Clinical Report—The Impact of Social Media on Children, Adolescents, and Families

abstract

Using social media Web sites is among the most common activity of today’s children and adolescents. Any Web site that allows social interaction is considered a social media site, including social networking sites such as Facebook, MySpace, and Twitter; gaming sites and virtual worlds such as Club Penguin, Second Life, and the Sims; video sites such as YouTube; and blogs. Such sites offer today’s youth a portal for entertainment and communication and have grown exponentially in recent years. For this reason, it is important that parents become aware of the nature of social media sites, given that not all of them are healthy environments for children and adolescents. Pediatricians are in a unique position to help families understand these sites and to encourage healthy use and urge parents to monitor for potential problems with cyberbullying, “Facebook depression,” sexting, and exposure to inappropriate content. Pediatrics 2011;127:800–804

SOCIAL MEDIA USE BY TWEENS AND TEENS

Engaging in various forms of social media is a routine activity that research has shown to benefit children and adolescents by enhancing communication, social connection, and even technical skills.1 Social media sites such as Facebook and MySpace offer multiple daily opportunities for connecting with friends, classmates, and people with shared interests. During the last 5 years, the number of preadolescents and adolescents using such sites has increased dramatically. According to a recent poll, 22% of teenagers log on to their favorite social media site more than 10 times a day, and more than half of adolescents log on to a social media site more than once a day.2 Seventy-five percent of teenagers now own cell phones, and 25% use them for social media, 54% use them for texting, and 24% use them for instant messaging.3 Thus, a large part of this generation’s social and emotional development is occurring while on the Internet and on cell phones.

Because of their limited capacity for self-regulation and susceptibility to peer pressure, children and adolescents are at some risk as they navigate and experiment with social media. Recent research indicates that there are frequent online expressions of offline behaviors, such as bullying, clique-forming, and sexual experimentation,4 that have introduced problems such as cyberbullying,5 privacy issues, and “sexting.”6 Other problems that merit awareness include Internet addiction and concurrent sleep deprivation.7

Many parents today use technology incredibly well and feel comfortable and capable with the programs and online venues that their chil-
dren and adolescents are using. Never-
theless, some parents may find it
difficult to relate to their digitally savvy
youngsters online for several reasons.
Such parents may lack a basic under-
standing of these new forms of social-
ization, which are integral to their chil-
dren’s lives.8 They frequently do not
have the technical abilities or time
needed to keep pace with their chil-
dren in the ever-changing Internet
landscape.9 In addition, these parents
often lack a basic understanding that
kids’ online lives are an extension of
their offline lives. The end result is of-
ten a knowledge and technical skill
gap between parents and youth, which
creates a disconnect in how these par-
ents and youth participate in the online
world together.9

**BENEFITS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS USING SOCIAL MEDIA**

**Socialization and Communication**

Social media sites allow teens to ac-
complish online many of the tasks that
are important to them offline: staying
connected with friends and family,
making new friends, sharing pictures,
and exchanging ideas. Social media
participation also can offer adoles-
cents deeper benefits that extend into
their view of self, community, and the
world, including1,10:

1. opportunities for community en-
gagement through raising money
for charity and volunteering for lo-
cal events, including political and
philanthropic events;

2. enhancement of individual and col-
lective creativity through develop-
ment and sharing of artistic and
musical endeavors;

3. growth of ideas from the creation of
blogs, podcasts, videos, and gaming
sites;

4. expansion of one’s online connec-
tions through shared interests to
include others from more diverse
backgrounds (such communication
is an important step for all adoles-
cents and affords the opportunity
for respect, tolerance, and in-
creased discourse about personal
and global issues); and

5. fostering of one’s individual identity
and unique social skills.11

**Enhanced Learning Opportunities**

Middle and high school students are
using social media to connect with one
another on homework and group proj-
erts.11 For example, Facebook and sim-
ilar social media programs allow stu-
dents to gather outside of class to
collaborate and exchange ideas about
assignments. Some schools success-
fully use blogs as teaching tools,12
which has the benefit of reinforcing
skills in English, written expression,
and creativity.

**Accessing Health Information**

Adolescents are finding that they can
access online information about their
health concerns easily and anony-
mously. Excellent health resources are
increasingly available to youth on a va-
riety of topics of interest to this popu-
lation, such as sexually transmitted in-
fecions, stress reduction, and signs of
depression. Adolescents with chronic
illnesses can access Web sites through
which they can develop supportive net-
works of people with similar condi-
tions.13 The mobile technologies that
teens use daily, namely cell phones, in-
stant messaging, and text messaging,
have already produced multiple im-
provements in their health care, such
as increased medication adherence,
better disease understanding, and
fewer missed appointments.14 Given
that the new social media venues all
have mobile applications, teenagers
will have enhanced opportunities to
learn about their health issues and
communicate with their doctors.

However, because of their young age,
adolescents can encounter inaccu-
racies during these searches and re-
quire parental involvement to be
sure they are using reliable online
resources, interpreting the informa-
tion correctly, and not becoming
overwhelmed by the information
they are reading. Encouraging par-
tents to ask about their children’s
and adolescents’ online searches
can help facilitate not only discovery
of this information but discussion on
these topics.

**RISKS OF YOUTH USING SOCIAL MEDIA**

Using social media becomes a risk to
adolescents more often than most
adults realize. Most risks fall into the
following categories: peer-to-peer; in-
appropriate content; lack of under-
standing of online privacy issues; and
outside influences of third-party ad-
vertising groups.

**Cyberbullying and Online Harassment**

Cyberbullying is deliberately using dig-
ital media to communicate false, em-
arrassing, or hostile information
about another person. It is the most
common online risk for all teens and is
a peer-to-peer risk.

Although “online harassment” is of-
ten used interchangeably with the
term “cyberbullying,” it is actually a
different entity. Current data sug-
gest that online harassment is not as
common as offline harassment,15
and participation in social network-
ing sites does not put most children
at risk of online harassment.16 On the
other hand, cyberbullying is quite
common, can occur to any young per-
son online, and can cause profound
psychosocial outcomes including de-
pression, anxiety, severe isolation,
and, tragically, suicide.17
Sexting

Sexting can be defined as “sending, receiving, or forwarding sexually explicit messages, photographs, or images via cell phones, computer, or other digital devices.” Many of these images become distributed rapidly via cell phones or the Internet. This phenomenon does occur among the teen population; a recent survey revealed that 20% of teens have sent or posted nude or seminude photographs or videos of themselves. Some teens who have engaged in sexting have been threatened or charged with felony child pornography charges, although some states have started characterizing such behaviors as juvenile-law misdemeanors. Additional consequences include school suspension for perpetrators and emotional distress with accompanying mental health conditions for victims. In many circumstances, however, the sexting incident is not shared beyond a small peer group or a couple and is not found to be distressing at all.

Facebook Depression

Researchers have proposed a new phenomenon called “Facebook depression,” defined as depression that develops when preteens and teens spend a great deal of time on social media sites, such as Facebook, and then begin to exhibit classic symptoms of depression. Acceptance by and contact with peers is an important element of adolescent life. The intensity of the online world is thought to be a factor that may trigger depression in some adolescents. As with offline depression, preadolescents and adolescents who suffer from Facebook depression are at risk for social isolation and sometimes turn to risky Internet sites and blogs for “help” that may promote substance abuse, unsafe sexual practices, or aggressive or self-destructive behaviors.

PRIVACY CONCERNS AND THE DIGITAL FOOTPRINT

The main risk to preadolescents and adolescents online today are risks from each other, risks of improper use of technology, lack of privacy, sharing too much information, or posting false information about themselves or others. These types of behavior put their privacy at risk.

When Internet users visit various Web sites, they can leave behind evidence of which sites they have visited. This collective, ongoing record of one’s Web activity is called the “digital footprint.” One of the biggest threats to young people on social media sites is to their digital footprint and future reputations. Preadolescents and adolescents who lack an awareness of privacy issues often post inappropriate messages, pictures, and videos without understanding that “what goes online stays online.” As a result, future jobs and college acceptance may be put into jeopardy by inexperienced and rash clicks of the mouse. Indiscriminate Internet activity also can make children and teenagers easier for marketers and fraudsters to target.

INFLUENCE OF ADVERTISEMENTS ON BUYING

Many social media sites display multiple advertisements such as banner ads, behavior ads (ads that target people on the basis of their Web-browsing behavior), and demographic-based ads (ads that target people on the basis of a specific factor such as age, gender, education, marital status, etc) that influence not only the buying tendencies of preadolescents and adolescents but also their views of what is normal. It is particularly important for parents to be aware of the behavioral ads, because they are common on social media sites and operate by gathering information on the person using a site and then targeting that person’s profile to influence purchasing decisions. Such powerful influences start as soon as children begin to go online and post. Many online venues are now prohibiting ads on sites where children and adolescents are participating. It is important to educate parents, children, and adolescents about this practice so that children can develop into media-literate consumers and understand how advertisements can easily manipulate them.

ON TOO YOUNG: MIXED MESSAGES FROM PARENTS AND THE LAW

Many parents are aware that 13 years is the minimum age for most social media sites but do not understand why. There are 2 major reasons. First, 13 years is the age set by Congress in the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), which prohibits Web sites from collecting information on children younger than 13 years without parental permission. Second, the official terms of service for many popular sites now mirror the COPPA regulations and state that 13 years is the minimum age to sign up and have a profile. This is the minimum age to sign on to sites such as Facebook and MySpace. There are many sites for preadolescents and younger children that do not have such an age restriction, such as Disney sites, Club Penguin, and others.

It is important that parents evaluate the sites on which their child wishes to participate to be sure that the site is appropriate for that child’s age. For sites without age stipulations, however, there is room for negotiation, and parents should evaluate the situation via active conversation with their preadolescents and adolescents. In general, if a Web site specifies a minimum age for use in its terms of service, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) encourages that age to be respected. Falsifying age has become
common practice by some preadolescents and some parents. Parents must be thoughtful about this practice to be sure that they are not sending mixed messages about lying and that online safety is always the main message being emphasized.

THE ROLE OF PEDIATRICIANS

Pediatricians are in a unique position to educate families about both the complexities of the digital world and the challenging social and health issues that online youth experience by encouraging families to face the core issues of bullying, popularity and status, depression and social anxiety, risk-taking, and sexual development. Pediatricians can help parents understand that what is happening online is an extension of these underlying issues and that parents can be most helpful if they understand the core issues and have strategies for dealing with them whether they take place online, offline, or, increasingly, both.

Some specific ways in which pediatricians can assist parents include:

1. Advise parents to talk to their children and adolescents about their online use and the specific issues that today’s online kids face.

2. Advise parents to work on their own participation gap in their homes by becoming better educated about the many technologies their young-sters are using.

3. Discuss with families the need for a family online-use plan that involves regular family meetings to discuss online topics and checks of privacy settings and online profiles for inappropriate posts. The emphasis should be on citizenship and healthy behavior and not punitive action, unless truly warranted.

4. Discuss with parents the importance of supervising online activities via active participation and communication, as opposed to remote monitoring with a “net-nanny” program (software used to monitor the Internet in the absence of parents).

In addition, the AAP encourages all pediatricians to increase their knowledge of digital technology so that they can have a more educated frame of reference for the tools their patients and families are using, which will aid in providing timely anticipatory media guidance as well as diagnosing media-related issues should they arise.

To assist families in discussing the more challenging issues that kids face online, pediatricians can provide families with reputable online resources, including “Social Media and Sexting Tips” from the AAP (www.aap.org/advocacy/releases/june09socialmedia.htm), the AAP Internet safety site (http://safetynet.aap.org), and the AAP public education site, HealthyChildren.org (www.healthychildren.org/english/search/pages/results.aspx?Type=Keyword&Keyword=Internet+safety), and encourage parents to discuss these resources with their children. Pediatricians with Web sites or blogs may wish to create a section with resources for parents and children about these issues and may suggest a list of or links to social media sites that are appropriate for the different age groups. In this way, pediatricians can support the efforts of parents to engage and educate youth to be responsible, sensible, and respectful digital citizens.

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