BODY IMAGE APPEARANCES IN ADOLESCENTS
SCHOOLCHILDREN

Pari Khalili Marandi* and Norlena Salamudin

Pusat Pendidikan dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti, Fakulti Pendidikan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

*Email: Parikhm51@gmail.com
(Received 21 June 2019; accepted 29 August 2019; published online 1 January 2020)

To cite this article: Marandi, P. K. & Salamudin, N. (2020). Body image appearances in adolescents schoolchildren. Malaysian Journal of Movement, Health & Exercise, 9(1), 195-206. https://doi.org/10.15282/mohe.v9i1.409
Link to this article: https://doi.org/10.15282/mohe.v9i1.409

Abstract

The key objective of this research was to analyse and understand the effects of gender and age on body image appearance at age 12 and 15 in both gender groups. In other words, the study examines how age and gender influence adolescents’ body image appearance. The sample chosen for this study included 1429 schoolchildren (710 boys and 719 girls) from primary and secondary in Tehran. The Body Image Concern Inventory (BICI) was used. The differences between body image appearances of boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 15 were analysed and compared using the ANOVA test. The ranking of the four group samples was achieved by using mean of body image appearance. Data analysis indicated significant effects of age, gender and other interactions of the variables on body image on boys and girls at the ages of 12 and 15. The result reveals that in the same age category, boys were at a better level of body image appearance than girls. Also, the result revealed that the body image appearance level was better in the younger age category.

Keywords: Adolescents, age, body image appearance & gender.
Introduction

Body image pertains to how individuals come across their own embodiment, particularly, but not absolutely, their physical appearance (Cash, 2011). From an expansive perspective, body image also constitutes experiences related to one’s biological integrity and physical functional competencies (e.g., health, fitness, athletic skills, and coordination). (1) Perceptions of facets of their appearance (e.g., mental representations of their own size, shape, and facial characteristics) and (2) attitudes regarding their appearance (Cash, 2011). As mentioned by several researchers (Grogan, 2016), the perceptual definition of body image is connected to the extent to which a person is accurately able to assess his or her appearance on the basis of certain physical dimensions. Investigators and researchers have established methods and designed instruments to evaluate an individuals’ extent of body size distortion, either based on perceptions of distinct areas of the body or of the entire body. These assessment methods include a range of aspects, from simple figural stimuli (e.g., silhouettes) to more intricate computerised technologies that enable individuals to adjust digital images of their own bodies in line with their perceptions (Cash, 2011).

Body image can be theorised as a multidimensional concept which signifies how people "think, feel, and behave with respect to their own physical traits" (Muth & Cash, 1997). One of the noteworthy risk factors that can lead to the onset of depression or eating pathology is body image dissatisfaction (Lawler & Nixon, 2011). Therefore, understanding the predictors of negative body image is an important focus of the investigation. Adolescents engage in appearance-related discussions with peers, referred to as “appearance training”, through everyday conversations that are based on looks, attractiveness, and image (Ata, Ludden, & Lally, 2007). These appearance-related conversations create an environment in which looks and image concerns are emphasised, construed, and consequently come to be valued. The kind of attention and time that are bestowed on body image issues further underlines the importance of appearance (McCabe & Ricciardelli, 2001). Body image is a key attribute with regards to the formation and adoption of appearance norms and ideals among adolescents (Carlson Jones, 2004). The appearance-based conversations amongst peers may be especially impactful in the development of body image appearance due to the vast amount of time adolescents spend with same-gender peers (Berndt & Keefe, 1995). There is a significantly high value associated with such friendships and hence the friends play a key role in determining and developing an adolescent’s social perspectives (Shroff & Thompson, 2006; Berndt & Keefe, 1995).

A structural equation model which assessed the tripartite model (peer, parental, and media aspects) simulated earlier observations made by Keery and colleagues (2004). A second model then took these observations further, indicating that the influences of media and peers are more significant compared to parental influences. The results are elaborated to address the need for the development of prevention programs and intervention strategies that can incorporate formative influences and offer mediational support. In the recent past, several adolescents have expressed concerns regarding their body image appearance and this issue has compounded considerably. This might lead to erectile dysfunction (ED) (Camacho Minano, Fernandez Garcia, & Rodriguez Galiano, 2006). Body image misrepresentation is more common among women compared to men (Carlson Jones, 2004;
Body image appearances in adolescents

Davison & McCabe, 2006; Miranda, Conti, Carvalho, Bastos, & Ferreira, 2014), and therefore they are more impacted by social stereotypes such as ideal bodies, thin bodies, skin tone, and so on (Groesz et al., 2002), which might drive several eating disorders at an earlier time of life (Bener & Tewfik, 2006).

Meier & Gray (2014), in a study on 103 middle and high school girls, indicated that the adolescent girls that use Facebook have elevated appearance exposure. Overall Facebook usage had a major correlation with thin-ideal internalisation, drive for thinness, weight dissatisfaction, and self-objectification. In their study, Lawler, & Nixon (2011) used a sample size of 239 adolescents. 54% were girls and 46% were boys, with a mean age of 16 years. A questionnaire was used to enable the girls and boys to self-report on body dissatisfaction (BD). The questionnaire takes into consideration various aspects which are significant predictors of body dissatisfaction, such as appearance conversations with friends, BMI, peer criticism for appearance, and internalised appearance ideals. The impact of body mass on body dissatisfaction was moderated by gender. The relationship between peer appearance conversations and criticism and body dissatisfaction was mediated by internalisation. These results imply that body mass applies a differential risk for body dissatisfaction among boys and girls, while internalisation indicates a significant psychological progression that underpins body dissatisfaction for both genders.

Social networking portals are omnipresent among adolescents. 70% of European adolescents in the age group of 14 to 17 use social networking websites and 40% of these users spend more than 2 hours daily on these websites (Tsitsika et al., 2014). We currently do not know much regarding the impact of social networking sites on body image. Two correlational studies have indicated that adolescent girls (aged 13–18 and 13–15) who were more active on social networking websites were more disgruntled with their bodies (Tiggemann & Miller, 2010; Tiggemann & Slater, 2013).

Studies on adolescents falling in the age group of 10 to 15 years old have backed the conception that the body dissatisfaction of adolescents is influenced by parents, media, and peers (Shroff & Thompson, 2006; Stanford & McCabe, 2005). This corresponds with the estimations of the tripartite influence model (Thompson et al., 1999). The studies that analysed the impact of media, such as magazines and TV, have characteristically emphasised on the influence that exposure to highly idealised images of physical activity people and appearance-focused content have on body dissatisfaction (Barlett et al., 2008) for males and (Groesz et al., 2002) for females. However, not many research works in the domain of body image have focused on the evolving media landscape and the upsurge of internet-based media like social networks) Meier & Gray, 2014; Tiggemann & Miller, 2010; Tiggemann & Slater, 2017). Gender did not affect the observations. Thus, social networking platforms can play a hostile role in the body image of both adolescent boys and girls (De Vries et al., 2016).

One of the important issues in engaging in the realization of attention to gender is the many changes at this age in children's body. Normally, everybody has a connection with own body image which is in balance; any change of this old image causes discomfort, mental imbalance and negative body image.
Negative body image has an association with poor self-esteem (Davison & McCabe, 2006; Franzoi & Shields, 1984), depression (Noles, Cash & Winstead, 1985), disordered eating (Boyes, Fletcher, & Latner, 2007), and mental imbalance (Bahram, Shafiezadeh, & Sanatkaran, 2002). Therefore, it is important to understand which factors have an effect on a high level of body image in adolescents to help them to live a healthy and prosperous life.

Method

This research was a cross-sectional study. Data collection from adolescents were selected from eight zones, 32 primary and secondary school for girls and boys from Tehran. A total of 1429 students (719 girls and 710 boys) at ages 12 and 15 years old using the cluster random method. The objective of this study was to compare body image appearance in adolescents using the Body Image Concern Inventory (BICI) questionnaire to assess students’ body image appearance statues. The aim was to identify whether there are any differences in body image appearance between four groups at age 12 and 15 in both genders.

Statistical Analysis

Data analyse used SPSS20 software. Descriptive data used and mean and standard deviation. We also applied Kolmogorof-Smirnoff Normality test for all data. Two way ANOVA was applied to identify different body image in groups. This study used mean of body image appearance to rank the groups.

Findings

To compare body image appearance based on mean value in each of these groups, descriptive statistics on body image appearance for each group were found as shown in table 1.

| Gender | Age   | N   | Mean  | Std. Deviation |
|--------|-------|-----|-------|----------------|
| Girls  | 12 years | 344 | 22    | 3.099          |
| Boys   | 18.66  | 346 | 3.322 |                |
| Girls  | 15 years | 375 | 24.53 | 3.572          |
| Boys   | 23.1   | 364 | 3.95  |                |

To determine the effects of age and gender on body image in the four groups, the ANOVA test was employed. The significance level was (P = 0.001) which is less than 0.05, at a specific confidence level of 95%. The results are revealed in Table 2.
Table 2: ANOVA the effect of age and gender on body image Appearance

| Source               | Type III Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F     | Sig. | Partial Eta Squared |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----|-------------|-------|------|---------------------|
| Corrected Model      | 6663.444               | 3  | 2221.148    | 179.176 | .001 | .274                |
| Intercept            | 695373.864             | 1  | 695373.864  | 56094.579 | .001 | .975                |
| Gender               | 2026.973               | 1  | 2026.973    | 163.512 | .001 | .103                |
| Age                  | 4326.869               | 1  | 4326.869    | 349.041 | .001 | .197                |
| Gender * Age         | 323.189                | 1  | 323.189     | 26.071  | .001 | .018                |
| Error                | 17664.947              | 1425 | 12.396     |        |      |                     |
| Total                | 724571.000             | 1429 |           |        |      |                     |
| Corrected Total      | 24328.390              | 1428 |           |        |      |                     |

The results revealed that there exists a significant effect of age and gender and also interaction of these variables on body image appearance. In other words, according to the obtained significance level from Two Way ANOVA test at the confidence level of 95% and (P = 0.001), it can be concluded that the age and gender and also interaction of these variables effect on body image appearance in these groups and also interaction effect also significantly affected on body image appearance, per Table 2.

![Estimated Marginal Means of Body Image Appearance](image)

**Figure 1**: Significant interaction between age and gender in Body Image Appearance

Figure 1 shows significant interaction between age and gender on body image appearance. The adjusted R-Square 0.253 and R-square values in this model accounted for 27.4% of the variable variance in body image of all subjects (Table 3).
Comparison Between the Four Groups’ Body Images

For more precise investigation and ranking of the groups based on body image, appearance mean values were applied. The mean of body image appearance ta significance of the difference between the groups and ranks them. When the score of body image appearance increases, the level of body image appearance decreases. The table below shows the results of ranking body image appearance.

Table 4: Mean of Body Image Appearance mean ranked groups

| Group                | N  | Rank | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
|----------------------|----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 12 years old Boys    | 346|      | 18.67 |     |     |     |
| 12 years old Girls   | 344|      | 22.00 |     |     |     |
| 15 years old Boys    | 364|      |       | 23.10 |     |     |
| 15 years old Girls   | 375|      |       |       | 24.53 |     |

The results indicated that the highest mean score of body image appearance was for 15 years old girls. 15 years old boys received the second rank, while the 12 years old girls and boys attained the third and fourth rank, respectively. In other word girls, 15 were in the lowest level of body image appearance. It shows age could effect on body image appearance. Hence, 12 years old were at a higher level than 15 year olds in both genders. Gender could affect body image appearance.

Does Age or Gender Have a Greater Effect on Body Image?

To identify the strengths of each variable on body image, the degree of freedom was 3. The strength of age was 19.7% Age more significantly affected body image than gender, and interaction effect is the lowest effect on body image in all groups (Table 5).

Table 5: Summary of the strength of each variable effect on body image

| Variable     | Seq SS  | Percentage |
|--------------|---------|------------|
| Age          | 4326.869| 17.7       |
| Gender       | 2026.973| 8.3        |
| Gender * Age | 323.189 | 1.2        |

Comparison Between the Four Group Body Image Variances

One of the assumptions was the equality of the variances of the groups under consideration.
The assumption itself is investigated using the so-called Levene’s test. Based on the significance levels obtained from the Leven’s test which were less than 0.05, one can conclude at a 95% confidence level that the corresponding variances of the four groups aren’t equal at any comparison. F value for body image was 8.252 and significant 0.001, the meaning is variances were significantly different.

**Table 6:** Statistics for Body Image Appearance in four groups

| Test of Homogeneity of Variables | Body Image Appearance |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| F-Value                          | df1: 3                |
|                                  | df2: 1425             |
| 5.624                            | Sig.: 0.001           |

**Discussion**

Many studies have indicated that different variables can affect body image appearances such as socioeconomic, peers, parents, environmental, culture, age and gender. We investigate and understand the variables which affected body image, considering that body image may play an important role in adolescents’ healthy lives. Children are not satisfied with their body image, and many research results have demonstrated that they cause many physiological and psychological problems among adolescents, resulting in an unhealthy generation (O’Dea & Caputi 2001).

Lai and colleagues (2013) studied on 909 adolescents (mean age = 14.7 years, 55.3% boys) in Hong Kong who completed a survey for boy image including the Figure Rating Scale and body mass index (BMI). The result indicated that they were significantly dissatisfied with their body image, especially girls. Also, the results showed that sociocultural influences significantly affect body image.

Nixon & Lawler (2011) conducted research on 239 adolescents (46% boy and 54% girl) to identify the relationship between appearance and body mass and peers of ideal appearance. Analysis result stated that body dissatisfaction can be predicted by peers and body mass. Gender was a moderate relationship with body dissatisfaction. These result indicated that weight issue makes adolescents dissatisfaction of body image in boys and girls, but internalisation is an important key psychological process which underpins dissatisfaction of body image among adolescent boys and girls.

In Qatar, gender has an important role in terms of opportunities for physical activity among adolescents. They are in the highest level of inactive in physical activity amongst their age in the world. In a cross-sectional study, Saller (2019) examined 1157 Qatar adolescents between, 13 and 20 in a national survey for physical activity and satisfaction of body image among boys and girls. The result highlighted that significantly boys were at a higher level than girls. Furthermore, the result noted that girls were at the lowest level of satisfaction of self-efficacy and body satisfaction. The results indicated that girls were at the highest level of psychological distress. The researchers reported a positive significant relationship between everyday physical activities and psychosocial constructs (Saller et al., 2019).
In a study by Ata and colleagues (2007) on 177 adolescents, boys and girls examined the relationship between body image appearance and gender, self-esteem, pursuit result of analysis demonstrated that girl was in higher psychosocial risk than the boy. Furthermore, a girl with low self-esteem and more pressure to be thine were a negative relationship with body image level. Boys’ high-risk attitudes significantly had a relationship with not good parents’ support and more pressure to be muscular. In a study for eighteen months, Vries and colleagues (2016) on 604 Dutch adolescents aged 11–18 (50.7 % girl which97.7 % were native Dutch) investigate the relationship between body image appearance and gender. The result revealed that the social network sites can predict body dissatisfaction. Gender could not moderate the results. Network sites can have a negative effect on the body image of adolescents on both genders. (De Vries et al., 2016).

Meier & Gray (2014) in a study on 103 middle and high school females reported that the adolescents’ girl that use of Facebook Elevated appearance exposure, but not overall Facebook usage, was significantly correlated with body image dissatisfaction, drive for thinness, thin-ideal internalization, and self-objectification. Tiggemann & Slater (2013) in a study on 1,087 selected adolescent age 13-15 years high school to complete the survey of the consumption of internet and body image concern. Most adolescent girl (95.9%) had internet access in the home. the time spending on Facebook significantly relationship with the ideal thin body. Furthermore, 75% of girls about 90 minutes daily spent on their profile. The result highlighted that Facebook user was more concern about their body image than non-users.

Tiggemann & Slater (2017) use of 483 adolescents 13-15 years old subject to identify the relationship between body image concern and Facebook. The result highlighted that the use of Facebook was more concern about their body image and increased the level of dissatisfaction and likely to be thinner than the girls not used. In a cross-sectional study on 1112 student from six German high school grad 7 to 9 (mean age 13.38). They find out that girls were more under peer pressure than boys for body image appearance in addition, the result revealed that this pressure on children increases by age. In other words, from early adolescence age indirect pressure increase to middle age of adolescence (Helfert & Warschburger, 2017).

In a longitudinal study on started with 202 adolescents at age 10 and the second study was applied when the adolescent was at age 14 years old. Adolescents at age 14 years old were less satisfied with their appearance compared to children at age 10 years old (Barker & Bornstein 2010). The result of the following studies Lai 2013, Lawler & Nixon (2011), Saller (2019), Ata (2007), De Vries and colleagues (2016), Meier & Gray (2014), Tiggemann & Slater (2013), Tiggemann & Salter (2017) and Helfert & Warschburger (2017) same as this study result that showed gender has effect on body image appearance on girl compare to boys.

Conclusions

Body image disturbance has been known as a diagnostic feature of some psychopathological conditions (Tremblay & Limbos, 2009). Body image concerns appear
Body image appearances in adolescents

at a very young age for children about 5 years old, and are counted as an important risk factor for the development of psychopathology (Dittmar, Halliwell, & Ive, 2006). Body changes in girls and boys have a strong and negative effect on body image (McCabe & Ricciardelli, 2001).

Body image at different ages between 5-8 years old indicates that at this age, elder children are more concerned about body image than younger (Dittmar, Halliwell, & Ive, 2006) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2019 APA, all rights reserved)

Overall, the result of this study demonstrated that for both boys and girls, body image appearance is affected by age. Significant differences between boys and girls at age 12 and 15 years in terms of body image appearance.

These findings of Helfert & Warschburger (2017) and Barker (2010), indicated that there is a strong effect of age on body image appearance, supporting the findings of this study. It is important to note that in this study, the younger subjects were at a better level of body image appearance, which shows the effect of age on body image appearance.

As there are now over 20 million young people and teens living in the country, they are the driving force and dynamics of society. This society has to have healthy people. In the meantime, identifying the relevant and effective factors on adolescents' body image appearance as a risk factor can help them to skip dangerous factors.

This study also showed that adolescents are not happy with the appearance of their bodies. It may better for policymakers to pay more attention to adolescents and to make decisions for teens to improve the satisfaction of the body image. Thus, the transition from adolescence will be with a better physical and mental health and the next generation will have a healthy future.

Recommendation

In this critical age, it is very important to consider the way children have grown up. Future research should consider other age groups, and be conducted in different cities, and urban and rural areas. This may help policymakers use the research results to make better decisions for the next generation.

Acknowledgement

This study was supported by the Education Faculty of University Kebangsaan Malaysia. The researcher would like to thank the head master, teachers, parents and students for their co-operation of this study.
References

Ata, R. N., Ludden, A. B., & Lally, M. M. (2007). The effects of gender and family, friend, and media influences on eating behaviors and body image during adolescence. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 36*(8), 1024-1037.

Bahram, A., Shafiezadeh, M., & Sanatkaran, A. (2002). A comparison of body image in active and inactive adults and it’s relation with body composition and somatotype. Research on sport sciences, 1(2), 13-28.

Barlett, C. P., Vowels, C. L., & Saucier, D. A. (2008). Meta-analyses of the effects of media images on men's body-image concerns. *Journal of social and clinical psychology, 27*(3), 279-310.

Barker, E. T., & Bornstein, M. H. (2010). Global self-esteem, appearance satisfaction, and self-reported dieting in early adolescence. *The journal of early adolescence, 30*(2), 205-224.

Bener, A., & Tewfik, I. (2006). Prevalence of overweight, obesity, and associated psychological problems in Qatari's female population. *Obesity reviews, 7*(2), 139-145.

Berndt, T. J., & Keefe, K. (1995). Friends' influence on adolescents' adjustment to school. *Child development, 66*(5), 1312-1329.

Boyes, A. D., Fletcher, G. J., & Latner, J. D. (2007). Male and female body image and dieting in the context of intimate relationships. Journal of Family Psychology, 21(4), 764.

Camacho Minano, M. J., Fernandez Garcia, E., & Rodriguez Galiano, M. (2006). Body image and physical sport practice in adolescent girls: analysis of the sport type. *RICYDE-REVISTA INTERNACIONAL DE CIENCIAS DEL DEPORTE, 2*(3), 1-19.

Carlson Jones, D. (2004). Body image among adolescent girls and boys: a longitudinal study. *Developmental psychology, 40*(5), 823.

Cash, T. F. (2011). Cognitive-behavioral perspectives on body image. *Journal of American Psychological Association: 39*-47.

Davison, T. E., & McCabe, M. P. (2006). Adolescent body image and psychosocial functioning. *The Journal of social psychology, 146*(1), 15-30.

Davison, T. E., & McCabe, M. P. (2006). Adolescent body image and psychosocial functioning. *The Journal of social psychology, 146*(1), 15-30.
de Vries, D. A., Peter, J., de Graaf, H., & Nikken, P. (2016). Adolescents’ social network site use, peer appearance-related feedback, and body dissatisfaction: Testing a mediation model. *Journal of youth and adolescence, 45*(1), 211-224.

Dittmar, H., Halliwell, E., & Ive, S. (2006). Does Barbie make girls want to be thin? The effect of experimental exposure to images of dolls on the body image of 5-to 8-year-old girls. Developmental psychology, *42*(2), 283.

Franzoi, S. L., & Shields, S. A. (1984). The Body Esteem Scale: Multidimensional structure and sex differences in a college population. *Journal of personality assessment, 48*(2), 173-178.

Groesz, L. M., Levine, M. P., & Murnen, S. K. (2002). The effect of experimental presentation of thin media images on body satisfaction: A meta-analytic review. *International Journal of eating disorders, 31*(1), 1-16.

Grogan, S. (2016). Body image: Understanding body dissatisfaction in men, women and children: Routledge.

Helfert, S., & Warschburger, P. (2017). The face of appearance-related social pressure.

Lai, C. M., Mak, K. K., Pang, J. S., Fong, S. S., Ho, R. C., & Guldan, G. S. (2013). The associations of sociocultural attitudes towards appearance with body dissatisfaction and eating behaviors in Hong Kong adolescents. *Eating behaviors, 14*(3), 320-324.

Lawler, M., & Nixon, E. (2011). Body dissatisfaction among adolescent boys and girls: the effects of body mass, peer appearance culture and internalization of appearance ideals. *Journal of youth and adolescence, 40*(1), 59-71.

Noles, S. W., Cash, T. F., & Winstead, B. A. (1985). Body image, physical attractiveness, and depression. Journal of consulting and clinical psychology, *53*(1), 88.

McCabe, M., & Ricciardelli, L. (2001). Parent, peer and media influences on body image and strategies to both increase and decrease body size among adolescent boys and girls. Adolescence, *36*(142), 225-240.

Meier, E. P., & Gray, J. (2014). Facebook photo activity associated with body image disturbance in adolescent girls. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, 17*(4), 199-206.
Miranda, V. P. N., Conti, M. A., Carvalho, P. H. B. D., Bastos, R. R., & Ferreira, M. E. C. (2014). Body image in different periods of adolescence. Revista Paulista de Pediatria, 32(1), 63-69.

Muth, J. L., & Cash, T. F. (1997). Body-Image Attitudes: What Difference Does Gender Make? 1. Journal of applied social psychology, 27(16), 1438-1452.

O’dea, J. A., & Caputi, P. (2001). Association between socioeconomic status, weight, age and gender, and the body image and weight control practices of 6-to 19-year-old children and adolescents. Health education research, 16(5), 521-532.

Saller, F. V., & Khaled, S. M. (2019). Potential psychosocial influences on gender differences in physical activity among Qatari adolescents: a first insight through descriptive observation. International Journal of Adolescence and Youth, 24(2), 234-251.

Shroff, H., & Thompson, J. K. (2006). The tripartite influence model of body image and eating disturbance: A replication with adolescent girls. Body Image, 3(1), 17-23.

Stanford, J. N., & McCabe, M. P. (2005). Sociocultural influences on adolescent boys’ body image and body change strategies. Body Image, 2(2), 105-113.

Tremblay, L., & Limbos, M. (2009). Body image disturbance and psychopathology in children: research evidence and implications for prevention and treatment. Current Psychiatry Reviews, 5(1), 62-72.

Thompson, J. K., Heinberg, L. J., Altabe, M., & Tantleff-Dunn, S. (1999). Exacting beauty: Theory, assessment, and treatment of body image disturbance. American Psychological Association.

Tiggemann, M., & Miller, J. (2010). The Internet and adolescent girls’ weight satisfaction and drive for thinness. Sex roles, 63(1-2), 79-90.

Tiggemann, M., & Slater, A. (2013). NetGirls: The Internet, Facebook, and body image concern in adolescent girls. International Journal of Eating Disorders, 46(6), 630-633.

Tiggemann, M., & Slater, A. (2017). Facebook and body image concern in adolescent girls: A prospective study. International Journal of Eating Disorders, 50(1), 80-83.

Tsitsika, A. K., Tzavela, E. C., Janikian, M., Ólafsson, K., Iordache, A., Schoenmakers, T. M., ... & Richardson, C. (2014). Online social networking in adolescence: Patterns of use in six European countries and links with psychosocial functioning. Journal of adolescent health, 55(1), 141-147.