

Facebook shapes women's body image – just not as you'd expect

January 30 2015, by Jasmine Fardouly And Zali Yager



Facebook use increases young women's concerns about their face, hair and skin.
Credit: Thiago Marques/Flickr, CC BY-NC-SA

If you're one of the world's 1.3 billion regular Facebook users, you'll know the feeling of being consumed by your news feed.

If you don't use Facebook, you need only get on a busy train or bus to see countless people browsing Facebook on their phones, inspecting

photos of their "friends" enjoying themselves. Young women in their teens and early 20s spend around [two hours](#) on Facebook every day.

When constructing a profile on Facebook, most people choose to present an [idealised version of themselves](#). They upload only the best photographs of themselves to their profiles and remove any images that they find undesirable.

Facebook users post around [ten million new photos](#) every hour. This provides users with regular opportunities to compare their appearance with others.

[We know](#) that women who often compare their appearance with others are less satisfied with how they look, particularly when they compare themselves with others who they think are more attractive.

Decades of research also [shows that](#) viewing images from traditional forms of media, such as magazines or television, can cause [young women](#) to be dissatisfied with their body and put them in a more negative mood.

But [our recent research](#) shows that while spending time on Facebook increases some young women's concerns about their face, hair and skin, it doesn't necessarily affect how they feel about their body.

This could be because Facebook [contains more images of people's face](#) than images of their overall body. So when browsing your [news feed](#), you are likely to have more opportunities to compare with other people's faces than with their weight and shape.

In [our study](#), 112 female university students spent ten minutes browsing either their Facebook account or an appearance-neutral control website. We then asked them to rate their current mood and levels of body

dissatisfaction.

We also asked participants to describe three things they would like to change about themselves and categorised these responses as being weight and shape-related changes or face, skin and hair-related changes.

One week later participants reported on how often they generally compare their appearance.

We found that spending time on Facebook did not impact how they felt about their body. Instead, after spending time on Facebook, women who compared their appearance with others more often were more motivated to change their facial features, skin, and hair than women who viewed the appearance-neutral website.

This is consistent with [other research](#), which found no difference in weight and shape preoccupation between young women who spent 20 minutes on Facebook or a control website.

We also found that spending even a short time on Facebook put young women in a more [negative mood](#). This may be because they were comparing themselves with others on other non-appearance aspects, such as how often they go out with friends or how much they have travelled. People will compare themselves with others on aspects that are important to them.

Despite rumours that Facebook usage is in decline, it remains the [most popular](#) form of social media. Rather than encouraging young women to avoid social media, parents and educators can talk to girls, from an early age, about the idealised nature of images and content posted on [social media](#) and the impact that comparing such content can have on their mood and appearance concerns.

We can also encourage young women to post less appearance-based content to their profiles and to follow or "like" pages that promote better self-esteem and more positive body image.

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Source: The Conversation

Citation: Facebook shapes women's body image – just not as you'd expect (2015, January 30) retrieved 26 April 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-01-facebook-women-body-image-you.html>

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