

Social Media and Body Image

How do teens' experiences on social media influence their body image? Today's teens not only have the ability to share their thoughts, their photos, and their videos, they also have 24-hour-a-day access to feedback from others. On social media, teens also have access to an unending stream of other people's pictures and posts — and let's not forget, often the most carefully selected and flattering snapshots of their peers. Developmentally, it's no surprise that teens are lured by the appeal of peer feedback and the opportunity for social approval. But social media create unique challenges for parenting, particularly related to body image.

- **Ask your teens how they decide which photos of themselves to share.**

A perfectly curated online identity looks effortless. But in reality, people are intentional about what they share, and quite a bit of thought and effort goes into portraying a certain image. Invite your teens to think about a difficult day or day they felt unattractive — did they share it online? Why or why not? Can they recall a time when a friend shared a less-than-perfect photo? Consider opening up about your own process about what you post or don't post. What motivates all of us to share, or not to share, certain snapshots of our lives online?

- **Encourage your teens to view photos and comments online with a critical eye.**

There are two major ways social media can impact body image for teens. First, because teens see so many flattering pictures of others online, they may start to believe that everyone else always looks beautiful and perfect. The second way is through the feedback that teens individually receive about their photos. They may begin to believe what people say about them, or even develop insecurity when no one comments. Counter the perception that everyone else is always camera-ready by explaining how photos don't tell the whole story, may have been digitally altered, or simply may be taken out of context. Help your teens deal with online comments by asking questions about both the photos that they view and the feedback that they receive.

- **Praise your teen for things other than his or her looks.**

It may seem obvious, but you need to help balance the feedback teens receive online. It can be intoxicating to receive likes and positive reinforcement in response to a flattering picture. Try to focus your feedback on other aspects of your teen's identity — skills, hobbies, and interests. Encourage them to curate a positive digital footprint online by presenting an identity that is balanced and highlights their whole character.

Sexting & Nude Photographs

Although there are very real, serious consequences associated with sexting, it's important to also focus on the motivations behind it and the risks associated with the behavior. Understanding the phenomenon can help us prevent kids from using poor judgment and engaging in self-destructive behavior. Sexting is increasingly prevalent among kids — no longer something we can assume only happens to other families. Yet, it also confuses and angers many parents who can't imagine digitally sharing something so intimate.

- **Remind your kids that sexting has long-lasting consequences. It's important to communicate that sexting can hurt everyone involved.**

In many states, sending nude photographs is illegal — particularly when minors are involved. Taking, possessing, or distributing naked images of minors can have significant legal consequences for the sender and the recipient. Second, many schools are still figuring out how to react to sexting, and consequences may range from suspension to expulsion. Regardless of the school's action, students themselves may feel pressure to change schools after such pictures get out, as the social ramifications can be devastating.

- **Remind kids that any private messages can be made public online.**

Even if your kids insist that they completely trust the recipient, once they press Send, they lose control of the message. Help kids think through the “what-ifs”: A recipient loses his or her phone; a friend scrolls through another's messages; a parent checks a kid's phone; the recipient changes his or her mind; the relationship circumstances change. Any message or photo can be copied, screenshot, or forwarded. Sexts can be used for bragging rights or even for revenge. Emphasize that there are just too many real risks that they can't control.

- **Explain to your kids that sexting is not a normal or common behavior.**

Boys tend to believe that other boys are readily receiving sexts from their female peers. We've heard stories about teenage boys keeping naked images on their cell phones that they found online as evidence of “sexts they've received.” Often this idea can pressure boys to ask for sexts as a marker of masculinity and sexual desirability. Kids also may be tempted to engage in sexting because they desperately want to experience and “prove” their closeness with others — and they are still learning how to navigate these close relationships and express their feelings appropriately. *Take this as an opportunity to talk about other ways to communicate attraction and closeness.* Explain that it's normal to want to show someone that you care about them — and even to want to impress a crush — but there are far less risky ways to do it than sending a sext. And anyone who asks for one does not have your best interests at heart.

Cyberbullying

What makes cyberbullying so toxic, invasive, and harmful? How do teens think about cyberbullying — and how can they help be part of the solution instead of part of the problem? Cyberbullying has been a major buzzword over the past several years, with a distressing number of headlines calling attention to every parent's worst nightmares: school expulsions, arrests, youth suicides. Thankfully, many schools and young people are now taking a stand against cyberbullying, and children are stepping forward to demonstrate empathy and kindness.

- **Build a support network for your children.**

It can be easy to think that you'll be the one to support your child in times of need. But kids often hesitate to reach out to parents in the toughest of times. Encourage your kids to turn to any trusted adult — teacher, coach, older sibling — if they are on the receiving end of hurtful online behavior. Remind your kids that you understand these situations are complicated, and that you do not want them to handle it alone. Share personal stories of when you needed someone else's support. Sometimes kids worry that parents will overreact, so it is helpful to explain that you'll think through the solution together. Try communicating your commitment to helping them find solutions that feel comfortable, safe, and supportive if and when these situations arise.

- **Encourage your kids to stand up to the bully — or at the very least to stand *with* the victim.**

In an ideal world, we hope our kids will stand up to bullies — and this is certainly a great message for your kids. If it feels safe, encourage your child to address the bully online or, better yet, offline. Still, it doesn't always feel safe, socially or otherwise, to stand up to cyberbullies. Urge your kids to at least stand *with* the victim by communicating (1) that they do not share the bully's perspective and (2) that they are there for support. For example, a kid might say, "Hey, I just wanted to let you know that I saw what is going on online and I just wanted to tell you that I'm really sorry this is happening to you. I don't feel that way about it and I think it is really mean that people are saying that. If you need to talk to someone or if there is anything I can do, let me know."

- **Be strategic in your support.**

If you feel that your child or someone you know is being cyberbullied "aka the target," know that there are concrete steps that you can take. First, listen to the victim and be a sympathetic ear. Show the victim how to block bullies online; many platforms have "blocking" features or have a way to report inappropriate use. Encourage the victim to take screenshots and/or print the evidence of the mean messaging. And last, find ways to encourage kindness at your kids' schools or within the community. How can you highlight the positive ways kids are using media and technology these days?

Digital Footprints and Photo Sharing

Today's social media makes photo sharing easy. Kids love to follow friends' photos, share casual moments visually, and simply stay in touch. However, kids don't always think through what they post. Photos they thought were private can easily go public. Likewise, their choice of photos can affect others as well. Together, discuss the importance of showing respect to oneself and others when sharing photos online.

- **Set boundaries together.**

Discuss your family's values and expectations around photo sharing. Photos that show illegal behavior (for example, underage drinking or texting while driving) are clearly a no-go. But agreeing where to draw the line on certain other photos — for example, pictures of your daughter in her bikini or your son making a rude gesture to the camera — may pose a challenge. Start by discussing the possible consequences of posting these types of pictures. How will they affect your kids' reputation? Remind your kids that once they post a picture online, it's out of their control — such photos could be seen by a friend's parent, a college admissions counselor, or a future employer. Online content is easily searchable and often ends up in hands of those we didn't intend it for. And it is easily taken out of context. Lastly, it also is permanent, meaning it can resurface at any time.

- **Remind your kids to consider the impact of a photo on the people in the picture.**

It may not be realistic to expect your kids to get everyone's permission before they upload an image, but it's a worthy goal. When they're about to upload a picture that someone has just snapped, encourage them to stop and ask, "Hey — I'm going to put this on Instagram, is that okay with everyone?" Ask your kid to think honestly if every person in the photograph would be comfortable with the photo going online. If she misjudges and someone asks her to take a photo down, tell her it is her responsibility to remove the photograph. The best way to drive this concept home is to set an example. If you want to upload a photo of your child from a recent family vacation, first ask permission to do so or ask for her feedback. This can also offer a great opportunity to model this type of respect with your child.

- **Encourage your kid to talk face-to-face with a person who posts an unflattering photo.**

Online photo sharing is a part of our world today, and opting out is unlikely. Even if your kids choose not to share photos online, their friends might upload photos of them. But it can be difficult to ask others not to post or to take down photographs. If your child is struggling with what to say, you can offer the following as an example, "Hey, I already untagged myself from the photo you put up, but I was wondering if you would be okay with taking it down. It's not my favorite picture and I'd rather if it wasn't on [Facebook/Instagram/etc.]. I'd really appreciate it." It may be helpful to have the conversation offline, face-to-face, so that it doesn't end up further perpetuating a digital problem.

Privacy, Surveillance, and Self-Disclosure

Online privacy is tricky. The information that we put in digital form can now be readily accessed by unintended viewers, whether because of an oversight in selecting privacy settings, the vulnerability of “secure” online data, sharing passwords that grant others access to personal accounts, or simply because a friend’s eyes wander to read personal text messages. Work together with your kids to be vigilant about keeping private information private.

- **Underscore that any digital information has the potential to go public.**

Information posted online or shared digitally (a picture, a status update, a text message) is searchable, easily copied, and often permanent. Even if your kids set strict privacy settings, there is the chance that a friend could copy/paste, take a screenshot, save, or forward something your kid didn’t want to get widely shared. Or, a curious onlooker may simply steal a glimpse at their screens and read private messages. Password sharing with friends, while often done causally, leads to serious privacy issues and should be avoided. Make sure your kids know that it is their responsibility to set privacy settings thoughtfully and to keep passwords private - but also remind them that anything shared digitally might be seen by unintended audiences.

- **Together, set privacy settings on all social media accounts.**

On a daily basis, you and your children probably use different apps and sites. Together, explore how varied privacy settings and privacy policies are. Discuss how companies use their members’ personal information, and urge your children to be responsible and use “friends only” privacy settings. Many social media platforms default to mostly “public” settings — requiring users to set privacy controls. And many sites frequently require updates, which reset all settings back to the default. Not only will these opportunities help safeguard you and your children, but you will get insight into how and why your child participates in the digital world.

- **Be patient and take the time to understand all the features.**

While companies don’t always make it easy to understand their privacy settings and privacy policies, take the time to dig in. Be wary of “social sign-in” (like using your Facebook or Twitter login to sign onto other sites), because that entitles third parties to collect data from your accounts. Set privacy settings for each and every type of content — profile information, posts, comments, and photos. And learn what individual features do, like tagging and blocking, to help you and your children manage and control your presence online. If your kid’s school provides devices, it may have the right — and responsibility — to monitor all content on the machines. Make sure your children know that they can’t assume their digital life is private from you or from anyone else.

Sexual Imagery on the Internet

We want to help our kids develop healthy perspectives about sex, and not let the media be their only source of information. On the Internet, even innocent searches can lead to sexual imagery or pornographic content. So, it's important to talk early and often to make sure your kids get the messages you care most about communicating.

- **Figure out what you want your kid to know.**

Identify your own personal concerns: What are you most worried about with respect to sexual imagery on the Internet? Why? How might the Internet interfere with your goals for your child's healthy sexual development? What alternative messages do you want to make sure they receive?

It may be awkward, but it's important to talk to your kid about:

- your key concerns regarding his or her exposure to age-inappropriate sexual images and messages
- why you have these concerns
- what you hope for your son or daughter with respect to intimate relationships, now and for the future

At the same time, you can encourage your kids to view media messages critically. Point out that sex often gets everyone's attention, so in the media sex is often used to sell something. It is important that your children understand that scripted sex is not reality. Pornography is extreme and not representative of the vast landscape of human sexuality; plus it can convey an exploitive and degrading perspective.

- **Pay attention to your tone.**

It is important to remember that how you talk to your teen regarding this subject is just as important as what you discuss. Your tone and body language will communicate as much as your words! Think of two or three adjectives that describe how you hope you'll come across to your child when talking about sexuality. Then, keep those words in the front of your mind as you enter the conversation. Humiliating, shaming, or using scare tactics on your child regarding their sexual curiosity is both damaging and counterproductive. Your child's interest and exploration of sex and their own sexuality is both natural and normal. By making your son or daughter feel ashamed, you will lose the opportunity to help him or her navigate future challenges and develop his or her own values.

- **Take that first (difficult) step.**

A great way to start the conversation is by simply asking your child if any of their friends have had conversations with their parents about pornography or sexual imagery on the Internet. You can say, “I know it can be awkward to talk about at first, but there are some really important things I want you to know.” If you are nervous, write down what you want to say or practice when no one is around.

Remember that no matter how the first conversation goes, this isn’t meant to be a one-time discussion; you can (and should!) revisit or continue the conversation later if you forgot to include something or want to reemphasize a particular point. You’ve already fought half the battle just by taking on the conversation. Just by starting a conversation, you have communicated to your child that this is on your mind and that you’re clued-in, aware, and concerned.

If you or your teen comes across any material that sexually exploits minors, you do have a duty to report it. You can report it to your local authorities or contact the CyberTipline for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. You can contact the center 24 hours a day at 1-800-THE-LOST or report an incident online at **www.cybertipline.com**.

Distraction, Multitasking, and Time Management

Technology isn't going anywhere. But multitasking — specifically media multitasking — is a concern. Some parents feel like kids may benefit from learning how to work around disruptions, since they're going to need this skill for their entire lives. On the other hand, research shows that media multitasking can have a negative impact on school performance.

- **Try an experiment.**

It's important to develop a strategy to help your kids focus and tune out distractions. If the strategy is successful, it can become a good habit. When you figure out what strategy you want to try (see the tip below for some ideas), propose an experiment. Say: "I've noticed that you get distracted by your phone during homework. I get distracted by my phone when I'm trying to work, too. Let's try an experiment." Then, explain the strategy you would like them to try. You may want to set a specific amount of time for the experiment as well (e.g., "We'll try this for three days" or "We'll try this on Tuesdays and Thursdays"). It can also be helpful to offer to try the experiment together — and doing a joint-experiment gives you an easy entry point for conversations during and after to explore what worked and what didn't.

- **Get some distance from the distraction.**

Many kids describe how a constantly buzzing cell phone distracts them from their work. But they have difficulty turning it off, for fear of missing out. After discussing it with your child, consider these solutions:

- **Get some physical distance from your phone.** Leave it in another room or put it in a drawer or box that isn't within arm's length.
- **Turn it on silent.** And keep the phone facedown on the table.
- **Take breaks for tech.** After a certain amount of homework time, or after an assignment is completed, take 15 minutes to check and respond to messages.

- **Try self-regulation apps to eliminate distractions.**

Learning to self-regulate is an essential skill. But kids often need support — and in fact, they often welcome tech solutions that help them manage their time. There are a number of apps designed to help people focus. Some apps let you block certain websites for a set amount of time. With others, you can whitelist and blacklist sites. For example, you can still use Wikipedia to read about mitosis, but you won't be able to get on Facebook. Some teens like such self-regulation apps because they are taking responsibility for setting rules for themselves. They allow teens to stay in the driver's seat, recognizing and managing the benefits and pitfalls of a 24/7 digital life.

Digital Drama

When it comes to discussing social media, it's important that adults and kids speak the same language. What grown-ups think of "cyberbullying" might be explained away by kids as "digital drama." But it's not trivial. Digital drama brews in the offline world and simmers online when kids feel emboldened to say or do things that they wouldn't face-to-face. Checking in with kids and observing them as they interact with technology can ensure your conversations are productive and helpful.

- **Ask how they are ... then ask again.**

It may seem simple, but ask your kids how they are doing on a daily basis. Also, watch for telltale signs that they are suffering from digital drama — a change in mood or behavior — as your kids interact with their phone and other devices. They may be absorbing subtle social messages in not-so-healthy ways. Ask lots of questions to determine how your kids view media and interact with technology. What are their favorite tools? Why do they value technology? What are some benefits as well as pitfalls of our 24/7 world?

- **Hit the pause button.**

If your child is on the receiving end of someone else's hurtful online behavior, encourage him to "take it offline." It may be tempting to continue the conversation online; however, face-to-face can be more constructive. The lack of body language, facial expressions, and tone with online communication easily can lead to misunderstandings. Encourage kids to "walk in another's shoes" to make sure that they are considering all perspectives. At the very least, "taking it offline" will give your child time to process how to act — rather than just react.

- **Read between the lines.**

With the popularity of photo sharing, kids often receive evidence that they were not included ... which then leads to feelings of exclusion. Imagine your child seeing a photo of friends at dinner and realizing that she was not invited. While it is true that no one is included in everything, it is a hard rite of passage for kids to learn — and often they just need a sympathetic ear or an alternative social activity. Unfortunately, some kids use online photos to intentionally tag the kids who weren't invited — a not-so-subtle message of exclusion. In these cases, let your children know that they are supported, and talk about strategies to mend a riff or dispel a fight.