Acceptance

This subtheme has to do with participants voicing that they appear to be comfortable with who they are. Self-acceptance may impact one’s views on cosmetic surgery, with the implication that those who accept themselves as is will not desire cosmetic surgery. Self-acceptance relates to some of the themes discussed previously. Media and celebrity influence can shape people’s self-acceptance and/or their desire to change something about themselves. Some of the

participants in this study expressed wanting cosmetic surgery and wanting to change, and some of the participants voiced being content with who they are and what they look like. While this theme of self-acceptance emerged from the data, it was unplanned and unintended, meaning that the interview questions were not specifically designed to bring this out and understand more about this subtheme. The data related to this are as follows.

When asked if there is someone famous or another individual whom she would like to look like, **Participant 1** said,

Well, actually, uh, not at right now. I don't think I have a favorite person, although I do admire many women, um. Girls who are very attractive, pretty, I don't know if they've had surgery, but I don't think so. But I know, I don't know, they are elegant. I think I lean towards elegance a little bit as when it comes to beauty.

When asked how she thinks cosmetic surgery affects a person's self-image, Participant 1 said that people can change something they dislike about themselves, but that this can also be overdone, abused to the point that a person's facial appearance is unrecognizable from their natural one, the one they were born with. When asked to describe herself, she said,

Well, don't I know if it's physically, internally or physically? Physically I consider myself to be a good person, thin, skinny, me, I love myself very much. I have a very high self-esteem, so I have also learned to accept myself despite freckles that I say, "Well, I do not like that," but I have learned to accept them.

When asked if she has accepted who she is, she responded that she has, that she is a happy person, and intelligent. Later, in talking more about her appearance, she reported that she looks good, "normal but, but I look good." When asked about how important it is where she lives to be thin, she said that it is not that important, that people are accepting. She was later asked how she

would feel if she noticed that she gained weight, to which she responded, “I don’t put it in my head either, well, that it has to affect me.” She went on to say that she would do something about it such as exercise and eat healthy. This may be suggestive of someone who accepts themselves as they are. She reported that people she knows have recommended she get cosmetic surgery in the past, but she has not. She noted that she has also suggested to others that they should get cosmetic surgery. Participant 1 appears to be in favor of cosmetic surgery, but confident and accepting of herself as she is.

When asked what a person can do to avoid being made fun of in her country and in the context of her culture, **Participant 2** responded,

Well, I’d think first one has to accept oneself as is. One cannot, well, for example, you always have to have high self-esteem and not hope that others think [well] about you but first care about yourself as a person.

She went on to say,

For one to be able to, well, like to survive with others because that’s so hard. Someone is always going to [have] a different opinion or something about someone, so then one always has to, well, love oneself as they are in order to be able to accept themselves.

She added,

Like it’s because one doesn’t, let’s say that if someone doesn’t like oneself as they are, then one, any little thing that someone else does, it will affect them and that can take you to the point of suicide, because it has happened here in Colombia.

When asked if there were someone famous or other that she would like to look like, she reported, "Mmm...no. Sometimes let's say that, sometimes if I say like, "Oh no, look I'm fat, I'm here and my size is increasing" and lots of things like that, but I don't want to look like someone else either. I like being original [laughs]."

So even when she is not feeling the most confident about how she looks, she still would prefer to be who she is instead of looking like other people; she still accepts herself as is. When asked to describe herself, she said that she was pretty, sweet, and beautiful. She said this jokingly, but then went on to say that she does believe that she looks good and that if a person does not think positively about themselves, what do they think other people are going to think of them? Later when asked if she has ever felt ashamed of her body, she responded, "Uh, no. Well no, I've always thought of myself as better than everyone [laughing]." She appeared to be joking when she said this and went on to say, "But yes, or to say, I say that a person, let's say, has to believe that they are the best but [it's] not to put others down either." She continued, saying that a person has to think positively about themselves, otherwise people are going to try and put them down and then from there they start to lose their self-esteem.

When asked about how she would feel if she noticed that she had gained weight, she reported that she would be concerned, but for health reasons rather than for appearances. She went on to say that health is something that is important to her and that she used to go to the gym often. Towards the end of the interview, she was asked what she thinks about when considering how she looks physically. She responded, "Um, I don't know, I like it," and went on to say that people can try and talk negatively about a person but that, "No, well, I truly feel really good [about myself] and no, that it would not affect me in that sense [i.e., way]." When asked at the

end of the interview if she had any closing comments, one of the things she mentioned was as follows: “That, I say that, no, it’s that, everything is about accepting oneself as is.”

When asked what she considers to be the ideal female body type, **Participant 3** stated that it is the one with which the woman feels comfortable. She went on to state, “I think it is something very relative” because a lot of women have different preferences for how they would like to look. When asked if there was someone famous or otherwise whom she would like to resemble, she said that there was a model on Instagram whom she would like to look like. She talked about the socioeconomic benefits that celebrities have. Later in the interview, she was asked if she believes that television and social media influence how she thinks about her body, to which she responded, “As a person it doesn’t influence me.” She went on to say, “Myself, well now, it doesn’t influence me. I believe that I am very secure in myself.” At a later point in the interview, she talked about people abusing cosmetic surgery because they are never satisfied with how they look. She stated that there is always someone who has a look that they want, and they are willing to chase that look through cosmetic surgery. When asked to describe herself, she said,

I don’t know, I consider myself a, well I don’t know, a person more, or to say, sure about myself, I feel, I mean very capable of being anywhere and feeling good about myself. No, nobody affects me, not [my] body or anything, that is, I think I’m very beautiful, ha. So then, ha [laughs].

Her responses throughout the interview appear to suggest that she accepts herself as is and views doing so as important.

Participant 5 did not provide answers suggesting that they accept themselves as is.

Participant 6’s answers were less clear and more difficult to categorize in regards to her being

accepting of herself. It should be noted that this theme of self-acceptance is a theme that emerged from the data, and I did not specifically ask about this in the interview. Thus, the fact that these participants did not provide responses that suggested self-acceptance is not an indication that they do not accept themselves. However, their responses to other questions suggest that Participants 4 and 5 may be less accepting of themselves than Participants 1, 2, and 3.

Participant 4 reported that she has had cosmetic surgery in the past, specifically a liposuction with gluteal transfer (i.e., lipids were transferred to her glutes). This suggests that she wanted to change something about herself and that she did not accept something about herself. When asked how she felt about her cosmetic surgery before and after, she said,

So, well how do I tell you, I had some friends, that already had several surgeries and they had improved their appearance very much, so then when I had my surgery I was much happier, with my physical aspect [i.e., appearance].

So, part of the reasoning here suggests that she was not entirely accepting of herself prior to the surgery. When asked how she felt emotionally after the surgery, she stated,

Okay, emotionally well, I felt a lot better, or to say more secure with myself in, in that, I could already use another, another kind of clothes that before I couldn't, I couldn't wear. Um, no, emotionally I got a lot better, my charisma, self-esteem.

Again, this suggests that before her surgery, she was not entirely accepting of herself, and after her cosmetic surgery, she became more accepting and sure of herself.

Participant 5 was asked if she had ever considered getting cosmetic surgery. She stated that she has and elaborated, "Uh, well I don't know, I think we, all the [women], or usually when someone is going to have a cosmetic surgery done, it's because they're unhappy with something and it's more than anything because of that." When asked why she has not had cosmetic surgery

done, she said, “I believe it’s because of lack of money.” She went on to state, “I believe all women, we always feel like we are missing something, so that’s why I think it’s for economic reasons.” This statement refers to why she has not yet gotten cosmetic surgery. Her response suggests that she does not accept herself as she is and would change it via cosmetic surgery if she could afford to financially. Towards the end of the interview she was asked if she ever felt ashamed of her body. She half-jokingly said that she did at the moment, saying, “Dissatisfied...because, right now I feel that I have very thin legs.”

When asked why she thinks a woman might want to get cosmetic surgery, **Participant 6** said that it has to do with a woman’s self-esteem. She went on to say, “Because one is never satisfied with it, with, with the body that one has; one always, that is, is either chubby or maybe the nose or maybe, uh...I don’t know; “x” the reason that one wants to make for themselves!” She was essentially saying that people are never satisfied with their appearance and can always find a reason (i.e., x, y, z reason) to change. At this point, she was talking about women in general, and not herself specifically.

When asked what she believes is the best body type for a woman, she responded, “Well, the best body one can, is well, the one a woman wishes to have, well that is the prettiest.” When asked if she would get a cosmetic surgery done if she could get it done for free, she reported that she would and said,

Mmm... I’d do the, the breast thing. Why... Because well, let’s say I don’t, let’s say my form, I’m going to describe it to you; It’s like.. I have very little ones, yes? I have very little breasts, obviously by genetics. [int: mhm] My whole family, well is that way, and because I’ve always wanted my breasts to grow a little more, but obviously they, aren’t

growing anymore, they're not going to grow anymore, and I'd like to...do. If I get one, an opera—a surgery it would be that, the breast thing.

This may be suggestive of her not fully accepting herself as is, that she would change her physical appearance if she could, if it were easier to do so; however, this is not entirely clear, and there may not be enough focused data to indicate this, such as by making use of self-acceptance measures. It is possible that participants may have had high levels of self- acceptance but still wanted to improve or enhance their bodies.

Discussion

Interpretation of Findings

The results discussed above covered key themes, and most but not all the information that was gained from these interviews. Other findings of interest are discussed below. Based on a review of the qualitative data from the interviews, I found that many—four of the six—participants believed that surgery could improve a person’s self-esteem. This seems to suggest that the study participants view cosmetic surgery as a tool that can be used to improve people, at least how they view and think about themselves, and their bodies in particular. Most of the participants—if not all—knew someone who had gotten cosmetic surgery. They likely knew people who appeared to have changed for the better after getting cosmetic surgery—people who appear happier, more confident, or received some other related benefit that boosts their self-esteem. In addition, all of the participants expressed an overall positive opinion of cosmetic surgery. If people hold overall positive opinions about cosmetic surgery, it likely follows that they believe there are more benefits than drawbacks, with one of the possible benefits being improved self-esteem. Some participants, however, did speak to the idea that cosmetic surgery can also negatively impact a person’s self-esteem. Participants also noted that if a surgery is botched, this could be harmful and could negatively impact self-esteem.

The finding that the participants had an overall positive view of cosmetic surgery is not surprising, and was expected based on the research hypotheses. As cited earlier, Hunt (2015) noted that there has been a large amount of growth in cosmetic interventions in Colombia, driven by technological innovation. These advances in technology may have made cosmetic surgery more appealing to consumers, with procedures improving in much of the same way that other surgical procedures improve over time due to technological advances (e.g., possibly faster,

better, cheaper). The author also mentioned how cosmetic surgery can be used to gain or retain employment for women in Colombia (Hunt, 2015). In speaking about work and celebrities, Participants 3, 4, and 5 reported that celebrities often have to focus on their body image and physical appearance because it is part of their job, and they have easier access to cosmetic surgery than most people. Participant 3 mentioned that people see these social influencers and want to be look like them, hoping that by doing so, they will be able to “rise” up socially and economically. Participant 5 mentioned that for people such as herself, it is less important in their lives, and not a priority for some. In speaking about celebrities, Participant 4 reported, “These women have the easiest economic access to cosmetic surgeries.” She went on to say that they get cosmetic surgery done “for their own work.” These results appear to suggest that participants of this study believe cosmetic surgery can be used to gain employment, that it can be helpful but that it is not accessible to everyone, and that it is less of a priority when it is more out of reach and one has other things to worry about.

For the current study, semistructured interviews were used, and I specifically asked questions to assess participants’ views of cosmetic surgery. It was anticipated that most participants would believe that cosmetic surgery could improve a person’s life in a multitude of ways. Cosmetic surgery in Colombia is common, with the country often ranking high, compared to other nations, in cosmetic surgery rates (ISAPS, 2018). With this, a more positive view of cosmetic surgery overall among participants was expected. Aside from technological advances, some other reasons for demand suggested by Carrion et al. (2011), and discussed earlier, are that in Colombia, there are societal pressures to be thin and fit body image ideals, with these being considered contributing factors to greater body dissatisfaction and an increased belief that cosmetic surgery can serve as a solution. As discussed earlier in Gulbas (2012), in Venezuela,

cosmetic surgery is often seen and used as a way to heal the emotional hardships that people face and can improve self-esteem. Several participants from the current study echoed this sentiment, the belief that cosmetic surgery can serve to improve self-esteem. Some of the participants reported that cosmetic surgery can boost self-esteem by using it to change something that one does not like about themselves.

While talking about their overall positive views of cosmetic surgery, participants also raised some topics that were not expected. Some of the participants spoke about how people use cosmetic surgery to copy other people and to fit in to other social networks or environments. Themes related to finances and accessibility of cosmetic surgery and how that relates to being accepted in society also emerged. Speaking to being accepted in society, some of the participants held opinions that were suggestive of being against following Western advertising and trends; some participants made it known that Colombia has its own identity and fashion trends. This relates to the work of Lee (2016), as discussed in the literature review, where the author pointed out that South Korea is no longer simply following the United States and Western sociocultural ways but has its own style and is now setting trends when it comes to fashion, beauty, body image ideals, and with that, cosmetic surgery. The participants of this study reported that they looked to people in their lives and in their communities who have had cosmetic surgery as ideals, or people whom they would like to look like. One participant mentioned that people in Colombia may wear some Western brands of clothing, but often wear Western brands that are popular in Colombia and not necessarily those that are popular in the United States. Other themes that emerged from the interviews were media and societal pressures, the thin ideal, cosmetic surgery as a slippery slope, and self-acceptance.

Some themes (e.g., cost barriers to cosmetic surgery) were expected, with questions constructed prior to the interview to learn more about it. Most of the participants reported that, if they had the financial means, they would opt for cosmetic surgery. I believe that this relates to Hunt (2015), who reported that in Colombia, cosmetic surgery can be used for employment purposes, for socioeconomic advancement. Some of the participants of this study discussed being able to gain employment as social influencers (e.g., on YouTube) via cosmetic surgery. They also reported that celebrities and social influencers often use cosmetic surgery because for their line of work, and that being physically attractive is expected. Participants mentioned that some of their peers use cosmetic surgery hoping for social advancement, in hopes of living like celebrities and for other social reasons such as gaining entry to certain social circles. Cosmetic surgery was not noted as being done solely for employment reasons; however, it was considered to be one of the reasons why people in Colombia do it. This may act as a form of societal pressure with some things being supported and even encouraged by society (e.g., the thin ideal and other body types or features). It also goes along with the overall perception held by participants of this study that cosmetic surgery is a good thing. If people did not have an overall favorable opinion of cosmetic surgery, I do not believe the rates would be as high as they are. On the other hand, most people in Colombia have not had cosmetic surgery done for various reasons.

Media is one way in which societal messages are communicated to people, and as noted in Edmonds (2007), advances in technology, increased awareness via social media, and perceiving beauty as a tool for upward mobility in society (i.e., socioeconomic status) may be contributing factors to the increase in cosmetic surgery in the last few decades. Some of the participants in the current study mentioned YouTube influencers (i.e., people who post on, are

seen, and have influence through followers/viewers on YouTube) as impacting people's opinions of body image and cosmetic surgery. One example of this is from Participant 2, who again stated,

Well I think, let's say that things come in like for both of us and if you are watching social media, that now shows girls, who [had cosmetic surgery], for example, all the YouTubers, they get their breasts operated, that the tail [butt] that, that if others then say "Oh look they are so pretty"; then everybody tells them that, "Oh me too," "Oh I don't know what," so, like that's why.

I believe this is a good example of how media can create or communicate societal pressures to people and have influence. If, for example, the thin ideal were popular in Colombia, something highly valued—how much it is valued cannot be said for certain—that message could be spread through various social media platforms and create pressure for people to conform and meet those societal expectations. For the participants of this study, most (i.e., four out of six) viewed being thin as something important, with five of the six participants describing the ideal body type as one that includes being thin, even if curvy. One of the participants, when asked about what a person can do to avoid being ridiculed in her city, reported, "Definitely being thin." It may not be possible to ever really know if holding the thin ideal is a choice or not, to know if it is a societal ideal that is internalized by people outside of their awareness or if it is an ideal that people have chosen. One way to look at choice and decision making could be through more studies that focus on predictors of future behaviors. Theorizing from the literature review of this study, and going back to Andrew et al. (2016), where the authors investigated prospective predictors and health-related outcomes of positive body image in adolescent girls, this type of study could be done

with a focus on predicting cosmetic surgery rates, types of surgery, and other variables of interest.

As mentioned earlier in another study on social influences (i.e., media in this case), Ashikali et al. (2017) found there to be an increased dissatisfaction with both weight and appearance following exposure to advertising for cosmetic surgery. I believe this suggests that advertising can be internalized and influence people's opinions about what is attractive and what is not, similar to other forms of advertising that influence thinking on what is cool and what is not. Participants of the current study did mention that media has an influence on how they and other people view themselves. Most participants of this study also believed thin to be attractive and important. This still does not indicate whether these participants chose to hold the thin ideal or if it was put on them by society outside of their awareness, their choice. Choice versus social influences and determinism related to body image and cosmetic surgery is a deeper question than the current study can answer. It is an interesting question and one that relates to the themes of this study, wanting to know why people do the things they do—specifically regarding cosmetic surgery—or at least encouraging people to think about these issues.

Many of the participants mentioned cost as a barrier to getting surgery done. This leads to the following question: If this cost is ever reduced, or if disposable incomes rise in Colombia, would the rates of cosmetic surgery rise even further? Or, with a rise in income, would people see getting cosmetic surgery as less important to socioeconomic advancement? Again, most participants said they would have cosmetic surgery if they had the financial means to do so. I anticipated that participants would point to money as a barrier, but the number of participants who said they would get cosmetic surgery if they could afford to or if it were free was still impressive to me.

Another theme that emerged in the study was that of cosmetic surgery being a slippery slope. As mentioned previously, Participants 1 and 3 voiced that they have noticed people who have developed a cosmetic surgery habit, similar to a hobby; they have also noticed people who started with one surgery and then had it snowball, with them getting more and more surgeries over time. Participant 1 mentioned that some people have had so many surgeries that they end up abusing the process and changing “too much” from their natural appearance. Participant 3 mentioned that while she is in favor of cosmetic surgery, she feels that it can be overdone and become an obsession when people start to chase beauty, with some people taking it to the point of becoming doll like. The idea expressed was that cosmetic surgery can be overdone, becoming a slippery slope. If advertising of cosmetic surgery can lead to increased dissatisfaction with appearance, as found in Ashikali et al. (2017), then people may take steps to change their appearance; if people feel that cosmetic surgery has improved how they look and feel about themselves, they may choose to get multiple surgeries over time. Another factor that may contribute to slippery slope behavior when it comes to cosmetic surgery is (as mentioned above) the technological piece, with surgeries improving and becoming more accessible as technology advances in Colombia (Hunt, 2015). When surgeries are better, cheaper, faster to obtain, going for more than one surgery may become less of a daunting task.

The other side of the slippery slope theme has to do with self-acceptance, another theme that emerged from the current study. Several participants—Participants 1, 2, and 3—reported that they accept who they are overall, faults included. This way of thinking may lead people to be less inclined to get cosmetic surgery. Another possibility is that even when one accepts who they are, one might still be interested in getting cosmetic surgery. Related to this question is one of Ashikali et al.’s (2017) key findings, that consideration of cosmetic surgery was influenced by

participants' preexisting appearance-related body image satisfaction. How accepting participants were of their appearance affected their degree of willingness to consider cosmetic surgery. At face value, this seems to make sense, and in the current study, some of the participants spoke to the theme of self-acceptance. Like with other things, if one accepts what one has, one might be less driven to change things—in this case, to change oneself. This was the thinking, but the results did not fit that idea entirely, with several of the participants reporting that they felt positive about themselves and still would be interested in getting cosmetic surgery done. This may be related to the growing rates and acceptance of cosmetic surgery in Colombia. This could be a cultural generational shift in how cosmetic surgery is viewed in Colombia. I believe this to be an emerging research question, a topic that could be further explored in hopes of better understanding this phenomenon.

Reflecting on the responses of the participants and the themes that emerged from their interviews, it makes sense to also consider the research by Sanchez Taylor (2012). This research relates to the objectification of women and whether there is truly personal agency when it comes to getting cosmetic surgery or if it is more due to the societal forces of patriarchy. Again, the author reported that even the ideas of individual agency and empowerment are being marketed by cosmetic surgery companies and sold to female consumers (Sanchez Taylor, 2012). This is an interesting question and makes one think about the results of this study. As mentioned above, the question was as follows: Were the participants of this study mostly in favor of cosmetic surgery of their own accord, or was it more due to marketing and other societal forces and influences? Participants spoke about YouTube influencers and other media influencing opinions on cosmetic surgery, while others talked about self-acceptance and how it influences their desire to get cosmetic surgery. The media's influence on how people view themselves, and the degree to

which they accept themselves, is related to the theme of agency versus determination when it comes to cosmetic surgery. Again, Richetin et al. (2019) looked at the decision-making process, action versus inaction, and the intentions to undergo or not undergo cosmetic surgery; some of the findings were that improving appearance was one of the main reasons for undergoing cosmetic surgery, while satisfaction with one's current appearance and lack of money were the primary reasons not to. This study looked at the decision-making process, but not so much at the question of personal agency versus determinism. Some of the findings from Richetin et al. appear similar to the findings of the current study; we looked at reasons for getting or not getting cosmetic surgery, and participants discussed satisfaction with their current appearance as being a factor. Lack of financial resources was also reported as being a reason for not having gotten cosmetic surgery yet.

In looking at choice and how it is affected by society, Brown (2004) discussed—as mentioned earlier—confronting patriarchy, a system in which gender-based inequalities are commonplace, women are devalued, and limitations are placed on personal power. It appears much of this was found in the participant responses of this study. This was not a major theme that emerged as it is possible that not enough questions were geared toward how men are affected by body image and cosmetic surgery. Participants were asked how important it was for men to be thin where they live and if they knew men who had gotten cosmetic surgery; there were also questions that were expected to bring out more discussion about gender roles that sometimes did not get much of a response from the participants. One finding of note is that multiple participants reported that most people they knew who had gotten cosmetic surgery were women. Another question asked in the literature review of this study was whether women are

held to different, higher standards of beauty than men. It appears from the responses that the consensus was an affirmative “yes” answer to this question.

Speaking to gender roles and beauty, participants reported that women often focus more on their looks, partake in cosmetic surgery at higher rates, and are more concerned about being thin. An example that speaks to this can be found in a statement made by Participant 3, when she reported, “So, I believe that for women that has been like, like something more, or should I say like more prioritized in their lives and today, today every woman wants to be thin and wants to be, well in the perfect...body.” When Participant 1 was asked how many people she knew who had gotten cosmetic surgery, she reported, “Really, various. Of my, well of my girlfriends, all of them.” Participant 2 mentioned that when it comes to men using cosmetic surgery to advance their socioeconomic status, she reported that when it comes to looks for men, they do not have to worry as much: “Well yeah, or like they don’t, well for them, the hard part would be their belly because men are very relaxed, they aren’t like so worried about how they look or anything.” She went on to say, “Yes, women are usually like more vain, more, like they're thinking more about the physical, beauty.”

The literature has questioned how these values and ideals get perpetuated. Again, Rice et al. (2016) provided one such example when they found that exposure to Barbie dolls promoted internalization of the thin ideal in their sample of participants. In the current study, participants were asked questions related to the thin ideal, or the importance of being thin where they live. They spoke to it, and talked about celebrities, social media influencers, public figures and the media as being influential factors that encourage Colombian women to be thin and meet certain physical appearance expectations. At the beginning of the current study, it was anticipated that socioeconomic status, ethnicity, race, and religion would be themes that emerged from the

interviews and that would be discussed more by the participants without having to specifically ask them much about it. With this in mind, other than demographic-related questions asked at the beginning of the interviews, there were no questions that really focused on these areas. These themes and discussions, which were expected to emerge naturally, did not; race and ethnicity did not get talked about much as being a factor related to cosmetic surgery. This is an area that was affected by researcher bias and expectations of what would be important to participants of this study.

Socioeconomic status was discussed, in that income was noted as being a barrier to getting cosmetic surgery for many of the participants. In a study by Gilbert-Diamond et al. (2009), the authors' findings suggested that women of higher SES in Bogotá, Colombia were more likely to have a higher BMI and a higher level of body level dissatisfaction compared to those of lower SES (Gilbert-Diamond et al., 2009). This suggests that research has been done to better understand the factors in play that influence how women of different groups think. The current study did not have a large sample size, and the intent was not to be a comparative study. There were, however, participants from Bogotá, but they did not belong to higher-SES groups; they reported belonging to lower-upper and middle strata economic groups (again, Colombia uses six strata levels for categorizing economic group levels; 1–6 strata). The relationship between the current study and the study by Gilbert-Diamond et al. is that they both attempted to better understand how body level satisfaction, perceptions of physical appearance, and body image interact with other sociocultural factors such as SES, BMI, and gender roles and expectations.

Clinical Implications

I believe the results provide more information about how young women tend to perceive cosmetic surgery in Colombia. This was a small sample size, so they do not speak for all Colombian women, but it is a starting point; it would be interesting to see if similar themes, beliefs, and opinions would be found in a larger study. At the time of this study, none like it were found; I did not find any that were very similar, and none that were qualitative in nature for this demographic and about this phenomenology. Suffice to say, even if there are any studies that match this current one, there are not many, and more research in this area would be beneficial in that it would help people better understand the thinking behind the consumption of cosmetic surgery. It would help in understanding the power relationships that exist, how they affect socioeconomic mobility, and how cosmetic surgery relates to other industries (e.g., health, beauty, fashion). The particular questions that would need to be asked that did not get asked in the current study will be discussed in the future research section below.

It is important to try and understand cultural norms. Understanding why things are the way they are, or at least trying to, can help psychotherapists and other mental health professionals better serve people. For mental health professionals working in Colombia or in other countries where Colombian women seek mental health services, it can help to try and be culturally attuned. This is not to say that mental health professionals need to know everything there is to know about cosmetic surgery, or that reading studies about cosmetic surgery in Colombia can be used as a road map for understanding all Colombian women's opinions and beliefs. However, it can assist in trying to understand some cultural norms and commonly held views and some of the reasoning behind them.

The results of this study may suggest that for Colombian women, being thin is important; they also might suggest that cosmetic surgery is not always tied to being secure in oneself and one's body image, as some of the participants made comments suggesting that they felt positive about their physical appearance and were still interested in getting cosmetic surgery. These results could help clinicians have a better idea of the opinions and ways of thinking that can be found in Colombia. They may also help clinicians to challenge some of their own thinking about what to expect when working with younger women in Colombia and other places. It may be beneficial for clinicians, myself included, to consider that opinions and attitudes can change over time, as what was once hidden or less accepted can become more accepted and commonplace. Keeping these things in mind when working with young women who are considering cosmetic surgery or have already gotten surgery can be helpful. When exploring issues related to body image and cosmetic surgery, having thought about it more can help. Just like with other issues that are discussed in psychotherapy, thinking about them more and getting familiar with the perspective of others can help one to navigate these issues in the future.

Another topic that was previously discussed was autonomy versus determinism when it comes to body image and cosmetic surgery among Colombian women. This was not a topic that this study was able to address in depth, but some insight can be gleaned from the findings. By reading the results of this study, and by reviewing what participants had to say about body image, social media, and cosmetic surgery, clinicians can give more thought to how women in Colombia make choices and how they are influenced by their sociocultural surroundings. If clinicians are trying to help people navigate these issues, it might be beneficial for them to think about how clients' decisions are being influenced.

Limitations

Again, the results cannot reveal how all young Colombian women feel about cosmetic surgery. This is a small sample size used to provide a more detailed, inside perspective. This study cannot conclude where the cosmetic surgery market for Colombia is headed or why. Like a case study, it helps, but may not generalize much. To answer larger questions related to the cosmetic surgery market in Colombia, more participants would be needed and from more locations. Another limitation of the qualitative approach is that the questions that I provided may have had more influence on the final themes that emerged than the more general and open-ended questions. Themes did emerge, but when there is a topic of interest or a purpose of a study, everything that is said or not said by the researcher, the interviewer, has an effect on the participants and what they discuss, and what themes end up emerging.

Other questions could have been added to expand the focus to additional themes. There could have been more questions that specifically asked participants about how religion impacts their decisions and opinions about cosmetic surgery. Instead, they were only asked if they had a religious affiliation. More questions could have been asked to determine the degree of impact of religion on beliefs about body image, gender roles, cosmetic surgery, and so forth. This could also be said for the topics of race and ethnicity. Aside from asking participants demographic questions about ethnic and racial backgrounds, nothing else was asked to try and uncover more. Another question that participants could have been asked is how they felt about men in Colombia and the expectations they have for women when it comes to physical appearance. This is an area that could have been explored in more depth.

Because the participant sample of this study was homogeneous, perspectives reflect a specific group, a limited demographic. Another point that might be considered a limitation is that

some participants were more talkative than others and may have had more influence over the findings. What is said versus not said matters, and some participants may have held back more than others or may have been less interested or invested in the study. In their closing statements, some participants commented that they found the topic interesting, and they appeared to be enthused about it. Additionally, as discussed in Tatangelo and Ricciardelli (2013), the interviewer's gender may also have an impact on disclosure in the interviews. A male researcher interviewing women may very well have an effect on responses and the entire research process; that is to say, gender and age have an influence, and the identity of the interviewer most likely affected the interviews and the results.

I am a multiracial Hispanic and Caucasian man. English is my first language, and I am fluent in Spanish. With that said, the interviews were conducted in Spanish and were then translated from Spanish to English. This was done to reach an English-speaking audience, specifically as part of a graduate school program in Chicago, Illinois. With that said, this likely affected the relationship between the participants and myself. The participants were likely told that I was a foreigner, or they quickly became aware that this was the case. The verbiage, accent, and other identity factors related to my race and culture likely had some sort of impact on the interviews. Some of the possible influential factors that come to mind are as follows:

- Awareness that the research and interviews were being conducted by a North American. What might this have made participants think and feel, knowing that someone is coming from another country to interview them about their views and opinions on a topic that is sometimes stigmatized?
- The vocabulary that they chose to use for the interview and the rate of speech. Participants could tell after talking for a bit that the interviewer had an accent and that

some of his word choice was not the normal vocabulary to which they were accustomed; some of the interview questions were also written in a more formal way because it was an interview and so slang was avoided. This may have limited the free flow of information and self-expression.

- How the interviewer interpreted the meaning of what he was being told. Language is heavily influenced by the environment and what one thing means in one Spanish-speaking country, does not necessarily have the same meaning in another.

The aforementioned list of influential factors is not exhaustive, but is merely intended to make a point; aspects of identity matter and can impact interactions with participants and, in turn, affect the data. Even after the interview, the interpretation of the data was impacted by my personal identity (i.e., culture, biases, opinions held, etc.). This could have impacted the questions created for the interview, the areas of interest, what was focused on in the data versus not, interpretations of findings, and so forth.

Recommendations for Future Research

To better understand views and opinions on cosmetic surgery in Colombia, more studies would be beneficial. In order to understand this phenomenon on a larger scale, more data are needed both from qualitative and quantitative studies. One of the ideas noted in the literature review of this study was that when body structure and beauty become what is most valued in women, it can lead to objectification. Future research can provide more information on this to see if this is in fact what is happening to Colombian women and, if so, why? An important first step to change is understanding what is occurring and what has become a problem in society. When that is done, people can start to think about the things that can be done to change it. Some of the questions that could be asked could focus on assessing how participants feel about their

physical attractiveness and satisfaction with their appearance, as in Holzer et al. (2014); this could be done, but with an emphasis on comparing it to the opinions and beliefs about cosmetic surgery in Colombian women. This would help to examine influences on cosmetic surgery for Colombian women on a larger scale and could shed light on some areas with a more specific focus in mind; this would then provide additional information for clinicians helping people who are trying to navigate these issues in their lives.

In constructing the literature review with a focus on Colombian women, there was not much to be found on the topics of interest for this study. Why there is not much research in these areas is unclear. It may be that there is less interest, which could mean less funding; it could be that research in the areas of psychology related to body image and cosmetic surgery is not as popular as other areas of research. In short, it could be for a multitude of reasons, and that in and of itself is another research question for future studies to examine. If more research were to be done in these areas, it may help mental health professionals work with patients who have body image issues, who are considering getting cosmetic surgery, who have gotten cosmetic surgery, and/or who would like someone to talk to who knows what mental health services are available if they are wanted. It could help persons in Colombia better understand these topics and give them more options for related services.

In some countries, testing screeners are given to potential patients to determine if cosmetic surgery is appropriate or if it could be problematic for all parties involved. Some of the problems relate to the likelihood that a patient will sue due to underlying psychological factors (e.g., related to body-image, compulsive behavior). Screeners can also be focused on the appropriateness of fit for potential patients. They could be used to help prospective consumers decide if cosmetic surgery would benefit them. Research in these areas would help not only in

constructing screening assessments for cosmetic surgery, but in educating surgeons and psychotherapists. It could help to guide practice and give mental health professionals more insight into the phenomenon of cosmetic surgery as it relates to body image and different groups of people.

Another conceptual issue regarding body image and culture for this study that warrants more research is related to the increasing rates of cosmetic surgery in Colombia and other countries. This may signify a growing acceptance of cosmetic surgery worldwide. This intuitively—and based on personal experiences—is similar to how tattoos appear to have grown in popularity and overall acceptance in the United States as well as Colombia. They do not seem to hold the same stigma that they used to. Maybe the cosmetic surgery trends that are now commonplace in Colombia will spread and become more popular in other areas. Another issue to consider is the unique demographics of this study's subject sample. All participants were young (aged 19–32) people living in cities, and all but one of them reported having a history of cosmetic surgery. Maybe if more of the participants had been from rural areas, or if most of them had a history of cosmetic surgery, their answers would have been different. The results might have been very different if, for example, a larger sample size had been used with more variety in demographics. These issues regarding body image and culture can be looked at further in future studies.

Conclusion

Despite some of the limitations noted above, the current study has contributed to the understanding of body image as it relates to cosmetic surgery and young women in Colombia. Cosmetic surgery is a multidimensional phenomenon. When trying to understand cosmetic surgery, cultural influences such as peers, family, social media, and gender—to name a few—

should be considered. These were some of the themes explored here. At the present time, this appears to be one of few studies to explore body image in Colombian women, and one of the very few to do so qualitatively.

One of the most interesting findings from this study was that four of the six participants of this study supported the thin ideal, and reported being thin as attractive and important where they live. This appears to support previous research that looked at the internalization of the thin ideal related to sociocultural marketing influences (Rice et al., 2016). Another finding of interest was that all the participants expressed an overall positive opinion about cosmetic surgery. Intuitively, this appears to support the high rates of cosmetic surgery often found in Colombia (ISAPS, 2018). If there are in fact high numbers of Colombians getting cosmetic surgery done, one interpretation of this might be that it is becoming more popular and culturally accepted. From a clinical standpoint, the results of this study provide insight into some of the sociocultural factors (e.g., peers, social media) that impact opinions on cosmetic surgery, and issues that Colombian women face in their lives related to body image.

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bodyim.2016.11.006>

Appendix A

List of Articles That Support the Data but Were Not Referred to in the Paper Itself

- Ballén Valderrama, J. E., & Riveros Munévar, F. (2015). Satisfacción de la imagen corporal en universitarios que cuenten con el 10% del cuerpo tatuado y universitarios no tatuados. *Informes Psicológicos*, *15*(2), 67–92. <https://doi.org/10.18566/nfpsicv15n2a04>
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Appendix B

Information to Post and Contact Method

“Do you think you might be interested in discussing your thoughts and opinions about cosmetic surgery? I am seeking participants willing to take part in an interview about appearance and cosmetic surgery. Interviews will last 45-75 minutes, and participants will be compensated for their time with a \$25 gift card to a local cinema, Starbucks, or Juan Valdez Café upon completion. To participate, you must be a woman age 18-34 and reside in Colombia. You do not need to have a history of cosmetic surgery in order to participate. If you would like any further information or if you think you would like to participate, please contact Austin at any of the following:

E-mail:

WhatsApp: (you may call or message)”

Spanish translation as follows:

“Piensas que quizás estarías interesado en discutiendo tus pensamientos y opiniones sobre cirugía cosmética? Estoy buscando participantes dispuestos a participar en una entrevista sobre apariencia y cirugía cosmética. Las entrevistas durarán 45-75 minutos, y los participantes serán compensados por su tiempo con una tarjeta de regalo de 85 mil pesos para un cine local, Starbucks, o Juan Valdez Café al finalizar. Para participar, debes ser una mujer de entre 18 y 34 años y residir en Colombia. Usted no necesita tener una historia de cirugía estética para poder participar. Si desea obtener más información o si crees que le gustaría participar, comuníquese con Austin por cualquiera de los siguientes medios:

E-mail:

WhatsApp: (puedes llamar o enviar un mensaje)

Appendix C

Interview Questions

Interview questions are presented here with the English translation first, and then in Spanish, the language the interviews were conducted in.

Interview Questions

Where possible, the questions will be asked in an opened ended way so that participants will be likely to focus on their own beliefs, opinions and experiences.

1. Please tell me about your cultural background
 - a. As it relates to: ethnicity, social class, education, geography/where your family is from
 - b. Do you have a religious affiliation? If so, how would you describe it?
 - c. How would you identify yourself racially?
 - d. If you are comfortable in responding, what would you say is your sexual orientation?

2. Have you ever had any cosmetic surgery done?
 - a. If yes: Could you tell me about that? (let speak and then ask about the following if not touched on)
 - i. What are some things that encouraged you to get the surgery/s done?
 - ii. How did you feel before and after the surgery?
 1. How did you feel emotionally after the surgery?
 - iii. If you could do it over again, would you?
 - iv. What was your experience like with cosmetic surgeons?
 - v. What would you say to others, what advice would you give to people that are thinking about getting cosmetic surgery?
 - b. If no: Have you ever considered it? What are your thoughts on it? (let speak and then ask about the following if not touched on)
 - i. What are some things (reasons) that might have kept you from getting cosmetic surgery done?

3. With one of our topics of interest being cosmetic surgery, why do you think a woman might want to have cosmetic surgery?

4. What do you think is the best type of body shape for a woman?
 - a. Can you describe the ideal body?

5. When it comes to appearance and how you look, what things do you usually talk about with friends?

- a. What matters most to you in terms of your appearance?
6. How would you describe societal views on cosmetic surgery in Colombia?
 - a. What do you think has influenced those views?
 - b. When it comes to appearance, what things can you do to fit in and avoid being teased (in your country/culture of origin)?
7. Do your peers try to copy celebrities and their appearance? What are your thoughts on this?
 - a. Is there anyone you can think of, a famous person or normal person that you would like to look like?
 - b. How do you think celebrities and famous people influence the ways that women your age feel about themselves and about cosmetic surgery?
 - c. Do you think TV or Advertising influences what you think about your body? If so how?
8. How do you think cosmetic surgery affects people's self-image?
9. How would you describe yourself? (Tatangelo & Ricciardelli, 2013, p. 597)
10. Would you consider yourself a feminist and if so in what way?
11. How would you describe the way you look? (Tatangelo & Ricciardelli, 2013, p. 597)
12. Roughly, how much money would you say you spend on your appearance every 3 months?
13. Have you ever felt ashamed of your body?
14. Where you live, how important is it to be thin?
 - a. How important is it for men in Colombia to be thin?
15. How important is it to you personally to be thin?
16. How would you feel if you realized you had put on weight? (Tatangelo & Ricciardelli, 2013, p. 597)
 - a. Would you do anything to change this?
17. What expectations and standards regarding selection of intimate partner do you have?
18. Have you ever been, or would you ever be in a relationship with someone that you're not all that physically attracted to?
19. Would you undergo cosmetic surgery if your partner thought it was a good idea?

20. Have you ever or would you ever recommended that someone you know obtain cosmetic surgery?
- Has anyone you know ever suggested you look into getting any kind of cosmetic surgery done?
21. “Tell me about a time when someone in your life told you something negative about your body.” (Gulbas, 2012, p. 329)
22. If you could have a surgical procedure done for free, would you do it?
- If so, what surgery and why?
 - If not, what keeps you from saying yes?
23. What influences you most when you think about your appearance and body?
24. What do you think about Western/United States views on cosmetic surgery?
- Do you think they differ from Colombia’s?
25. What are your thoughts on cosmetic surgery being used as a way for getting ahead in society, a tool for social mobility in Colombia?
- How does this apply to men in Colombia?
26. Do you know anyone that has gotten cosmetic surgery?
- If so, how many people?
 - Do you know any men that have done it?
 - What are some of thing things they have said about it (those that have had cosmetic surgery)?
 - From what they have experienced, does it make it seem more appealing?
27. Do you have any closing comments, thoughts, about what we’ve talked about here today?

Preguntas de la entrevista

Siempre que sea posible, las preguntas se harán de forma abierta para que los participantes puedan centrarse en sus propias creencias, opiniones y experiencias.

1. Por favor, cuénteme sobre sus antecedentes culturales
 - a. Cuénteme en relación con: origen étnico, clase social, educación, geografía / de dónde es su familia
 - b. ¿Tiene una afiliación religiosa? Si es así, ¿cómo lo describirías?
 - c. ¿Cómo te identificarías racialmente?
 - d. Si te sientes cómodo respondiendo, ¿cuál dirías que es tu orientación sexual?

2. ¿Alguna vez te han hecho alguna cirugía estética?
 - a. En caso afirmativo: ¿Podría contarme sobre eso? (deje hablar y luego pregunte sobre lo siguiente si no lo toca)
 - i. ¿Cuáles son algunas de las cosas que lo alentaron a hacerse la cirugía(s)?
 - ii. ¿Cómo te sentiste antes y después de la cirugía?
 1. ¿Cómo te sentiste emocionalmente después de la cirugía?
 - iii. Si pudieras hacerlo de nuevo, ¿lo harías?
 - iv. ¿Cómo fue su experiencia con los cirujanos cosméticos?
 - v. ¿Qué le dirías a los demás, qué consejo darías a las personas que están pensando en someterse a una cirugía estética?
 - b. Si no: ¿Alguna vez lo has considerado? ¿Qué piensas de eso? (hable y luego pregunte sobre lo siguiente si no lo toca)
 - i. ¿Cuáles son algunas de las cosas (razones) que podrían haber evitado que se haga una cirugía estética?

3. Dado que uno de nuestros temas de interés es la cirugía estética, ¿por qué cree que una mujer podría querer someterse a una cirugía estética?

4. ¿Cuál crees que es el mejor tipo de cuerpo para una mujer?
 - a. ¿Puedes describir el cuerpo ideal?

5. Cuando se trata de apariencia y cómo te ves, ¿de qué cosas sueles hablar con amigos?
 - a. ¿Qué es lo que más te importa en términos de tu apariencia?

6. ¿Cómo describiría las opiniones sociales sobre la cirugía estética en Colombia?
 - a. ¿Qué crees que ha influido en esos puntos de vista?

- b. Cuando se trata de apariencia, ¿qué cosas puede hacer para encajar y evitar ser burlado (en su país / cultura de origen)?
7. ¿Sus compañeros intentan copiar a las celebridades y su apariencia? ¿Qué piensas sobre esto?
- a. ¿Hay alguien en quien puedas pensar, una persona famosa o una persona normal que te gustaría parecer?
 - b. ¿Cómo crees que las celebridades y las personas famosas influyen en las formas en que las mujeres de tu edad se sienten acerca de sí mismas y de la cirugía estética?
 - c. ¿Crees que la televisión o la publicidad influyen en lo que piensas sobre tu cuerpo? ¿Si es así, cómo?
8. ¿Cómo crees que la cirugía estética afecta la autoimagen de las personas?
9. ¿Cómo te describes? (Tatangelo y Ricciardelli, 2013, p. 597)
10. ¿Te consideras una feminista y si es así en qué sentido?
11. ¿Cómo describirías tu apariencia? (Tatangelo y Ricciardelli, 2013, p. 597)
12. Aproximadamente, ¿cuánto dinero diría que gasta en su apariencia cada 3 meses?
13. ¿Alguna vez te has sentido avergonzado de tu cuerpo?
14. Donde vives, ¿qué tan importante es estar delgado?
- a. ¿Qué tan importante es que los hombres en Colombia sean delgados?
15. ¿Qué tan importante es para usted personalmente ser delgado?
16. ¿Cómo te sentirías si te dieras cuenta de que has engordado? (Tatangelo y Ricciardelli, 2013, p. 597)
- a. ¿Harías algo para cambiar esto?
17. ¿Qué expectativas y estándares con respecto a la selección de pareja íntima tienes?

18. ¿Alguna vez has estado o estarías en una relación con alguien que no te atrae físicamente?
19. ¿Te someterías a una cirugía estética si tu pareja pensara que es una buena idea?
20. ¿Alguna vez ha recomendado o recomendaría que alguien conocido se someta a una cirugía estética?
- ¿Alguien que conozca le ha sugerido alguna vez que se haga algún tipo de cirugía estética?
21. “Hábleme de un momento en que alguien en su vida le dijo algo negativo sobre su cuerpo.” (Gulbas, 2012, p. 329)
22. Si pudiera hacerse un procedimiento quirúrgico de forma gratuita, ¿lo haría?
- Si es así, ¿qué cirugía y por qué?
 - Si no, ¿qué te impide decir que sí?
23. ¿Qué te influye más cuando piensas en tu apariencia y cuerpo?
24. ¿Qué opina de los puntos de vista occidentales / estadounidenses sobre la cirugía estética?
- ¿Crees que difieren de los de Colombia?
25. ¿Qué piensa sobre la cirugía estética que se utiliza como una forma de salir adelante en la sociedad, una herramienta para la movilidad social en Colombia?
- ¿Cómo se aplica esto a los hombres en Colombia?
26. ¿Conoces a alguien que se haya sometido a cirugía estética?
- Si es así, ¿cuántas personas?
 - ¿Conoces a algún hombre que lo haya hecho?
 - ¿Cuáles son algunas de las cosas que han dicho al respecto (las que se han sometido a cirugía estética)?
 - Por lo que han experimentado, ¿lo hace parecer más atractivo?
27. ¿Tiene algún comentario final, pensamientos, sobre lo que hemos hablado hoy aquí?

Appendix D

Interview Transcripts

First interview

[00:00:00.400] – Interviewer, I1

Por favor, Cuéntame sobre sus antecedentes culturales y su relación con origen étnico.

[00:00:13.900] – Participant-1, p1

Bueno, em.. Yo soy de Punto Mayo, de una tierra donde hay Indígenas. Que establecido por los (?)

[00:00:24.600] – Interviewer, I2

Está bien, no, no

Participant-1, P2

no, importa si me equivoco?

Interviewer, I3

No, no, esta bien, si, no hay que estar perfecto con esto.

Participant-1, P3

okay, entonces bueno..umm.. no se si entendi la pregunta?

[00:00:25.900] – Interviewer, I4

pregunta su origen étnico?

[00:00:39.800] – Participant-1, P4

Mi origen etnico pues, umm.. Soy de Punto Mayo, tengo raizes indiginas. Pero, em, naturalmente como todos meztizo.

[00:00:51.180] – Interviewer, I5

Y su clase social, que sería más o menos?

[00:00:57.040] – Participant-1, P5

Mi clase social? Pues bien, la verdad vivo en un lugar donde somos nivel cuatro y pues considero que, que está bien para mí, mi forma de vivir.

[00:01:08.700] – Interviewer, I6

Y su, uh, su educación, educacion?

[00:01:12.260] – Participant-1, P6

Eh, Universitaria, eh yo (? semestre) administración de empresas. Y pues allí me estoy ya capacitando en la universidad. Todo es un proceso.

[00:01:19.300] – Interviewer, I7

Y... tu geografía? De dónde es su familia

[00:01:26.450] – Participant-1, P7

Eh, yo soy originaria de Puntomayo, eso queda al sur de Colombia, frontera con Ecuador y Nariño. Em, vivo, viví toda mi juventud niñez y juventud allí, y ahora estoy viviendo aca en Pereira hace seis años.

[00:01:42.800] – Interviewer, I8

Ah, tiene una afiliación religiosa?

[00:01:53.700] – Participant-1, P8

Mm mm (i.e., no). Considero que soy muy abierta en la parte de la religión, la verdad creo en todo.

[00:01:58.200] – Interviewer, I9

¿Crees en todo?

[00:02:02.600] – Participant-1, P10

Sí

[00:02:04.550] – Interviewer, I10

Bueno, um.. Sí te sientes cómodo, uh, respondiendo, ¿cuál dirías que es tu orientación sexual?

[00:02:12.750] – Participant-1, P11

Eh, bueno no, yo soy heterosexual, me gustan los chicos. No, respeto todo, soy muy abierta también en ese.. tema, el mundo ha cambiado mucho últimamente entonces la verdad yo respeto.

[00:02:30.100] – Interviewer, I11

Bueno, um, ¿alguna vez te han hecho alguna cirugía estética?

[00:02:32.500] – Participant-1, P12

Mm no.

[00:02:32.800] – Interviewer, I12

Alguna vez lo has, ah, ¿considerado?

[00:02:37.950] – Participant-1, P13

Mm, claro que sí, eh, bueno partiendo de que uno siempre tiene estereotipos, no? Tanto sociales, como verse al espejo y verse como, como algo que a uno no le gusta. Me parece que, que las cirugías estéticas, cambian como, ese, ese, ese, em digamos (?buso) que uno no tiene en uno y que se lo puede cambiar así.

[00:03:00.000] – Interviewer, I13

¿Cambiar que?

[00:03:00.010] – Participant-1, P14

Cambiar, digamos, algo que no te gusta de ti.

[00:03:00.020] – Interviewer, I14

Ah, algo que no te gusta de ti.

[00:03:00.030] – Participant-1, P15

Ah huh, entonces yo pienso que, que las cirugías, pues ahora que son más equibles (i.e., cheaper), pues, me parecen bien.

[00:03:02.600] – Interviewer, I15

Mmm, dado que uno de nuestros temas de interés es la cirugía estética, ah, por qué cree que una mujer podría querer someterse a una cirugía estética?

[00:03:32.300] – Participant-1, P16

Ah, bueno estamos en estereotipos, ¿no? Hay veces que uno por lo que te decía que cosas que no nos gusta nuestro cuerpo que las podemos cambiar y que ahorita las cirugías estéticas son asequibles más fácil se las puedes conseguir, y muchas veces, en precios que no te imaginas. La otra es porque digamos, estamos en un estereotipo de cultura, ¿no?

[00:03:52.050] – Interviewer, I16

Esteriotipo de cultura?

[00:03:52.180] – Participant-1, P17

Si. Entonces sentí un poco apariencias que siempre bien y más que todo uno como mujer que siempre tiene como la parte lado del feminismo o depende lo que tiene ante la presencia de un hombre o hay que parecerse perfecto. Entonces, digamos que de los 20 como hasta los 30 es como, como, ya cosas que uno ve en la televisión o escuchas que quieres verte así. Tal, ser un tipo de tener una cola grande o senos grandes, o una cintura pequeña; y las mujeres entre los 30 40 ya creo que consideró que es un poco no envejecer. Como quitarse facto(res) el envejecimiento. O sea, siempre estar bien.

[00:04:31.200] – Interviewer, I17

Siempre estar bien.

[00:04:31.210] – Participant-1, P18

Mhmm

[00:04:31.220] – Interviewer, I18

Un imagen como perfecto que vez en televisión.

[00:04:32.300] – Participant-1, P19

Exacto, ante la sociedad y ante uno pues miro, claro.

[00:04:44.000] – Interviewer, I19

Ah, cual crees que es el mejor tipo de cuerpo para una mujer

[00:04:48.400] – Participant-1, P20

Bueno...En particular ya me me gusto, me gustan las personas delgadas. Jaja, entonces, consideró que...que si una persona gasta bien, no se

[00:05:03.800] – Interviewer, I20

¿Delgada?

[00:05:03.800] – Participant-1, P21

No me gusta, cuando, mm no sé, ni muy grandes ni muy (??)

[00:05:09.900] – Interviewer, I21

No muy grandes y no muy

[00:05:10.500] – Participant-1, P22

Ah ha, que (?? can't understand)

[00:05:13.050] – Interviewer, I22

Mmm, cuando se trata de, uh, apariencia, y cómo te ves, de qué cosas sueles hablar con amigos?

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[00:05:25.800] – Interviewer, I23

Umm..qué es lo que más te importa en términos de tu apariencia?.

[00:05:31.100] – Participant-1, P23

Siempre que estar limpia y vestir bien. Osea, en ese sentido me parece que es correcto ante mis amigos.

[00:05:39.700] – Interviewer, I24

Limpiar y estar bien.

[00:05:47.800] – Interviewer, I24

Um, ¿cómo describiría las opiniones sociales sobre la cirugía estética en Colombia?

[00:05:56.050] – Participant-1, P24

¿Bueno, eso es muy amplio no? Porque, um, digamos que, llegamos un punto en que las mujeres somos abusando un poquito de la cirugias esteticas. ¿Me entiendes? En cuanto..

[00:06:05.700] – Interviewer, I25

Abusando?

[00:06:05.700] – Participant-1, P25

Un poco, si. En cuanto, a, a que te cambies algo ya lo quieres mejorar mucho más entonces empiezan más cirugías, más cirugías. Entonces, eh, ya cambian la, la forma en, en, en que una mujer ya es como su apariencia natural ya lo cambian totalmente, entonces ya se ven raras, se ven diferentes.

[00:06:27.900] – Interviewer, I26

Se ven diferentes

[00:06:28.950] – Participant-1, P26

Uh huh.

[00:06:28.950] – Interviewer, I27

Y si cambian demasiado..

[00:06:29.270] – Participant-1, P27

Si

[00:06:29.440] – Interviewer, I28

Ah, qué crees que ha influido, en estos puntos de vista, y creo que habías respondido a esto, en otra manera antes. Entonces si, si yo pregunto algo que es similar o casi lo mismo, ah, perdoname. ¿Si? Porfavor. Entonces, eh, qué crees que ha influido en esos puntos de vista, .. um, opiniones sociales sobre cirugía estética en Colombia?

[00:07:08.500] – Participant-1, P28

Pues, yo creo que uno de los factores es, eh primero, ¿físico no? Que, siempre queremos cómo vernos bien y... digamos que (a veces?) personas que con la cirugía se ven perfectas, se ven hermosos, entonces ante los ojos uno también desea verse así. De la misma manera, entonces yo creo que muchos desean las cirugías estéticas, a cuidar más a la apariencia que puedes ver en otros y también quieres hacerlo.

[00:07:23.700] – Interviewer, I29

Que puedes ver en otros y también quieres eso.

[00:07:33.700] – Participant-1, P29

Mhm, mhm

[00:07:33.700] – Interviewer, I30

Ah... cuando se trata de apariencia, ¿qué cosas puede hacer para encajar y evitar ser burlado, en tu país, tu cultura de origen?

[00:07:54.900] – Participant-1, P30

Bueno si, aca es un poco complicado la verdad el question de apariencia. ¿Me podrías repetir la pregunta?

[00:07:56.550] – Interviewer, I31

Ah, cuando se trata de apariencia, ¿qué cosas, puedes hacer para encajar y evitar ser burlado?

[00:08:04.850] – Participant-1, P31

Bueno aca, una cosa, bueno las apariencias acá, una, es el dinero, la parte económica y la otra, pues, no se, yo digo que, cómo vistes, como puedes hablar, cómo te puedes enrolar en ciertos ambientes (eso es?) mucho aqui, como tú te puedes sentir, aceptado. Dependiendo también tú tú tú lo que sepa su cultura, ni nada, entonces, pues a (apartar?) cualquiera mente dependiendo (unclear this part).

[00:08:30.100] – Interviewer, I32

Depende, sí. Am.. ¿Sus compañeros intentan copiar a las celebridades y su apariencia?

[00:08:40.650] – Participant-1, P32

Si, muchos. La verdad, um, peleo un poco con eso, porque, digamos que se, se, se, se nos ha metido, em, digamos, digamos cosas que ya, ya, ya rebasan en el sistema lo que uno quiere como persona lo que uno desea lo que no es. Entonces eso ya es como una copia nítida de otras personas.

[00:09:02.100] – Interviewer, I33

Una copia de otras personas.

[00:09:02.400] – Participant-1, P33

Entonces no, no me parece correcto. ¿Sabes cómo la personalidad de uno, ya no existiera, solo es una copia de unos y de otros entonces, es, son iguales, sabes?

[00:09:13.850] – Interviewer, I34

No tiene su propio...

[00:09:16.400] – Participant-1, P34

Identidad, su, su gusto, su, su forma de ser. No se

[00:09:22.000] – Interviewer, I35

¿Y hay alguien en quien puedas pensar, una persona famosa o una persona normal que te gustaría parecer?

[00:09:31.100] – Participant-1, P35

Um..

[00:09:32.300] – Interviewer, I36

Si no, está bien pero.

[00:09:44.200] – Participant-1, P36

Bueno la verdad, pues eh, por ahora no. No considero que tengo una persona favorita, aunque si admiro muchísimas, em.. Chicas que son muy atractivas, bonitas, no sé si han tenido cirugía, pero me parece que no. Pero sé, no sé, elegantes. Creo que me voy al elegancia un poco en cuanto la belleza.

[00:09:57.600] – Interviewer, I37

Entonces, hay, hay unas, que son elegantes y admiras.

[00:09:59.900] – Participant-1, P37

Uh huh, asi.

[00:09:59.900] – Interviewer, I38

Ah, ¿cómo crees que las celebridades y las personas famosas influyen las formas en que las mujeres de tu edad se sienten acerca de sí mismas y de la cirugía estética?

[00:10:16.150] – Participant-1, P38

Bueno, em, primero no, la televisión. La televisión es un, ¿qué hace? Es una influencia grandísima; porque todo los días está publicando cosas. Está publicando ropas nuevas, nuevas cirugías, nuevas formas de pintarse el cabello, o, o que se puso de moda. Entonces las modas pasan. Llegan un tiempo y pasan, entonces hay chicas que siguen esos, esos, esos, esos, estereotipos de personas y, y, y siempre están cambiando siempre están al paso pero entonces como te decía, eso todo depende, allí su gusto (?? unclear).

[00:10:44.200] – Interviewer, I39

Si. Ah.. crees que la televisión y has hablado de esto, o la publicidad influyen a en lo que piensan sobre, en lo que piensas sobre tu, tu cuerpo? Si es así

[00:11:05.050] – Participant-1, P39

Claro que sí, muchísimo. Porque, bueno, estamos en Colombia, es un lugar donde se hace mucho reinas, entonces la belleza, la mujer, o delgada, eh, por ejemplo acá en nuestra cultura paisa, que las mujeres les gustan mucho pues los pechos grandes las colas y demasiado, las cirugías también.

[00:11:24.100] – Interviewer, I40

Mhm

[00:11:24.110] – Participant-1, P40

Entonces, em esa belleza (?? también e vuelta en parte de nuestra cultura).

[00:11:33.300] – Interviewer, I41

Um.. ¿Cómo crees que la cirugía estética afecta a la autoimagen de las personas?

[00:11:40.950] – Participant-1, P41

Yo creo que cuando se abusa. Sabes, yo considero que las cirugías estéticas te cambia lo que no te gusta, digamos, nacisteis con una nariz chata, o, o con una nariz, pues, que se sobre, sale mucho, entonces la cirugía estética te la cambia. El problema está cuando, ya no te sientes satisfecho con lo que ya hiciste y empiezas a seguir con más cirugías, más cirugías, hasta que, eh, lo que te decía que llegas al punto de cambiarte totalmente tu rostro como tú naciste, tu no eres realmente por, por ya pasar los límites.

[00:12:13.250] – Interviewer, I42

¿Entonces, cuando cambias demasiado?

[00:12:16.100] – Participant-1, P42

Uh huh.

[00:12:18.300] – Interviewer, I43

Uh.. Cómo te describes? ¿Como te describes?

[00:12:22.500] – Participant-1, P43

Bueno, no sé si es físicamente, internamente o físicamente? Físicamente me considera una persona bien, delgada, flaca, me, me quiero mucho. Tengo una autoestima muy alta, entonces, he aprendido también aceptarme a pesar de pecos que digo bueno, eso no me gusta, pero las he aprendido a aceptar.

[00:12:44.700] – Interviewer, I44

¿Has, has aceptado como eres?

[00:12:44.710] – Participant-1, P44

Uh huh, sí. Entonces, eh, no sé, una persona alegre, (??), inteligente. Creo que eso considero así de mí.

[00:12:59.400] – Interviewer, I45

¿Te consideras una feminista y si es así en qué sentido?

[00:13:06.000] – Participant-1, P45

Femenista si, en el sentido, bueno, cuanto, al respecto que tenemos que tener las mujeres, cuanto a, a la observación que nos hacen otros en cuanto a la dependencia que nosotros tenemos que tener e independencia nosotras mismas.

[00:13:22.200] – Interviewer, I46

Independencia

[00:13:23.000] – Participant-1, P46

Independencia.

[00:13:24.100] – Interviewer, I47

Cómo describirías tu apariencia.

[00:13:31.100] – Participant-1, P47

Eh, bien. Me considero, que no soy pues de ese tipo de camas de mucha gente que, (con sielos?), no, normal, pero, pero me veo bien.

[00:13:46.800] – Interviewer, I48

¿Aproximadamente cuánto dinero diría que gasta en su apariencia cada tres meses, más o menos? Puedes pensarlo la verdad, eh, lo que gasto, vea pues, yo creo que, seis, seis cientos o algo en mi maquillaje más o menos.

[00:14:05.400] – Interviewer, I48

¿Cada 3 meses?

[00:14:07.300] – Participant-1, P48

Uh huh.

[00:14:11.900] – Interviewer, I49

¿Alguna vez te has sentido avergonzado de tu cuerpo?

[00:14:27.600] – Participant-1, P49

Eh... Si. Digamos que cuando me subo un poco de kilos, em.. Creo que sí, es una parte que no (sonríe/laughs). No sé (?por ejemplo cuando baña y se siente gordita), como la pena.

[00:14:35.450] – Interviewer, I50

Un vestido de baño cuando te pones un poco...

[00:14:36.900] – Participant-1, P50

Uh huh, si.

[00:14:39.800] – Interviewer, I51

Dónde vives, uh.. qué tan importante es estar delgado, donde tú vives?

[00:14:47.050] – Participant-1, P51

Umm.. no, mire que no. No, en este momento no. No, no, no vivo en un lugar donde haya rechazo por si soy gorda o por si soy flaca, no. Más que todo, digamos que el ambiente donde me estoy, me aceptan tal cual como soy, con mi personalidad. Entonces Considero que no me afecta como en ese sentido por la parte física.

[00:15:10.800] – Interviewer, I52

Entonces no es muy importante, estar delgado

[00:15:14.800] – Participant-1, P52

No

[00:15:14.810] – Interviewer, I53

(sentence completed) donde tu vives?

[00:15:14.820] – Participant-1, P53

no

[00:15:14.800] – Interviewer, I54

Um...qué tan importante es que los hombres en Colombia sean delgados?

[00:15:23.500] – Participant-1, P54

uh...Bueno yo creo que todo va en gusto no? Yo... Digamos si tengo un gusto como entre, entre los hombres en que sí me gusta una persona que sea más alta que yo y pues tampoco que sean muy delgado ni muy gordito, tampoco. Pues no sé, yo creo que si los respeto mucho.

Mm.. pues no sé, no tengo..Cómo esa parte de apariencia, que tengan que ser delgados para estar con el (?).

[00:15:51.800] – Interviewer, I55

¿Pero en, en general?

[00:15:53.500] - Participant 1, P55

En general, pues no sé. Yo hablo con, (alguien tan gorda no?). Si me manda, que me, si es interesante, inteligente sí.

[00:16:01.900] – Interviewer, I56

Si, pero hablo sobre, uh.. opinión de.. de donde tú vives, sobre hombres

[00:16:14.550] - Participant 1, P56

Ah sí, sí, digamos que en el ambiente de mis amistades, todos si les gustan un poco los chicos musculosos y altos y (? les gustan bastante) Pero digamos que las chicas (? quiet wisper, unclear).

[00:16:32.500] – Interviewer, I57

Mm..Cómo te sentirías si te dieras cuenta de que has engordado?

[00:16:39.600] - Participant 1, P57

Bueno, me quejo. Jaja.

[00:16:39.750] – Interviewer, I58

¿Te quejas?

[00:16:39.750] - Participant 1, P58

Jaja, sí. Me quejo un poco y y a veces pues, digamos que uno tiene sus tiempos de ansiedad o de algunos problemas, entonces lo que haces o es (ratons), o dejas de comer o comas demás. Entonces digo que, yo tengo la facilidad de subir y bajar, entonces

[00:17:01.100] – Interviewer, I59

¿Facilidad?

[00:17:01.100] - Participant 1, P59

Uh huh, entonces, subo un poquito y si me siento como (??)y me siento ancha

[00:17:02.750] – Interviewer, I60

mhmm

[00:17:02.750] – Participant-1, P60

pero ya no me, pues ya no me, como no me ve, tampoco me meto en la cabeza, pues que eso me tiene que afectar. Si ya me siento así, empiezo a hacer ejercicio y (? ago) un poquito de las comidas, y vuelvo a estar en esa.

[00:17:24.000] – Interviewer, I61

Sí y eso es como una respuesta a la próxima pregunta, que sería '¿harías algo para cambiar esto y (que) sería?'

[00:17:32.400] – Participant-1, P61

Si, sinceramente si no me siento bien, tengo que cambiar. Es natural, no, lo que te decía es simplemente si, si usted, pues pasaita de peso, simplemente hago ejercicio, como más saludable, eh, trato de, no se, usar más movimiento, entonces, ayuda mucho.

[00:17:55.200] – Interviewer, I62

¿Harías algo?

[00:17:55.210] – Participant-1, P62

mhmm

[00:18:00.800] – Interviewer, I63

Qué expectativas y estándares; ¿con respetó a la selección de pareja íntima tienes? ¿Qué expectativas y estándares con respecto al a la selección de pareja íntima tienes, usted?

[00:18:18.400] – Participant-1, P63

Umm.. discúlpame, no te entendí. ¿Como?

[00:18:28.200] – Interviewer, I64

Uh.. ¿Cuáles expectativas, con respecto a la selección de pareja íntima tienes tu?

[00:18:37.200] – Participant-1, P64

Ah okay, las expectativas. Pues no sé, si en mucho la verdad, pues primero que, con la persona que, que tengo al lado me puede entender, que es muy importante, porque, eh, admirar. Yo siempre Consideró que la amor está en que admiras alguien.

[00:18:53.950] – Interviewer, I65

Mhmm

[00:18:53.950] – Participant-1, P65

Entonces, la expectativa es igual que, lo que yo pueda dar sea reciproco como tanto el amor, en tanto el respeto, en tanto (? estar uno a llevar), en tanto ser felices, tanto comprender. Creo que consideró que mis expectativas están en entender, en todos los aspectos.

[00:19:11.300] – Interviewer, I66

¿Entenderse y tener respeto?

[00:19:11.310] – Participant-1, P66

Uh huh.

[00:19:15.800] – Interviewer, I67

¿Alguna vez has estado o estarías en una relación con alguien que no te atrae físicamente?

[00:19:23.700] – Participant-1, P67

Bueno si no me atrae físicamente pero si me atraen como cualidades bonitas, que puede ser cariñoso, respetuoso, amable, umm trabajador, honesto, consideró que, que Esos también son cualidades que te puedes enamorar de una persona, sea bonita o.

[00:19:44.500] – Interviewer, I68

Um.. ¿Te someterías a una cirugía estética si tu pareja pensará que es buena idea?

[00:19:53.550] – Participant-1, P68

Depende, si yo tambien estoy de acuerdo, sí. Si, si considero que también lo quiero, sí. Sí Considero que no, que realmente no lo invitó, a si mi pareja me lo diga no lo ago. Si a mi parecer no me gusta, si yo tampoco quiero.

[00:20:13.000] – Interviewer, I69

¿Alguna vez ha recomendado, o recomendaría que alguien conocido se somete a una cirugía estética?

[00:20:26.200] – Participant-1, P69

Sí sí, la verdad pues he tenido como amigas aveces por salud, he tenido como inconvenientes en la nariz, o oficina, yo les digo nariz de Tucán.

[00:20:36.300] – Interviewer, I70

Mhm

[00:20:36.400] – Participant-1, P70

Entonces, si les, recomendado una cirugía porque he visto que se acomplejan pues por, por sus problemas, entonces pues si no te gusta te lo cambias.

[00:20:47.000] – Interviewer, I71

Te lo cambias.

[00:20:47.000] – Participant-1, P71

Mhm

[00:20:47.200] – Interviewer, I72

¿Y alguien ha recomendado algo a usted?

[00:20:52.350] - Participant-1, P72

Si, también, mis amigas. La mayoría (?) de mis amigas tienen cirugías en el cuerpo, (?) senos; y me parece que se ven hermosas, pero, pues mira que yo no, no, no me di (?).

[00:21:09.700] – Interviewer, I73

Alguien que conozca la.. disculpa, alguien que conozca le has sugerido alguna vez que se haga algún tipo de cirugía? Acabo de preguntar eso.

[00:21:27.400] – Participant-1, P73

Si, si, si me.. digamos que me haga una lipo. Que he visto, vi es la, la, la de la, la cirugías que más se hacen en el mundo.

[00:21:35.350] – Interviewer, I74

El lipo?

[00:21:35.350] – Participant-1, P74

La liposucción, que es como para bajar la grasita a la barriga, que para que, la como el de una forma el cuerpo, creo que sí me han recomendado mucho eso.

[00:21:49.500] – Interviewer-1, I75

Uh...Háblame de un momento en que alguien en su vida, le dijo algo negativo sobre su cuerpo.

[00:21:58.850] – Participant-1, P75

Mmm pues hasta el momento. No he teni alguien que me diga que no le gusta algo de mi. No se, no he tenido ese inconveniente por ahora.

[00:22:16.700] – Interviewer, I76

Mm..¿Sí podría hacerse un procedimiento, uh, quirúrgico de forma gratuita en cirugía gratuita, uh, usted lo haría?

[00:22:35.700] – Participant-1, P46

Si, he pensado, digamos que, que quisiera (? operar la nariz).

[00:22:36.600] – Interviewer, I77

¿Entonces sería la nariz?

[00:22:42.000] – Participant-1, P77

Si

[00:22:42.010] – Interviewer, I78

¿Algo mas?

[00:22:42.020] – Participant-1, P78

Umm no, solamente eso.

[00:22:47.000] – Interviewer, I79

¿Qué te influye más cuando piensas en tu apariencia y cuerpo?

[00:23:00.600] – Participant-1, P79

Um.. No sé, digamos que a veces que, no sé, lo que te decía a veces hay gente que se ve muy bien, muy bien con la cirugías. Y eso llama mucho la atención, entonces muchas veces piensas un poco en eso, como en 'wow' una chica se ve súper atractiva porque se iso esto, esto y eso y de pronto a mi también me gustaría.

[00:23:16.900] – Interviewer, I80

Ves a alguien que 'wow se ve muy bien'

[00:23:18.700] – Participant-1, P80

Se ve muy bien también como que ya (?). Verme también así.

[00:23:26.300] – Interviewer, I81

Yo también quiero eso; quiero verme así

[00:23:29.200] – Participant-1, P81

Uh huh

[00:23:29.200] – Interviewer, I82

Uh..que opina de los puntos de vista occidentales a estadounidense sobre la cirugía estética?
¿Crees que es diferente de los de Colombia?

[00:23:45.100] – Participant-1, P82

Um, mira que no. Yo considero que es igual porque he conocido por amistades y todo, que gente que viene desde allá para hacerse cirugías acá en Colombia.

[00:23:51.050] – Interviewer, I83

Vienen por acá

[00:23:57.200] – Participant-1, P83

Ah huh..así, a buscar cirugías. Porque, em, digamos que por ejemplo Colombia y todo eso llego un punto y un proceso en donde se volvió tan grande, haciendo las cirugías que, que los médicos se volvieron muy buenos para hacer cirugías, entonces mucha gente viene a buscar ayuda de otras partes, acá en Colombia.

[00:24:16.400] – Interviewer, I84

Vienen de muchas partes acá a Colombia.

[00:24:19.000] – Participant-1, P84

Uh huh, sí.

[00:24:20.500] – Interviewer, I85

Y hacen mm.. mismos tipos de

[00:24:23.250] – Participant-1, P85

De cirugías, uh huh y también porque son buenas y son económicas

[00:24:23.800] – Interviewer, I86

Son buenas

[00:24:29.500] – Participant-1, P86

Uh huh y más económicas que en otros países, uh huh.

[00:24:29.500] – Interviewer, I87

Entonces tienen razón para venir por acá

[00:24:35.000] - Participant 1, P87

Uh huh

[00:24:38.200] – Interviewer, I88

Uh.. Qué piensas sobre la cirugía estética que se utiliza como una forma de salir adelante, en la sociedad, una herramienta para movilidad social en Colombia?

[00:24:55.300] - Participant -1, P88

¿Pues eso es, es des complejo no? Hay mucha gente como te digo, la, la apariencia; la apariencia es una cosa que, que una cosa que nos maneja todos entonces?.Um..Pues como te digo ya sí, sí se va a ver bien una persona y cree que tiene, va a tener más amigos, o que va a ser más aceptado ante la sociedad..Pues si se siente (?) porque es, es asequible.

[00:25:25.300] – Interviewer, I89

Uh.. Cómo se aplica esto a los hombres en Colombia?

[00:25:31.000] - Participant 1, P89

Bueno, últimamente he visto que los hombres también se han vuelto así como las chicas y hasta un poquito, pasados en cuanto a las cirugías estéticas en cuanto los cuidados. Ahora también los hombres están entrando como según de, de Las cirugías. (?de vez en) por y hasta, se acomplejan mucho más que una mujer.

[00:25:55.200] – Interviewer, I90

¿Y como, como usan eso para salir adelante en sociedad los hombres?

[00:26:01.900] – Participant-1, P90

Pues, he visto gente que, que naciono con una belleza... Exótica Se podría decir, em y que con el tiempo se hacen una cirugía y después los ves haciendo videos, los ves

[00:26:18.700] – Interviewer, I91

¿Videos?

[00:26:18.750] – Participant-1, P91

Videos de publicidad, ya los ves modelando

[00:26:21.500] – Interviewer, I92

¿Modelando?

[00:26:21.500] – Participant-1, P92

Uh huh. Los ves ya con diferentes amistades porque su apariencia cambio. Entonces se sienten más seguros de sí.

[00:26:25.400] – Interviewer, I93

Se sienten más uh

[00:26:26.200] – Participant-1, P93

seguros

[00:26:34.100] – Interviewer, I94

Seguros

[00:26:34.550] – Participant-1, P4

si

[00:26:34.550] – Interviewer, I95

más confianza

[00:26:36.450] – Participant-1, P95

Mas confianza, entonces eso permite pues que ya, o que te ves bien entonces, te quedas muy organizada para estar con cualquiera persona y que así te van a aceptar.

[00:26:52.000] – Interviewer, I96

Puedes hacer más,

[00:26:52.300] – Participant-1, P96

uh huh

[00:26:52.300] – Interviewer, I97

más sentir que te van a aceptar.

[00:26:52.600]

Uh.. Conoces a alguien que se haya sometido a cirugía estética?

[00:26:56.900] – Participant-1, P97

Si uh, amigas y amigos en cuanto hay lipos, ehm, senos, nariz, (? lipectomias).

[00:27:07.200] – Interviewer, I98

¿Y cuántas personas más o menos?

[00:27:10.450] – Participant-1, P98

Varias la verdad. De mí, pues de mis amigas, todas.

[00:27:10.580] – Interviewer, I99

¿Todas?

[00:27:10.590] – Participant-1, P99

Todas

[00:27:10.580] – Interviewer, I100

Uh.. eso cuánto sería?.Um, más o

[00:27:19.200] – Participant-1, P100

En personas, pues no sé, más de 20, más de 20 si

[00:27:25.200] – Interviewer, I101

Uh... Conoces algún hombre que lo haya hecho?

[00:27:29.500] – Participant-1, P101

Si, también

[00:27:34.200] – Interviewer, I102

¿También?

[00:27:34.210] – Participant-1, P102

Si pocos, la verdad. Entre hombres, si pocos pero si conozco. Si pues, cambien su apariencia.

[00:27:41.200] – Interviewer, I103

¿Cuáles son algunos, algunas de las cosas que han dicho al respecto? ¿Las que se han sometido a cirugía?

[00:27:51.400] – Participant-1, P103

Bueno yo me ha dado cuenta que lo que te digo es que se vuelven más seguras, también que es doloroso.

[00:27:51.600] – Interviewer, I104

¿Doloroso?

[00:27:51.800] – Participant-1, P104

Es doloroso, que, um, es un procedimiento casi últimamente suelto ambulatorio, porque ya se demora, no sé ni menos de media hora y ya están operadas y ya pueden como a las 4 horas caminar y

[00:28:13.700] – Interviewer, I105

después

[00:28:13.700] – Participant-1, P105

comer y ya está, pero entonces, eh, siempre sí, los masajes después de eso las 12 creo (?abiertos) y ese procedimiento es lento con la recuperación, dependiendo obviamente de los cuidados. Pero qué es bueno, se ven bien, con el tiempo, pero qué es doloroso.

[00:28:36.100] – Interviewer, I106

Que se vean bien con el tiempo, pero si es doloroso.

[00:28:38.350] – Participant-1, P106

Si es doloroso.

[00:28:38.350] – Interviewer, I107

Um, por lo que han experimentado, lo hace parecer más atractivo? ¿Por lo que han experimentado lo hace parecer ser más atractivo?

[00:28:59.100]

Uh..La, la, la gente que, lo hicieron, se sienten más atractivo?

[00:29:04.250] – Participant-1, P107

Si, claro, claro. Totalmente porque les da ese seguridad de, de, de cambiar. Como cambiaron algo que no les gustaba y que se quejaban que ahora ya no lo tienen que ser mucho mejor de lo que esperaban entonces claro. Con totalmente con, con la confianza, como para estar con los amigos o como para ir a una piscina y vestirse cosas que antes no los ian (no fueron). Como para entonces cierto estilo de ropa que antes no le hacían y ahora sí, entonces considero que claro se (?) agradecen mucho de la cirugía.

[00:29:29.900] – Interviewer, I108

Antes no tenía confianza, cambiaron y ahora si tienen

[00:29:36.400] – Participant-1, P108

Y ahora si tienen la confianza.

[00:29:38.650] – Interviewer, I109

Uh.. ¿Tiene algún comentario final, pensamientos sobre lo que hemos hablado hoy aquí?

[00:29:45.900] – Participant-1, P109

Bueno me parece muy interesante como, como ese tema porque como te digo, em, en este momento ya son estereotipos, me parece que las cirugías estéticas pues son asequibles; son buenas en (?directos_ sentidos, pero entonces digamos que ya, estamos abusado un poquito de

las cosas. Entonces, considero que las cirugías estéticas están bien, pero si no abusan. Como que me queda el concepto de todo eso, aunque no tenga cirugías, pero de lo que he visto.

[00:30:14.800] – Interviewer, I110

¿Un concepto interesante sí?

[00:30:15.000] – Participant-1, P110

Mhm

[00:30:19.500] – Interviewer, I111

Bueno, uh, gracias por su tiempo y cualquier cosa, cualquier duda, me puedes escribir, uh, por mensaje en las formas de contacto que te di. Uh, y gracias por su tiempo, ¿sí?

[00:30:31.100] – Participant-1, P111

Gracias, con gusto.

Second Interview

[00:00:01.600] – Interviewer int2, I1

Mas o menos está diciendo que tu información va a quedar umm

[00:00:08.450] – Participant-2, P1

confidencial

[00:00:08.450] - Interviewer int2, I2

Confidencial; entrevista debe ser como 45 minutos más o menos. Um sí sean grabadas, pero es para yo tomar notas y eso después de un período de 3 años voy a borrar todo.

[00:00:39.700] -

Tienes, su participación (stumbled on words), no es obligatorio. ¿Sí?

[00:00:48.200] – Participant-2, P2

Uh huh, si

[00:00:56.300] - Interviewer int2, I3

Um...Y Si tiene alguna inquietud o pregunta antes o durante la participación o después tengo unos puntos de contacto, me puedes escribir y yo te puedo guiar a alguien con quien puedes hablar si te da ansiedad o algo. En la próxima página hay firma de participante y fecha.

[00:01:41.600] -

Hoy es el 28 de diciembre.

[00:02:17.100]

Preguntas que tengo aquí no hay respuesta respuestas correctas.

[00:03:09.700] - Interviewer int2 (recording problem from end of the previous comment)

Uh.. Siempre que sea posible, mis preguntas van a ser de forma abierta para que puedes contestar como quieras.

[00:03:17.850] – Participant-2, P3

Si

[00:03:17.850] - Interviewer int2, I4

Um..y si puedes, por favor, Cuéntame sobre sus antecedentes culturales como cuéntame en relación de tu origen étnico. ¿Uh, tus raíces? Tu origen étnico

[00:03:37.100] – Participant-2, P4

¿De dónde vengo? ¿O qué?

[00:03:37.950] - Interviewer int2, I5

Etnicidad, si.

[00:03:37.950] – Participant-2, P5

¿Eso qué? ¿Etnicidad?

[00:03:38.380] - Interviewer int2, I6

¿Uh, de cual ciudad? ¿Tus papas de donde son?

[00:03:38.390] – Participant-2, P6

Ah ok. Bueno entonces yo vengo de Fusagasugá. Em, tengo 19 años, nací en mayo, em, mis papas también son allá de Fusagasugá. Em, que más digo, ¿no se?

[00:03:53.100] - Interviewer int2, I7

¿Mm, que clase social te describes?

[00:04:04.300] – Participant-2, P7

¿Como así?

[00:04:09.200] - Interviewer int2, I8

Mm.. ¿Clase social mediana, alta?

[00:04:21.700] – Participant-2, P8

ah, ok. Entre media, media alta.

[00:04:21.710] - Interviewer int2, I9

Media y alta. ¿Uh, su educación? Nivel de educación, contigo.

[00:04:22.900] – Participant-2, P9

Eh, Pues ya hice el bachillerato y estoy haciendo un tecnólogo. Entonces estoy en (?camino)

[00:04:31.800] - Interviewer int2, I10

¿Y su geografía? ¿De dónde es tu familia? Creo que ya respondiste a eso.

[00:04:39.800] – Participant-2, P10

Si, de Fusagasugá.

[00:04:41.400] - Interviewer int2, I11

Y eso queda donde?

[00:04:41.400] – Participant-2, P11

Eso queda como 30 minutos de Bogotá.

[00:04:44.650] - Interviewer int2, I12

Ok, uh, ¿tienes una afiliación religiosa usted?

[00:04:44.650] – Participant-2, P12

Eh, mm toda mi familia he sido católica, Pero tengo una tía que es cristiana, entonces, pues como que a escondidas me lleva a la iglesia, entonces empecé a ir y me, como que me atrae muy bien más la cristiano Pero entonces mi mama casi no le gusta entonces como que, al ratito voy a esta a ratitos me escapó y voy a la otra pero entonces como que, tengo como, ósea siempre las costumbres de la Católica que a veces se me dificulta mucho para la cristiana. Pero sí.

[00:05:30.400] - Interviewer int2, I13

¿Cómo te identificarías racialmente?

[00:05:43.300] – Participant-2, P13

¿Racialmente?

[00:05:43.310] - Interviewer int2, I14

Si

[00:05:43.320] – Participant-2, P14

Um, como que no, no sabria responder eso.

[00:05:43.330] - Interviewer int2, I15

Uh, como mestiza o.. cómo...

[00:05:43.340] – Participant-2, P15

Ha, si, mestiza.

[00:05:49.900] - Interviewer int2, I16

Si te sientes cómodo respondiendo, ¿cuál dirías que es tu orientación sexual?

[00:06:00.800] – Participant-2, P16

¿Como digo, eh, como se dice eso?

[00:06:03.800] - Interviewer int2, I17

Hetero

[00:06:03.800] – Participant-2, P17

Si, hetero que es, son los hombres, ¿cierto?

[00:06:03.850] - Interviewer int2, I18

si

[00:06:03.860] – Participant-2, P18

Hetero, si, hetero [laughs].

[00:06:03.850] - Interviewer int2, I19

Um, ¿alguna vez te han hecho alguna cirugía estética?

[00:06:19.850] – Participant-2, P19

No, ninguna; no hay plata.

[00:06:20.300] - Interviewer int2, I20

Mmm

[00:06:23.650] – Participant-2, P20

si

[00:06:23.650] - Interviewer int2, I21

Um.. ¿alguna vez lo has considerado, considerado?

[00:06:29.700] – Participant-2, P21

Um, antes lo he considerado mucho pero ahora, como digamos que hay como inyecciones, como masajes, como cosas así entonces, como que, me gustaría más esos tipos más suaves que estéticas.

[00:06:42.600] - Interviewer int2, I22

¿Algo más suave?

[00:06:42.610] – Participant-2, P22

si

[00:06:50.100] - Interviewer int2, I23

Um, entonces, y creo que respondistes a eso con lo que acabas de decir, pero ¿cuáles son algunas de las cosas o razones que podrían haber evitado que se haga una cirugía estética?

[00:07:02.150] – Participant-2, P23

Eh, digamos que pues me gusta mucho Instagram; entonces he visto que, pues como que las actrices y las cantantes han hecho muchos cosas estéticas y muchas veces le han salido mal. Entonces yo me pongo a pensar, que si ellas que son tan reconocidas y van a lugares como tan, ósea prestigiosas.

[00:07:26.950] - Interviewer int2, I24

si

[00:07:26.950] – Participant-2, P24

Entonces como que yo me pongo a pensar, yo ir a un lado, pues tampoco voy a ir al peor sitio pero entonces uno donde me alcanza, entonces me pongo a pensar que si a ella tantas cosas que me ha, a mí, que yo soy, un cero aquí en este mundo [laughs].

[00:07:40.900] - Interviewer int2, I25

Si, si puede pasar a ellos, que, que tienen

[00:07:40.910] – Participant-2, P25

Mas fama, que son más reconocidos, que puedo esperar yo pues que no

[00:07:40.920] - Interviewer int2, I26

si

[00:07:40.930] – Participant-2, P26

soy tan reconocida

[00:07:40.940] - Interviewer int2, I27

Que sería para usted, o que, ¿qué podía pasar?

[00:07:54.800] - Interviewer int2

Um... Dado que uno de nuestros temas de interés cirugía estética, uh, ¿porque cree que una mujer podría querer someterse a una cirugía estética?

[00:08:10.250] – Participant-2, P27

Digamos que, pues por la vanidad, de pronto por lo que uno ve como las actrices y las modelos que son bien delgaditas Y eso de pronto uno no tiene, como, pues como para ir tanto al gimnasio o para comer más saludable, entonces lo que hacen es...operarse de una vez.

[00:08:34.700] - Interviewer int2, I28

Operarse. Um... ¿Cuál crees que es el mejor tipo de cuerpo para una mujer?

[00:08:39.900] – Participant-2, P28

Mmm

[00:08:39.900] - Interviewer int2, I29

¿Puedes describir el cuerpo, uh, ideal?

[00:08:47.300] – Participant-2, P29

Pues, pues yo digo que el cuerpo ideal es, no sé cómo uno se sienta porque para unas que son gorditas ella se siente bien así, entonces ella se sienten que cuerpo ideal es perfecto así, pero para otros que de pronto tienen el autoestima más bajos y querrán verse como las modelos que son 60 [? manchas, talking about size] 60 o cosas así; pero pues para mí, yo digo que no. Todas, pues nos vemos bien así, antes [sic].

[00:09:20.700] - Interviewer int2, I30

Mmm... ¿Cuándo se trata de apariencia y cómo te ves, de qué cosas sueles hablar con amigos? Uh, ¿Qué es lo que más te importa en términos de la apariencia?

[00:09:34.500] – Participant-2, P30

Mmm..

[00:09:34.850] - Interviewer int2, I31

Puedo repetirlo si quieres.

[00:09:39.200] – Participant-2, P31

No, no, si, ya te entiendo.

pues diría que la verdad como que como demás días antes ya me siento un poquito más gordita Entonces como yo soy como cachetoncita, entonces me hace ver más gorda entonces como que yo siempre trato de la parte de la cara, pues como quieras lo que primero entra hacia los demás y ya lo describiría las opiniones sociales sobre la cirugía estética en Colombia.

Mmm...Pues es que yo siento que, digamos que la gente siempre eh como que se apega las apariencias, o sea, como, que si usted está bien, bonita y bien, bien, sexy bien sensual, listo bien, Sí está como en el top de las lindas pero si no porque hay muchos que son, por ejemplo, yo he visto de gorditas muy bonitas de cara, pero pues gorditas

[00:10:47.750] - Interviewer int2, I32

si

[00:10:47.750] – Participant-2, P32

Entonces como que 'ay no, mira esta gorda toda fea, toda' tienen asuntos como que las, los comentarios de la gente hace que esas personas se sientan como mal y lleguen a operarse.

[00:11:08.600] - Interviewer int2, I33

Umm...Qué crees que ha influido en esos puntos de vista? Entonces la pregunta, era "¿cómo describiría las opiniones sociales sobre la cirugía estética en Colombia y qué crees que ha influido en estos puntos de vista?".

[00:11:26.600] – Participant-2, P33

Mmm

[00:11:28.400] - Interviewer int2, I34

Esos opiniones.

[00:11:30.700] – Participant-2, P34

¿Como sea, como que? ¿Pues lo mismo, por lo de la gente no? Por lo que hablan y eso.

[00:11:40.200] - Interviewer int2, I35

Mhm, umm.. ¿Cuando se trata de apariencia, qué cosas puede hacer para encajar y evitar ser burlado en su país, su cultura de origen?

[00:11:51.150] – Participant-2, P35

Pues yo creería que primero uno tiene que aceptarse tal y como es. Uno no puede, pues, por ejemplo, tiene que tener uno siempre la autoestima alto y no esperar uno que piensen los demás sobre uno si no uno primero quererse como persona

[00:12:03.900] - Interviewer int2, I36

Mhm

[00:12:03.900] – Participant-2, P36

Para si uno poder, pues como que sobrevivir con las demás porque eso es muy duro. Siempre alguien va a estar diciendo una opinión diferente o algo sobre uno entonces uno siempre tiene que, pues quererse como es para poderse aceptar.

[00:12:19.800] - Interviewer int2, I37

Tiene que aceptarse a uno como

[00:12:24.850] – Participant-2, P37

Como es porque uno no, digamos que si uno no se quiere como es, entonces uno, cualquier cosita que aga otra persona, le va a afectar a uno y él no puede llevar hasta el suicidio Por qué ha pasado aca en Colombia.

[00:12:40.700] - Interviewer int2, I38

Mhm....¿Sus compañeros, intentan copiar a celebridades y su apariencia es?

[00:12:50.350] – Participant-2, P38

Mmm...Pues sí.

[00:12:56.600] - Interviewer int2, I39

¿Qué piensas sobre esto?

[00:12:59.900] – Participant-2, P39

Pues pienso que, que digamos que las cosas entran como por los dos y si uno está mirando redes sociales, que ahora salen las chicas, que se operán, por ejemplo, todas las youtubers, se operan los senos, que la cola que, que si otras entonces los dicen hay mira tan bonita; todo el mundo le dice eso, 'hay si yo también', ' hay no sé qué', entonces, como que es por eso.

[00:13:18.300] - Interviewer int2, I40

Mhm, para ver si hay

[00:13:18.300] – Participant-2, P40

Si. Es como decir que, salir la propaganda con un poco de gente así, pues como famosa y eso, eh, representado alguna marca y no, 'hay si, que hay no, compremos eso, y todo va ser bueno y eso' y mentiras que no jaja (laughs). Me ha pasado.

[00:13:35.700] - Interviewer int2, I41

Entonces, como modelos para estilo y

[00:13:35.710] – Participant-2, P41

si

[00:13:46.400] - Interviewer int2, I42

Uh.. ¿Hay alguien en que puedes pensar, una, uh, persona famosa, famosa, disculpe, o una persona normal que te gustaría parecer? Um..

[00:14:05.500] – Participant-2, P42

Mmm..no. A veces digamos que a veces si digo como, 'Ay no, Mira estoy gorda, estoy aquí que me está saliendo talla' y tantas cosas así, pero tampoco quisiera Cómo parecerme alguien más. Me gusta ser original. Jaja

[00:14:16.050] - Interviewer int2, I43

Está bien.

Uh..Cómo crees que las celebridades y las personas famosas influyen en las formas en que las mujeres de tu edad se sienten, acerca de sí mismas y de la cirugía estética?

[00:14:36.800] – Participant-2, P43

Mmm yo siento Qué, que es como por lo mismo porque digamos aparece otra ahora en todos lados hasta las noticias aparecen en ellas y diciendo que 'no, que yo me hice eso que es muy bueno' y publican fotos, videos, 'no mire, se lo recomiendo este doctor me opero; no se lo recomiendo a promociones es súper bueno, no, quieres estar cómo (?mumble poking fun at). Entonces como que insisten a los demás.

[00:15:02.700] - Interviewer int2, I44

si

[00:15:02.700] – Participant-2, P44

Pues yo digo que incitan (insist) a las personas que como que sienten esa molestia, o se sienten mal, por cómo están mal, entonces como que les brindan esa como oportunidad. ¿Me entiendes?

[00:15:12.000] - Interviewer int2, I45

Mhm

[00:15:12.010] – Participant-2, P45

Eso de pronto lo pienso así.

[00:15:12.020] - Interviewer int2, I46

Si, si, entiendo.

[00:15:17.500] -

Um...Cómo crees que la cirugía estética afecta la autoimagen de las personas?

[00:15:25.800] – Participant-2, P46

Um... ¿Me repite la pregunta?

[00:15:33.350] - Interviewer int2, I47

¿Cómo crees que la cirugía estética, afecta o puede afectar la autoimagen de las personas?

[00:15:36.100] – Participant-2, P47

Pues yo, le digo porque, Digamos que, eh, ya lo están haciendo No porque, 'Hay si por mí' o algo así o porque se quieren ellas mismas Y no sólo porque vieron otra persona, 'Hay no, si yo me quiero parecer a ella', Pero entonces sí es otra persona se cambia el lujo se cambia algo entonces decir, 'Hay no mire yo como estoy ahora' porque entonces siempre que esas personas, pues como que las mujeres [?son así]; se van cambiando y se van transformando, entonces las otras quieren también lo mismo, y copian y copian, entonces cuando la última, ya están todas viejas, arrugadas, horribles, porque no crea que hay que tener mucho cuidado porque Tiene que ir al gimnasio cuidarse. Eso ya no va a ser lo mismo que no comer y no, eh, 'estos días me cuido y ya' no, ya tiene que ser diariamente O sino se vuelven horribles y ya cuando se vuelven a regresar dicen, 'no, quisiera tener mi cuerpo como estaba antes' y no sé qué, ya, ya.

[00:16:39.000] - Interviewer int2, I48

Tienes que seguir con dieta y todo.

[00:16:40.300] – Participant-2, P48

Si

[00:16:40.300] - Interviewer int2, I49

¿Cómo te describes? A usted.

[00:16:42.900] – Participant-2, P49

¿Yo como me describo?

[00:16:42.910] - Interviewer int2, I50

Mhm

[00:16:44.600] – Participant-2, P50

Bueno yo me describo, eh bueno yo soy Una persona muy sociable, muy carismática, extrovertida, em..soy muy tolerante, Me gusta ayudar mucho los demás, em, no se.

[00:17:04.800] - Interviewer int2, I51

Te gusta hacer mucho a los demás que, ¿que dices?

[00:17:07.000] - Participant 2, P51

¿Ayudar a los demás?

[00:17:07.010] - Interviewer int2, I52

Ayudar

[00:17:07.020] – Participant-2, P52

sí, soy muy, como se dice eso? Muy..Colaboradora pues.

[00:17:15.100] - Interviewer int2, I53

Si, piensas en otros

[00:17:15.110] – Participant-2, P53

si

[00:17:15.120] - Interviewer int2, I54

ok

[00:17:15.130] – Participant-2, P54

Me gusta mucho la integridad de otros.

[00:17:15.140] - Interviewer int2, I55

¿Si?

[00:17:31.700] -

Uh.. ¿Cómo describirías tu apariencia?

[00:17:32.700] – Participant-2, P55

¿Uh, físicamente?

[00:17:33.000] - Interviewer int2, I56

si

[00:17:33.000] – Participant-2, P56

¿Como le describiría? Um.. bonita [laughs].

[00:17:35.000] - Interviewer int2, I57

Bonita

[00:17:35.010] – Participant-2, P57

Jaja, hermosa

[00:17:35.020] - Interviewer int2, I58

No, no, está bien, sí.

[00:17:35.030]

Bonita, hermosa

[00:17:43.300] – Participant-2, P58

Si, pero también me considero [? muy linda]. Pues es que esa es, si uno no, no se considera así, sino no, uno primero tiene que creerse como es y si no, pues que lo van a poner (?la..unclear), o como sea. [laughs] ¿O no?

[00:17:50.500] - Interviewer int2, I59

Si, entonces hay que pensar bien de uno.

[00:17:50.510] – Participant-2, P59

si

[00:17:50.500] - Interviewer int2, I60

Uh.. ¿Aproximadamente, cuánto dinero diría que gasta en su apariencia cada 3 meses?

[00:18:12.400] – Participant-2, P60

Mmm...No sé. Pues por este momento no tengo nada jaja (laughs). Pues porque hoy en día vivo con mis papas y todo eso, pero, por ejemplo, en mi salón hay un grupo, o hay una chica, que se hizo unas Inyecciones y esta súper gorda, gorda, gorda y se las hizo y pues adelgazó mucho y se puso como muy bonita; entonces mmm, digamos que me gustaría esas inyecciones, porque

[00:18:37.100] - Interviewer int2, I61

¿Inyecciones de que?

[00:18:37.100] – Participant-2, P61

Yo no sé, son unas para adelgazar, pero entonces no sé porque nunca ha ido, solo que yo escucho que ellas hablan y otras dos se le hicieron también y adelgazaron; entonces pues como que me, me [? inconprehensible but something she wants].

[00:18:52.700] -

Pues porque digo que es algo que no es como tan fuerte, no es como de abrir, rajar, sacar, nada. Si no es apenas inyecciones que con masajes se moldea el cuerpo y ya.

[00:19:04.200] - Interviewer int2, I62

Oh, moldea el cuerpo.

[00:19:04.210] – Participant-2, P62

si

[00:19:04.220] - Interviewer int2, I63

okay

[00:19:04.200] – Participant-2, P63

No es tan duro como, operaciones y cosas asi, no.

[00:19:11.200] - Interviewer int2, I64

Si, bueno. Umm.. ¿alguna vez te has sentido avergonzada, perdón avergonzado de tu cuerpo?

[00:19:28.000] – Participant-2, P64

Mm.. Espérame por un momento.

[00:19:32.400] - Interviewer int2, I65

bueno

[00:19:32.400] – Participant-2, P65

Ya. Eh, no. Pues no siempre me creído mejor que todos jaja [laughs]

[00:19:40.000] - Interviewer int2, I66

Jaja [laughs]. Está bien, quiero tu opinión.

[00:19:40.000] – Participant-2, P66

Pero si, ósea, yo digo que uno, digamos tiene que creerse uno lo mejor pues tampoco por bajar a los demás

[00:19:40.050] - Interviewer int2, I67

Mhm

[00:19:40.050] – Participant-2, I67

Pero creerse de uno bien. Digamos que, si porque si uno no lo hace, las demás personas si lo van a [? tratar de] bajar a una entonces, una allí pierde la autoestima.

[00:20:02.000] - Interviewer int2, I68

Si, tienes que tener confianza.

[00:20:02.010] – Participant-2, P68

si

[00:20:09.600] - Interviewer int2, I69

Um.. ¿Dónde vives, qué tan importante es estar delgado?

[00:20:14.050] – Participant-2, P69

Eh.. ¿Donde vivo sí? ¿Así es?

[00:20:14.320] - Interviewer int2, I70

Si, en, como tu ciudad, tu barrio, o tú, donde vives.

[00:20:14.320] – Participant-2, P70

Ah okay, bueno si yo vivo en Dos Quebradas. Eh y yo lo diría como más por la salud; digamos que pues no, A mí me gusta como cuerpadita [i.e., full bodied/curves], pero pues tampoco tan flaca, pero tampoco muy gorda, porque eso le puede causar a uno, además le sale mucha celulitis, muchas estrías, muchas cosas así entonces digamos que yo soy moy muy vanidosa. Es como que esa me [?pergodigo/persigo cariño]; y ya y por la salud porque yo antes estaba un poquito más gordita sufrí de tiroides. Entonces como que tenía que ser mucho cardio, muchas cosas así y allí [?Aldelgace/delgace] un poco. Entonces no es como por la vanidad sino por salud.

[00:21:00.700] - Interviewer int2, I71

Por la salud.

[00:21:00.700] – Participant-2, P71

Y, por ejemplo, mi padrastro, él come mucho de noche y toma mucho.

[00:21:09.100] - Interviewer int2, I72

si

[00:21:09.600] – Participant-2, P72

Entonces eso lo tiene muy gordo, entonces está molestando que em, como es, los triglicéridos, el colesterol y todo eso. Entonces yo diría que sería más parte como de la salud.

[00:21:24.200] - Interviewer int2, I73

Um.. Qué tan, uh hablando de eso, ¿qué tan importante es que los hombres en Colombia sean delgados, en tu opinión?

[00:21:32.900] – Participant-2, P73

Pues a mí no me gusta un hombre delgado, pues así flaco, flaco, no. [laughs] Entonces como que, no tampoco tan gordos porque por lo mismo yo siempre trato como más de, de verlo como por la

salud porque tengo artos amiguitos que sufren, tienen, ¿cómo se llama eso? Eh, en el corazón, eh taquicardia

[00:21:54.400] - Interviewer int2, I74

Uh huh

[00:21:54.400] – Participant-2, P74

Todo eso, Entonces por lo mismo y pues una haciendo ejercicio y comiendo Pues tampoco es que uno deje de comer pero pues uno puede comer saludable porque es que la mayoría, Pues ahora en estos momentos, eh digamos que no mantienes [i.e., maintain] comiendo como cosas chatarras, hamburguesa, todo eso, entonces como que ya no comen fruta y eso, entonces eh, con el solo hecho de hacer media hora de ejercicio y comer menos grasa y más fruta, eso so adelgaza uno. Pues no sería como por vanidad o por verse flacos y no por salud.

[00:22:24.700] - Interviewer int2, I75

Si, sí. Eso sería su opinión sobre hombres

[00:22:24.710] – Participant-2, P75

si

[00:22:24.720] - Interviewer int2, I76

y tener que estar delgados, pero...

[00:22:33.000] -

Uh, de Sociedad, ¿qué piensas es importante para los hombres estar, um, uh, delgados? ¿O que tan importante es?

[00:22:39.900] – Participant-2, P76

No, no, pues no sería como tan importante, sean flaco o ser (?mumbles)

[00:22:44.800] - Interviewer int2, I77

¿No tan importante?

[00:22:44.810] – Participant-2, P77

No, no sea tan importante.

[00:22:50.500] - Interviewer int2, I78

Qué tan importante es para usted personalmente Ser delgado?

[00:23:02.900] – Participant-2, P78

Mmm.. Pues Yo digo como que depende; depende porque por ejemplo yo, em, hago pues a veces me hacen mis sesiones de fotos y todo eso; Entonces diría que, como que depende de la profesión que uno tenga o que no vaya a ser. Por ejemplo, si digamos uno, pues estaba en un escritorio cosas así pues como que no importaría eso, pero ya sí es como para ser actriz, modelo o cosas como debe sesiones de fotografías, acaso sí diría que, pues que en un tan en la media Porque tampoco Delgado, Delgado, no, no se vea bien o pues para mi.

[00:23:37.300] - Interviewer int2, I79

Entonces, ¿depende en él, uh, contexto?

[00:23:39.200] – Participant-2, P79

si

[00:23:40.900] - Interviewer int2, I80

Uh, ¿cómo te sentirías si te dieras cuenta de que has engordado?

[00:23:55.800] – Participant-2, P80

Um..Pues digamos que, me ha pasado, me paso, estoy en ese proceso.

[00:23:58.800] - Interviewer int2, I81

¿Estás en ese proceso?

[00:23:59.000] – Participant-2, P81

Sí porque estaba mucho más delgada porque antes como que iba más al gimnasio

[00:24:05.550] - Interviewer int2, I82

Mhm

[00:24:05.550] – Participant-2, P82

Entonces tomaba mucho mas agua, me creía más en la alimentación, y ahora ya como que me deje. Pero es como que cansa, ósea de tener esa rutina diaria mente tonces ahora ya tengo como más obligaciones más responsabilidades, entonces como que me relaje mucho, y me engorde bastante; pero pues no, pues como que yo digo, 'Ay no estoy muy gorda, mire me salió esto', pero al fin tampoco hago nada. Tampoco digo [? niejo de café] no voy pa el gimnasio.

[00:24:33.100] - Interviewer int2, I83

Y, y

[00:24:33.100] – Participant-2, P83

Entonces como no me siento tan, tan mal. No pues

[00:24:33.200] - Interviewer int2, I84

No tan mal?

[00:24:33.200] – Participant-2, P84

No.

[00:24:33.250] - Interviewer int2, I85

Y por su uh, cambio de vida, no tener tanto tiempo para hacer todo eso.

[00:24:44.350] – Participant-2, P85

Si, digamos que, me gusta mucho el baile, Entonces yo estoy en una Academia de baile. Entonces como que, si me da un poquito duro porque yo voy, pues porque me gusta el baile y eso no tanto por adelgazar. Entonces como que al tener todas las esas responsabilidades, ya no pues como que ya no tengo tiempo como para mí.

[00:25:02.950] - Interviewer int2, I86

Ya no tienes tiempo para ti porque

[00:25:02.950] – Participant-2, P86

Porque cuando iba al gimnasion y al academia lo hacia porque me gustaba, no por adelgazar me nada.

[00:25:10.950] - Interviewer int2, I87

Porque te gusto.

[00:25:12.150] – Participant-2, P87

Me gustaba

[00:25:12.300] - Interviewer int2, I88

Uh... Y con unas, unos de estas preguntas, es posible que ya has, contestado

[00:25:20.700] – Participant-2, P88

si

[00:25:20.700] - Interviewer int2, I89

pero, uh, perdóname sí, sí, pero

[00:25:25.900] – Participant-2, P89

Esta bien, tranquilo.

[00:25:25.900] - Interviewer int2, I90

preguntar, unas cosas que son casi igual. Um, con la pregunta de antes, si te dieras cuenta de que de que has engordado, harías algo para cambiar eso?

[00:25:46.900] – Participant-2, P90

De pronto sí, engordar así que más, porque pues aquí estoy bien; pero si engordara más, si de pronto me gustaria lo que he hecho, las inyecciones y los masajes porque siento que es algo como suave, o sea

[00:26:00.950] - Interviewer int2, I91

suave si

[00:26:02.200] – Participant-2, P91

como que es corporal y no es como abrir y tener una dieta y o sea así estricta, no.

[00:26:07.700] - Interviewer int2, I92

Es menos uh..., serio, menos peligroso quizás

[00:26:14.000] – Participant-2, P92

Si, como que si digamos, me hacen esos masajes y eso y pueda que vuelvo a comer o pueda hacer algo, entonces bueno listo, me engordo otra vez y ya; pero entonces no es tanto como más en las cirugías tener uno pues como cosas allí, implantes o algo así.

[00:26:26.400] - Interviewer int2, I93

si

[00:26:26.410] – Participant-2, P93

Si me daría cosa.

[00:26:30.200] - Interviewer int2, I94

Mhm, uh, qué expectativas y estándares con respecto a la selección de pareja íntima tienes?

[00:26:40.700] – Participant-2, P94

Um..Como asi?

[00:26:43.050] - Interviewer int2, I95

Uh..Cuales expectativas y estándares con respecto a la selección de pareja intima tienes, tu?

[00:26:50.800] – Participant-2, P95

Como en que me fijo? O algo?

[00:26:54.950] - Interviewer int2, I96

Mhm, si.

[00:26:54.950] – Participant-2, P96

No, mira que antes yo decía Cómo, noo, pues, esa era, pues antes; que si me fijaba mucho con las apariencia pero era, quizás por lo como una estaba, como tan jovencita, como que, era una esperaba que, 'hay' la amiga le dijera, 'Si ese es muy lindo, si', 'Hay no, este tan feo. No, esta todo gordo; no, ese no.' entonces era como asi.

[00:27:06.850] - Interviewer int2, I97

si

[00:27:24.100] – Participant-2, P97

Entonces ya despues de que uno da como madurando, entonces uno ya no se pone a pensar como en eso si no mas como la persona y como lo trata uno.

[00:27:24.110] - Interviewer int2, I98

Mas en la persona en vez de

[00:27:24.120] – Participant-2, P98

Si en la personalidad; si, en la forma de ser y eso.

[00:27:30.200] - Interviewer int2, I99

Alguna vez has estado o estarías en una relación con alguien que (stumbled on words a bit) no te atrae físicamente?

[00:27:41.500]

Si alguna vez has estado o estarías en una relación con alguien que no te atrae físicamente?

[00:27:47.000] – Participant-2, P99

No. Osea, espere, con alguien que no me atrae físicamente?

[00:27:53.400] - Interviewer int2, I100

si

[00:27:55.400] – Participant-2, P100

Sí, osea, por eso le decía que si es como, que me gusta, por ejemplo, yo salió con digamos muchachos así lindos y eso, pero entonces si no tienen como esa energía, como esa conectividad me entiende?

[00:28:08.500] - Interviewer int2, I101

si

[00:28:08.500] – Participant-2, P101

que son todos aburridos, alli nada sirve que sean lindos y que son todos lentos alli aburridos, no; Porque que como yo soy muy dinámica, muy divertida, quiero estar aquí, alla, asi y si no son asi, no, no me sirven.

[00:28:18.050] - Interviewer int2, I102

Si entonces

[00:28:18.050] – Participant-2, P102

Ademas es mas me gusta que se pueden bailar, porque si no bailen entonces no.

[00:28:21.800] - Interviewer int2, I103

Si no bailan eso es una, un problema si (said jokingly)?

[00:28:21.810] – Participant-2, P103

Si. Sali con un muchacho una vez que era super lindo, y bueno pues era pues el elegido, y salimos a bailar y no...

[00:28:21.820] - Interviewer int2, I104

(laughs)

[00:28:21.820] – Participant-2, P104

no, no sabia y tampoco se dejaba guiar, etonces como que, 'Hay no', y me quito de una la chispa y chao. jaja (laughs)

[00:28:21.820] - Interviewer int2, I105

No funciono?

[00:28:21.820] – Participant-2, P105

no

[00:28:21.800] - Interviewer int2, I106

Te someterias a una cirugia estetica Si tu pareja pensaba que es buena idea?

[00:28:51.950] – Participant-2, P106

Sí, lo haría, lo haría de pronto para mí, osea Porque quiero yo no, porque otra persona quiera elegir por mí o por qué le gusta.

[00:29:02.250] - Interviewer int2, I107

Bueno, alguna vez a recomendado o recomendaría que alguien conocido se someta a una cirugía estética?

[00:29:16.200] – Participant-2, P107

Pues yo pienso que, si la persona me, quiere que yo le dé su final la daría y le diría pues que no que hay otras formas como; o Depende de lo que sea porque si te quisiera arreglar la nariz hay si no habría como alguna inyección o cosas, supugamos pero ya sí es como algo para ponerse no para quitarse o algo así, pues no, dire que hay otras opciones o que agale, a lo natural.

[00:29:56.000] –

Pero la mayoría de mis amigos y de mi familia lo ha hecho. Entonces no es como que dice, dicen 'Hay no, pero yo quiero', entonces no yo (digo) 'Bueno pues, cada quien', pues si ellos quieren, bueno; no se puede hacer nada.

[00:29:59.400] - Interviewer int2, I108

Si y eso tiene que ver con la próxima pregunta; alguien que conozca, conozca, le has, uh, sugerido alguna vez que se haga algún tipo de cirugía estética? Entonces alguien que tú conoces, uh, le ha sugerido alguna vez que

[00:30:30.000] – Participant-2, P108

A mi?

[00:30:30.010] - Interviewer int2, I109

si

[00:30:30.000] – Participant-2, P019

Umm no, no porque la mayoría, pues de mi familia, no ninguna, pero no lo que me dicen es como 'Uy no es tratamiento es muy duro, eso después de la dieta, Eso le hacen a uno muy duro, Eso es un dolor horrible', entonces como que le dan a uno, 'hay no'.

[00:30:52.300] -

Pero pues tampoco le dicen a uno, 'Si aga lo', no.

[00:31:05.600] - Interviewer int2, I110

Entonces, dicen que es duro y ten cuidado?

[00:31:05.850] – Participant-2, P110

si

[00:31:05.850] - Interviewer int2, I111

Háblame de un momento en que alguien en su vida, le dijo a algo negativo sobre su cuerpo.

[00:31:21.300] – Participant-2, P111

Um....De pronto mi, mí, mi familia, pues, ellos como que no lo dicen, pues antes no le decían como por, como le explico, osea manteniendo diciendo me, 'Hay no, vea que esta toda gorda', no se que, porque yo comia mucho antes. Entonces en vez de, como decirme, 'No, deje de comer', o cosas asi, decian, era, 'Hay mira como esta de gorda', no se que, entonces como que

[00:31:30.950] - Interviewer int2, I112

mhm

[00:31:30.950] – Participant-2, P112

le decian a uno mucho, entonces yo ahora soy como, 'Hay no, no mira, estoy toda gorda', y ellos, 'no, no esta gorda, esta bien', pero entonces como quiere que yo diga que no, ellos siempre me estan como colgando si, 'esta gorda, esta gorda'

[00:32:14.500] - Interviewer int2, I113

mhm

[00:32:14.510] – Participant-2, P113

en vez de decir, 'No, trata de no comer eso por la sauld' o algo, pero me decian, 'Hay no mira como se ve de fea, esta gorda, esta gorda'; entonces como que siempre les decian eso a una, entonces me quede como el, 'Hay no, estoy muy gorda', (?hasta, no, no estoy gorda).

[00:32:14.520] - Interviewer int2, I114

Entonces no era como mas constructivo o algo lo que dijieron

[00:32:14.530] – Participant-2, P114

Si, no, negativo

[00:32:14.540] - Interviewer int2, I115

negativo

Si pudiera, uh pudiera hacerse un procedimiento. Uh...Quirúrgico, de forma gratuita cirugía, uh

[00:32:34.100] – Participant-2, P115

gratis, si

[00:32:34.110] - Interviewer int2, I116

Si, gratis. Lo harías?

[00:32:42.200] – Participant-2, P116

Umm... Mmm.. Pues, digamos que, o sea no lo, pues como que no tengo asi como muchas ganas porque no, pues me siento como me siento bien, pero entonces sí me dijeran pues que es gratis o cosas así, de pronto la nariz, pero pues así como por último opcion porque no tendría necesidad.

[00:33:03.400] - Interviewer int2, I117

Uh.. Si es así, uh quizás la nariz..Uh.. porqué? Que cirugía? La nariz, y Porque? O si es otro porque?

[00:33:17.500] – Participant-2, P117

Porque, digamos que en mi, ah no, sabes que? Que me gustaria hacer? La parte de aca (points to area, I don't remember where), como que en las fotos eh, yo tengo, digamos en las fotos siempre tengo que empezar muy bien la cara o cosas así o siempre estar una buena posicion para verme bien de un perfil.

[00:33:37.900] - Interviewer int2, I118

si

[00:33:37.900] – Participant-2, P118

pudiendo ver bien de todos los perfiles. Entonces sería por lo que como estpy un poquito más gordita, entonces como que me salió más papáda y más que soy cachetoncita entonces me veo mas como asi. Entonces de pronto que si me gustaría, ver la papada.

[00:33:50.800] - Interviewer int2, I119

Para ponerse mas um, como se dice

[00:33:55.600] – Participant-2, P119

Si, Para verme todos los gerencia (?laughing, hard to understand).

[00:34:09.400] - Interviewer int2, I120

Um...Que te influye mas cuando piensas en tu apariencia? Uh, perdon, apariencia y cuerpo, Qué te enfluye mas cuando piensas en tu apariencia y cuerpo?

[00:34:15.000] – Participant-2, P120

Mmm como que? No entiendo.

[00:34:15.010] - Interviewer int2, I121

Um... Como le explico.

[00:34:24.100] - Participant 2, P121

O que me motivó como?

[00:34:26.400] - Interviewer int2, I122

Si, si, que te influye mas cuando piensas en como eres, uh, tu, fisicamente?

[00:34:38.300] - Participant 2, P122

No sé cómo ja (laughs). Es que no, osea no, necesito como otro, sinonimo a influido

[00:34:45.350] - Interviewer int2, I123

si

[00:34:45.350] – Participant-2, P123

como para captarme la idea. Como motivar o que? Si?

[00:34:48.000] - Interviewer int2, I124

Si, motivar. Uh quizás puedo cambiar o, que piensas cuando piensas en como te ves fisicamente?

[00:34:56.300] – Participant-2, P124

Em, no se, a mi me gusta. Pues, Yo digo que todo esté no quererse y uno no confiar en si mismo, porque pues pueda que la gente le digo no, que se te ve toda gorda o qué tal cosa, entonces No, pues yo la verdad me siento muy bien y no como que no me afectaría en él en ese sentido. Además, Yo siento que cuando las personas le dicen, 'una es como un espejo' cierto? Entonces uno es un espejo entonces uno lo malo o lo bueno que no ven otra persona es el reflejo de uno; entonces como que yo me pongo a pensar, Yo digo, 'ves está se la pasa criticandome diciendome que me veo tan gorda', que esto que el otro, pero yo poniendome a verla, yo dire, 'vea ella esta mas gorda que yo', osea eso tiene como es más problemas, porque uno no, Por ejemplo, yo tengo una compañerita en el salón, pues como en mi salon todas son niñas, entonces como que ese problema en la media y todo eso siempre mas en niñas.

[00:35:48.100] - Interviewer int2, I125

Si, claro

[00:35:48.100] – Participant-2, P125

Entonces, yo tengo una compañerita que ella mantiene diciendo, 'Hay cómo se ve gorda. Hay mire poniendo esas blusas; mire como le sale esto, mire como es' y lo otro.

[00:36:00.500] - Interviewer int2, I126

Hablando de otras

[00:36:01.900] – Participant-2, P126

A mi

[00:36:03.600] - Interviewer int2, I127

Ah okay

[00:36:03.600] – Participant-2, P127

Entonces yo me pongo a verlo, pero digo, 'Mire ella no se pone ninguna blusa, qué Porque dice que está gorda?', o sea que ella tiene un problema más de autoestima y por eso ella ve reflejado de mi. Entonces ve como que yo soy más, que a mí no me interesa, entonces ella es como, 'Hay mire, mire, Mire como se ve', eso y el otro, pero entonces yo me pongo a ver la, ella nunca se pone un vestido, nunca se pone una blusa corta, nunca va, cuando vamos a piscina, todo el grupo ella no nunca se mete, que porque la ven. Osea que ella tiene mas problemas, entonces ella por eso lo ve reflejada en mí, entonces como que no. Yo siento, ve, que uno es un espejo y que uno ve el reflejo de los demás (?no).

[00:36:44.600] - Interviewer int2, I128

Dices, todo eso sobre usted?. Uh pero el, quizás es mas, un, uh refleccion de como esta pensando

[00:36:47.200] – Participant-2, P128

Se ve ella mismo, uh huh (si)

[00:36:56.400] - Interviewer int2, I129

Qué opina de los puntos de vista, occidentales, estadounidenses sobre la cirugía estética?. Y crees que difieren de los de Colombia?

[00:37:13.000] – Participant-2, P129

Pues yo la verdad en ese sentido no sabra decirle porque como que estoy muy empapelado en eso; pues yo lo digo, eh, de lo que le conté que mi amiguito que trabaja en, en Barranquilla

[00:37:25.100] - Interviewer int2, I130

si

[00:37:25.400] – Participant-2, P130

trabajaba con un doctor muy bueno y ese doctor he operado a muchas em, pues modelos y, y aqui en Pereira, ha venido y ha operado a muchas; entonces yo digo como que el siempre dice, 'No de Estados Unidos y otros países vienen muchos Que porque alla es muy caro. Entonces que aquí es más barato y porque es mas bueno y que todo el mundo se lo recomienda'. Entonces usted vea como ese, esa opinion porque no

[00:37:51.400] - Interviewer int2, I131

Que muchos viajan de los Estados Unidos

[00:37:51.410] – Participant-2, P131

si

[00:37:51.410] - Interviewer int2, I132

para hacerlo aca

[00:37:51.400] – Participant-2, P132

como también otros de aqui par alla, entonces como que unos sabria decir si, si es más caro alla, mas barrato aca

[00:38:04.700] - Interviewer int2, I133

Es difícil decir, si

[00:38:04.710] – Participant-2, P133

si

[00:38:12.500] - Interviewer int2, I134

Qué piensa sobre la cirugía estética, que se utiliza como una forma de salir adelante en la sociedad, una herramienta para movilidad social en Colombia?

[00:38:37.900] – Participant-2, P134

Um.. Pues yo diría que eso sería como perdido. Porque, pues, Si uno no es feliz así como es mucho menos será feliz con lo que quiere; me entiende?

[00:38:42.400] - Interviewer int2, I135

Mhm

[00:38:42.400] – Participant-2, P135

Porque si uno no se quiere a sí mismo y si uno no es feliz así, uno después se opera porque otra persona está operada. Entonces ya después, para decir, 'Bueno, pero no me siento feliz' porque ya otra ya se puso otra cosa entonces, 'Ya, yo quiero como esa, hay no; yo quiero así hay no se que', entonces como que uno no va a ser feliz queriendo parecerse a otra persona.

[00:39:01.050] - Interviewer int2, I136

Si, si. Entonces es como nunca van a ser satisfechos.

[00:39:06.600] – Participant-2, P136

No

[00:39:11.000] - Interviewer int2, I137

Umm.. Cómo se aplica esto a los hombres en Colombia, uh usando cirugía para seguir adelante?
Es algo? O es diferente?

[00:39:23.350] – Participant-2, P137

Yo diria que es como, no se, como que, pues, la, los hombres como que no, osea son como más relajados que ellos se ponen juiciosos uno, dos, tres, un mes en el gimnasio, haciendo barras, entonces ya empiezan a atender que sus pechos y cosas así, porque por lo general ellos allí lo único que, le saldría es como barriga, no, que mas les puede salir a ellos?

[00:39:46.900] - Interviewer int2, I138

jaja (laughs)

[00:39:46.900] – Participant-2, P138

Pues si, osea como que no, para ellos depronto, dificil seria lo de la barriga porque igual los hombres son muy relajadas, ellos no estan como tan, preocupados en como se ven, en como nada.

[00:40:02.200] - Interviewer int2, I139

Estan menos, ha preocupado

[00:40:03.400] – Participant-2, P139

Si, las mujeres por lo general son como mas vanidosas, mas, como que estan pensando mas en el fisico, bello.

[00:40:05.250] - Interviewer int2, I140

Entonces para los hombres, solo ponen atencion a unas cosas, o es menos importante como

[00:40:17.350] – Participant-2, P140

Si, les parece que eso es menos, si como más relajado. Encambio la mujer, todo es un pedo (means problem, argument, fight. Literally means fart though).

[00:40:25.050] - Interviewer int2, I141

Todo es un que?

[00:40:25.050] – Participant-2, P141

Un pedo; como que se arreglo es, 'Hay no pero tambien estoy aqui hay no. Hay no, esto tan'

[00:40:28.800] - Interviewer int2, I142

ah si, si entiendo

[00:40:28.800] – Participant-2, P142

Como que

[00:40:28.850] - Interviewer int2, I143

'pero esto y esto y esto'

[00:40:28.860] – Participant-2, P143

Uh huh

[00:40:28.850] - Interviewer int2, I144

Uh, conoces a alguien que, que se haya sometido a cirugía estética y si es así cuantas personas?
Qué han hecho, uh de cirugía estetica?

[00:40:50.150] – Participant-2, P144

Um bueno, pues Tengo una, a mi madrina, mi madrina ya se opero los senos, la cola y el abdomen.

[00:41:03.350] - Interviewer int2, I145

mhm

[00:41:03.350] – Participant-2, P145

Entonces ella fue la que me dijo, 'Que no, que (?que no podia hacer nada), nunca eso, que porque eso era muy duro', que eso, primero el costo economico y segundo que porque eso era demasiado duro, que eso, el amor a todo el cuerpo, que solo les hacen masajes horrible, que eso es muy doloroso, y mis amiguitas, Pues tengo las del gimnasio pero ellas son, ya son buenas; tienen como 45-50

[00:41:24.800] - Interviewer int2, I146

si

[00:41:24.800] – Participant-2, P146

pero entonces, me cuentan que, no pues, que nada sirve, que porque, por lo que le decia, que si no se cuidan, entonces; tengo una que se ha hecho dos lipos en el estomago y, y vuelven a quedar mal porque entonces no se cuidan, porque entonces ya tienen (?) en la comida, en el ejercicio, todo entonces si no lo hacen, vuelven y quedan igual. Entonces como que dicen, 'No que pereza hacer eso. Mira como quedo otra vez', cosas asi.

[00:41:53.300] - Interviewer int2, I147

Entonces hay que hacerlo otra vez, si? Normalmente si, como dijiste, si hacen lipo y no sé cuidan

[00:42:02.900] – Participant-2, P147

la otra vez le quedan todas gordas, y otra vez y otra vez, ya.

[00:42:08.600] - Interviewer int2, I148

Uh.. Cuántas personas más o menos?

[00:42:12.750] – Participant-2, P148

Ah, cuantas? Como unas diez.

[00:42:12.750] - Interviewer int2, I149

Diez. Um, conoces a algun hombre que lo ha hecho? Habia hecho.

[00:42:20.000] – Participant-2, P149

No

[00:42:23.300] - Interviewer int2, I150

Uh.. Por lo que han experimentado, lo hace parecer más atractivo? La gente que ha tenido cirugía estéticas.

[00:42:35.100] – Participant-2, P150

Pues no sé, pues no. Pues digamos que si cambien en algunas cosas, por ejemplo, Yo le diría que estaría bien De pronto las mamás que ya, pues que ya tienen, ya son ya mayores y cosas así, pero digamos que una chica pues como tan joven, por ejemplo mi madrina, ella se operó, pues que los senos, la cola y la abdomen.

[00:42:58.400] - Interviewer int2, I151

si

[00:42:58.400] – Participant-2, P151

Y después de dos años de la cirugía y eso, quedo embarazada. Entonces volvió a engordarse, los senos se le volvieron a caerse le, ya no pudo hacer mas ejercicio, entonces como que perdió eso, entonces como que digamos que sería ya para cuando esta ella ya bien vieja, ya cosa que, al igual, mis amigas las que ya son mayores, em, ellas se cuidan, según ellos, pero entonces ya empieza a salirse la quinta, ya se les deforma aquí en una parte; entonces ya no quedan como iguales.

[00:43:29.300] - Interviewer int2, I152

No quedan iguales

[00:43:29.310] – Participant-2, P152

No me gusta

[00:43:29.320] - Interviewer int2, I153

No te gusta

[00:43:35.300] -

Uh.. Tiene algún comentario al final, pensamientos sobre lo que habíamos hablado, hoy aquí?

[00:43:43.800] – Participant-2, P153

Um.. Pues yo digo que, que me gusta mucho la parte por la psicología, jaja (laughs). Que, yo digo yo, no, es que todo esta en, aceptarse uno como es. Digamos que la mayoría de personas siempre piensan en que ir a los demás en que dicen si uno se ve así o cosas así, entonces como que eso lo hace llevar a uno a, a hacer ese tipo de cosas, porque digamos que uno no se quiere a sí mismo entonces piensan en la debilidad que uno tiene o el miedo entonces como que, 'Hay no, mire este como esta de gordo, este porque no se manda a operar, no sé que', entonces como que todo el mundo le dice eso, entonces usted ya se lo cree, entonces usted ya se pone a ahorrar como una vaca y una (?borra) y a ponerse a trabajar y a trabajar hasta que usted consigue

[00:44:26.400] - Interviewer int2, I154

si

[00:44:27.000] – Participant-2, P154

y a una sí no es feliz porque entonces ya, tiene que usted tener siempre que ir al gimnasio, tiene siempre que tener una rutina diario, si no vuelve y queda las menos, entonces como que ella ya no es feliz; o si uno ya esta mirando otra persona, 'No pero usted queda toda fea. Hay no, pero mire como es' y no se que.

[00:44:42.400] - Interviewer int2, I155

Mhm

[00:44:42.400] – Participant-2, P155

Entonces uno como que, ya se pone ver, entonces uno nunca es feliz, porque si uno no es feliz así con lo que si, como es, entonces uno siempre va a buscar o a satisfacer la necesidad, la felicidad otra persona; porque eso hace! Si yo le digo a usted que, 'Hay no, pero este cómo se ve de gordo', entonces usted va a satisfacer mi felicidad Porque después 'Hay miré, se puso bien', más no la felicidad suya. Entonces eso (? quema respeto).

[00:45:04.550] - Interviewer int2, I156

Tiene mucho que ver con autoestima.

[00:45:04.550] – Participant-2, P156

Si, la parte de la psicología.

[00:45:12.300] - Interviewer int2, I157

Esta bien. Uh, bueno, gracias por su tiempo y eso es todo.

Interview 3

[00:00:00.200] - Interviewer int3, I1

Okay bueno. Vamos a hacer una entrevista. Tu participacion no es obligatorio

[00:00:18.550] - Participant-3, P1

ok

[00:00:18.550] - Interviewer int3, I2

Um, entrevistas duran Como 45 minutos más o menos depende. Puedes um, dar respuestas respuestas abiertas, si? Solo es tus opiniones, no hay repuestas correctas. Uh.. Todo tu información va a ser confidencial y Si tiene alguna inquietud o pregunta antes o durante o después de su participación Me puedes dar, uh, escribir y puedo darte información para, Contactos con, para hablar con alguien sobre eso. Um, y cualquier cosa no tienes que responder a preguntas que no quieres.

[00:01:13.800] - Participant-3, P2

ok

[00:01:21.300] - Interviewer int3, I3

Por favor, Cuéntame sobre sus antecedentes culturales, cuéntame en relación con tu origen étnico. Entonces, dónde están tus papás y raíces y eso.

[00:01:35.250] - Participant-3, P3

Bueno no, yo, pues yo soy, en realidad mi familia viene es de un pueblo, de un pueblo de Caldas pues se llama viterbo caldas. Digamos que como, las, pues las costumbres o las culturas que tienen son como muy pues generalizadas como muy normal a las, a las que tiene todo el mundo no es como culturas así como, específicas, No; o sea es algo muy, muy general. Es un pueblo pequeño es un pueblo, no se en donde todo el mundo se conoce con como todo el mundo. Yo soy de acá de Pereira, yo nací acá en Pereira hace muchos años vivo acá en Pereira. Entonces digamos que mi... Pues o sea, no sé como mis creencias y esas cosas son muy, pues muy de acá, muy regionales.

[00:02:28.450] - Interviewer int3, I4

Muy, muy de Pereira?

[00:02:28.720] - Participant-3, P4

si

[00:02:28.720] - Interviewer int3, I5

Uh, como se describe su, su clase social? Mediano? Alto? Uh, donde te pones más o menos su clase social?

[00:02:42.950] - Participant-3, P5

Yo creo que en el medio, medio alto, por la gente pues como con la que me relación.

[00:02:48.050] - Interviewer int3, I6

Y, y su educación, uh, nivel de educación cumplido?

[00:02:51.550] - Participant-3, P6

Eh, yo soy profesional, soy ingeniera comercial y tengo una, un diplomado en administración de finanzas.

[00:03:03.000] - Interviewer int3, I7

Y geographia, de donde es su familia? Y creo que respondistes a eso.

[00:03:05.400] - Participant-3, P7

Viterbo, Caldas de alli es mi familia.

[00:03:10.950] - Interviewer int3, I8

Oh, Viterbo

[00:03:10.950] - Participant-3, P8

si

[00:03:12.700] - Interviewer int3, I9

Lo he escuchado pero no lo conozco.

[00:03:15.600] - Participant-3, P9

Es un pueblo muy lindo. Es muy chiquitico, pero es muy chévere, es muy agradable; es mucho calor, es de Caldas, queda como entre la Virginia y Belen.

[00:03:24.200] - Interviewer int3, I10

Sí, sí me han dicho que es muy bonito

[00:03:26.950] - Participant-3, P10

si

[00:03:26.950] - Interviewer int3, I11

Uh, tiene usted una afiliación religiosa, y si es así como lo describirías?

[00:03:35.600] - Participant-3, P11

Bueno yo creo que, pues no sé, yo podría decir que soy como, cristiana católica más o menos porque mi credencial son, Yo soy 100% de Dios osea para mí no hay, no hay nada, no tengo fanatismos, no soy tan devocional que, que la virgen, No, osea yo me centro es, es en un dios, en que fue él el que nos creo en que es el, pues como que selecciona todo

[00:04:06.700] - Interviewer int3, I12

Mhm

[00:04:06.700] - Participant-3, P12

entonces, en esos como lo que me vas.

[00:04:10.000] - Interviewer int3, I13

Combinación de Cristiano

[00:04:12.550] - Participant-3, P13

Catolico, si

[00:04:12.550] - Interviewer int3, I14

y católico. Y como te identificarías, uh, racialmente? Tus, raices? Como Mestiza, o que? Eres mas Española? O como te identificarías, usted? Y otra vez no hay como respuesta correcta. Es como

[00:04:34.100] - Participant-3, P14

Como así, no te entiendo la pregunta osea

[00:04:43.600] - Interviewer int3, I15

Uh, uh, tu clasificacion de uh, racialmente.

[00:04:46.950] - Participant-3, P15

Yo creo que Española sera por fin.

[00:04:48.630] - Interviewer int3, I16

Española?

[00:04:48.640] - Participant-3, P16

si

[00:04:48.630] - Interviewer int3, I17

Si, otra respuesta seria, 'Oh, soy, me pienso mas indigena

[00:04:50.550] - Participant-3, P17

no

[00:04:55.400] - Interviewer int3, I18

o'. Por ejemplo, es una etnia. Uh, si te sientes cómodo, uh, respondiendo, cuál dirías que es tu orientación sexual?

[00:05:04.700] - Participant-3, P18

soy 100% heterosexual heterosexual me gustan Me gustan los hombres solamente han hecho alguna cirugía estética no nunca no tengo ninguna cirugía estética lo has considerado.

[00:05:36.700] - Interviewer int3, I19

Qué piensas de eso, de cirugía estética.

[00:05:41.450] - Participant-3, P19

Bueno yo, pues no se yo pienso que es como algo muy respetable porque pues me parece como la forma que uno tiene para de pronto verse o sentirse más seguro con uno mismo si. Hay cosas con las (?) que uno simplemente, el cuerpo, el rostro no está a gusto, entonces me parece chévere Cómo poder a acudir a ellas, para que se le dé a uno como más autoestima, Pues cómo mas seguridad en uno mismo yo lo veo como por ese lado.

[00:06:08.950] - Interviewer int3, I20

Para, uh, tener mas autoestima

[00:06:09.000] - Participant-3, P20

Autoestima, si. Cómo va sentirse bien con uno mismo, Cómo poder estar tranquilo, porque no muchas veces siempre tiene uno que otro complejo, entonces como que poder a cuidar a ellas para no estar totalmente seguro y tranquilo con uno mismo, eh, me parece bien, chévere, estoy totalmente de acuerdo con las cirugías estéticas.

[00:06:28.800] - Interviewer int3, I21

Si, y cuales son algunas de las cosas, uh razones que podrían haber evitado que se haga una cirugía estética?

[00:06:39.450] - Participant-3, P21

El dinero.

[00:06:40.500] - Interviewer int3, I22

El dinero?

[00:06:40.500] - Participant-3, P22

Si.

[00:06:40.600] - Interviewer int3, I23

Um, dado que uno de nuestros temas de interés es la cirugía estética, Por qué cree que una mujer podría querer someterse a una cirugía estetica?

[00:06:56.050] - Participant-3, P23

Por inseguridad.

[00:06:56.130] - Interviewer int3, I24

Inseguridad?

[00:06:56.140] - Participant-3, P24

si

[00:06:56.130] - Interviewer int3, I25

Y algunas de mis preguntas van a ser, Quizás lo mismo, o, uh preguntando otra vez. Entonces perdóname por

[00:07:10.800] - Participant-3, P25

la redundancia. Si tranquilo

[00:07:14.400] - Interviewer int3, I26

Si, uh..Cuál crees que es el mejor tipo de cuerpo para una mujer?

[00:07:18.600] - Participant-3, P26

el cuerpo con el que se sienta ella gusto; ya me parece que es algo muy relativo porque muchas mujeres cómo les gusta ver de pronto gruesas, hay unas alas que nos gusta estar más delgadas entonces es como que el prototipo ideal de cuerpo es como, con lo que uno se sienta a gusto, pues para mí.

[00:07:36.650] - Interviewer int3, I27

Si, y puedes, Describir el cuerpo ideal?

[00:07:42.300] - Participant-3, P27

Para mi?

[00:07:42.450] - Interviewer int3, I28

si

[00:07:42.450] - Participant-3, P28

No se, seria como, pues un busto grande, pero osea no muy grande pero tampoco muy pequeño como algo muy proporcionada algo que sea bien, que se vea bien, una cintura pequeña y abdomen plano, una cola grande, pues eso serio como mi prototipo cuerpo ideal.

[00:08:04.000] - Interviewer int3, I29

si, si, si

[00:08:04.050] - Participant-3, P29

Cierto? Pues una mujer asi, acuerpada, a mí no me gusta, pues, las delgadas, no me gusta más bien como anchas pero como un buen abdomen, que no sea como pues muy pasado de peso.

[00:08:17.400] - Interviewer int3, I30

Sí Entonces no tanto por uh, ser delgadas pero con curvas

[00:08:23.050] - Participant-3, P30

Eso, exacto como con las curvas.

[00:08:23.180] - Interviewer int3, I31

Uh, cuando se trata de apariencia y cómo te ves, de qué cosas sueles hablar con amigos? Cuando se trate de apariencia y cómo te ves, de Qué cosas sueles hablar con amigos?

[00:08:42.400] - Participant-3, P31

Mas que todo como del rostro, osea pues no se, como que es del tema Como cuando alguien se ve bien o se ve mal, lo primero que tocó es como el rostro de una persona en tanto el cuerpo, sino más el rostro.

[00:08:55.150] - Interviewer int3, I32

El rostro?

[00:08:55.150] - Participant-3, P32

Si

[00:08:55.220] - Interviewer int3, I33

Uh, que es lo que mas te importa en terminos de, de tu apariencia?

[00:09:00.700] - Participant-3, P33

Eh, yo diría que definitivamente el peso.

[00:09:08.500] - Interviewer int3, I34

El peso?

[00:09:08.500] - Participant-3, P34

Sí o sea, eh digamos que, estar bien, pues en el peso es como lo que más me gustó es como lo que. Pues el tema que a mí más tenía dificultad. Entonces digamos que para mí tener un abdomen que yo pueda lucir es algo muy importante, es algo que me, me preocupa.

[00:09:26.500] - Interviewer int3, I35

Mhm

[00:09:26.510] - Participant-3, P35

Si, por decirlo asi.

[00:09:29.600] - Interviewer int3, I36

Uh.. Cómo describiría las opiniones sociales sobre la cirugía estética en Colombia?

[00:09:36.950] - Participant-3, P36

Em no se me parece que es una tema como que muy abierto; como que osea es algo muy normal en la cultura colombiana porque pues todas las mujeres de acá son sometidas a eso, pues es de que tengan la capacidad económica, entonces como que es algo que es bien recibida, no es algo que se vea, no, no hay como un tabu como

[00:09:57.350] - Interviewer int3, I37

No hay un tabu.

[00:09:57.350] - Participant-3, P37

Exacto. Como que cualquier persona si quisiera lo podría hacer y no pasa nada con eso, no pasa nada, con quien la mujer tenga protesis osea una liposucccion, no.

[00:10:03.650] - Interviewer int3, I38

Si, es como, no, es mas aceptable.

[00:10:03.650] - Participant-3, P38

Exacto, es algo muy respetable.

[00:10:11.500] - Interviewer int3, I29

Si, um, que crees que, ha influido en esos puntos de vista?

[00:10:22.400] - Participant-3, P39

No sé, A mí me parece que de pronto como ser la mujer más señalada por eso como ser, eh, de pronto la mujer más, mas juzgada por Cómo se ve o por como luzca o por como sea por ser más aceptada en la sociedad. Tonces es más que todo por eso como que la mujer se somete, Cómo 'hay (?mal parato) quedar asi, me ven mas, me veo mejor', 'me gusto mas'

[00:10:45.650] - Interviewer int3, I40

Se ven mejor

[00:10:45.650] - Participant-3, P40

'Soy más aceptada, soy mas incluida'. En (?algo tipo) decir culo sociales

[00:10:53.500] - Interviewer int3, I41

Si, si, entonces ayuda en, uh, ser mas aceptadas.

[00:10:53.500] - Participant-3, P41

Exacto, como que ayudar a ser más aceptada si? Y abre otro tipo de puertas, también laborales, amorosas, pues, es como lo que como uno ve a la hora de hablar con las mujeres pues.

[00:11:14.500] - Interviewer int3, I42

Cuando se trata de apariencia, Qué cosas puede hacer para encajar y evitar, evitar perdón, a ser burlado en su país, tu ciudad?

[00:11:25.900] - Participant-3, P42

Definitivamente ser delgado.

[00:11:30.200] - Interviewer int3, I43

Delgado?

[00:11:31.400] - Participant-3, P43

Si, ser delgado. Yo digo que una mujer obesa o una mujer gorda super demaciado, porque, es demaciado rechazada, es demaciado burlada, es demaciado emigrada. Entonces yo creo que para las mujeres eso ha sido como, como algo más O sea como más priorizado en sus vidas y hoy, hoy en día toda mujer quiere ser delgada y quiere ser, pues en el cuerpo... Perfecto,

[00:11:56.000] - Interviewer int3, I44

perfecto

[00:11:56.000] - Participant-3, P44

para que nadie pase por encima de ella.

[00:11:59.100] - Interviewer int3, I45

Pasa por encima de, nadie habla mal de

[00:11:59.100] - Participant-3, P45

mal de ella, exacto.

[00:12:03.650] - Interviewer int3, I46

Umm.. sus compañeros intentan copiar a las celebridades y su

[00:12:12.700] - Participant-3, P46

si

[00:12:12.700] - Interviewer int3, I47

apariencia?

[00:12:13.100] - Participant-3, P47

Si claro, eh, muchas veces tienen prototipos, eh de quizo ser famoso, de quizo ser persona que llegan decir, 'Me voy a operar porque quiero ser como ella'

[00:12:23.300] - Interviewer int3, I48

Mhm

[00:12:23.300] - Participant-3, P48

o quiero verme como ella'.

[00:12:24.800] - Interviewer int3, I49

Hay alguien en que puedas pensar, una persona famosa o una persona normal que te gustaría parecerse?

[00:12:35.600] - Participant-3, P49

si!

[00:12:35.610] - Interviewer int3, I50

Quien?

[00:12:35.620] - Participant-3, P50

eh

[00:12:35.630] - Interviewer int3, I51

Si quieres decirlo.

[00:12:38.300] - Participant-3, P51

Si, es una, No se yo la he visto mucho en instagram, en redes sociales, se llama Ariana J.

[00:12:42.800] - Interviewer int3, I52

Uh, cómo crees que las celebridades y las personas famosas influyen en las formas en que las mujeres de tu edad se sienten acerca de sí mismas y de la cirugía estética?

[00:13:05.500] - Participant-3, P52

Demasiado, influyen demasiado porque se vuelven como un icono para uno entonces uno quisiera pronto verse como ellas para ver si de pronto subiendose como ellas llegar hasea, hasta en el lugar donde están ellas.

[00:13:20.150] - Interviewer int3, I53

Si, si donde estan ellas.

[00:13:20.220] Participant-3, P53

Exacto. Osea si me entiendes? Su punto de fama, su punto pues de gloria, entonces obviamente me dicen como que, 'Eh, que chevere seria por estar asi, para poder llegar hacer estas mismas cosas, tener estos mismos proyectos,

[00:13:25.350] - Interviewer int3, I54

si

[00:13:27.000] - Participant-3, P54

o estas mismas ofertas laborales'. Entonces es asi.

[00:13:27.010] - Interviewer int3, I55

Para poder tener esto

[00:13:27.020] - Participant-3, P55

esto!

[00:13:27.030] - Interviewer int3, I56

debo verme asi.

[00:13:27.040] - Participant-3, P56

Aja, exacto.

[00:13:27.050] - Interviewer int3, I57

Uh, hablando sobre edad, uh cuantos años tienes?

[00:13:38.300] - Participant-3, P57

25 años.

[00:13:48.800] - Interviewer int3, I58

Crees que la televisión o la publicidad influyen en lo que piensas, uh, sobre tu, tu cuerpo?

[00:13:56.800] - Participant-3, P58

En mí

[00:13:58.400] - Interviewer int3, I59

si

[00:13:58.400] - Participant-3, P59

como persona no influye.

[00:14:00.550] - Interviewer int3, I60

Mhm

[00:14:00.550] - Participant-3, P60

Yo pues ahora, no influye. Yo creo que yo soy demasiado segura de mí.

[00:14:05.950] - Interviewer int3, I61

Estas segura en ti mismo. No influye.

[00:14:05.980] - Participant-3, P61

Si

[00:14:06.000] - Interviewer int3, I62

Cómo crees que la cirugía estética afecta la autoimagen de las personas?

[00:14:15.900] - Participant-3, P62

Bueno yo creo que eso ya mas como cuando las cosas se van al exceso, si por ejemplo, yo la verdad estoy 100% de acuerdo con las cirugias estéticas siempre y cuando sea un tema que no sepa manejar, osea, esta bien para operar al busto, me puedo hacer una lipo, me puedo poner mi cola, puedo usar, eh, ácido de hialurónico en mis labios Pero ya cuando pasa ser algo muy obsesivo con lo que tú por todo ya te tienes que hacer una cirugia estetica creo que ya es como un problema. Pues creo que ya es como mas, entonces realmente creo que personas que ya se toman eso como muy, que no pueden vivir sin ellas, se vuelve algo como parte pues de la vida y ya se vuelve obsesión, obsesión, obsesión, hasta el punto de querer llegar a ser como una muñeca.

[00:14:58.800] - Interviewer int3, I63

muñeca

[00:14:58.900] - Participant-3, P63

Entonces yo creo que ya y es, pues influye como forma negativa porque ya nunca tu vas a estar conforme con lo que tú eres por más linda que tú estés siempre vas a encontrar algo que te va a hacer falta.

[00:15:11.050] - Interviewer int3, I64

Siempre vas a encontrar algo, uh, malo, algo que

[00:15:14.600] - Participant-3, P64

exacto!

[00:15:16.000] - Interviewer int3, I65

quieres cambiar

[00:15:17.100] - Participant-3, P65

Algo que quieres cambiar, si; nunca vas, nunca vas a estar conforme contigo misma.

[00:15:23.400] - Interviewer int3, I66

Mhm. Uh.. Cómo te describes?.

[00:15:30.100] - Participant-3, P66

Cómo me describo?

[00:15:30.800] - Interviewer int3, I67

Mhm

[00:15:30.800] - Participant-3, P67

Yo como persona?

[00:15:32.700] - Interviewer int3, I68

si

[00:15:32.700] - Participant-3, P68

no se, yo me considero una, pues no se, una persona más osea segura de mí misma, me siento, osea demasiado capaz de poder estar en cualquier lugar y sentirme bien conmigo misma, No nadie me afecta ni el cuerpo ni nada, o sea, yo creo que soy muy hermosa ja (laughs). Entonces ja (laughs)

[00:15:54.100] - Interviewer int3, I69

No, esta bien. Sigue

[00:15:54.100] - Participant-3, P69

Si, osea, entonces me siento bien con eso, no, no necesito de pronto como la aceptación de los demás o de pronto no simplemente, trato rodearme de personas que a mas alla la apariencia. Si me entiendes como, como otras cosas más importantes de pronto, no, no, soy muy Vanidosa pero no soy muy superficial.

[00:16:16.000] - Interviewer int3, I70

Entiendo, si.

[00:16:16.000] - Participant-3, P70

Si? Para mí es importante verme bien y verme linda, pero tampoco es que no vaya a salir de mi casa si no voy me opero porque, me voy a sentir mal en un grupo donde las demás ya van a estar operadas y yo no, no. Yo creo que soy suficientemente como capaz de hacerme sentir a donde sea que llegue por mi personalidad, tengo una personalidad más a fuerte, entonces como que no, nada me apaña!

[00:16:42.700] - Interviewer int3, I71

Nada te apaña.

[00:16:43.000] - Participant-3, P71

Exacto

[00:16:43.000] - Interviewer int3, I72

Apaña, significa?

[00:16:44.100] - Participant-3, P72

Como nada me apaga. Como que nadie me, me hace sentir menos.

[00:16:44.700] - Interviewer int3, I73

Ah okay

[00:16:44.710] - Participant-3, P73

Si me entiendes?

[00:16:44.720] - Interviewer int3, I74

Si, pense que era eso.

[00:16:44.730] - Participant-3, P74

Exacto, no, eso.

[00:16:52.000] - Interviewer int3, I75

Uh.. Te considera, uh, consideras una feminista, femenista y si es así, en qué sentido?. Si te consideras una femenista?

[00:17:03.600] - Participant-3, P75

Bueno sí me considero feminista porque la verdad los hombres aveces me parecen muy huecos, pues es en ese sentido como que

[00:17:09.500] - Interviewer int3, I76

Muy que?

[00:17:09.500] - Participant-3, P76

Mmm, me parece muy vacidos, pues al

[00:17:13.300] - Interviewer int3, I77

vacidos

[00:17:13.300] - Participant-3, P77

sí, O sea Me parece que hoy en día los hombres se, se fijan mucho como en eso, en el físico, nadie se fija en lo que no es como persona; entonces si soy muy feminista porque los hombres les (?den) muy duro, a veces eso es muy, pues yo mantengo digamos como un, una barrera, si, con los hombres.

[00:17:29.800] - Interviewer int3, I78

Si

[00:17:29.800] - Participant-3, P79

Em, porque, no, hoy en día la verdad me parece que el hombre interesante no existe. Una persona que se siente hablar con una de cosas importantes de verdad, en la vida, como que es muy duro encontrar.

[00:17:45.250] - Interviewer int3, I80

Es difícil

[00:17:45.260] - Participant-3, P80

si

[00:17:45.270] - Interviewer int3, I81

encontrar a alguien que no esta solo pensando en lo fisico.

[00:17:45.250] - Participant-3, P81

Exacto! Y que los hombres estan pensando en, 'hay te van a invitar a salir para acostarme contigo y ya'. No! Osea es muy duro encontrar eso en dia en un hombre, Un hombre caballeroso, un hombre atento, eso es muy duro. Entonces si soy como mas bien feminista, como que a los hombres si los quiero mas bien duro(?mas bien duro).

[00:18:04.800] - Interviewer int3, I82

Uh.. Cómo describirías tu apariencia?

[00:18:11.100] - Participant-3, P82

Fisica, la apariencia? O que?

[00:18:12.600] - Interviewer int3, I83

si

[00:18:12.900] - Participant-3, P83

Como la describo? Pues como soy jaja (laughs). No se, soy, que, estatura promedio, peso promedio, eh, tengo una cola grande que es 100% natural, soy de piernas grandes que, pues también son naturales nunca me he sometido a ningún tipo de tratamiento ni nada. No se, me gusta mucho como me veo la verdad.

[00:18:39.800] - Interviewer int3, I84

Otra vez, ese parte, puedes decirlo?

[00:18:39.800] - Participant-3, P84

Me gusta mucho como me veo.

[00:18:44.150] - Interviewer int3, I85

Aproximadamente cuánto dinero diría que gasta en su apariencia cada tres mes, meses?

[00:18:53.650] - Participant-3, P85

Eh, aproximadamente yo diría que, entre un millón y medio.

[00:19:01.600] - Interviewer int3, I86

Million

[00:19:02.700] - Participant-3, P86

Sí, million, million y medio más o menos porque Sí obvio una se compra que las cremas para la cara, el makeup, eh, los hidratantes, bueno una cosa y la otra, eso cuesta cada mes entonces si yo creeria que por allí un million y media.

[00:19:17.800] - Interviewer int3, I87

Alguna vez, te has sentido avergonzado de tu cuerpo?

[00:19:22.400] - Participant-3, P87

No, jamás.

[00:19:26.100] - Interviewer int3, I88

Dónde vives, qué tan importante es estar Delgado?

[00:19:30.800] - Participant-3, P88

Mucho.

[00:19:31.500] - Interviewer int3, I89

Es mucho

[00:19:31.510] - Participant-3, P89

Muy importante

[00:19:34.700] - Interviewer int3, I90

Uh... Qué tan importante es que los hombres en Colombia sean delgados?

[00:19:39.700] - Participant-3, P90

Eh, bueno, Yo creo que es de gustos, si eso es de gustos. Digamos que en Colombia, en general yo creería que? En 50/50, porque es que hay mujeres a los que les gustan asi grandes, fuertes, músculos. Hay otros que como a mí, me gustan delgados, osea pero completamente delgado, a mí no me gusta un hombre con músculos, a mí no me gusta un hombre que haga gimnasio, a mí no me gusta. Pero hay mujeres que si, entonces yo creería que eso es como un intermedio, pues muy miti miti.

[00:20:03.550] - Interviewer int3, I91

Es un intermedio

[00:20:12.300] - Participant-3, P91

sí

[00:20:12.750] - Interviewer int3, I92

Uh, qué tan importante es para usted personalmente ser delgado?

[00:20:19.500] - Participant-3, P92

Es muy importante, para mí es muy importante porque es así como yo me siento bien.

[00:20:24.350] - Interviewer int3, I93

Te sientes bien?

[00:20:24.360] - Participant-3, P93

Si, es así como yo me pongo segura, y puedo salir a la calle tranquila. Si, yo tengo un bebé, tengo un hijo de 3 años. Entonces digamos que exacta por mi Embarazo cuando yo me vi tan gorda! Hay no, eso fue horrible. Yo creo que para mí la persona es muy importante estar en un peso ideal .

[00:20:47.600] - Interviewer int3, I94

Uh.. Cómo te sentirías si te dieras cuenta de que has engordado?.

[00:20:55.000] - Participant-3, P94

No, uno se siente fatal, sólo se siente mal y no se vuelve como, 'Hay, que (?presir confiar), no, no puede ser, me engorde! Hijo de pucha (puta)!', entonces hay no..' Pues eso es algo que si o si afecta a la personal que le importe. Como a mí me importa, me afecta.

[00:21:04.100] - Interviewer int3, I95

Mhm.. Harías algo para cambiar eso?

[00:21:10.750] - Participant-3, P95

Si, claro.

[00:21:10.750] - Interviewer int3, I96

Uh, qué expectativas y estandares con respecto a la seleccion de pareja intima tienes?

[00:21:18.400] - Participant-3, P96

Me, me repites?

[00:21:18.400] - Interviewer int3, I97

Que expectativas y estándares con respecto a la selección de parejas íntima tienes?

[00:21:34.100] - Participant-3, P97

Qué exigencia tengo en un hombre, a la hora de tener intimidad?

[00:21:37.900] - Interviewer int3, I98

Si

[00:21:37.910] - Participant-3, P98

Ugh (gasps)!

[00:21:37.910] - Interviewer int3, I99

No, no, no, uh..

[00:21:37.910] - Participant-3, P99

Ok

[00:21:37.920] - Interviewer int3, I100

Si, en tener un pareja intimo, que, que buscas?

[00:21:37.930] - Participant-3, P100

Mmm

[00:21:37.940] - Interviewer int3, I101

Estanderes

[00:21:37.900] - Participant-3, P101

Que sea grande. O sea, que sea, pues si fuerte, que sea grande. Mm no se, que sea mayor, que sea apasionado jaja (laughs), pues no se jaja (laughs), si como, que sea lindo. Para mi rostro lindo es muy importante.

[00:22:02.700] - Interviewer int3, I102

Uh, alguna vez has estado o estarías en una relación con alguien que no te atrae físicamente?

[00:22:11.200] - Participant-3, P102

jamás!

[00:22:12.100] - Interviewer int3, I103

jamás? Um..

[00:22:14.600] - Participant-3, P103

Jamás, jamás estaria con alguien que no me atraiga físicamente.

[00:22:23.600] - Interviewer int3, I103

Eso ha pasado antes? O, o nunca lo has?

[00:22:23.650] - Participant-3, P103

No, no nunca lo he hecho, pues yo creo que todas las personas con las que yo he estado han sido porque verdad me gustan mucho.

[00:22:36.000] - Interviewer int3, I104

Uh.. Te someterias a una cirugía estética si tu pareja, uh pensará que es buena idea?

[00:22:44.700] - Participant-3, P104

si.

[00:22:45.400] - Interviewer int3, I105

Si?

Alguna vez ha recomendado o recomendaría que alguien conocido se someta a una cirugía estética?

[00:22:57.800] - Participant-3, P105

si!

[00:23:03.000] - Interviewer int3, I106

Puedes decir más? si no, esta bien.

[00:23:07.400] - Participant-3, P106

Como así, si puedo decir mas?

[00:23:12.950] - Interviewer int3, I107

Si, um, si has recomendado o recomendaría alguien conocido se, que se someta a una cirugía estética?

[00:23:18.850] - Participant-3, P107

Pues sí, yo lo he hecho. Pero lo hecho a mi mamá, tiene cirugías estéticas.

[00:23:23.900] - Interviewer int3, I108

si

[00:23:23.900] - Participant-3, P108

Mi mama, entonces como que, le he dicho, cuando se iba a ser la (?procion o procedimiento) de los senos le dije como que, 'Oye mami, porque no te haces la lipo?', Y no se que, y mi mejor amiga tambien es asi, todo operada. Entonces como que si, siempre impulso eso, pues porque me gusta y, y, y si las personas que quiero se pueden ver mejor y tiene la posibilidad con mica-hacerlo, les digo, 'si, bien chévere hagalo', porque esta bien jaja (laughs).

[00:23:50.100] - Interviewer int3, I109

Esta bien

[00:23:50.110] - Participant-3, P109

Si!

[00:23:50.100] - Interviewer int3, I103

Hagalo, si. Uh.. Alguien que conozca le has, siru, uh sugerido alguna vez que se haga algun tipo

[00:23:59.600] - Participant-3, P103

sí.

[00:24:08.600] - Interviewer int3, I104

De cirugia. Mmm... Hábleme de un momento en que alguien en su vida, le dijo que, algo negativo sobre su cuerpo.

[00:24:16.450] - Participant-3, P104

Eh.. no mucha veces (recording error from 24:20 until 25:03).

[00:25:07.600] - Interviewer int3, I105

Si pudiera hacerse un procedimiento quirurgico de forma gratuita, lo haria? Si es asi, que cirugia y porque? Si no, que te impide decir que si?

[00:25:08.600] - Participant-3, P106

Eh, de bustó las prótesis mamarias y la liposucción.

[00:25:12.000] - Interviewer int3, I107

De busto es senos?

[00:25:12.010] - Participant-3, P107

Aumentos, si.

[00:25:12.020] - Interviewer int3, I108

Aumentos, si.

[00:25:18.100] - Interviewer int3, I109

Qué te influye mas cuando piensas en tu apariencia y cuerpo?

[00:25:24.700] - Participant-3, P109

Qué influye más?

[00:25:25.700] - Interviewer int3, P110

Si, que piensas que te influye mas? Cuando piensas de

[00:25:25.710] - Participant-3, P110

Definitivamente el peso y la abdomen. Osea, eso es lo que mas influye.

[00:25:25.720] - Interviewer int3, I111

El peso y el abdomen?

[00:25:25.730] - Participant-3, P111

Si

[00:25:37.400] - Interviewer int3, I112

Qué opinas de los puntos de vista occidentales estados unidenses, uh sobre la cirugía estética? Crees que difieren de los de Colombia? Son diferentes?

[00:25:52.800] - Participant-3, P112

Yo creo que sí son diferentes porque en muchas ocasiones he visto como la gente esconde sus cirugías plásticas allá, pues como en, en, en America porque eso allá no es como tan, como tan bien visto. Yo de hecho veo muchos programas de cirujanos allá y las personas allá son como, que tienen demasiados tabues.

[00:26:11.500] - Interviewer int3, I113

Tabues

[00:26:11.500] - Participant-3, P113

Si, son demasiados, como criticados como que eso allá no es tan normal como lo es aca en Colombia, y de hecho, yo he escuchado que mucha gente se viene de allá, a operarse aca.

[00:26:22.250] - Interviewer int3, I114

si

[00:26:22.250] - Participant-3, P114

Porque incluso eso esta más económico.

[00:26:27.100] - Interviewer int3, I115

Es mas economico y mas

[00:26:27.110] - Participant-3, P115

no hay tanto pedo

[00:26:27.110] - Interviewer int3, I116

aceptado

[00:26:27.700] - Participant-3, P116

Exacto, no hay tanto problema no hay tanto cumptic (i.e., complicaciones), usted viene, paga, se le hace y bien chevere. Como que mucha gente se viene par aca a eso.

[00:26:38.400] - Interviewer int3, I117

Vienen por aca

[00:26:38.700] - Participant-3, P117

si

[00:26:38.700] - Interviewer int3, I118

para hacerlo, es más económico y más aceptado. Uh, que piensas sobre la cirugía estética que se utiliza como una forma de salir adelante en la sociedad, una herramienta para movilidad social en Colombia? Qué piensas de eso usando cirugía para salir adelante socialmente?

[00:27:07.850] - Participant-3, P118

Eh, no, a mi me parece que, que una cirugía estética es algo que no se tiene que hacer por, simplemente por querer (?querer, misspoke) en uno, algo mejor, no sólo por ser aceptado, sino porque de verdad es algo que uno quiere y es algo con lo que uno va a estar bien, no sólo porque alguien viene mi dijo, 'Entonces operece', entonces yo me voy y me opero para poder que si alguien le gusta, no si, si, si tú te quieres operar, porque así lo quieres, así lo deseas bien y si no, pues, no. Que cada quien esté como quiera estar; pues pienso yo.

[00:27:39.500] - Interviewer int3, I119

Si, no, tambien

[00:27:39.500] - Participant-3, P119

Entonces es como que si, osea como que para que se usa o para no hacer aceptado en una social, no. No es algo, que me parece, algo que ni siquiera, como logico.

[00:27:50.400]

Pues no se me parece que uno como persona tiene que tener decisión!, de hacer lo que uno quiere, porque quiere, no porque los demás le dicen.

[00:27:58.900] - Interviewer int3, I120

Hacerlo porque uno quiere

[00:28:00.500] - Participant-3, P120

Exacto.

[00:28:00.510] - Interviewer int3, I121

no porque

[00:28:00.500] - Participant-3, P121

lo demás digan, que así tiene que ser!

[00:28:03.450] - Interviewer int3, I122

Uh.. Cómo se aplica esto a los hombres en Colombia, usando lo para avanzar socialmente? Es lo mismo? Diferente?

[00:28:14.800] - Participant-3, P122

Yo creo que es diferente. Yo creo que, de pronto en un hombre es un poquito menos, como menos criticado, digamos como, no es algo que sea normal. Entonces es algo de lo que uno simplemente Puede decir sí pues, y pues.. Osea es chevere, es bien si lo hacen por eso pues bien.

[00:28:34.800] - Interviewer int3, I123

si

[00:28:35.000] - Participant-3, P123

No es algo que sea como tan rechazado como en, en uno, como una mujer.

[00:28:45.800] - Interviewer int3, I124

Es como si, no es tan, uh.. Necesario

[00:28:47.100] - Participant-3, P124

Exacto!

[00:28:47.110] - Interviewer int3, I125

o algo

[00:28:47.120] - Participant-3, P125

Exacto, si, no es como tan, como para uno, entonces..

[00:28:53.800] - Interviewer int3, I126

Conoces a alguien que se haya sometido a cirugía estética y si es así, cuántas personas mas o menos?

[00:29:01.850] - Participant-3, P126

Sí conozco muchas personas. Eh, no, hm.. Yo creeria que mas de... Yo creo que más, no! Yo creeria que mas de 50 personas conozco yo que si se han sometido a cirugías estéticas.

[00:29:15.050] - Interviewer int3, I127

Mas que cuantos?

[00:29:15.220] - Participant-3, P127

Por alli 50 personas o mas, si.

[00:29:18.900] - Interviewer int3, I128

Conoces, perdon, eh conoces a algún hombre que lo haya hecho?

[00:29:24.300] - Participant-3, P128

Si!

[00:29:24.300] - Interviewer int3, I129

sí?..

[00:29:32.600] -

Cuáles son algunas de las cosas que han dicho al respecto? De tener cirugía, gente que conoces que?

[00:29:41.050] - Participant-3, P129

Eh, no! Pues digamos que siempre en sido como comentarios positivos porque, o sea es algo que se hace porque verdad se quieren entonces como que todo el mundo lo recomienda, a las personas de Canada vienen y como que, 'No, chevere, duele, pero bien, chévere, chevere'; todo el mundo queda satisfecho, quedan felices.

[00:29:56.900] - Interviewer int3, I130

Quedan felices?

[00:29:56.910] - Participant-3, P130

Si. Son comentarios positivos! Exacto.

[00:30:01.500] - Interviewer int3, I131

Positivos. Uh, por lo que han experimentado, lo hace parecer más atractivo?

[00:30:12.200] - Participant-3, P131

Si!

[00:30:19.300] - Interviewer int3, I132

Tiene algún comentario final, pensamientos sobre lo que hemos hablado hoy aquí?.

[00:30:28.100] - Participant-3, P132

No.. Creo que he dicho todo lo que pienso al respecto ja (laughs). Estoy totalmente acuerdo con las cirugías estéticas. Me encantan, y si es para moverse mejor y sentirse mejor, no súper bien.

[00:30:36.250] - Interviewer int3, I133

Estas de acuerdo?

[00:30:36.250] - Participant-3, P133

Si estoy completamente de acuerdo.

[00:30:38.900] - Interviewer int3, I134

Bueno, eso es todo y gracias por su tiempo. Ah, cualquier cosa, me puedes, uh contactar.

[00:30:46.900] - Participant-3, P134

Muchas gracias.

Interview-4

[00:00:10.300] - Interviewer int4, I1

La entrevista de observación de consentimiento informado dice que en corto, describe el propósito del estudio. Para qué voy a usar la información. Duración de la entrevista, 45 minutos más o menos. Hay 27 preguntas que preguntar. Puedes, uh, responder con respuestas abiertas y no hay respuestas correctas o incorrectas, es sólo opiniones. Serian grabadas, después de un tiempo voy a parar todo esto y, y ya. Su participación es voluntaria. Cualquier duda o pregunta, me puedes escribir después de la entrevista. Si hay algo que no quieres responder a, esta bien no tienes que responder, es todo voluntario. Esta bien?

[00:01:26.850] - Participant-4, P1

Esta bien.

[00:01:26.850] - Interviewer int4, I2

Um, por favor, Cuéntame sobre su antecedentes culturales, uh cuentame en relación con su origen étnico.

[00:01:43.500] - Participant-4, P2

Ok, mi origen etnico, segun pues, lo que hemos estudiado a través de la primaria la secundaria eso, es a través de los indígenas y los españoles cuando ellos conocen colonizaron América.

[00:02:03.900] - Interviewer int4, I3

si

[00:02:03.900] - Participant-4, P3

Mhm, entonces de alli nacio nuestro nuestra raza o nuestro, nuestro origen étnico que es mestizo que somos mestizos.

[00:02:11.550] - Interviewer int4, I4

Mhm, uh, como se describe su clase social, o donde te pones para su clase social?

[00:02:16.750] - Participant-4, P4

Mi clase social es alrededor de un estrato 2 a 5.

[00:02:25.400] - - Interviewer int4, I5

2 a 5? Dos siendo que?

[00:02:30.050] - Participant-4, P5

2 siendo bajo y 5 siendo alto.

[00:02:32.850] - Interviewer int4, I6

Mhm. Entonces entre eso?

[00:02:32.930] - Participant-4, P6

Uh huh (i.e., si)

[00:02:32.930] - Interviewer int4, I7

Uh, su nivel de educación cumplido?

[00:02:41.900] - Participant-4, P7

Tecnólogo

[00:02:41.900] - Interviewer int4, I8

Tecnólogo?

[00:02:42.460] - Participant-4, P8

si

[00:02:42.450] - Interviewer int4, I9

Uh, geografía? De dónde es tu familia?.

[00:02:56.300] - Participant-4, P9

Mmm, mi familia es del Valle.

[00:02:56.550] - Interviewer int4, I10

Del Valle.

Tiene una afiliación religiosa, si es así como, como lo describirías?

[00:03:02.700] - Participant-4, P10

Tengo una inclinación hacia las creencias religiosas de un Dios pero no hago parte de ninguna religión como tal.

[00:03:13.300] - Interviewer int4, I11

Cómo te identificarías, uh racialmente?

[00:03:23.800] - Participant-4, P11

Racialmente?

[00:03:24.200] - Interviewer int4, I12

Si

[00:03:24.200] - Participant-4, P12

Mestiza.

[00:03:24.600] - Interviewer int4, I13

Mestiza.

[00:03:24.610] - Participant-4, P13

Mhm

[00:03:27.100] - Interviewer int4, I14

Si te sientes cómodo respondiendo, cual dirías qué es tu orientación sexual?

[00:03:35.500] - Participant-4, P14

Heterosexual.

[00:03:37.900] - Interviewer int4, I15

Alguna vez, te han hecho alguna cirugía de estética?.

[00:03:43.600] - Participant-4, P15

Si!

[00:03:53.900] - Interviewer int4, I16

Podrias contarme sobre eso? Si quieres, si no quieres esta bien.

[00:03:57.500] - Participant-4, P16

Si, eh, hace año y medio me practique una liposucción con transferencia glutea, para aumentar el tamaño de mis, de mis, de mis glúteos.

[00:04:11.450] - Interviewer int4, I17

Uh, cuales son algunas de las cosas que lo alentaron hacerse.

[00:04:27.300] - Participant-4, P17

Emm.. Culturalmente en el medio que me movía, pues en las amistades que tenía, había muchas mujeres, con esta, con estas inclinaciones a la cirugia estetica, y pues Estéticamente se veían, se veían muy bien, entonces

[00:04:46.750] - Interviewer int4, I18

si

[00:04:46.750] - Participant-4, P18

mas que todo por eso.

[00:04:52.000] - Interviewer int4, I19

Cómo te sientes antes y después de las cirugías? Cómo te sentiste? Lo siento.

[00:04:58.500] - Participant-4, P19

Antes

[00:04:59.650] - Interviewer int4, I20

si

[00:05:00.500] - Participant-4, P20

Me sentía pues bien porque mi peso era realmente, mi peso antes de la cirugía, tanto mi peso como mi cuerpo, mi textura corporal y todo era agradable estéticamente pero pues yo siempre he sido muy exigente en la parte física. Entonces, pues como te cuento tenía unas amistades, que ya se habían hecho varias cirugías y habían mejorado mucho más su aspecto entonces cuando me hice mi cirugía quedé mucho más contenta, con mi aspecto físico. Me gusto mucho mas, pues no tengo ningún arrepentimiento ni antes, me gusta, osea quede mucho más satisfecha con mi apariencia física después de la cirugía.

[00:05:40.500] - Interviewer int4, I21

Te gustó

[00:05:41.300] - Participant-4, P21

Me gustó. Uh huh, me gusto.

[00:05:46.800] - Interviewer int4, I22

Cómo te, cómo te sentiste y uno de nuestros, de mis preguntas van a ser casi lo mismo entonces perdóname por eso. Pero cómo te sentiste emocionalmente después de la cirugía?

[00:06:03.700] - Participant-4, P22

Ok, emocionalmente pues, me sentí mucho mejor, o sea más segura conmigo misma en, en cuanto a que, ya podía usar otra, otra clase de ropa que de pronto antes no, no podía usar. Em, no, emocionalmente me mejoro mucho el, el carisma la, la autoestima.

[00:06:28.900] - Interviewer int4, I23

Si podrias hacerlo de nuevo, lo harias?

[00:06:36.500] - Participant-4, P23

La misma cirugía no, porque pues ya la tengo pero si podría ser otra cirugía si, si lo haria.

[00:06:46.400] - Interviewer int4, I24

Cómo fue su experiencia con los cirujanos, cirujanos, uh perdon, cosméticos?

[00:06:53.500] - Participant-4, P24

La experiencia fue, muy buena, porque me atendieron muy bien. Eh, le dan a uno demasiada seguridad, le dan como la, la posibilidad de sentirse en un lugar seguro, em con todas las condiciones de salud. Entonces si se siente uno muy bien con la, con el cirujano que me atendio a mi, que me sentio muy bien.

[00:07:18.700] - Interviewer int4, I25

Te sentiste muy bien.

[00:07:18.710] - Participant-4, P25

Muy segura, si.

[00:07:18.700] - Interviewer int4, I26

Que le dirías a los demás que, qué consejo darías a las personas que están pensando en someterse a una cirugía estética?

[00:07:36.400] - Participant-4, P26

El consejo que le daría yo alguien que se vaya a someter a una cirugía estética, que se alimente muy bien y que sepa que hacer una cirugía trae una responsabilidad y es cuidarse, pues qué, cada uno sueña como de su propio dinero, en sus propios inversiones, pero pues me parece justo que si uno se hace una cirugía, es como para cuidarla, para mantenerla bien

[00:08:00.650] - Interviewer int4, I27

Mhm

[00:08:00.650] - Participant-4, P27

entonces una cirugía es también una responsabilidad más.

[00:08:03.300] - Interviewer int4, I28

Responsabilidad más?

[00:08:03.310] - Participant-4, P28

Mhm, uh huh. Una responsabilidad Estética y un inversión y algo que uno no hace como deportivamente como, 'hay hoy me hice cirugía y ya mañana voy a seguir comiendo lo mismo o desmandándome la alimentación', no, eh, la, la implicación de un, una de las implicaciones de hacerse una cirugías también, eh, implementar en su vida deporte,

[00:08:47.900] - Interviewer int4, I29

Mhm

[00:08:47.910] - Participant-4, P29

que es aparte de que es bueno para la cirugía, es bueno para todo. Entonces, pues, si uno lo ve de ese punto de vista, una cirugía estética puede también traer consecuencias a una mujer que, le ponga en su vida más disciplina, mejor alimentación.

[00:08:47.920] - Interviewer int4, I30

Entonces si vas a hacerlo, también hay que pensar en cómo van a cambiar su

[00:08:47.930] - Participant-4, P30

Su estilo de vida.

[00:08:47.940] - Interviewer int4, I31

Si, su estilo de vida y cuidarse, y todo eso.

Uh.. Dado que uno de nuestros temas de interés, es la cirugía estética, por qué cree que una mujer podría querer someterse a una cirugía estética?

[00:09:13.000] - Participant-4, P31

Pues hay muchos factores, unos, mmm muchos de ellos, uno puede ser sobrepeso y la cultura, eh, la pareja, las amistades. Hay muchos factores.

[00:09:30.800] - Interviewer int4, I32

Hay muchos factores entonces.

Cuál crees que es el mejor tipo de cuerpo para una mujer?

[00:09:41.700] - Participant-4, P32

Personalmente me, me parece que el mejor tipo de cuerpo son las caderas grandes y cintura pequeña.

[00:09:50.300] - Interviewer int4, I33

cintura pequeña

[00:09:56.100] - Participant-4, P33

Piernas, eh..Como, como, osea que sea de buena pierna, piernas grandes.

[00:10:00.700] - Interviewer int4, I34

Como se dice? Piernona?

[00:10:00.710] - Participant-4, P34

Piernona ja (laughs), si.

[00:10:00.720] - Interviewer int4, I35

si

[00:10:00.730] - Participant-4, P35

No sabia que, de pronto no me entendias esa palabra. Si, una piernona

[00:10:00.740] - Interviewer int4, I36

Mhm

[00:10:00.750] - Participant-4, P36

me parece un buen cuerpo asi.

[00:10:00.700] - Interviewer int4, I37

Uh, cuando se trata de apariencia y como te ves, de qué cosas sueles hablar con amigos?

[00:10:19.300] - Participant-4, P37

De la co, dee, cuando hablamos de la apariencia, de mi aparesencia física o de las mujeres en general?

[00:10:26.700] - Interviewer int4, I38

mhm

[00:10:26.700] - Participant-4, P38

Pues acá en nuestra cultura nos parece muy atractivo o muy llamativo una cola grande y una mujer piernona. Es como uno de los mas llamas y yo que escuchaba entre mis amigos.

[00:10:40.050] - Interviewer int4, I39

Culona y piernona

[00:10:40.060] - Participant-4, P39

Culi, culiona y piernona.

[00:10:40.050] - Interviewer int4, I40

Uh, que es lo que más te importa en términos de tu apariencia?

[00:10:52.800] - Participant-4, P40

Tenér pues la cola bien tonificada, el abdomen plano y las piernas también bien tonificadas y grandes. Me preocupo mucho por mí, por la cirugía que me dices por mantenerla.

[00:11:09.700] - Interviewer int4, I41

Por tu cirugía, cirugía y mantener

[00:11:11.700] - Participant-4, P41

Y mantener bien la cirugía, osea mantener el abdomen sin grasa, mantener eh, la cintura pequeña; entonces uso muchas fajas, uso geles reductores que tensan la piel. Mhm.

[00:11:31.400] - Interviewer int4, I42

Cómo te describe, perdón, cómo describiría las opiniones sociales sobre la cirugía estética en Colombia?

[00:11:43.000] - Participant-4, P42

Las descrip (ciones), pues es que son muy variadas, hay muchas opiniones. Hay gente que, pues dice que si una mujer se hace una cirugía es porque pronto se la pagó algún, algún patrocinador por decirlo así, o sea o, o es una mujer que tiene un Man con plata por decirlo así

[00:12:02.350] - Interviewer int4, I43

Mhm

[00:12:02.350] - Participant-4, P43

Entonces es, aveces la cirugía (?cand) en esta país ha sido stigmatizado por eso, pero pues ya no tanto, porque por ejemplo, una mujer que trabaja con el caso mio, yo mismo ahorre para mi cirugía y yo misma me la pague, tambien puedo (?acer o decir) a ella, si no que cos, obviamente

con mas, mas, mas..tiempo que y solamente una sola cirugia, hay mujeres que se hacen, las, todas las cirugías al mismo tiempo

[00:12:28.150] - Interviewer int4, I44

al mismo tiempo

[00:12:28.150] - Participant-4, P44

entonces si es mucho dinero. Entonces, todo, osea las opiñones son variadas pero aca la gente de hecho le gusta mucho las cirugías, tanto a los hombres como a las mujeres.

[00:12:39.300] - Interviewer int4, I45

Con eso, qué crees que ha influido en esos puntos de vista?.

Creo que, um, tocaste en eso ya, sobre los opi, opiniones sociales sobre y cirugia estética en Colombia. Qué crees que ha influido en esos puntos de vista?

[00:13:02.200] - Participant-4, P45

Eh, la cultura

[00:13:04.400] - Interviewer int4, I46

cultura

[00:13:04.400] - Participant-4, P46

La, la cultura, en esos puntos la narcocultura porque siempre cuando se haya visto mucho en este país que las mujeres más, con más cirugías, o más voluptuosas, porque obviamente acá las cirugías también se exageran. Hay mujeres que hacen unas cirugias muy exageradas y de hecho ellas son las que de pronto tienen ese estilo de vida, digamos con el que la gente suele juzgar en el, o tener otro tipo de opiniones. Mmm porque es que hay muchas clases de cirugia, uno escoge su cirugia, uno escoge el tamaño y las nalgas que quiere que le ponga, entonces pues tiene que ver mucho la cultura, antes de esas opiniones. La, en el caso nuestro, la narcocultura.

[00:13:38.800] - Interviewer int4, I47

La narcocultura. Uh, y puedes decir un poco mas sobre eso? Narcocultura y cirugia

[00:13:55.300] - Participant-4, P47

Si, pues, por ejemplo que aca se ha visto mucho el narco, entonces siempre los, estas personas o estos hombres que manejan este estilo de vida o estos negocios del narcotráfico han preferido las mujeres asi, con bastantes cirugias esteticas, bastante voluptuosa, que naturalmente una mujer no es asi; como la, como las han puesto, como realmente ha sido porque no solo es en televisión que se ve que los hombres, que los narcotraficantes las prefieren, operadas por decirlo así, sino que en realidad es así, que estéticamente a muchos hombres les gustan; pues los senos de silicona, la cintura pequeña, la cola grande

[00:14:45.400] - Interviewer int4, I48

Mhm

[00:14:45.400] - Participant-4, P48

entonces esa es, a eso me refiero yo con narcocultura. Y por eso han sido las opiniones de estigma alli

[00:14:58.400] - Interviewer int4, I49

Es como una forma estética que no es natural?

[00:14:59.400] - Participant-4, P49

Si, una forma estetica que se sale de lo natural. En cuanto, cuando se exageran con la voluptuosidad del cuerpo de la mujer que es algo ya que se sale bien (?estigmatizado). Se sale abuso.

[00:14:59.400] - Interviewer int4, I50

Cuando se trata de apariencia, que cosas puedes, puede hacer para encajar y evitar ser burlado en tu pais? Que puedes hacer para que gente no se burla de, de uno? Uh.. Cuando se trata de apariencia.

[00:15:35.200] - Participant-4, P50

Cuando se trata de apariencia? No se, es que por aca hay muchos circulos sociales. Entonces digamos que, quel lo más burlado, yo creo que no solo en esta cultura si no en todas, es una persona con sobre peso. Siempre se van a, a burlar de un gordito o una gordita, por decirlo asi; eso siempre para mí va a ser como lo que mas en la apariencia física, mm.. es estigmatizado. Y aca pues tambien se estigmatiza mucho por la forma de, de vestir, o no se en el medio que yo me muevo si, serle decir si se ven una mujer pues, digamos con una con un cuerpo que no es (?ajiños) o sea aparte es una ropa muy exhibicionista pues tambien va a ser burlada y, y la van a atachar de pronto de, e Estéticamente no se ve bien, va a ser burlada.

[00:16:40.900] - Interviewer int4, I51

Eh, si es una forma de ropa que, como es.. No se, no quiero decir muestra mucho, pero es como um...estigma o algo?

[00:16:50.500] - Participant-4, P51

O es como vulgar, siendo muy, muy. No se, pero es que, todo depende porque si la mujer tiene un cuerpo muy escultural y se viste muy, muy, muy seductora, no lo ven tan, tan mal, si la mujer tiene un cuerpo, eh por decirlo así, si es, si tiene sobrepeso.

[00:17:12.150] - Interviewer int4, I52

Mhm

[00:17:12.220] - Participant-4, P52

si tiene sobrepeso y se viste muy seductora, se va a ver mal pero si no tiene sobre peso, y es una mujer con cirugia estetica, se viste seductora, no lo ven mal.

[00:17:19.300] - Interviewer int4, I53

Esta bien, es mas aceptado.

[00:17:19.310] - Participant-4, P53

Esta bien, mhm.

[00:17:30.000] - Interviewer int4, I54

Sus compañeros intentan copiar, copiar a las celebridades y su apariencia? Apariencia, si.

[00:17:42.100] - Participant-4, P55

No, no, no, no lo, no pues, hay un patrón y hay un rató en donde, de vestimenta que yo pienso que se trae los de los países, extranjeros. La clase intenta vestir pues como de las marcas extranjeras, Adidas, Nike

[00:18:03.500] - Interviewer int4, I56

Marcas extranjeros

[00:18:03.510] - Participant-4, P56

Mhm, pero no como tal altas, como tan artista no, no le ve, no tal.

[00:18:03.520] - Interviewer int4, I57

Y que piensas sobre esto? Sobre intentando copiar a las celebridades y su apariencia?

[00:18:26.500] - Participant-4, P57

Pues.. Cómo que no suceden, pues yo no he visto que suceda mucho eso no. Pienso que se vea pues yo también el talento nacional y los y los y las empresas de ropa nacional. Me refiero pues a que se utilizan ropa mas de, del extranjero. Si? Osea, la gente quiere como aparecer y mostrarse, em, esteticamente con una ropa que aveces no, no es muy asequible a los, a los ingresos generales del país. Entonces, pienso que se puede apoyarnos como las empresas textiles de nuestro propio país. Mhm.

[00:19:04.900] - Interviewer int4, I58

Hay alguien en quien puedas pensar, una persona famosa o una persona normal que te gustaria parecer?

[00:19:04.910] - Participant-4, P58

No

[00:19:22.400] - Interviewer int4, I59

Uh.. Cómo crees que las celebridades y las personas famosas influyen en las formas en que las mujeres de tu edad se sienten acerca de sí mismas y de la cirugía estética?

[00:19:40.800] - Participant-4, P59

Estas Mujeres tienen la, el acceso económico más fácil a las cirugías estéticas. Entonces por su mismo trabajo, ellas no van a, no es recomendable para sus fans aparecer, mal vestidas, aparece despeinado, con el cabello mal pintado, mal cortado entonces, se ven estéticamente muy, muy bonitas.

[00:20:07.500] - Interviewer int4, I60

si

[00:20:07.510] - Participant-4, P60

Entonces eso hace a que las mujeres quieren imitarlas.

[00:20:15.000] - Interviewer int4, I61

Las mujeres quieren imitar las dijiste, si?

[00:20:18.200] - Participant-4, P61

Mhm

[00:20:20.500] - Interviewer int4, I62

Creas que la televisión o publicidad influyen en lo que piensas sobre tu cuerpo y si es así como? Televisión y publicidad, sí, sí eso influye como tú piensas sobre tu cuerpo?

[00:20:39.100] - Participant-4, P62

Si, si, claro mucha(recording error from time 20:40 until 20:43) te digo aca pues, eh los patrones que uno ve en televisión, se ven muy bonitos, que se mantienen muy bien arregladas, entonces eso influyo obviamente el pensamiento de uno y tambien el de las, de los, del entorno de los, las, de la pareja uno, el novio, porque yo se si ves a una, a como se ve bonita, como esta de buena,

por decirlo así y entonces dice, 'Hay, que también quisiera tener el abdomen plano como lo tiene aquella que cae (esta) en la televisión', así. Entonces claro, esos patrones de belleza influyen, en el pensamiento de todas las mujeres.

[00:21:01.200] - Interviewer int4, I63

Ven algo y quieren ser así

[00:21:20.300] - Participant-4, P63

Y algo que estéticamente lo muestran un, un, un medio masivo de comunicación, entonces uno termina metarse como lizado.

[00:21:42.500] - Interviewer int4, I64

¿Cómo crees que la cirugía estética afecta la autoimagen de las personas?

[00:21:55.600] - Participant-4, P64

Puede afectar a muchas mujeres que no tengan la, el acceso a ella. ¿Sí? Porque es algo muy costoso y es algo que mejora demasiado la apariencia de una mujer. Por ejemplo, en el caso mío yo no lo exageradamente como, como lo hacen pues en otras, eh, culturalmente se hacen por ejemplo en Medellín, que se ponen la cola demasiado grande, el busto grande. Yo hice algo muy proporcional y quedo muy bien, entonces obviamente, digamos que si otra mujer no tiene acceso a esto

[00:22:21.700] - Interviewer int4, I65

si

[00:22:21.710] - Participant-4, P65

su autoestima va a estar más.. O a mí me ha pasado por el grupo amigas que salió con alguna amiga y es gordita y estoy y me dice, 'No, yo quiero, yo quiero tener esa figura que usted tiene, yo quiero', y realmente esta figura no lo puedo con ejercicio, yo pude a través de una cirugía.

[00:22:36.400] - Interviewer int4, I66

si

[00:22:36.410] - Participant-4, P66

Si entonces, obviamente eso pueda afectar a las mujeres que no tengan el acceso a ella.

[00:22:50.500] - Interviewer int4, I67

Si no tienen acceso puede afectar los mujeres .

[00:22:53.700] - Participant-4, P67

A la, en su autoestima.

[00:22:57.300] - Interviewer int4, I68

Su autoestima si. Um.. Cómo te describes?.

[00:23:01.200] - Participant-4, P68

Cómo me describo?

[00:23:02.200] - Interviewer int4, I69

Mhm

[00:23:03.300] - Participant-4, P69

Me describo una, una mujer responsable disciplinada. Qué trató de lograr lo que me propongo. Apasionado, con mis, con las cosas que me propongo hacer, soy muy apasionada, me gusta lograrlo las metas que me propongo. Y ya ja (laughs).

[00:23:30.300] - Interviewer int4, I70

Te consideras una feminista y si es así, en qué sentido?.

[00:23:35.600] - Participant-4, P70

Feminista?

[00:23:35.610] - Interviewer int4, I71

si

[00:23:41.300] - Participant-4, P71

No, no me considero feminista.

[00:23:45.400] - Interviewer int4, I72

Cómo describirías tu apariencia?.. Cómo describirías tu apariencia?

[00:23:59.100] - Participant-4, P72

Mi aprecia física?

Me siento muy cómoda con mi apariencia física. Me, me gusta, pues cómo luce mi cuerpo. Siento bonita.

[00:24:15.700] - Interviewer int4, I73

Aproximadamente cuánto dinero diría que gasta en su apariencia cada tres meses? Más o menos cuánto piensas que gastas?

[00:24:28.300] - Participant-4, P73

Por alli (recording error, could not hear)

[00:24:35.000] - Interviewer int4, I74

Alguna vez te has sentido avergonzado de tu cuerpo?

[00:24:37.400] - Participant-4, P74

Si! Si me he sentido avergonzado.

[00:24:55.900] - Interviewer int4, I75

Donde vives, ¿que tan importante es estar delgado?

[00:25:00.800] - Participant-4, P75

Donde vivo, pues, en mi barrio? O en mi pais, o en la?

[00:25:03.100] - Interviewer int4, I76

Barrio, ciudad, si.

[00:25:03.100] - Participant-4, P76

Es impotante, acá la gente como te digo por un patron de belleza que se a, que se a regalo pues pais, entonces sí es importante tener una buena apariencia, física.

[00:25:22.100] - Interviewer int4, I77

Qué tan importante es que los hombres en Colombia sean delgados?.

[00:25:30.300] - Participant-4, P77

Pues no, no es tan importante, para mí no es tan importante que un hombre, creo que las mirás caen más sobre la mujer; pero un nombre no es tan importante que sea delgado, tampoco que el sea el más obeso del mundo. Pero no, pues si es pasadito de kilo, no es tan importante. Es mas importante, es mas exigente la parte estetica con la mujer que con el hombre.

[00:25:48.900] - Interviewer int4, I78

Mas para la mujer que el hombre?

[00:25:48.910] - Participant-4, P78

Que el hombre. La parte estetica es mas exigente con la mujer.

[00:25:59.200] - Interviewer int4, P79

Cómo te sentirías si te dieras cuenta de que has engordado?.

[00:26:08.500] - Participant-4, P79

Cuando me doy cuenta que me paso de peso me, me pongo mal. No me gusta.

[00:26:09.650] - Interviewer int4, I80

Harias algo para cambiar eso?

[00:26:09.650] - Participant-4, P80

Claro! Siempre hago algo siempre que subo de peso, siempre hago algo para cambiarlo.

[00:26:22.300] - Interviewer int4, I81

Mmm.. Que expectativas y estanderes con respecto a la seleccion de pareja intima tienes?

[00:26:22.400] - Participant-4, P81

Eh.. Disculpame, como es la pregunta?

[00:26:35.850] - Interviewer int4, I82

Uh, cuales expectativas, expectativas o estándares con respecto a la selección de pareja intima tienes tu?

[00:26:45.700] - Participant-4, P82

A, okay. No no tengo ninguna exigencia física, pues solamente que nunca me fijo en un hombre que diga, tiene que ser alto o bajo o, pues simplemente que me guste. Obviamente, no, no, estéticamente no puede, no creo que me guste una persona, hay digamos...Puede sonar muy fuerte, pero digamos que no tenga, que no tenga dientes.

[00:27:10.300] - Interviewer int4, I83

Mhm

[00:27:10.300] - Participant-4, P83

No, no creo que me guste pero no, no soy muy exigente.

[00:27:11.150] - Interviewer int4, I84

¿Alguna vez has estado o estarías en una relación con alguien que no te atrae físicamente?

[00:27:24.800] - Participant-4, P84

No!..

[00:27:24.810] - Interviewer int4, I85

¿Te someterías a una cirugía estética si tu pareja pensara que es buena idea?

[00:27:24.820] - Participant-4, P85

Si

[00:27:43.800] - Interviewer int4, I86

Alguna vez ha recomendado o recomendaría que alguien conocido se someta a una cirugía estética?

[00:27:44.600] - Participant-4, P86

si...

[00:27:58.000] - Interviewer int4, I87

Alguien que conozca le he, ha sugerido alguna vez que se haga algún tipo de cirugía estética?

[00:28:05.600] - Participant-4, P87

Si.

[00:28:22.900] - Interviewer int4, I88

Hablame de un momento en que alguien en su vida le dijo algo negativo sobre su cuerpo.

[00:28:33.900] - Participant-4, P88

Eh, un ex pareja que túve me decia que deberia, que el le gustaba mucho el gimnasio entonces pues, me decia que debia tener la pie, el, osea cómo, eh, hacer ejercicio para que tuve las piernas mas tonificadas, que asi se veia muy bien una mujer. Piernona con las piernas bien, bien formadas por el gimnasio.

[00:28:57.150] - Interviewer int4, I89

Mhm

[00:28:57.150] - Participant-4, P89

Si, el, le parecia muy atractiva una mujer asi entonces, como yo era su pareja el queria que yo fuera asi.

[00:28:57.950] - Interviewer int4, I90

Si pudiera hacerce un procedimiento, de cirugia de forma gratuita, ¿Que haria o lo haria? Sí sí podrías hacer una cirugía gratis?

[00:29:23.300] - Participant-4, P90

Si, pues obviamente si fue, si es confiable, si es un cirujano confiable, se, si claro! Yo me haria una cirugia si fuera gratis, claro me haria una, una, rinoplastia o aumento.

[00:29:23.310] - Interviewer int4, I91

¿Y, y porque?

[00:29:40.600] - Participant-4, P91

Porque me gustaría aumentar mi, el tamaño de mis senos.

[00:29:44.600] - Interviewer int4, I92

Uh, ¿que te influye mas cuando piensas en tu apariencia y cuerpo?

[00:29:52.300] - Participant-4, P92

Que me influye?

[00:29:53.000] - Interviewer int4, I93

si

[00:29:55.200] - Participant-4, P93

Eh..No, sentirme bien conmigo, misma. Ponerme la ropa que me gusta, verme muy seductora porque me, soy una mujer que me gusta mucho verme sexy cuando me visto, cuando salgo de fiesta. Entonces si me gusta, es algo que realmente me, me gustan las cirugias esteticas.

[00:30:12.500] - Interviewer int4, I94

Cuando piensas en como vas a vestirse, y donde vas, piensas en

[00:30:12.510] - Participant-4, P94

Mhm, pienso en eso.

[00:30:21.000] - Interviewer int4, I95

¿Qué opina de los puntos de vista occidentales, estadounidenses sobre la cirugias esteticas?
Crees que difieren de los de Colombia?

[00:30:47.400] - Participant-4, P95

Pues pienso que a ellas tambien les gustan porque incluso hay mujeres que vienen del extranjero hacerce las cirugias aca porque les van bien y porque son mas economicas.

[00:30:47.650] - Interviewer int4, I96

Son más económicas y gente les gustan y viene por acá para hacerlos.

[00:30:52.300] - Participant-4, P96

Porque aca hay muy buenos cirujanos.

[00:30:52.310] - Interviewer int4, I97

Hay buenos cirujanos por aca.

[00:30:52.320] - Participant-4, P97

Uh huh, y hacen buenos cuerpos, osea hacen cuerpos muy bonitos. Dejan cuerpos, dejan a la mujer muy bien, muy bien, operada por su cirugia estetica.

[00:30:52.330] - Interviewer int4, I98

Uh, que piensas sobre la cirugia estetica que se utiliza como una forma de salir adelante en la sociedad, una herramienta para la movilidad social en Colombia?

[00:31:27.200] - Participant-4, P98

Pues como te hablaba ahorita, hay un, hay personas o mujeres que utilizan las cirugias esteticas por su estilo de vida, como te decia porque aca se ve mucho la narco, el, el, el narcotraficante que quiere pagar por sexo con mujeres muy voluptuosas, entonces digamos que eso mueve en otra manera la economia pero dentro de un, sexo mas, de algo más baja que es legal osea sobre el (?sexo) de la ilegalidad, si? Pero que no deja de ser, de movilizar la economia Colombiana, si?

[00:31:59.300] - Interviewer int4, I99

si

[00:31:59.300] - Participant-4, P99

Pero entonces esa seria como la ram, la unica herramienta de movilidad que yo le veo una cirugia estetica, el resto unicamente una cirugias para usted sentirse bien con usted mismo. El resto pues no veo otra implicacion economica para traer eso a su vida. Eso es una inversion unicamente, a menos si usted lo utiliza como un herramienta de trabajo sexual.

[00:32:03.700] - Interviewer int4, I100

si

[00:32:03.710] - Participant-4, P100

mhm

[00:32:03.700] - Interviewer int4, I101

¿Y cómo piensas que se aplica esto a los hombres en Colombia?

[00:32:32.100] - Participant-4, P101

Pues como te decía, los hombres, les parece muy bien, les parece atractivo, les gusta

[00:32:38.900] - Interviewer int4, I102

si

[00:32:38.900] - Participant-4, P102

Eh.. Osea, sea un hombre adinerado o no adinerado, les gusta porque esteticamente es algo que se vea muy bien. Una cirugía estética es algo que se ve, una cirugía bien hecho, algo bonito pues, aqui uno le va a parecer bonito y a gustar.

[00:32:51.400] - Interviewer int4, I103

Entonces es bueno para los hombres tambien?

[00:32:51.410] - Participant-4, P103

Es bueno, si.

[00:33:06.600] - Interviewer int4, I104

Uh... ¿Conoces a alguien que se haya sometido a cirugía estetica?

[00:33:14.500] - Participant-4, P104

Si

[00:33:14.650] - Interviewer int4, I105

Y si es así, ¿Cuántas personas más o menos? Conoces que han hecho.

[00:33:24.800] - Participant-4, P105

Por alli 30.

[00:33:25.150] - Interviewer int4, I106

30? Uh, ¿conoces algún hombre que lo haya hecho?

[00:33:30.500] - Participant-4, P106

si

[00:33:35.600] - Interviewer int4, I107

¿Cuáles son algunas de las cosas que han dicho al respecto? Las que han sometido a cirugía estética.

[00:33:46.500] - Participant-4, P107

Pues que se sienten mucho mejor, se empiezan a motivar mas facil de vestir. Se, lo, la cirugia estetica aca, les gustan mucho.

[00:33:46.850] - Interviewer int4, I108

Les gustan mucho?

[00:33:46.860] - Participant-4, P108

si!

[00:33:46.850] - Interviewer int4, I109

Y por lo que han experimen, experimentado, ¿lo parece, lo hace parecer mas atractivo? Por lo que han experimentado; lo que han dicho.

[00:34:13.800] - Participant-4, P109

Si, las hace pareces más atractivas. Mejora su autoestima, uh huh.

[00:34:23.800] - Interviewer int4, I110

¿Tiene algún comentario final, pensamientos, sobre lo que hemos hablado hoy aqui?

[00:34:31.500] - Participant-4, P110

Un comentario, si que me parece que estoy a favor de las cirugías estéticas. Em, siempre cuando sean para fortalecer la autoestima, para fortalecer la seguridad como mujer o como hombre

[00:34:47.900] - Interviewer int4, I111

mhm

[00:34:47.900] - Participant-4, P111

entonces las apoyo en ese sentido, apoyo la cirugía estética.

[00:34:54.000] - Interviewer int4, I112

Bueno, uh... Gracias Eso es todo y cualquier cosa si tienes, uh... Preguntas o algo me puedes escribir con los métodos de contacto que te di, si?

Interview-5

[00:00:00.600] - Interviewer int5, I1

Ah por favor, cuéntame sobre sus antecedentes culturales, cuéntame en relación a su origen étnico, cómo su geografía, de dónde es tu familia?

[00:00:13.200] - Participant-5, P1

Eh, de Bogotá. Somos de Bogotá, en este momento pues, mmm, yo vivo con mis dos hijas y mi esposo y todos somos de Bogotá.

[00:00:29.000] - Interviewer int5, I2

Bueno, y su, su clase social?

[00:00:34.400] - Participant-5, P2

Mm.. mi clase social, o sea mis amigos?

[00:00:37.200] - Interviewer int5, I3

No, no, no, su clase social como nivel de, eh economia

[00:00:37.210] - Participant-5, P3

Educativo?

[00:00:37.220] - Interviewer int5, I4

Uh..

[00:00:37.230] - Participant-5, P4

Economico?

[00:00:37.200] - Interviewer int5, I5

Económico si

[00:00:42.200] - Participant-5, P5

OK. Eh... No pues, osea para la compañía éxitos.

[00:00:54.600] - Interviewer int5, I6

Si

[00:00:54.610] - Participant-5, P6

Hmm?

[00:00:56.200] - Interviewer int5, I7

Mediano, uh medio-alto, alto? en

[00:01:03.700] - Participant-5, P7

A OK, mediano.

[00:01:05.450] - Interviewer int5, I8

Medio alto

[00:01:05.450] - Participant-5, P8

Pero no te estoy escuchando bien, no entiendo, hay como una transferencia.

[00:01:12.100] - Interviewer int5, I9

Es mejor ahora o no?

[00:01:12.110] - Participant-5, P9

Si

[00:01:12.100] - Interviewer int5, I10

Bueno, um, y su nivel de educación?

[00:01:23.550] - Participant-5, P10

Bachiller, osea media.

[00:01:26.000] - Interviewer int5, I11

Mhm, uh.. ¿Tiene una afiliación religiosa y si es así como lo describirías?

[00:01:37.150] - Participant-5, P11

Me vuelves a hacer la pregunta porfavor?

[00:01:37.150] - Interviewer int5, I12

¿Si tienes una afiliación religiosa y si es así, ¿como lo describirías?

[00:01:49.150] - Participant-5, P12

Eh, no, pues creo, si tengo una religión pero es.. mm, Catolica. Eh.. Solamente creo en Dios.

[00:02:00.050] - Interviewer int5, I13

Mm.. ¿Como te identificarías racialmente? Tus raíces? Como española, italiana, mestiza? ¿Cómo se identificarías racialmente?

[00:02:19.950] - Participant-5, P13

No, que sabes que, si se corta la comunicación, o sea no alcanzo a entender la pregunta.

[00:02:29.450] - Interviewer int5, I14

¿Como te identificarías racialmente?

[00:02:39.200] - Participant-5, P14

¿Como me identifico?

[00:02:39.210] - Interviewer int5, I15

si

[00:02:39.220] - Participant-5, P15

OK, soy una persona alegre.

[00:02:39.200] - Interviewer int5, I16

No, no, no, racialmente, tus raíces. Como tú sangre es de español.

[00:02:47.700] - Participant-5, P16

Ah, OK. Eh... si, española.

[00:02:56.100] - Interviewer int5, I17

Si te sientes cómodo respondiendo, ¿cuál dirías que es tu orientación sexual?

[00:03:05.300] - Participant-5, P17

Entre los hombres?

[00:03:09.300] - Interviewer int5, I18

Si quieres responder, ¿cuál dirías que es tu orientación sexual?

[00:03:15.100] - Participant-5, P18

No te entiendo ja [laughs]

[00:03:15.100] - Interviewer int5, I19

Como heterosex, heterosexo digo... ¿Tu orientación sexual, qué es?

[00:03:31.550] - Participant-5, P19

Eh, mm.. Mi orientación sexual.. Eh, mm, hetero.

[00:03:34.700] - Interviewer int5, I20

Hetero, si, asi es. Mm, ¿alguna vez te has hecho algun, alguna cirugía estética?

[00:03:48.750] - Participant-5, P20

No!

[00:03:48.750] - Interviewer int5, I21

¿Alguna vez, lo has considerado?

[00:03:57.800] - Participant-5, P21

Si!

[00:03:58.000] - Interviewer int5, I22

¿Que piensas de eso?

[00:04:04.250] - Participant-5, P22

Eh, pues no se, creo que nosotros, todas las, osea normalmente cuando uno se va hacer una cirugia estética es porque esta en conforma de algo y es más que todo por eso.

[00:04:17.250] - Interviewer int5, I23

Mas por estar en, en, en confor, en conforma de algo.

[00:04:22.200] - Participant-5, P23

En conformidad de algo, exacto.

[00:04:25.400] - Interviewer int5, I24

Uh.. ¿Cuáles son algunas de las cosas, uh las razones, disculpe razones que podrían haber evitado que se haga una cirugia estética?

[00:04:36.200] - Participant-5, P24

Que yo creo que por falta de dinero. Es como que por [reservas? unintelligible] uno, uno, nos hacemos totalmente la, la cirugia estetica, porque creo que todas las mujeres siempre nos sentimos que nos hace falta algo entonces por eso creo que por lo económico.

[00:04:56.100] - Interviewer int5, I25

sino tienes dinero, es algo para avanzar, mejorar su vida?

[00:05:05.550] - Participant-5, P25

A largo plazo, exacto. Como para algo a largo plazo.

[00:05:05.560] - Interviewer int5, I26

A largo plazo, bueno.

Dado que uno de nuestros temas de interés es la cirugía estética, ¿Por qué cree que una mujer podría querer someterse a una cirugía estética?

[00:05:22.800] - Participant-5, P26

Repíteme el último.

[00:05:25.300] - Interviewer int5, I27

¿Por qué cree que, por qué cree que una mujer podría querer someterse a una cirugía estética?

[00:05:35.750] - Participant-5, P27

Por, por vanidad.

[00:05:41.300] - Interviewer int5, I28

Vanidad?

[00:05:41.750] - Participant-5, P28

Mhmm.. Por [bien sentir? unintelligible] mas segura sobre algo o [unintelligible].

[00:05:48.150] - Interviewer int5, I29

Si y unos, de las preguntas van a ser similares a otras, entonces sí estás respondiendo y parece como lo mismo que, de algo que ya dijiste lo siento pero

[00:06:01.350] - Participant-5, P29

Ah, OK.

[00:06:01.350] - Interviewer int5, I30

OK, um.. ¿Cuál crees que es el mejor tipo de cuerpo para una mujer? ¿Puedes Describir el cuerpo ideal de una mujer?

[00:06:18.950] - Participant-5, P30

Mmm, 90-60-90 (es decir., proporciones del pecho, cintura y cadera [laughs] es lo ideal. Pues en el concepto mia no?

[00:06:22.400] - Interviewer int5, I31

Si, entonces estás hablando de medidas, si?

[00:06:32.600] - Participant-5, P31

Medidas, exacto.

[00:06:32.600] - Interviewer int5, I32

Uh huh, ¿puedes decir un poco más sobre eso?

[00:06:38.700] - Participant-5, P32

Eh.. Como.. Mmm..

[00:06:41.300] - Interviewer int5, I33

Si yo no se las medidas, ¿puedes clarifiacar eso?

[00:06:47.500] - Participant-5, P33

Otras medidas? Este, pues no se, ¿de busto 90, así o te gusta 90, cintura, no, no sé, no sé cómo, más o menos que lo [laughs]?

[00:07:19.000] - Interviewer int5, I34

I mean,(i.e., Yo digo que) yo entiendo pero, (si) querias estar mas claro porque, yo no sé los números, entonces se dé lo que estás hablando pero no se, (no) sabía si ¿podrías explicarlo en otra manera? Entonces estas diciendo como un busto ide, ideal y asi

[00:07:30.350] - Participant-5, P34

OK, pues, eh, dependiendo del tamaño Pues del de la estatura de la persona, sería el busto en talla 36, más o menos, eh, de cintura, lo qué es talla 's' y.. y mas o menos en pierna y cadera, lo que es una talla ocho, por normalmente pues para que tenga una figura especta (es decir., espectacular) para una persona.

[00:08:07.100] - Interviewer int5, I35

¿Puedes, um... Describir el cuerpo ideal sin usando números de talla?

[00:08:16.700] - Participant-5, P35

...No jaja [laughs]

[00:08:16.720] - Interviewer int5, I36

No? Esta bien.

Cuando se trata de apariencia y cómo te ves, ¿de qué cosas sueles hablar con amigos? ¿Que es lo que más te importa en términos de tu apariencia? Pero primero, si puedes contestar a, a ¿cuáles cosas sueles hablar con amigos cuando se trata de apariencia y como te ves?

[00:08:56.100] - Participant-5, P36

¿Cuando se trata de que?

[00:09:00.300] - Interviewer int5, I37

Apa, uh, apariencia

[00:09:01.250] - Participant-5, P37

Apariencia, mmm, ¿como la belleza de, de asia esa persona? cómo es? ¿Físicamente, sí es bonita, sí es fea? Emm, también normalmente, uno habla, sobre lo que le puede interesar de esa persona o, mmm, también como, tambien se habla de sexo dependiendo. Pues, es que no, dependiendo de la clase de persona con la que estás hablando no? Pero pues normalmente, si es así social, que digamos se habla de la apariencia física más que todo la persona.

[00:10:00.800] - Interviewer int5, I38

Sí, sí, uh, cuando estás hablando con amigos.

[00:10:04.300] - Participant-5, P38

Mhm

[00:10:07.400] - Interviewer int5, I39

¿Qué es lo que más te importa en términos de tu apariencia?

[00:10:13.300] - Participant-5, P39

¿De mi apariencia?

[00:10:16.500] - Interviewer int5, I40

si

[00:10:22.200] - Participant-5, P40

Eh... ¿Sobre lo estetico? O?.. ¿Sobre lo estetico si?..

[00:10:28.000] - Interviewer int5, I41

Si!

[00:10:28.000] - Participant-5, P41

Pues, sobre lo estetico, siempre estar muy bien presentada, eh, ser muy agradable hacia las personas en físico, muy sensual, mas o menos.

[00:10:43.000] - Interviewer int5, I42

¿Cómo describiría las opiniones sociales sobre la cirugía estética en Colombia?

[00:10:53.400] - Participant-5, P42

¿Como que? Disculpame.

[00:10:43.000] - Interviewer int5, I43

¿Cómo describiría las opiniones sociales sobre la cirugía estética en Colombia

[00:10:59.200] - Participant-5, P43

Eh, bueno, es, acá normalmente no, como que no, tal vez por lo, por lo económico no, no todo el mundo no divulga eso que se va a hacer una cirugía estética ni nada de eso, o sea es como muy privado para la persona que se lo vaya a hacer. Pero pues a mí me parece muy bien; o sea, yo apruebo que se haga la cirugía estética, eh, pues en los mejores términos y pues yo creo que tambien yo aplicaría para, para hacerme también una cirugía osea no le veo ningún problema, que la persona que esté acuérda que se le hace la.

[00:11:45.550] - Interviewer int5, I44

Si, dijistes algo sobre privacidad, que, ¿dijistes que si es privado o no es tán privado?

[00:11:53.700] - Participant-5, P44

Eh, si, normalmente cuando una persona se hace una cirugía, nunca lo divulga... Osea se ve físicamente pues porque digamos uno la vio antes diferente y pues ahora se ve mucho mejor.

[00:12:07.450] - Interviewer int5, I45

Mhm

[00:12:07.600] - Participant-5, P45

Pero pues normalmente no divulgan en que se hizo la, la cirugía.

[00:12:11.700] - Interviewer int5, I46

¿No hablan mucho de su cirugía?

[00:12:14.500] - Participant-5, P46

No! No.

[00:12:14.500] - Interviewer int5, I47

Uh, ¿que crees que ha influido en esos puntos de vista?

[00:12:21.250] - Participant-5, P47

Dime? No, otra vez, jaja [laughs].

[00:12:21.250] - Interviewer int5, I48

que crees que ha influido en esos puntos de vista?

[00:12:29.000] - Participant-5, P48

Ehmm, hay veces, eh, que surge, digamos la envidia, surge envidia. Porque digamos esa persona se lo hizo y la otra persona no lo pudo hacer, y..

[00:12:47.050] - Interviewer int5, I49

Mhm

[00:12:47.050] - Participant-5, P49

Divulgan mucho más que la envidia.

[00:12:50.500] - Interviewer int5, I50

¿La envidia?

[00:12:50.510] - Participant-5, P50

Mhm

[00:12:50.500] - Interviewer int5, I51

¿Cuando se trata de apariencia, ¿qué cosas puede hacer una, disculpe, que cosas puede hacer para encajar y evitar ser burlado en tu país, en tu cultura de origen?

[00:13:09.150] - Participant-5, P51

Eh...Bueno... ¿Sobre la estetica o normal?

[00:13:14.850] - Interviewer int5, I52

Uh, cuando trata de apariecia .

[00:13:19.800] - Participant-5, P52

Emm... Siempre como... Eh, hmm.. (pensive thought) jaja [laughs]

[00:13:24.800] - Interviewer int5, I53

¿Sí uno quiere evitar ser burlado de, en tu, tu, tu país, tu ciudad?

[00:13:36.200] - Participant-5, P53

¿Si no quiero ser juzgado?

[00:13:41.300] - Interviewer int5, I54

Burlado

[00:13:41.310] - Participant-5, P54

Burlado

[00:13:41.320] - Interviewer int5, I55

Casi igual que juzgado, pero si.

[00:13:49.800] - Participant-5, P55

Mmm no ja (lauhgs). Como tener mucho conocimiento de algo para que nadie sea burlado de esa persona o de esas personas que se quieren burlar de ella. Es como tener conocimiento.

[00:14:08.050] - Interviewer int5, I56

Si, cuando viene, cuando tiene que ver con uh, cuando se trata de apariencia, ¿que pueden hacer uno para, para no estar burlado de?

[00:14:34.800] - Participant-5, P56

Mmm... Pues eh.. Siempre ja [laughs] eh, no, pasa porque no, no sé ni qué responder! [laughs]

[00:14:50.900] - Interviewer int5, I57

Ja [laughs], esta bien, podemos seguir a la proxima pregunta.. ¿Sus compañeros intentan copiar a las celebridades y su apariencia?, ¿qué piensas sobre esto?

[00:15:06.850] - Participant-5, P57

Mmm, sii! Hay varias personas que siempre quieren aparer, ósea ser igual a alguien, pero pues no sé cómo el Hobby de ellos, sólo que cada persona...quiera.. quiera hacer, o sea, yo soy, o sea yo me adapto como a las personas y si ellos quieren aparentar, eso ser igual a otras personas pues yo no los juzgo por eso.

[00:15:38.600] - Interviewer int5, I58

Tú lo que?

[00:15:40.150] - Participant-5, P58

Yo no los juzgo por, por la apariencia que ellos quieran tener o, mhm.

[00:15:43.900] - Interviewer int5, I59

Si, si quieren parecer a otros

[00:15:43.900] - Participant-5, P59

Tambien parece que son muy óseas muy libres la expresion de cada persona, yo por eso no los juzgo.

[00:15:58.500] - Interviewer int5, I60

No lo juzes [sic] (meant to say: no los juzgaz) por eso.

[00:15:58.510] - Participant-5, P60

Mhm

[00:15:58.500] - Interviewer int5, I61

Entonces, mm... ¿Hay alguien en que, en quien puedas pensar, una persona famosa o una persona normal que te gustaría parecer? ¿A quien?

[00:16:08.750] - Participant-5, P61

Eh... si jaja [laughs]. Si pero, no me parezco en nada jaja [laughs].

[00:16:17.200] - Interviewer int5, I62

Ja [laughs]

[00:16:17.210] - Participant-5, P62

Si

[00:16:21.200] - Interviewer int5, I63

¿Cómo crees que las celebridades y las personas famosas influyen en las formas en que las mujeres de tu edad se sienten acerca de sí mismas y de la cirugía estética?

[00:16:36.500] - Participant-5, P63

¿Que pienso?

[00:16:36.500] - Interviewer int5, I64

Cómo crees que las celebridades y las personas famosas influyen en las formas de que mujeres de tu edad se sienten acerca de sí mismas y de la cirugía estética?

[00:16:57.700] - Participant-5, P64

Mm... No entiendo muy bien la pregunta, más o menos.

[00:17:10.100] - Interviewer int5, I65

Uh, más o menos, está diciendo, preguntando, ¿Cómo crees que celebridades y personas famosas influyen, uh, la cultura de cirugía estética, um, en las mujeres de tu edad, en donde tú vives?

[00:17:33.150] - Participant-5, P65

Osea, mm... Cómo influye, o sea, para ser las, ellas para hacerselo?

[00:17:42.650] - Interviewer int5, I66

si

[00:17:42.700] - Participant-5, P66

Eh.. No pues es que yo siempre he dicho pues que ellos tienen que tener, siempre el físico es muy importante pues para, para hacer una celebridad, una, una persona pues pública, no? Entonces creo que ellos, sí mm, pueden tener como la posibilidad para hacerse las este-- (i.e., estética) para hacerse la cirugía estética y todo. En cambio pues nosotros pensamos en otras cosas; no es prioridad en el momento hacerse una cirugía estética. Entonces pues por eso es que, uno no le tomó mucha importancia hacerse la cirugía.

[00:18:24.900] - Interviewer int5, I67

Mhm.

¿Crees que la televisión o la publicidad influyen en lo que piensas sobre tu cuerpo?

[00:18:35.500] - Participant-5, P67

Si!

[00:18:35.500] - Interviewer int5, I68

¿Y si es así como?

[00:18:38.650] - Participant-5, P68

Si! Influye mucho porque, eh, siempre hay un que dirán de uno no? Entonces, 'tú por qué no tienes que el busto?', 'te lo mandas a operar para que te veas mejor.', 'tú porque no te mandás operar los, eh, a ponerte glúteos para verte pues más esbelta', entonces por eso influye mucho, por el punto de vista de las personas.

[00:19:11.200] - Interviewer int5, I69

¿Cómo crees que la cirugía estética afecta la autoimagen de las personas?

[00:19:22.200] - Participant-5, P69

Eh.. Bueno, afecta, si digamos le queda... le queda mal sea es decir, eh.. si algo le salió mal en la cirugía.. si... entonces por la afectaría tanto a la persona como-- y en la imagen de ella y hacia las demás personas; en eso es lo que afectaría, pero de todo, creo que no adicional. Si queda muy bien, pues no creo que le afectaría en nada--

[00:19:50.650] - Interviewer int5, I70

En nada

[00:19:50.650] - Participant-5, P70

al contrario, porque normalmente uno se todo.. visual y pues, visual se va a ver muy linda; la persona que se lo haga.

[00:20:01.400] - Interviewer int5, I71

Si... ¿Cómo te describes? Como te describes?

[00:20:08.200] - Participant-5, P71

Yo, eh.. yo soy una persona muy alegre. Eh... Me encanta con lo que-- estoy muy conforme con lo que tengo.

[00:20:21.950] - Interviewer int5, I72

Mhm.

[00:20:21.950] - Participant-5, P72

Y... y feliz!

[00:20:22.200] - Interviewer int5, I73

[laughs]

[00:20:22.210] - Participant-5, P73

[laughs] Si, mhm.

[00:20:22.200] - Interviewer int5, I74

¿Te consideras una feminista y si es así, en qué sentido?

[00:20:38.300] - Participant-5, P74

Mmm, que sentido? Eh.. no me gusta, digamos.. si soy feminista. No me gusta que, que digamos los hombres, eh.. nos pisoteen o que estén hablando de nosotras. Y siempre la apoyo, o sea una mujer por encima de cualquier hombre [laughs].

[00:21:05.800] - Interviewer int5, I75

Si, si. Que era la primera cosa que dijistes que no te gusta que los hombres hacen, que?

[00:21:13.300] - Participant-5, P75

Eh, que digamos, eh... se burlen de nosotros.

[00:21:20.250] - Interviewer int5, I76

Ah, burlen, burlen.

[00:21:20.280] - Participant-5, P77

Uh-huh. Por la belleza o por la apariencia que tengamos.

[00:21:27.400] - Interviewer int5, I78

Por la apariencia

[00:21:27.550] - Participant-5, P78

Mhm

[00:21:27.550] - Interviewer int5, I79

Mm... ¿Cómo describirías tu apariencia?

[00:21:36.700] - Participant-5, P79

Hmm.. bueno, eh... Soy delgada

[00:21:44.350] - Interviewer int5, I80

Mhm

[00:21:44.350] - Participant-5, P80

Ehmm... de estatura, eh.. creo que soy un poco bajita de estatura.

[00:21:54.750] - Interviewer int5, I81

Mhm

[00:21:54.750] - Participant-5, P81

[laughs] Yyy mm.. qué otra cosa?. Mm, así [laughs].

[00:22:00.300] - Interviewer int5, I82

[inaudible]

[00:22:00.300] - Participant-5, P82

Mhm

[00:22:01.400] - Interviewer int5, I83

¿Aproximadamente cuánto dinero diría que gasta en su apariencia cada tres meses?

[00:22:12.550] - Participant-5, P83

¿Cada tres meses?

[00:22:16.250] - Interviewer int5, I84

Si

[00:22:16.250] - Participant-5, P84

Ehmm.. más o menos... [laughs] eh, 300,000 [pesos].

[00:22:25.500] - Interviewer int5, I85

300,000 [pesos]?

[00:22:25.500] - Participant-5, P85

O no, mas, mucho mas; eh, 500,000 .

[00:22:29.750] - Interviewer int5, I86

500,000.

[00:22:29.750] - Participant-5, P86

Mas o menos, la apariencia, mhm.

[00:22:30.720] - Interviewer int5, I87

Algun--

[00:22:30.720] - Participant-5, P87

Osea no mucho tampoco [laughs], [inaudible] mhm, 500,000 .

[00:22:37.600] - Interviewer int5, I88

¿Y es que no es mucho, o si es mucho?

[00:22:44.200] - Participant-5, P88

No no es mucho! Pues ehm, normalmente, mucho apariencia que yo tengo es maquillaje.

[00:22:54.350] - Interviewer int5, I89

Mhm

[00:22:54.600] - Participant-5, P89

Eso es lo que yo más gasto. Entonces tres meses 500 mil

[00:22:59.300] - Interviewer int5, I90

500 mil

[00:22:59.300] - Participant-5, P90

Es lo que normalmente yo gasto, no?! No se las de más personas.

[00:23:04.150] - Interviewer int5, I91

Si. ¿Alguna vez, te has sentido avergonzado de tu cuerpo?

[00:23:11.350] - Participant-5, P91

Mmm, en este momento si.

[00:23:16.100] - Interviewer int5, I92

si [pause]

Dónde vives, ¿qué tan importante--

[00:23:24.350] - Participant-5, P92

[inaudible] Bueno, no avergonzar! En conforme con algo! [laughs]

[00:23:24.800] - Interviewer int5, I93

Esta bien [laughs]

[00:23:24.800] - Participant-5, P93

Tonces, inconforme con algo.

[00:23:31.000] - Interviewer int5, I94

Inconforme?

[00:23:31.600] - Participant-5, P94

Sii

[00:23:31.600] - Interviewer int5, I95

¿Puedes decir más?

[00:23:33.900] - Participant-5, P95

Inconforme.. porque, en este momento me siento muy delgada piernas. De decir, la inconformidad.

[00:23:42.600] - Interviewer int5, I96

Entiendo, entonces estas diciendo que no es, lo, lo normal?

[00:23:42.750] - Participant-5, P96

Exacto!

[00:23:42.750] - Interviewer int5, I97

En conforma, bueno. [pause] Dónde vives, ¿qué tan importante es estar delgado?

[00:23:59.650] - Participant-5, P97

Mm mhm... Qué tan importante, mm... bastante! Como yo creo que un 100% o el 80.

[00:24:16.900] - Interviewer int5, I98

100 porcie--

[00:24:17.400] - Participant-5, P98

Osea medio! Medio más o menos. Es como la, es, normalmente aca.. casi todo el mundo le gusta, prefiere ser delgadas que ser gorda.

[00:24:31.000] - Interviewer int5, I99

Mhm

[00:24:32.000] - Participant-5, P99

Mhm

[00:24:32.000] - Interviewer int5, I100

Entonces, ¿estás diciendo que 80% o 100%?

[00:24:36.850] - Participant-5, P100

Es medio!

[00:24:36.860] - Interviewer int5, I101

Medio?

Entonces, ¿es muy importante o es medio importante de ser delgado?

[00:24:46.700] - Participant-5, P101

Eh.. [laughs]. Bueno, es importante!

[00:24:46.700] - Interviewer int5, I102

Importante?

[00:24:46.950] - Participant-5, P102

Mhm

[00:24:46.950] - Interviewer int5, I103

¿Qué tan importante es que los hombres en Colombia, sean delgados?

[00:25:01.200] - Participant-5, P103

¿Que di yo? Sean delgados?!

[00:25:08.600] - Interviewer int5, I104

¿Que tan importante es que los hombres, en Colombia sean delgados?

[00:25:12.800] - Participant-5, P104

Eh [pause] Yo creo que 50/50. Nooo, no les gusta ser muy delgados, a los hombres no.

[00:25:22.800] - Interviewer int5, I105

No les gustan ser muy delgados.

[00:25:25.800] - Participant-5, P105

No! No mucho.

[00:25:25.800] - Interviewer int5, I106

Mm.. ¿qué tan importante es para usted, personalmente ser delgado?

[00:25:35.850] - Participant-5, P106

Eh [pause], ¿que tan importante? Bueno, si es muy importante.

[00:25:47.000] - Interviewer int5, I107

Es muy importan--

[00:25:47.300] - Participant-5, P107

[inaudible]! Es muy importante.

[00:25:47.400] - Interviewer int5, I108

¿Cómo te sentirías, si te dieras cuenta de que has engordado?

[00:25:57.600] - Participant-5, P108

Eh [pause] ¿Como me sentiría? Ehm..

[00:26:04.750] - Interviewer int5, I109

si

[00:26:04.750] - Participant-5, P109

Pues, eh, un poco mal! [laughs]

[00:26:11.900] - Interviewer int5, I110

Poco mal?

[00:26:12.800] - Participant-5, P110

Uh-huh. No mucho! No mucho! Pero pues sí, me sentí inconforme con algo.

[00:26:19.100] - Interviewer int5, I111

Mhm, y--

[00:26:19.150] - Participant-5, P111

Alli es donde deria que me diera la cirugia estetica [laughs].

[00:26:19.150] - Interviewer int5, I112

Eso era la próxima pregunta más o menos, ¿harías algo para cambiar esto?

[00:26:32.550] - Participant-5, P112

Si claro, me haria la cirugia estetica.

[00:26:32.560] - Interviewer int5, I113

Si

[00:26:32.550] - Participant-5, P113

Una cirugía o pues dependiendo de mi salga el gordito no? [laughs]

[00:26:40.300] - Interviewer int5, I114

¿Estas hablando enserio o, o burlando?

[00:26:40.310] - Participant-5, P114

No, hablando enserio.

[00:26:48.600] - Interviewer int5, I115

Mhm. ¿Qué expectativas y estándares con respecto a la selección de pareja intima tienes?

[00:26:56.400] - Participant-5, P115

Mmm

[00:26:57.000] - Interviewer int5, I116

Expectativas y estándares?

[00:27:01.100] - Participant-5, P116

Eh... Bueno que sea [pause] que sea alto. [pause] Que sea moreno

[00:27:12.350] - Interviewer int5, I117

Mhm

[00:27:12.350] - Participant-5, P117

Emm.. que sea cuerpadó.

[00:27:15.550] - Interviewer int5, I118

Cuerpado

[00:27:15.550] - Participant-5, P118

Osea, ancho, mhm.

[00:27:17.070] - Interviewer int5, I119

Si, mhm.

[00:27:17.070] - Participant-5, P119

Eh.. si, como eso. Esas son mis expectativas.

[00:27:30.700] - Interviewer int5, I120

Uh-huh. ¿Alguna vez has estado o estarías en una relación con alguien que no te atrae físicamente?

[00:27:40.400] - Participant-5, P120

Mmm, no!

[00:27:43.150] - Interviewer int5, I121

No. ¿Te someterías a una cirugía estética si tu pareja pensaba que es buena idea?

[00:27:51.300] - Participant-5, P121

Si.

[00:27:57.500] - Interviewer int5, I122

Si. [pause] ¿Alguna vez ha recomendado o recomendaría que alguien conocido se someta a una cirugía estética?

[00:28:07.300] - Participant-5, P122

Eh.. Sí, sí yo me la hago cuando recomendaría, que fuera donde yo me la hice no?

[00:28:16.900] - Interviewer int5, I123

Mhm

[00:28:16.910] - Participant-5, P123

Entonces mhm.

[00:28:16.920] - Interviewer int5, I124

Entonces--

[00:28:16.900] - Participant-5, P124

Si le recomendaría.

[00:28:21.800] - Interviewer int5, I125

Si

[00:28:21.800] - Participant-5, P125

Si le recomendaria que hiciera la cirugía estética!

[00:28:24.000] - Interviewer int5, I126

Bueno. [pause] Alguien que conozca la ha sugerido alguna vez que se haga algun tipo de cirugía estética?

[00:28:36.800] - Participant-5, P126

[pause] Si, mi pareja.

[00:28:36.810] - Interviewer int5, I127

Tu pareja--

[00:28:36.820] - Participant-5, P128

Mi pareja [inaudible] dice que, quiere que me someta a una cirugía. [laughs]

[00:28:36.800] - Interviewer int5, I129

Mhm [pause] Bueno, hálbame de un momento en que alguien en su vida, le digo algo negativo sobre su cuerpo.

[00:28:57.700] - Participant-5, P129

Eh, no! Pues en el momento nunca nadie me ha dicho nada negativo.

[00:29:05.200] - Interviewer int5, I130

Esta bien. Si pudiera hacerse un procedimiento quirúrgico de forma gratuita, ¿lo haría?

[00:29:17.250] - Participant-5, P130

Si [laughs slightly]

[00:29:17.250] - Interviewer int5, I131

Y si es así, ¿que cirugía y porque?

[00:29:23.900] - Participant-5, P131

Emm, bueno, em, quiero hacerme mm [pause] eh, eh busto!

[00:29:34.900] - Interviewer int5, I132

Busto

[00:29:37.200] - Participant-5, P132

Y también, abdomen.

[00:29:39.250] - Interviewer int5, I133

Abdomen?

[00:29:39.260] - Participant-5, P133

Si

[00:29:39.270] - Interviewer int5, I134

Mhm

[00:29:39.250] - Participant-5, P134

Porque, mi e-- primero porque mi esposo, la pareja por con la que estoy

[00:29:47.900] - Interviewer int5, I135

si

[00:29:48.000] - Participant-5, P135

El dice que, quiere que me haga, lo del busto. Tonces (es decir., entonces) por eso! Y yo sí estoy en conformo un poquito, pues con, el abdomen!

[00:29:56.700] - Interviewer int5, I136

Si, entonces el quie--

[00:29:56.710] - Participant-5, P136

Entonces esas cirugias me [haría? unintelligible]

[00:30:04.100] - Interviewer int5, I137

¿Puedes repetir eso, por favor, la última parte?

[00:30:07.500] - Participant-5, P137

Em, me haria.. la del abdomen

[00:30:07.600] - Interviewer int5, I138

si

[00:30:07.600] - Participant-5, P138

Porque, eh, soy un poquito inconforme y pues si mi abuela es [??gusto] pues tambien me haria la, la, la abdomen.

[00:30:18.400] - Interviewer int5, I139

Entiendo. [pause]

¿Qué te influye más cuando piensas en tu apariencia y cuerpo?

[00:30:30.000] - Participant-5, P139

¿Que, que influye mas?

[00:30:32.350] - Interviewer int5, I140

¿Que te influye mas, cuando piensas en tu apariencia y cuerpo?

[00:30:37.350] - Participant-5, P140

Eh... que como que mis piernas no están a acuerdo al cuerpo mio, entonces es como que, si, si hubiera una cirugía para.. engordarme las piernas, la haría!

[00:30:55.300] - Interviewer int5, I141

si

[00:30:55.300] - Participant-5, P141

Sin pensarlo. Eso es lo único que me, como, que me influye en el cuerpo, en el aspecto físico mio.

[00:31:04.800] - Interviewer int5, I142

Entiendo. Que opina de los puntos de vista occidentales Estados Uni, uh, uni un [sic], disculpe, estadounidense sobre la cirugía estética? ¿Qué opinas de los puntos de vista.. de los Estados Unidos sobre la cirugía estética?

[00:31:29.050] - Participant-5, P142

Eh, ¿que opino? Pues como digo, mmm, cada quién es eh [pause] O sea, piensa y puede hacer con su cuerpo, lo que ellos quieran.

[00:31:49.150] - Interviewer int5, I143

Mhm

[00:31:49.150] - Participant-5, P143

Eh y estoy de acuerdo con la cirugías de, que las personas se quieran hacer. Si haces como.. lo que cada quien quiera.. plantear o hacerse en su cuerpo osea, estoy.. como que no me influye mucho en que otra persona lo haga, no lo haga y estoy de acuerdo con, con las cirugías que... que se haga cada quien.

[00:32:14.600] - Interviewer int5, I144

Si, y ¿crees que difieren de los de Colombia, los puntos de viste [sic], de vista de, de los Estados Unidos sobre cirugía estética?

[00:32:30.500] - Participant-5, P144

Osea que visto o algo asi?

[00:32:34.800] - Interviewer int5, I145

Si piensas que los puntos de vista, estados, estadounidenses sobre cirugía estética si difieren de los de Colombia; si son diferentes.

[00:32:48.100] - Participant-5, P145

Uh, si, normalmente todas las cirugías.. estéticas y todo eso viene de estadounidense y pues sí, siempre.. digamos, dicen, pues, 'ir alla, hacerse la cirugía, es mucho más factible, hay más profesionales'. Entonces, si me parece que es mucho mejor, como, como afuera la ciudad.

[00:33:19.650] - Interviewer int5, I146

Mhm

[00:33:19.650] - Participant-5, P146

Siempre hacerse la cirugía.

[00:33:21.850] - Interviewer int5, I147

Es más, es mejor allá o acá?

[00:33:25.900] - Participant-5, P147

Si, pues, por los resultados que normalmente se ven, o sea, son más especializados en, en todo lo que hacen.

[00:33:35.300] - Interviewer int5, I148

Y piensas que los, los puntos de vista, de gente, sobre cirugía estética son diferentes en los Estados Unidos que en.. Colombia?

[00:33:48.850] - Participant-5, P148

Si, porque hay más profesionales que allá que los que hay aca; y son más especializados en hacer la cirugía, que los que están acá.

[00:34:00.500] - Interviewer int5, I149

¿Qué piensas sobre la cirugía estética que se utiliza como una forma de salir adelante en la sociedad, una herramienta para la movilidad social en Colombia?

[00:34:18.050] - Participant-5, P149

Hmm, bueno, ehh... Si! Me parece que sí es como.. si.. para salir adelante, porque.. siempre nosotras las mujeres queremos hacernos, algo especial y pues eh.. económicamente para salir adelante es muy bueno.

[00:34:42.150] - Interviewer int5, I150

Mhm

[00:34:42.150] - Participant-5, P150

Normalmente aca decian mucho por la apariencia o en cualquier lado que tú vayas. Eh, se fijan mucho con la apariencia y por nosotros estar cada día mejor, entonces.. sí es, un buen punto de vista para cualquier otra persona y económicamente también decirle a cualquier otra persona.

[00:35:05.900] - Interviewer int5, I151

Entonces piensas que ayuda, si?

[00:35:08.000] - Participant-5, P151

Si, exacto!

[00:35:08.000] - Interviewer int5, I152

Uh.. ¿Cómo se aplica esto a los hombres en Colombia?

[00:35:15.000] - Participant-5, P152

Eh.. normalmente los hombres son muy visual y acá miran mucho la apariencia física.

[00:35:24.700] - Interviewer int5, I153

Mhm

[00:35:24.700] - Participant-5, P153

Y... y a ellos les encantan no? Que uno esté siempre.. muy bien, osea físicamente que esté bien. Osea, influye mucho la apariencia acá hacia los hombres.

[00:35:45.150] - Interviewer int5, I154

Si, entonces.. umm.. para salir adelante, para los hombres, ¿piensas que.. uh... eso aplica a los hombres en Colombia, usar cirugía estética para salir adelante?

[00:36:01.600] - Participant-5, P154

Eh.. Si!

[00:36:08.000] - Interviewer int5, I155

[pause] ¿Conoces a alguien que se haya, que se haya sometido a cirugía estética?

[00:36:16.200] - Participant-5, P155

Si!

[00:36:16.200] - Interviewer int5, I156

Cuántas persona-

[00:36:18.350] - Participant-5, P156

[un cantidad? unintelligible] ¿Cuántas personas?

[00:36:22.500] - Interviewer int5, I157

Si

[00:36:22.500] - Participant-5, P157

Eh.. bueno, conozco.. cinco personas más o menos.

[00:36:28.350] - Interviewer int5, I158

¿Y conoces algún hombre que lo haya hecho?

[00:36:32.500] - Participant-5, P158

Eh.. no!

[00:36:32.500] - Interviewer int5, I159

¿Cuáles son algunas de las cosas que han dicho al respecto?

[00:36:42.600] - Participant-5, P159

Eh.. bueno, eh.. como que la critican mucho a esa persona, como que, 'Hay ella si se hizo esa cirugía.', eso, como que la critican mucho.

[00:36:59.100] - Interviewer int5, I160

Si, la critican mucho?

[00:37:00.800] - Participant-5, P160

Mhm, exacto.

[00:37:00.900] - Interviewer int5, I161

Mm

[00:37:00.900] - Participant-5, P161

Es asiiii... porque, porque se hizo una cirugía o no se que.

[00:37:08.450] - Interviewer int5, I162

Mhm, um, les gustan, no les gustan, o sie--?

[00:37:14.700] - Participant-5, P162

Bueno a los hombres si les gustan; a los hombres les encanta, que una mujer se haga la cirugía. Pero pues, eh.. nosotros las mujeres nos da un poco más de envidia, porque no, no la hicimos nosotras hiciste la [??disfecha o insatisfecha]

[00:37:28.500] - Interviewer int5, I163

si y--

[00:37:28.510] - Participant-5, P163

exacto

[00:37:28.500] - Interviewer int5, I164

y, y las personas que tú conoces, ¿que han dicho sobre la cirugía? ¿Les gustaron?

[00:37:37.200] - Participant-5, P164

Mm, bueno a mi me gustó, porque ya se ve muy bonita.

[00:37:41.900] - Interviewer int5, I165

Mhm

[00:37:41.900] - Participant-5, P165

Pero pues digamos otras personas no! No piensan lo mismo, 'Ay ella es así bonitas, porque se hizo la cirugía y sino no sería así bonita.', eh, como que esos pensamientos hacia ella.

[00:37:53.600] - Interviewer int5, I166

Si

[00:37:53.610] - Participant-5, P166

Mhm

[00:37:53.600] - Interviewer int5, I167

¿Pero las personas que tú conoces que han sometido a cirugía estética?

[00:38:00.600] - Participant-5, P167

A, okay, ya si claro. Ella esta muy contenta.

[00:38:06.000] - Interviewer int5, I168

Esta m--

[00:38:06.000] - Participant-5, P168

Osea las personas estan muy contentas con las cirugias, que se hicieron. Hay una, una solamente una que se inconforme (i.e., unhappy), porque? Porque digamos que ella se hizo su cirugía y después de hacerse una cirugía creo que hay que cuidarse diferente y hay que hacer ejercicio, entonces por, hay personas que se hacen la cirugía y nuevamente se engordan.

[00:38:30.600] - Interviewer int5, I169

Que no se cuiden y se--

[00:38:30.700] - Participant-5, P169

Entonces no esta conforme con la cirugía! porque pues no tuvo, tuvo un cambio por digamos por unos meses, pero ya está nuevamente otra vez, gorda.

[00:38:43.500] - Interviewer int5, I170

Entiendo

[00:38:43.500] - Participant-5, P170

Osea, parece que no se hubiera hecho la cirugía.

[00:38:46.650] - Interviewer int5, I171

si

[00:38:46.650] - Participant-5, P171

Entonces pues como que esas personas son inconformes, no?

[00:38:53.200] - Interviewer int5, I172

Eh.. Por lo que han experi [sic], experimentado, ¿lo hace parecer más atractivo?

[00:39:03.900] - Participant-5, P172

Mm.. Sí claro.

[00:39:05.600] - Interviewer int5, I173

[pause] Bueno, ¿y tienes algún comentario final pensamientos sobre lo que hemos hablado hoy aquí?

[00:39:14.450] - Participant-5, P173

Mm.. comentario bueno. Eh.. que.. mm... Me parece.. muy buena esta charla, o sea, uno.. eh, sabe más de.. digamos de las personas, que se hacen esas cirugías y que, si están a gusto de hacerla que lo hagan. Emm... y que mm.. muchas gracias por [laughs] [inaudible]

[00:39:46.500] - Interviewer int5, I174

[laughs] Bueno, gracias por uh--

[00:39:50.000] - Participant-5, P175

Un poquito--

[00:39:50.000] - Interviewer int5, I176

por su tiempo

[00:39:50.200] - Participant-5, P176

un poquito complicado, pero pues bueno

[00:39:53.900] - Interviewer int5, I177

si

[00:39:53.900] - Participant-5, P177

pero, de uno sepa de, de, de la charla y ya!

Interview-6

[00:00:00.300] - Interviewer int6, I1

Bueno, por favor, Cuéntame sobre sus antecedentes culturales. Cuéntame en relación con tu origen étnico, como su, su geografía de, de dónde es su familia.

[00:00:17.000] - Participant-6, P1

Eh, bueno, mi nombre es Camila soy colombiana. Eh.. mi familia, también es colombiana. Y ya.

[00:00:29.700] - Interviewer int6, I2

¿Y su clase social?

[00:00:33.100] - Participant-6, P2

Clase social? A que refieres, al estrato o que?

[00:00:38.100] - Interviewer int6, I3

Sí, como.. económicamente.

[00:00:43.100] - Participant-6, P3

Pues eh, aca en Colombia, pues nosotros nos.. categorizamos, digamos que socialmente como estrato uno, estrato dos, hasta estrato seis o siete. Yo en este momento actualmente con mi familia, somos estrato tres.

[00:00:56.450] - Interviewer int6, I4
Y estrato tres, ¿qué significa?

[00:01:00.800] - Participant-6, P4
Digamos que no es un estrato ni tan pobre ni tan vulnerable, pero tampoco es un estrato, digamos tan, tan digamos con personas pues que.. ganan pues obviamente muchos millones de pesos [laughs].

[00:01:11.600] - Interviewer int6, I5
Si y entonces, ¿seis sería el estrato más alto o que?

[00:01:16.700] - Participant-6, P5
Si [sic] creo que hay estrata hasta ocho [sic].

[00:01:18.400] - Interviewer int6, I6
Ah bueno, hasta ocho.

[00:01:18.410] - Participant-6, P6
Uh-huh

[00:01:18.400] - Interviewer int6, I7
Uh y puedes, cuéteme de, de tu educación, uh.. nivel de Educación.. cumplido.

[00:01:30.450] - Participant-6, P7
Pues culminado tengo actualmente pues el bachillerato, tengo... eh.. semestre aplazado de comunicación gráfica en.. sexto semestre. Y ya, ya con ganas de volver.

[00:01:46.200] - Interviewer int6, I8
Tienes ganas de volver.

[00:01:46.210] - Participant-6, P8
A retomar.

[00:01:52.900] - Interviewer int6, I9
¿Tiene una afiliación religiosa y si es así, así, como lo describirías? Si tienes una--

[00:02:03.600] - Participant-6, P9

No!

[00:02:03.950] - Interviewer int6, I10

no?

[00:02:03.950] - Participant-6, P10

No tengo actualmente de pronto una religión a la, a la que siga. Eh.. sencillamente creo en Dios a mi manera. Sé que dios existe y hasta ahí voy, ya.

[00:02:16.100] - Interviewer int6, I11

Gracias.

¿Cómo te identificarías racionalmente? Sus raíces? Dijistes colombiana, uh, ¿eso significa.. mm... que tus papás y sus papás son de Colombia O puedes decirme más por favor?

[00:02:37.000] - Participant-6, P11

Eh.. si, mis papas, mi mama y mi papa son actualmente colombianos. Eh... de ciudad, somos de Bogotá. Tonces [es decir., entonces) digamos que me, me.. me, me escribiría como colombiana, rola, cómo nos dicen nosotras de Bogotá.

[00:02:56.600] - Interviewer int6, I12

si

[00:02:56.610] - Participant-6, P12

Y ya!

[00:03:00.000] - Interviewer int6, I13

Si. Y, y racialmente, uh, te describirías como colombiana, um.. uh, puedes, [sic] hay más, hay colombianos que son de, uh, raciales diferentes, ¿entonces cuál te describirías como?

[00:03:22.500] - Participant-6, P13

No entiendo, o sea no te entiendo a qué te refieres con racialmente.

[00:03:25.900] - Interviewer int6, I14

Si! Um.. hay colombianos con sangre de China, si? y colombianos de otras partes, ¿pero todo tu familia es de Colombia?

[00:03:38.600] - Participant-6, P14

Si todo mi familia es de Colombia. Toda mi familia es colombiana; abuelos, tios, primos, todos son colombianos.

[00:03:47.600] - Interviewer int6, I15

Bueno. Uh.. Si te sientes cómodo respondiendo, ¿cuál dirías que es tu orientación sexual?

[00:03:57.000] - Participant-6, P15

Mm, mi orientación sexual? Heterosexual.

[00:04:03.400] - Interviewer int6, I16

Si

[00:04:03.750] - Participant-6, P16

Mhm

[00:04:03.750] - Interviewer int6, I17

¿Alguna vez te han hecho alguna cirugía estética?

[00:04:08.600] - Participant-6, P17

Mm no!

[00:04:08.900] - Interviewer int6, I18

Uh, ¿alguna vez, lo has considerado?

[00:04:16.600] - Participant-6, P18

Eh... Sí, lo he pensado, pero digamos que llegar a hacerlo, pues es, no es como mi prioridad, pero si tuviera los medios y de pronto el lugar para hacerlo si, si lo haría.

[00:04:27.550] - Interviewer int6, I19

Y esto tiene que ver con lo que acabas de decir, uh, ¿cuáles son algunas de las cosas, razones que podrían haber evitado que se haga una cirugía estética?

[00:04:40.650] - Participant-6, P19

Bueno una razon es por las que mis pies y el tema del proceso, es por el dinero. Es claro que una cirugía estética no es muy económica. Es algo costoso y pues solamente se, me impediría en este momento en el momento en que lo, que lo pensé y pienso hacer, pues es el tema del dinero. Porque pues no mismo dicen para arreglar como la belleza de uno y pues eso, eso tiene su, su valor agregado, como el dinero.

[00:05:10.300] - Interviewer int6, I20

Si eso tiene su valor y.. y si cuesta dinero.

[00:05:16.600] - Participant-6, P20

Mhm.

[00:05:18.800] - Interviewer int6, I21

Bueno, dado que uno de nuestros temas de interés es la cirugía estética, ¿por qué cree que una mujer podría querer someterse a una cirugía estética?

[00:05:32.900] - Participant-6, P21

Pues digamos que es como el tema de... cómo... ¿Cómo le explico? Una mujer siempre va a ser pues digamos bien... Es como la, el autoestima de la mujer. ¿Sí, porque? Porque uno nunca es conforme con el, con, con el cuerpo que uno tiene; uno siempre, o sea, bien gordito o de pronto la nariz o de pronto, eh.. no sé; x ese motivo uno quiere hacerse!

[00:06:02.050] - Interviewer int6, I22

Mhm

[00:06:02.050] - Participant-6, P22

Uno siempre quier ser pues obviamente no perfecto, pero uno de mujer siempre, siempre, siempre va a querer digamos verse al espejo frente al espejo, siempre va a quererse ver pues con las curvas que son! Sí, pero pues desafortunadamente todas las mujeres no somos así, algunas mujeres pues se nos sale el gordito--

[00:06:19.550] - Interviewer int6, I23

Mhm

[00:06:19.550] - Participant-6, P23

o tenemos, de-- la mujer en [chueca? sic] o de pronto tenemos las piernitas muy gorditas, o ven cosas así. Pues digamos que eso es, eso lo tomaría yo él porque lo haríamos, porque uno de mujer, lo hablo yo porque soy mujer. Eh, no pienso, o aveces he escuchado a mujeres que piensan de esa manera.

[00:06:39.100] - Interviewer int6, I24

¿Que no están contentas?

[00:06:40.350] - Participant-6, P24

No es-- no son contentas, no son conformes con el cuerpo que tienen.

[00:06:45.300] - Interviewer int6, I25

No estan conformes con el, con el cuerpo que tienen.

[00:06:45.310] - Participant-6, P25

Exacto.

[00:06:53.500] - Interviewer int6, I26

¿Cuál crees que es el mejor tipo de cuerpo para una mujer? Y ¿puedes des-- uh, describir el cuerpo ideal?

[00:07:04.300] - Participant-6, P26

Pues el mejor cuerpo que uno puede, ser pues que una mujer desea tener pues es el más bonito; abdomen plano, pues de pronto si tú me lo pides describirlo pues sería así. Pues porque lo que uno más quiere, pues tener.. piernas, pues.. tonificadas, abdomen tonificado--

[00:07:20.200] - Interviewer int6, I27

Mhm

[00:07:20.200] - Participant-6, P27

zero gordo; por lo menos en el rostro pues tener una nariz bien tonifi-- bien, perdon, bien... ¿como se dice? Pues bien, recti-- bien recto osea que no está chueca no tenga buen en fin.

[00:07:33.500] - Interviewer int6, I28

si

[00:07:33.500] - Participant-6, P28

Pues por eso yo pienso el, el, el, el.. el cuerpo que toda mujer desearía tener y quisiera tener.

[00:07:41.300] - Interviewer int6, I29

Bueno, cuando se trata de apariencia y cómo te ves, ¿de qué cosas sueles hablar con amigos?

[00:07:53.800] - Participant-6, P29

Mmm.. de apari [es decir., apariencia], cuando hablo de apariencia--

[00:07:57.900] - Interviewer int6, I30

si

[00:07:57.900] - Participant-6, P30

y hablar con mis amigos, muchas veces siempre referimos, de la apariencia física de las mujeres o de pronto de los hombres; de aveces gorditos o esos o de pronto personas muy flaquitas.

[00:08:10.200] - Interviewer int6, I31

[pause] ¿Que es lo que mas te importa, en terminos de tu apariencia?

[00:08:20.000] - Participant-6, P31

¿De la apariencia física? Pues lo que más de pronto... es el tema de la apariencia, pues en no verse mal. Digamos que no aparentar, de pronto ser, eh... a la hora de empezar en público, no ser criticado.. por de pronto ser tan gordo o de pronto ser tan flaquito, por eso uno lo critican.

[00:08:45.300] - Interviewer int6, I32

Entonces, ¿evitar estar criti [sic], uh, criticada, si? [pause] Em... ¿Cómo describiría las opiniones sociales.. sobre la cirugía estética en Colombia?

[00:09:03.350] - Participant-6, P32

[pause] Pues digamos que hay personas que lo.. hay varias opiniones, hay opiniones buenas, hay opiniones malas; hay personas que.. van, digamos en cuanto, eh.. a la cirugía estética como hay personas que pues optan por el ejercicio, pues no pasar, por una cirugía como ésta. Tonces

digamos que todo es una balanza, pero pues digamos que tiene sus beneficios obviamente al hacer ejercicio, pero tú sabes que una máquina de ejercicio no te va a dejar de pronto el cuerpo como lo pueda hacer de pronto, una cirugía. Aunque va una cosa con la otra, porque si te operas, de pronto una lipo, [int: si] por bájarte, pues [??un poquito, sic] más, tienes que tonificar tu cuerpo y seguir una regla haciendo ejercicio. En cambio con el ejercicio pues, tu tonificas tu cuerpo y te, como te quedo.. el cuerpo pues así lo vas a tener que mantener. Tonces [es decir., entonces] digamos que las dos opiniones, digamos en contra o que van a favor de la cirugía estética, pues son como muy.. como muy a favor, si me hago entender pero pues de pronto, pues..

[00:10:08.800] - Interviewer int6, I33

Muy a favo--

[00:10:08.810] - Participant-6, P33

Quería mas para [sic]

[00:10:13.900] - Interviewer int6, I34

[pause] Ah perdón, eh.. ¿cuando viene a las opiniones sociales sobre cirugía estética, ¿qué crees que ha influido en esos puntos de vista, en Colombia?

[00:10:26.400] - Participant-6, P34

Cuando que? Perdoname

[00:10:30.300] - Interviewer int6, I35

Qué crees que hay influido en estos puntos de vista en Colombia estuvimos hablando de las opiniones sociales sobre cirugía estética?.

[00:10:42.400] - Participant-6, P35

Que influido? Si?

[00:10:50.200] - Interviewer int6, I36

Si, ¿que crees que ha influido... esos puntos de vista?

[00:11:01.100] - Participant-6, P36

Mmm.. digamos que lo que influye nos en los, en los puntos de vista de las cirugias esteticas es pues el tema de.. [ugh] de... pués de la mujer, creía yo, porque pues hasta donde sé creo que la, el cien, el 100% de las mujeres, [sic] esa agencias, esta cirugía son mujeres. Yo creo que 90 son mujeres y el resto son cada el, el.. 10% son hombres. Pues digamos que las opiniones en cuanto a esto pues es, pues es como mas, pienso yo que va mas de mujeres.

[00:11:25.700] - Interviewer int6, I37

Va mas de mujeres?

[00:11:28.500] - Participant-6, P37

si [pause]

[00:11:30.900] - Interviewer int6, I38

Cuando se trata de apariencia, ¿qué cosas puede hacer, para encajar y evitar ser burlado, en tu país?

[00:11:48.600] - Participant-6, P38

[pause] ¿Cuando se trata de que perdóname?

[00:11:49.950] - Interviewer int6, I39

De.. apariencia, ¿qué cosas, puedes hacer para encajar y evitar ser burlado de?

[00:11:59.600] - Participant-6, P39

Pues aproximadamente en mi país para poder ser encajado y no ser burlado? Eh, digamos eh... Lo que te estaba diciendo hace un, hace un rato; eh.. el tema de.. si eres gordito, pues dejar de serlo, [int: Mhm] ya sea, ejercicio o con alguna cirugía estética. O si eres muy flaco, si tienes algún defecto físico, pues obviamente, eh... hacer algo por tí. Uno, porque pienso que pues obviamente uno como es, uno tiene que, que ser ante todo el mundo, pero pues desafortunadamente... hay gente muy... muy cruel en esta vida, y por todo juzgan. Entonces [pause]

[00:12:40.900] - Interviewer int6, I40

Entonces hay cosas que puedes hacer pero todavia hay gente que van a juzgar.

[00:12:49.100] - Participant-6, P40

Exacto.

[00:12:52.200] - Interviewer int6, I41

¿Sus compañeros intentan copiar, a las celebridades y su apariencia? ¿Qué piensas sobre esto?

[00:13:01.500] - Participant-6, P41

Si claro! Hay mucha gente por lo menos, influenciadores de, de redes sociales y demás, pues.. muestran sus cuerpos y bueno en fin, pues mucha gente trata, como de seguirlos y que.. pues imitarlos tanto físicamente [int: mhm] que lo que uno de pronto se recalcan esta entrevista que, que pues en lo demás. Pero si en esta país lo hacen y mucho.

[00:13:30.200] - Interviewer int6, I42

Lo hacen mucho. [pause] ¿Hay alguien en quien puedas pensar, una persona famosa o una persona normal, que te gustaría parecer?

[00:13:37.700] - Participant-6, P42

[pause] Mm... Si lo he pensado pero digamos que yo diga que me quiero parecer, no. Osea si he dicho o he visto a la persona, [int: si] y he dicho, 'que bonito cuerpo y me gustaría tener o llegar a tener ese cuerpo.', pero, pues por eso te digo, va en algo como, como en uno y ya.

[00:14:04.200] - Interviewer int6, I43

¿Cómo crees que las celebridades y las personas famosas influyen en las formas en que las mujeres de tu edad se sienten acerca de sí mismas y de la cirugía estética?

[00:14:17.650] - Participant-6, P43

Nuevamente repíteme la pregunta.

[00:14:17.650] - Interviewer int6, I44

Si. ¿Cómo crees que las celebridades y las personas famosas, influyen en las formas en que las mujeres de tu edad se sienten acerca de sí mismas y de la cirugía estética?

[00:14:39.500] - Participant-6, P44

Bueno eso es claro osea unas influenciadores que hacen son los famosos. Eh.. uno, no, digamos que ellos tienen más claro, el tema de, de... del tema de cuidarse, saludablemente tonces [i.e., entonces] lo que ellos hacen es, digamos que influenciar a la gente, uno cuidarse a la

alimentación y dos, el saberlo hacia el ejercicio, pero no tanto por tener un cuerpo digamos esbelto 90-60-90 no, sino un tema de cuidarse digamos por el tema de salud. Pero digamos que hay ya entramos nosotros la gente bueno la gente que ve la, lo, las celebridades. Es que lo hacen es más, no por salud ni mini belleza, si no lo hacen es más por, digamos apariencia física.

[00:15:29.200] - Interviewer int6, I45

Si, entonces es, uh.. Más para apreciar física y dijistes unas medidas, medidas de talla, ¿puedes explicar las medidas?

[00:15:37.900] - Participant-6, P45

Si, lo que pasa es que por aca hay un steriotipo en Colombia. Qué es el estereotipo del cuerpo perfecto de una mujer, es.. tener 90 60 90; 90 cm 60 cm y 90 cm.

[00:15:52.650] - Interviewer int6, I46

centi--

[00:15:52.660] - Participant-6, P46

Pues obviamente--

[00:15:52.650] - Interviewer int6, I47

Si, ¿centímetros en que? 90 Qué? es 60 que?

[00:15:57.950] - Participant-6, P47

90 de pronto de busto de seno [int: si] y 60 cintura y eh... 90 de, de pronto de pierna con algo de cola.

[00:16:11.000] - Interviewer int6, I48

Sí, entonces era busto, uh..--

[00:16:13.200] - Participant-6, P48

Cintura

[00:16:13.210] - Interviewer int6, I49

Si

[00:16:13.220] - Participant-6, P49
Cintura y pierna.

[00:16:13.230] - Interviewer int6, I50
Gracias

[00:16:13.240] - Participant-6, P50
Mhm

[00:16:13.200] - Interviewer int6, I51
¿Crees que la televisión o la publicidad influye en lo que piensas sobre tu, tu cuerpo, si es así como?

[00:16:34.800] - Participant-6, P51
Sí, digamos que influye mucho porque, siempre en televisión, siempre, siempre en los comerciales, en la televisión, en lo que sea.. siempre van a salir, pues obviamente mujeres.. modelando con su cuerpo perfecto, con su cuerpo delgado [int: Mhm] y pues vea uno de televidente o las personas que sean televidentes, tienen o su sobrepeso o de pronto tienen su problema de anorexia y demás. Entonces influyen y influyen muchísimo.

[00:17:04.550] - Interviewer int6, I52
Influye muchísimo. [pause] ¿Cómo crees que la cirugía estética, afecta la autoimagen de las personas?

[00:17:19.000] - Participant-6, P52
Bueno la auto imagen siempre lo, pues la obviamente la afecta porque pues no, para mí no le afectaría mal. Si no le afectaría para bien, por lo que te digo porque uno siempre, digamos quiere algo o quiere lo mejor para su cuerpo. Vuelvo y repito, no por salud, sino solamente por apariencia física.

[00:17:35.200] - Interviewer int6, I53
Mhm

[00:17:35.200] - Participant-6, P53

Ejemplo, yo, yo quisiera, eh.. obviamente, no sé o más gusto. Entonces obviamente, me va a afectar pero de buena manera; como de personas que pues le pueden afectar de mala manera, pues no sé por mal procedimiento o bueno 'x' o 'y' motivo.

[00:17:50.350] - Interviewer int6, I54

Si, entonces, ¿depende en la person?

[00:17:50.350] - Participant-6, P54

Si señor.

[00:17:56.100] - Interviewer int6, I55

¿Cómo te describes?

[00:18:01.400] - Participant-6, P55

Describo que? Físicamente o ese... personalmente?

[00:18:06.200] - Interviewer int6, I56

Uh.. ¿Como te describes?

[00:18:14.300] - Participant-6, P56

Por eso, pero ¿me describo como físicamente?

[00:18:18.400] - Interviewer int6, I57

Es su decisión.

[00:18:21.700] - Participant-6, P57

Bueno me describo físicamente, pues mido 167-- 163, perdón [int: si] soy de cuerpo gruesito [i.e., grueso], no soy delgado, pero tampoco soy tan gorda. Ehm.. Soy [inc] pelo larga.

[00:18:41.600] - Interviewer int6, I58

¿Eres que? Lo siento.

[00:18:43.900] - Participant-6, P58

Alo [i.e., hello]

[00:18:45.400] - Interviewer int6, I59
Sí, sí, ¿que dijistes? ¿Que eres que?

[00:18:49.000] - Participant-6, P59
Donde que?

[00:18:49.000] - Interviewer int6, I60
Estabas hablando de tu pelo, creo.

[00:18:55.100] - Participant-6, P60
Sí, soy, tengo el cabello largo [int: mhm], soy, es de color negro y crespo y.. mi cara es un poco redonda, tengo pequitas y personalmente pues nada, soy una persona muy responsable, feliz, contenta la vida; eh.. una persona que no se rinde con nada, una persona que lucha lo sobre sus sueños.

[00:19:26.800] - Interviewer int6, I61
Mhm. Te con-- [participant: y ya, muy, muy, muy.]. Gracias. ¿Te consideras una feminista y si es así, en qué sentido?

[00:19:34.900] - Participant-6, P61
No! Feminista no.

[00:19:34.900] - Interviewer int6, I62
Cómo describirías tu apariencia? Perdón, perdón, perdón. Uh... Aproximadamente, ¿cuánto dinero diría que gasta en su apariencia cada 3 meses?

[00:19:55.700] - Participant-6, P62
En el apariencia, uff yo me gasto, yo creo que, ¿en tres meses?

[00:20:00.600] - Interviewer int6, I63
Si, tres meses.

[00:20:05.400] - Participant-6, P63
Unos.. Por alli unos 400-500 mil pesos.

[00:20:09.200] - Interviewer int6, I64
400 - 500 mil pesos cada tres meses?

[00:20:12.500] - Participant-6, P64
Siii.

[00:20:15.800] - Interviewer int6, I65
¿Alguna vez te has sentido avergonzado de tu cuerpo?.

[00:20:21.600] - Participant-6, P65
Si una vez. En, en el colegio. [pause]

[00:20:30.600] - Interviewer int6, I66
Dónde vives, ¿qué tan importante es estar delgado?

[00:20:37.200] - Participant-6, P66
Eh.. Importante, muy importante porque la apariencia es que, acá en mi país, en Colombia, eh.. obviamente persona que es gordita, es persona que es fea, es persona que.. no puede hacer nada porque con cualquier cosa que haga pues se va agitar [i.e., be troubled or have trouble], se va a, x o ye [ye: y] motivo [i.e., reason x, y ,z], pero pues si asi, digamos que para apariencia.. importa mucho y es obviamente estar pues delgado.

[00:21:10.300] - Interviewer int6, I67
Sí, ¿dijiste que cualquier cosa que, qué hace qué? ¿No va a poder o qué?

[00:21:17.350] - Participant-6, P67
¿Dime?

[00:21:17.400] - Interviewer int6, I68
Dijistes que--

[00:21:19.450] - Participant-6, P68
Si digamos que la, la persona que sea gordita [int: si], o tenga su sobrepeso, pues obviamente va a ser juzgada, por qué no va a poder de pronto, eh... hacer una cosa o si es cierto ejercicio, que

hace una persona delgada; porque no puede, ¿porque? Pero es pues porque obviamente está pasada de peso [i.e., overweight].

[00:21:37.600] - Interviewer int6, I69

Mhm

[00:21:37.610] - Participant-6, P69

Mhm

[00:21:39.600] - Interviewer int6, I70

¿Qué tan importante es que los hombres en Colombia sean delgados?

[00:21:47.000] - Participant-6, P70

Pues para mí no importa, pero hay personas que pues obviamente en un hombre gordito, no se van a fijar.

[00:21:59.500] - Interviewer int6, I71

Mm [pause] ¿Qué tan importante es para usted, personal, personalmente ser delgado?

[00:22:07.400] - Participant-6, P71

Para mí es muy importante; uno por salud, porque digamos que yo no, yo no bajó de peso por, por apariencia física, si no lo hago es por salud; pero sí es importante uno estar delgado.

[00:22:20.650] - Interviewer int6, I72

¿Cómo te sentirías si te dieras cuenta, de que has engordado?

[00:22:27.500] - Participant-6, P72

Me sentiria mal. [laughs]

[00:22:29.200] - Interviewer int6, I73

¿Harias algo para cambiar esto?

[00:22:33.900] - Participant-6, P73

Sii [pause]

[00:22:38.900] - Interviewer int6, I74

¿Qué expectativas [sic], perdón, que expectativas y estándares, con el respeto a la selección de pareja íntima tienes?.

[00:22:56.700] - Participant-6, P74

[pause] ¿Que expectativas, perdon?

[00:22:57.300] - Interviewer int6, I75

Si, ¿que expectativas y estándares [sic], estándares con respecto a la selección de pareja íntima tienes?

[00:23:08.500] - Participant-6, P75

No, no te entiendo la pregunta; no sé a qué te refieres.

[00:23:14.100] - Interviewer int6, I76

Cuando estás escogiendo una pareja íntima, ¿cual expectativas y estándares, tienes tú?

[00:23:23.650] - Participant-6, P76

A, expectativas pues nada pues, digamos que por lo que te digo, yo no tengo problema fijarme en alguien, ya sea pronto, pues para tener intimidad. No me interesa si es gordito, no me interesa si es flaco, osea, no tengo ningún problema en ese tema, y pues expectativas, pues nada, pues.. tú sabes que uno pues en la cama, o por de pronto va a tener alguna, alguna intimidad, pues es tener un poco de química y ya! [int:Mhm] El resto no importa.

[00:23:50.600] - Interviewer int6, I77

Entonces ¿que tiene quimica, si?

[00:23:55.400] - Participant-6, P77

Dígame la conexión que aya con una persona.

[00:24:00.400] - Interviewer int6, I78

Si. ¿Alguna vez has estado estarías en una relación con alguien que no te atrae físicamente?

[00:24:07.600] - Participant-6, P78

No!

[00:24:14.100] - Interviewer int6, I79

¿Te someterías a una cirugía estética si tu pareja, pensará que es buena idea?

[00:24:22.500] - Participant-6, P79

Si es primeramente para mí importantes si, y de pronto si es algo importante para él, pero para mí no lo es, obvio no.

[00:24:31.700] - Interviewer int6, I80

Entonces, ¿tiene que ser importante para usted también?

[00:24:35.600] - Participant-6, P80

Si, claro.

[00:24:39.300] - Interviewer int6, I81

¿Alguna vez, ha recomendado o recomendaría, que alguien conocido se somete a una cirugía estética?

[00:24:46.950] - Participant-6, P81

Mm, si.

[00:24:46.950] - Interviewer int6, I82

[pause] ¿Alguien que conozca, le ha sugerido alguna vez que se haga algún tipo de cirugía estética?

[00:25:04.700] - Participant-6, P82

Si! [pause]

[00:25:16.500] - Interviewer int6, I83

Háblame de un momento en que alguien en su vida, le dijo algo negativo sobre su cuerpo.

[00:25:23.150] - Participant-6, P83

Eh.. en el colegio, una vez cuando estaba en.. grado once [Int: Mhm]. Pues you obviamente soy de cuerpo grueso, pero yo cuando de pronto me descuidan comidas, eh pues obviamente entiendo como engordarme o pues un poco.

[00:25:42.000] - Interviewer int6, I84
si

[00:25:42.000] - Participant-6, P84
Entonces, eh.. estábamos haciendo un ejercicio, estabas, estábamos en el en el educación física y pues obviamente.. pues yo no podía hacer el mismo ejercicio que pues otra [sic] obviamente mis otros compañeros podían hacerlo. Entonces, pues me empezaron como a señalar a criticar, que pues por mi peso, pues por mí, por mi estado físico, pues no podía desempeñar una buena, un buen ejercicio pues físico, en ese momento. [int: si] Me sentí mal en ese momento obviamente, porque fue juzgado fue mirada, fue señalada y demás.

[00:26:16.800] - Interviewer int6, I85
Hm, bueno.. ¿Si pudiera hacerse un procedimiento quirúrgico, de forma gratuita, lo haría?

[00:26:28.200] - Participant-6, P85
Si

[00:26:29.600] - Interviewer int6, I86
Y si es así, ¿que cirugía y por qué?

[00:26:42.100] - Participant-6, P86
Mmm.. me haria lo de, de los senos. Porqué... Porque pues, digamos que no te, digamos que mi forma, de pronto te lo voy a escribir; es como.. tengo muy poquitos, si? Tengo muy pocos senos, pues obviamente por, por genética. [int: mhm] Toda mi familia, pues es así, y pues siempre he querido que me crezcan los senos un poco más, pero pues obviamente ya, ya no crecen, ya no van a crecer mas, y sí me gustaría.. hacer. Si me hago una, una opera-- una cirugía sería eso, la de los senos.

[00:27:15.800] - Interviewer int6, I87
Si, si. ¿Qué te influye mas cuando piensas en tu apariencia y cuerpo?

[00:27:23.400] - Participant-6, P87
¿Que, que? Perdoname.

[00:27:24.100] - Interviewer int6, I88

¿Que te influe más cuando piensas en tu apariencia y, y cuerpo?

[00:27:31.600] - Participant-6, P88

En verme bien. Y sentirme comodo, conmigo misma.

[00:27:36.700] - Interviewer int6, I89

Sentirse como?

[00:27:37.750] - Participant-6, P89

Comoda, conmigo misma.

[00:27:43.000] - Interviewer int6, I90

Bueno [pause] ¿Qué opina de los puntos de vista occidentales estadounidenses sobre la cirugía estética? ¿Y crees que difieren de los de Colombia?

[00:27:55.200] - Participant-6, P90

Pues digamos que hasta donde sea, mucha gente pues de con ese pensamiento de, pues los países que nombraste creo que lo apoyan mucho. Creo que va muy a favor de la cirugía estética en cambio en Colombia la hay, pero pues ya pronto no se puede hacer mucho por lo que te decía desde el principio, es por el tema de la economía. Antes, digamos que, eh...Pues no tengo ningún problema con ningún, ningún punto de vista occidental de lo que hice. [int: mhm] Anda mí país, porque esta muy o muy a favor a la cirugía estética.

[00:28:38.900] - Interviewer int6, I91

Si, si. [pause] ¿Qué piensas sobre la cirugía estética que se utiliza como una forma de salir adelante en la sociedad, una herramienta para la movilidad social en Colombia?

[00:28:53.700] - Participant-6, P91

Mmm... Repíteme otra vez la pregunta, qué pena contigo.

[00:29:00.950] - Interviewer int6, I92

Esta bien. ¿Qué piensas sobre la cirugía estética, que se utiliza como una forma de salir adelante en la sociedad, una herramienta para la movilidad social en Colombia?

[00:29:15.350] - Participant-6, P92

Eh.. Pues digamos que.. pues es algo muy, sobre la cirugía estética, pues es algo que, mm.. pues es, me parece bien que lo usen como para digamos, para la economía y demás; pues porque es algo que, digamos que es casi es costoso [sic] pero pues es, es porque, de pronto, por un arreglo que no se está haciendo de mujer o de hombre. Y ya!

[00:29:49.850] - Interviewer int6, I93

Y.. ¿Cómo se aplica esto a los hombres en Colombia?

[00:29:58.500] - Participant-6, P93

¿La cirugía estética?

[00:29:59.450] - Interviewer int6, I94

Si, usando cirugía estética, uh, como una forma de salir adelante.

[00:30:05.550] - Participant-6, P94

Mmm pues digamos que hombres no, no, no es, no es muy común en este país en Colombia; somos, qué es más común como en tema de mujeres. Pero sí, ate [es decir., atentamente] que hay casos, si también, los hay.

[00:30:19.700] - Interviewer int6, I95

Si hay casos en que lo usan [par: si!], ¿pero no es tan común?

[00:30:24.700] - Participant-6, P95

No es tan comun.

[00:30:24.700] - Interviewer int6, I96

¿Conoces a alguien que se haya sometido a cirugía estética? ¿Alguien que se haya sometido a cirugía estética?

[00:30:37.600] - Participant-6, P96

Sí

[00:30:37.600] - Interviewer int6, I97

Y si es así, ¿cuántas personas?

[00:30:43.100] - Participant-6, P97

Eh, dos.

[00:30:44.400] - Interviewer int6, I98

¿Conoces a algún hombre, que lo haya hecho?

[00:30:51.200] - Participant-6, P98

No, sólo dos mujeres.

[00:30:56.100] - Interviewer int6, I99

Dos mujeres. [pause] ¿Cuáles son algunas de las cosas que han dicho al respecto?

[00:31:03.400] - Participant-6, P99

¿De la cirugía?

[00:31:04.100] - Interviewer int6, I100

Sí

[00:31:05.800] - Participant-6, P100

No pues obviamente que se siente, digamos que es la transformación de uno verse como uno siempre ha querido, entonces en comentarios como a favor; como comentarios de, de satisfacción. Así mismo, me parece chévere.

[00:31:20.500] - Interviewer int6, I101

Estaban satisfechas.

[00:31:20.510] - Participant-6, P101

Sí, claro.

[00:31:26.400] - Interviewer int6, I102

[pause] ¿Por lo que han experimentado, lo, lo hace parecer más atractivo?

[00:31:31.100] - Participant-6, P102

Sí!

[00:31:35.800] - Interviewer int6, I103

[pause] Bueno, ah.. ¿tiene algún comentario final, pensamientos sobre lo que hemos hablado, hoy aquí?

[00:31:47.300] - Participant-6, P103

Mm... Digamos que lo último por decir es nada, quererse que sí uno lo va a hacer. Pues sí, uno esta ende-- es una alguna o de pronto en decisión de hacerse un, alguna cirugía estética, [int: mhm] pues es como el tema de hacer uno, no, no por, no, digamos tanto por, por sentirse, si bien así mismo, sino por el tema de.. de hacerlo uno, pues por tema de salud; y dos pues obviamente por, por no hacerlo tanto para apariencias, sino por sentirse bien uno mismo. Uno no tiene porqué que, complacer a los demás, sino complacerse uno mismo y ya.

[00:32:23.200] - Interviewer int6, I104

Entonces no es para los demás, pero es para uno si mismo si? [pause] Bueno eso es todo y gracias por su tiempo.

Appendix E

Table 1

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants

	Self-reported ethnicity and/or race	Social class	Education	Religion	History of cosmetic surgery	Sexual orientation	Age
Participant 1	Family from Punto Mayo, CO with indigenous roots. She lives in Pereira. Mestiza	Strata Level 4 (middle)	Some college	Open, or non-denominational	No	Heterosexual	19
Participant 2	Family from Fusagasugá, CO. She lives in Pereira. Mestiza	Middle to upper-middle	Some college	Catholic and Christian mix	No	Heterosexual	19
Participant 3	Family from Viterbo, CO. She lives in Pereira. Española	Middle to upper-middle	College degree-Commercial Engineer	Catholic and Christian mix	No	Heterosexual	26
Participant 4	Family from Valle del Cauca, CO. She lives in Pereira. Mestiza	Between Strata Levels 2 and 5 (i.e., low, and medium-high)	College degree-Technologist	Believes in God but not religious	Yes	Heterosexual	25

	Self-reported ethnicity and/or race	Social class	Education	Religion	History of cosmetic surgery	Sexual orientation	Age
Participant 5	Family from Bogotá. She lives in Bogotá. Española	Middle (Strata Level 4)	Bachiller (i.e., upper secondary studies or 11 th grade equivalent)	Catholic	No	Heterosexual	32
Participant 6	Family from Bogotá. She lives in Bogotá. Colombian	Strata Level 3 (upper-low)	Some college	Believes in God but not religious	No	Heterosexual	25

Note. All demographic data were self-reported by participants and some of the wording reflects this, as this is how they described themselves. For social class, Colombia uses six strata divisions to classify and identify groups with similar socioeconomic characteristics. The six strata are: Strata Level 1, which is lower-low; Strata Level 2 which is low; Strata Level 3 which is upper-low; Strata Level 4, which is medium; Strata Level 5, which is medium-high, and Strata Level 6, which is high. Most cities use all six strata, while some small towns only use three (Hudson & Library of Congress; Federal Research Division, 2010).