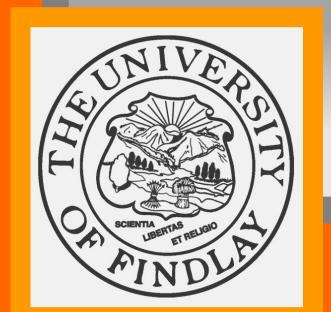
Normalization of Children and Adolescents Using Social Media in Their Daily Life Clarissa Ramirez, Hayley Waltz, Allison Kiefner-Burmeister, PhD



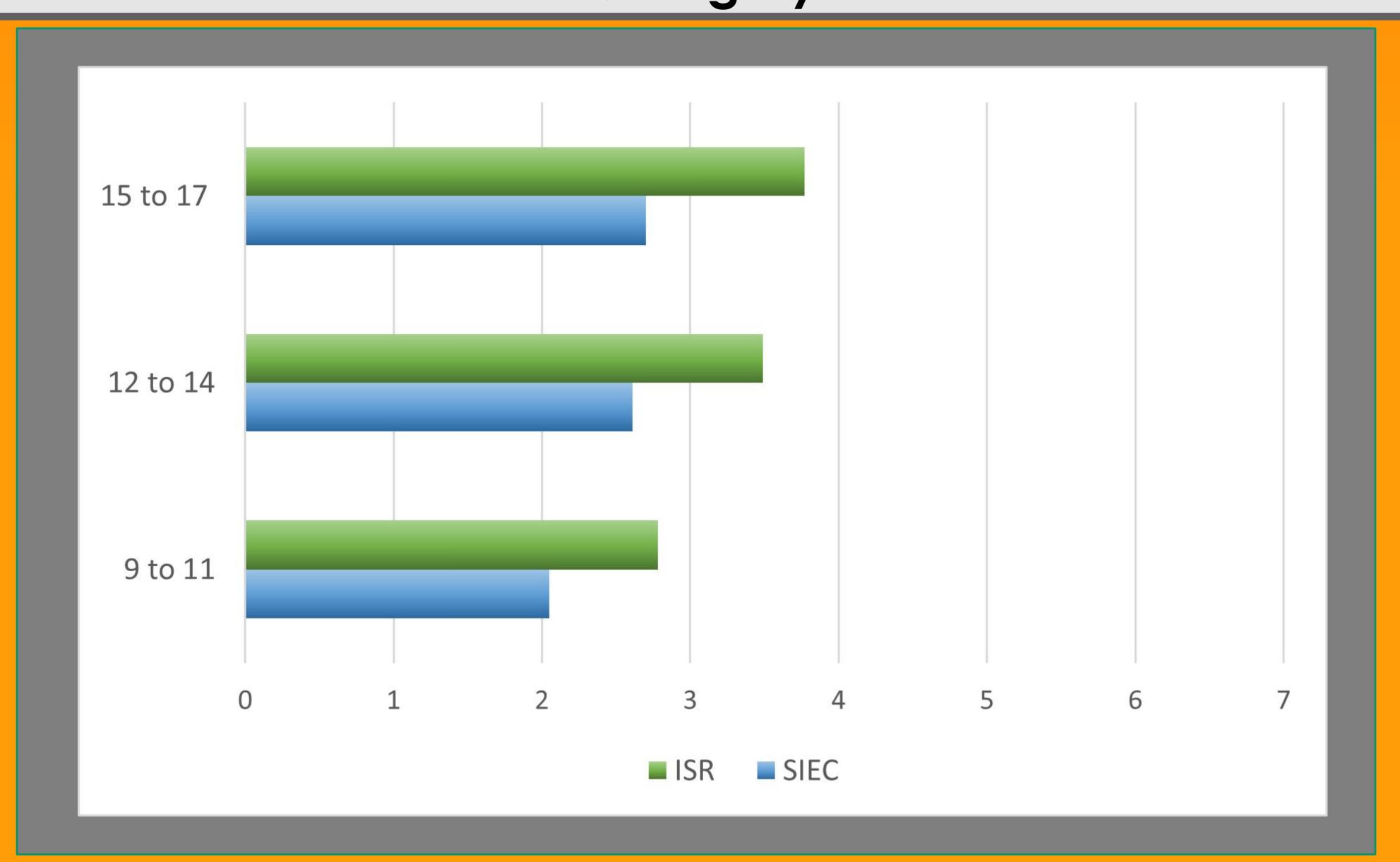
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Background

- Social media is prominent in the lives of many children and adolescents because it has been integrated into our society.
- Over 60% of children under the age of 12 already engage with using smartphones, with many experiencing using a smartphone before the age of four. (Auxier et al., 2020).
- In the USA, 95% of teenagers have access to smartphones which allows adolescents to establish and maintain social networks because it is the typical way for their age group to communicate (Anderson & Jiang, 2018; Kuss & Griffiths, 2017).
- Having constant access to smartphones can contribute to children and adolescents developing an attachment towards them, such as Mobile Phone Dependence (MPD) (Nikhita et al., 2015).
- The current study sought to investigate the relationship between age groups and their consumption of social media, along with the integration of social media into their lives.

Figure 1: Mean of Social Media Integration Into Life by Age Category





Current Study

- Participants: 171 children and adolescents (91.3% Caucasian, 52% female)
- Participants divided into 3 categories:
 - o 9-11 (n=52)
 - o 12-14 (n=37)
 - o 15-17 (n=52)
- Social Media Use and Integration Scale (SMUI) was utilized
 - Included two subscales:
 - Social Integration and Emotional Connection (SIEC)
 - E.g., Social media plays an important role in my social relationships.
 - Integration Into Social Routines (ISR)
 - E.g., Using social media is part of my everyday routine.

Results

- Analyses of variance were implemented to investigate differences amongst age categories in the SIEC and ISR.
- The SIEC differed by age category (*F* (2,136) = 6.732, *p* = 0.002), such that children (*M* = 2.0505, SD = 0.98651) were lower than both preteens (*M* = 2.6107, SD = 0.93922) and teens (*M* = 2.7019, SD = 0.95363).
- The ISR differed by age category (F (2,136)=16.14, p=0.000), such that children, M=2.78 (0.97) were lower than both preteens, M=3.49 (0.90) and teens, M=3.77 (0.85).

Discussion

- The current study suggests that children are not as involved or attached to social media as adolescents are.
- Teens and preteens differ from children due to their age being the time when they are likely to access smartphones, allowing them to indulge in social media.
- The use and integration of social media in adolescence may originate from the societal popularization of using social media as a part of everyday life.

Contact:
Clarissa Ramirez
ramirezc@Findlay.edu
The University of Findlay

Note: The subscales that are being used within this graph are the Social Integration and Emotional Connection Scale (SIEC) and the Integration Into Social Routines Scale (ISR).