Click to prove you're human

Craft captivating social media presentations effortlessly! This Social Media PowerPoint Templates and Google Slides library is your ultimate resource for designing impactful visuals that resonate. Dive into a world of professionally designed themes, including social media strategy infographics, dedicated templates for Facebook and YouTube, and stylish Instagram-inspired layouts and many more.Whether youre pitching a new campaign, sharing analytics, or educating your team, we have everything you need to make your social media story shine.What is a Social Media Presentation?A social media presentation is a dedicated visual communication tool used to convey information, strategies, analytics, or ideas related to social media platforms and activities. It leverages visual elements like slides, infographics, and data visualizations to effectively communicate complex social media concepts, campaign results, or future plans to an audience, whether internal teams, stakeholders, or clients.Features of These Social Media Templates?These free social media presentation templates are designed with the modern marketer and communicator in mind, offering a unique blend of aesthetics and functionality.Platform-Specific Design & Customization: Our social media library features designs meticulously crafted for individual platforms like Facebook, YouTube, and Instagram. This means youll find layouts optimized for their unique visual requirements, aspect ratios, and content styles. Each element is easily customizable, allowing you to seamlessly integrate your brands colors, fonts, logos, and specific content while maintaining a polished, professional look.Strategic Infographics & Data Visualization: Here at SlideChef we understand the importance of presenting data clearly and compellingly. Our PPT templates include a rich collection of social media strategy infographics, charts, and diagrams specifically designed to illustrate complex metrics, campaign flows, audience demographics, and performance analytics. This helps you transform raw data into insightful, easily digestible visuals that tell a powerful story.Modern & Trending Aesthetics: Social media trends evolve rapidly. Our templates are regularly updated to reflect the latest design sensibilities and popular aesthetics, ensuring your presentations always look fresh, contemporary, and relevant. From minimalist and clean designs to vibrant and dynamic layouts, youll find a style that perfectly matches your message and target audience.Engaging Visual Storytelling Elements: Our social media presentation template designincorporate elements that foster engagement. This includes dedicated sections for competitive analysis, audience personas, content calendars, KPIs, and call-to-actions, guiding you to build a cohesive and persuasive narrative around your social media initiatives. The visual cues help keep your audience captivated and make your presentation memorable.Ready to transform your social media insights into unforgettable presentations? Our Social Media PowerPoint Templates & Google Slides library is your go-to resource for creating impactful, visually stunning decks that truly resonate.SlideChef team have designed these templates to empower you, whether youre strategizing, analysing, or showcasing your success across Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and beyond.Explore our diverse collection today and start creating presentations that captivate your audience! Relevance Popular Newest Undiscovered SaveSaveSaveS

[177]Social media such as pro-anorexia sites reportedly increase risk of harm by reinforcing damaging health-related behaviors through social media, especially among adolescents.[178][179][180]During the coronavirus pandemic, inaccurate information from all sides spread widely via social media.[181] Topics subject to distortion included treatments, avoiding infection, vaccination, and public policy. Simultaneously, governments and others influenced social media platforms to suppress both accurate and inaccurate information in support of public policy.[182] Heavier social media use was reportedly associated with more acceptance of conspiracy theories, leading to worse mental health[183] and less compliance with public health recommendations.[184]Social media platforms can serve as a breeding ground for addiction-related behaviors, with studies report that excessive use can lead to addiction-like symptoms. These symptoms include compulsive checking, mood modification, and withdrawal when not using social media, which can result in decreased face-to-face social interactions and contribute to the deterioration of interpersonal relationships and a sense of loneliness.[185]This section is an excerpt from Cyberbullying.[edit]Cyberbullying (cyberharassment or online bullying) is a form of bullying or harassment using electronic means. Since the 2000s, it has become increasingly common, especially among teenagers and adolescents, due to young people's increased use of social media.[186] Related issues include online harassment and trolling. In 2015, according to cyberbullying statistics from the iSafe Foundation, over half of adolescents and teens had been bullied online, and about the same number had engaged in cyberbullying.[187] Both the bully and the victim are negatively affected, and the intensity, duration, and frequency of bullying are three aspects that increase the negative effects on both of them.[188]A 2017 study reported on a link between sleep disturbance and the use of social media. It concluded that blue light from computer/phone displaysand the frequency rather than the duration of time spent, predicted disturbed sleep, termed "obsessive 'checking'".[189] The association between social media use and sleep disturbance has clinical ramifications for young adults.[190] A recent study reported that people in the highest quartile for weekly social media use experienced the most sleep disturbance. The median number of minutes of social media use per day was 61. Females were more likely to experience high levels of sleep disturbance.[191] Many teenagers suffer from sleep deprivation from long hours at night on their phones, and this left them tired and unfocused in school.[192] A 2011 study reported that time spent on Facebook was negatively associated with GPA, but the association with sleep disturbance was not established.[193]One studied effect of social media is 'Facebook depression', which affects adolescents who spend too much time on social media.[8] This may lead to reclusiveness, which can increase loneliness and low self-esteem.[8] Social media curates content to encourage users to keep scrolling.[190] Studies report children's self-esteem is positively affected by positive comments and negatively affected by negative or lack of comments. This affected self-perception.[194] A 2017 study of almost 6,000 adolescent students reported that those who self-reported addiction-like symptoms of social media use were more likely to report low self-esteem and high levels of depressive symptoms.[195]A second emotional effect is social media burnout, defined as ambivalence, emotional exhaustion, and depersonalization. Ambivalence is confusion about the benefits from using social media. Emotional exhaustion is stress from using social media. Depersonalization is emotional detachment from social media. The three burnout factors negatively influence the likelihood of continuing on social media.[196]A third emotional effect is "fear of missing out" (FOMO), which is the "pervasive apprehension that others might be having rewarding experiences from which one is absent."[197] It is associated with increased scrutiny of friends on social media.[197]Social media can also offer support as Twitter has done for the medical community.[198] X facilitated academic discussion among health professionals and students, while providing a supportive community for these individuals by and allowing members to support each other through likes, comments, and posts.[199] Access to social media offered a way to keep older adults connected, after the deaths of partners and geographical distance between friends and loved ones.[200] In March 2025, a Pakistani man killed a WhatsApp group admin in anger after being removed from the chat.[201]This section is an excerpt from Social media and suicide.[edit]Since the rise of social media, there have been numerous cases of individuals being influenced towards committing suicide or self-harm through their use of social media, and even of individuals arranging to broadcast suicide attempts, some successful, on social media. Researchers have studied social media and suicide to determine what, if any, risks social media poses in terms of suicide, and to identify methods of mitigating such risks, if they exist. The search for a correlation has not yet uncovered a clear answer.Media critic Siva Vaidhyanathan refers to social media as 'anti-social media' in reference to its negative impacts including on loneliness and political polarization.[202] Audrey Tang also uses the term antisocial in reference to its impact on democracy.[203]This section is an excerpt from Digital divide.[edit]The digital divide is the unequal access to digital technology, including smartphones, tablets, laptops, and the internet.[204][205] The digital divide worsens inequality around access to information and resources. In the Information Age, people without access to the Internet and other technology are at a disadvantage, for they are unable or less able to connect with others, find and apply for jobs, shop, and learn.[204][206][207][208]People who are homeless, living in poverty, elderly people, and those living in rural communities may have limited access to the Internet; in contrast, urban middle class and upper-class people have easy access to the Internet. Another divide is between producers and consumers of Internet content,[209][210] which could be a result of educational disparities.[211] While social media use varies across age groups, a US 2010 study reported no racial divide.[212]See also: Social media Threat to democracy, Media bias social media, and Rage-baitingMany critics point to studies showing social media algorithms elevate more partisan and inflammatory content.[213][214] Because of recommendation algorithms that filter and display news content that matches users' political preferences, one potential impact is an increase in political polarization due to selective exposure. Political polarization is the divergence of political attitudes towards ideological extremes. Selective exposure occurs when an individual favors information that supports their beliefs and avoids information that conflicts with them.[215] Jonathan Haidt compared the impact of social media to the Tower of Babel and the chaos it unleashed as a result.[216][217][13]Aviv Ovadya argues that these algorithms incentivize the creation of divisive content in addition to promoting existing divisive content,[218] but could be designed to reduce polarization instead.[219] In 2017, Facebook gave its new emoji reactions five times the weight in its algorithms as its like button, which data scientists at the company in 2019 confirmed had disproportionately boosted toxicity, misinformation and low-quality news.[220] Some popular ideas for how to combat selective exposure have had no or opposite impacts.[221][222][218] Some advocate for media literacy as a solution.[223] Others argue that less social media,[215] or more local journalism[224][225][226] could help address political polarization.See also: StereotypeA 2018 study reported that social media increases the power of stereotypes.[227] Stereotypes can have both negative and positive connotations. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, youth were accused of responsibility for spreading the disease.[228] Elderly people get stereotyped as lacking knowledge of proper behavior on social media.[229] Social media platforms usually amplify these stereotypes by reinforcing age-based biases through certain algorithms as well as user-generated content. Unfortunately, these stereotypes contribute to social divide and negatively impact the way users interact online.[230]Social media allows for mass cultural exchange and intercultural communication, despite different ways of communicating in various cultures.[231]Social media has affected the way youth communicate, by introducing new forms of language.[232] Novel acronyms save time, as illustrated by "LOL", which is the ubiquitous shortcut for "laugh out loud".The hashtag was created to simplify searching for information and to allow users to highlight topics of interest in the hope of attracting the attention of others. Hashtags can be used to advocate for a movement, mark content for future use, and allow other users to contribute to a discussion.[233]For some young people, social media and texting have largely replaced in person communications, made worse by pandemic isolation, delaying the development of conversation and other social skills.[234]What is socially acceptable is now heavily based on social media.[235] The American Academy of Pediatrics reported that bullying, the making of non-inclusive friend groups, and sexual experimentation have increased cyberbullying, privacy issues, and sending sexual images or messages. Sexting and revenge porn became rampant, particularly among minors, with legal implications and resulting trauma risk.[236][237][238][239] However, adolescents can learn basic social and technical skills online.[240] Social media, can strengthen relationships just by keeping in touch, making more friends, and engaging in community activities.[8]This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (July 2024)In July 2014, in response to WikiLeaks' release of a secret suppression order made by the Victorian Supreme Court, media lawyers were quoted in the Australian media to the effect that "anyone who tweets a link to the WikiLeaks report, posts it on Facebook, or shares it in any way online could also face charges".[241]In November 2024, the federal government passed the Online Safety Amendment (Social Media Minimum Age) Bill 2024 introduced by the Albanese government banning people under the age of 16 from using most social media platforms, which would come into effect in late 2025.[242] Presented by Minister for Communications Michelle Rowland, the bill was created as an attempt at reducing social media harms for young people and responding to the concerns of parents.[243] The stated penalty for breach of the new laws on the part of social media platforms was a financial penalty of AU$49.5 million.[243][242] The ban would apply to many major social media platforms, including TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat and Twitter, but would exempt platforms deemed to meet educational or health needs of people under 16, including YouTube and Google Classroom.[243] Supporters of the ban included the advocacy group 36 Months[244] and media corporation News Corp Australia which ran a campaign titled Let Them Be Kids,[242] whilst opposers expressed concern that the ban could cause isolation amongst teenagers belonging to marginalised groups such as the LGBTQ community or migrant/culturally diverse backgrounds,[245] and that the ban could stifle creativity and freedom of expression amongst young people.[246]On 27 July 2020, in Egypt, two women were sentenced to two years of imprisonment for posting TikTok videos, which the government claimed as "violating family values".[247]In the 2014 Thai coup d'tat, the public was explicitly instructed not to 'share' or 'like' dissenting views on social media or face prison.[citation needed]Historically, platforms were responsible for moderating the content that they presented. They set rules for what was allowable, decided which content to promote and which to ignore. The US enacted the Communications Decency Act in 1996. Section 230 of that act exempted internet platforms from legal liability for content authored by third parties.No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider." (47 U.S.C. 230(c)(1)).US Congress, Communications Decency Act Section 230In 2024, legislation was enacted in Florida requiring social media companies to verify the age of people with accounts, and to prohibit holding an account for people aged under 14, and between 14 and 16 in the absence of parental approval.[248][249]The European Union initially took a similar approach.[250] However, in 2020, the European Commission presented two legislative proposals: The Digital Services Act (DSA) and the Digital Markets Act (DMA). Both proposals were enacted in July 2022. The DSA entered into force on 17 February 2024, the DMA in March 2024.[251] This legislation can be summarized in the following four objectives, articulated by MEPs:"What is illegal offline must also be illegal online".[252]"Very large online platforms" must therefore, among other thingsdelete illegal content (propaganda, election interference, hate crimes and online harms such as harassment and child abuse) and better protect fundamental rightsredesign their systems to ensure a "high level of privacy, security and protection of minors", by prohibiting advertising based on personal data, designing recommender systems to minimize risks for children and demonstrating this to the European Commission via a risk assessment, andnot use sensitive personal data such as race, gender and religion to target advertising.[253]Violators could face a complete ban in Europe or fines of up to 6% of global sales. Such content moderation requires extensive investment by platform providers.[254] Enforcement resources may not be sufficient to ensure compliance.[255]The DSA allows a country to require information to be deleted that is illegal only in that jurisdiction. According to Patrick Breyer from the German Pirate Party, a problem could arise from the Hungarian government requesting a video to be deleted that is critical of Victor Orban, as he foresaw the potential for such determinations to be applied EU-wide.[256]2018 Nobel Laureate Paul Romer[257] advocated taxing negative externalities of social media platforms.[254] Similar to a carbon tax negative social effects could be compensated for by a financial levy on the platforms.[258] Assuming that the tax did not deter the actions that produced the externalities, the revenue raised could be used to address them. However, consensus has yet to emerge on how to measure or mitigate the harms, nor to craft a tax, .Another proposal is to invoke competition law.[259] The idea is to restrict the platforms' market power by controlling mergers ex ante and tightening the law. This would be achieved through a supranational enforcement mechanism and the deterrent effect of high fines.In a 2024 opinion piece, Megan Moreno and Jenny Radesky, professors of pediatrics, wrote about the need for "nuanced" policy.[260] They regarded access which is contingent upon parental consent as harmful. They commented that a focus on increasing age restrictions "may serve to distract from making sure platforms are following guidelines and best practices for all ages".[261]In June 2024, US Surgeon General Vivek Murthy called for social media platforms to contain a warning about the impact they have on the mental health of young people.[262]The business model of most social media platforms is based on selling slots to advertisers. Platforms provide access to data about each user, which allows them to deliver ads that are individually relevant to them. This strongly incents platforms to arrange their content so that users view as much content as possible, increasing the number of ads that they see. Platforms such as X add paid user subscriptions in part to reduce their dependence on advertising revenues.[263]The enormous reach and impact of social media has naturally led to a stream of criticism, debate, and controversy. Criticisms include platform capabilities, content moderation and reliability,[264] impact on concentration, mental health,[265] content ownership, and the meaning of interactions, and poor cross-platform interoperability,[266] decrease in face-to-face interactions, cyberbullying, sexual predation, particularly of children, and child pornography.[267][268]In 2007 Andrew Keen wrote, "Out of this anarchy, it suddenly became clear that what was governing the infinite monkeys now inputting away on the Internet was the law of digital Darwinism, the survival of the loudest and most opinionated. Under these rules, the only way to intellectually prevail is by infinite filibustering." [269]See also: The Disinformation ProjectSocial media has become a regular source of news and information. A 2021 Pew Research Center poll reported roughly 70% of users regularly get news from social media,[4] despite the presence of fake news and misinformation. Platforms typically do not take responsibility for content accuracy, and many do not vet content at all, although in some cases, content the platform finds problematic is deleted or access to it is reduced.[270][271][272] Content distribution algorithms otherwise typically ignore substance, responding instead to the contents' virality.In 2018, researchers reported that fake news spread almost 70% faster than truthful news on X.[7] Social media bots on social media increase the reach of both true and false content and if wielded by bad actors misinformation can reach many more users.[10] Some platforms attempt to discover and block bots, with limited success.[11] Fake news seems to receive more user engagement, possibly because it is relatively novel, engaging users' curiosity and increasing spread.[26] Fake news often propagates in the immediate aftermath of an event, before conventional media are prepared to publish.[21][17]This section is an excerpt from Social media mining.[edit]Social media mining is the process of obtaining data from user-generated content on social media in order to extract actionable patterns, form conclusions about users, and act upon the information. Mining supports targeting advertising to users or academic research. The term is an analogy to the process of mining for minerals. Mining companies sift through raw ore to find the valuable minerals; likewise, social media mining sifts through social media data in order to discern patterns and trends about matters such as social media usage, online behaviour, content sharing, connections between individuals, buying behaviour. These patterns and trends are of interest to companies, governments and not-for-profit organizations, as such organizations can use the analyses for tasks such as design strategies, introduce programs, products, processes or services.Social media mining uses concepts from computer science, data mining, machine learning, and statistics. Mining is based on social network analysis, network science, sociology, ethnography, optimization and mathematics. It attempts to formally represent, measure and model patterns from social media data.[273] In the 2010s, major corporations, governments and not-for-profit organizations began mining to learn about customers, clients and others.Platforms such as Google, Facebook (partnered with Datalogix and BlueKai) conduct mining to target users with advertising.[274] Scientists and machine learning researchers extract insights and design product features.[275]Users may not understand how platforms use their data.[276] Users tend to click through Terms of Use agreements without reading them, leading to ethical questions about whether platforms adequately protect users' privacy.During the 2016 United States presidential election, Facebook allowed Cambridge Analytica, a political consulting firm linked to the Trump campaign, to analyze the data of an estimated 87million Facebook users to profile voters, creating controversy when this was revealed.[277]Further information: Social media activismMalcolm Gladwell considers the role of social media in revolutions and protests to be overstated. He concluded that while social media makes it easier for activists to express themselves, that expression likely has no impact beyond social media. What he called "high-risk activism" involves strong relationships, coordination, commitment, high risks, and sacrifice.[278] Gladwell claimed that social media are built around weak ties and argues that "social networks are effective at increasing participationby lessening the level of motivation that participation requires."[278] According to him, "Facebook activism succeeds not by motivating people to make a real sacrifice, but by motivating them to do the things that people do when they are not motivated enough to make a real sacrifice."[278]Disputing Gladwell's theory, a 2018 survey reported that people who are politically expressive on social media are more likely to participate in offline political activity.[279]Social media content is generated by users. However, content ownership is defined by the Terms of Service to which users agree. Platforms control access to the content, and may make it available to third parties. [280]Although platform's terms differ, generally they all give permission to utilize users' copyrighted works at the platform's discretion.[281]After its acquisition by Facebook in 2012, Instagram revealed it intended to use content in ads without seeking permission from or paying its users.[282][283] It then reversed these changes, with then-CEO Kevin Systrom promising to update the terms of service.[284][285]Main article: Privacy concerns with social networking servicesPrivacy rights advocates warn users about the collection of their personal data. Information is captured without the user's knowing consent. Data may be applied to law enforcement or other governmental purposes.[286] [280] Information may be offered for third party use.Young people are prone to sharing personal information that can attract predators.[287]While social media users claim to want to keep their data private, their behavior does not reflect that concern, as many users expose significant personal data on their profiles.In addition, platforms collect data on user behaviors that are not part of their personal profiles. This data is made available to third parties for purposes that include targeted advertising.[288]A 2014 Pew Research Center survey reported that 91% of Americans "agree" or "strongly agree" that people have lost control over how personal information is collected and used. Some 80% of social media users said they were concerned about advertisers and businesses accessing the data they share on social media platforms, and 64% said the government should do more to regulate advertisers.[289] In 2019, UK legislators criticized Facebook for not protecting certain aspects of user data.[290]In 2019 the Pentagon issued guidance to the military, Coast Guard and other government agencies that identified "the potential risk associated with using the TikTok app and directs appropriate action for employees to take in order to safeguard their personal information."[291] As a result, the military, Coast Guard, Transportation Security Administration, and Department of Homeland Security banned the installation and use of TikTok on government devices.[292]In 2020 The US government attempted to ban TikTok and WeChat from the States over national security concerns. However, a federal court blocked the move.[293] In 2024, the US Congress passed a law directing TikTok's parent company ByteDance to divest the service or see the service banned from operating in the US. The company sued, challenging the constitutionality of the ban.[294] The ban was upheld as constitutional.[citation needed]Main article: Problematic social media useSee also: Digital media use and mental healthThese paragraphs are an excerpt from Internet addiction disorder.[edit]Internet addiction disorder (IAD), also known as problematic internet use, or pathological internet use, is a problematic compulsive use of the internet, particularly on social media, that impairs an individual's function over a prolonged period of time. Young people are at particular risk of developing internet addiction disorder,[295] with case studies highlighting students whose academic performance declines as they spend more time online.[296] Some experience health consequences from loss of sleep[297] as they stay up to continue scrolling, chatting, and gaming.[298]Excessive Internet use is not recognized as a disorder by the American Psychiatric Association's DSM-5 or the World Health Organization's ICD-11.[299] However, gaming disorder appears in the ICD-11.[300] Controversy around the diagnosis includes whether the disorder is a separate clinical entity, or a manifestation of underlying psychiatric disorders. Definitions are not standardized or agreed upon, complicating the development of evidence-based recommendations.Many different theoretical models have been developed and employed for many years in order to better explain predisposing factors to this disorder. Models such as the cognitive-behavioral model of pathological Internet have been used to explain IAD for more than 20 years. Newer models, such as the Interaction of Person-Affect-Cognition-Execution model, have been developed more recently and are starting to be applied in more clinical studies.[301]In 2011 the term "Facebook addiction disorder" (FAD) emerged.[302] FAD is characterized by compulsive use of Facebook. A 2017 study investigated a correlation between excessive use and narcissism, reporting "FAD was significantly positively related to the personality trait narcissism and to negative mental health variables (depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms)".[303][304]In 2020, the documentary The Social Dilemma, reported concerns of mental health experts and former employees of social media companies over social media's pursuit of addictive use. For example, when a user has not visited Facebook for some time, the platform varies its notifications, attempting to lure them back. It also raises concerns about the correlation between social media use and child and teen suicidality.[305] Additionally in 2020, studies have shown that there has been an increase in the prevalence of IAD since the COVID-19 pandemic.[306] Studies highlighting the possible relationship between COVID-19 and IAD have looked at how forced isolation and its associated stress may have led to higher usage levels of the Internet.[306]Turning off social media notifications may help reduce social media use.[307] For some users, changes in web browsing can be helpful in compensating for self-regulatory problems. For instance, a study involving 157 online learners on massive open online courses examined the impact of such an intervention. The study reported that providing support in self-regulation was associated with a reduction in time spent online, particularly on entertainment.[308]Research suggests that social media platforms trigger a cycle of compulsive behavior, which reinforces addictive patterns and makes it harder for individuals to break the cycle.[309]Various lawsuits have been brought regarding social media addiction, such as the Multi-District Litigation alleging harms caused by social media addiction on young users.[310] See also: Social media in educationWhether to restrict the use of phones and social media among young people has been debated since smartphones became ubiquitous.[311] A study of Americans aged 1215, reported that teenagers who used social media over three hours/day doubled their risk of negative mental health outcomes, including depression and anxiety.[312] Platforms have not tuned their algorithms to prevent young people from viewing inappropriate content. A 2023 study of Australian youth reported that 57% had seen disturbingly violent content, while nearly half had regular exposure to sexual images.[313] Further, youth are prone to misuse social media for cyberbullying.[314]As result, phones have been banned from some schools, and some schools in the US have blocked social media websites.[315]Intense discussions are taking place regarding the imposition of certain restrictions on children's access to social media. It is argued that using social media at a young age brings with it many problems. For example, according to a survey conducted by Ofcom, the media regulator in the UK, 22% of children aged 8-17 lie about being over 18 on social media. According to a system implemented in Norway, more than half of nine-year-olds and the vast majority of 12-year-olds spend time on social media. A series of measures have begun to be taken across Europe to prevent the risks caused by such problems. The countries that have taken concrete steps in this regard are Norway and France. Since June 2023, France has started requiring social media platforms to verify the ages of their users and to obtain parental consent for those under the age of 15. In Norway, there is a minimum age requirement of 13 to access social media. The Online Safety Law in the UK has given social media platforms until mid-2025 to strengthen their age verification systems.[316]Main articles: Internet censorship, Internet censorship in China, and Internet censorship in IndiaSocial media often features in political struggles. In some countries, Internet police or secret police monitor or control citizens' use of social media. For example, in 2013 some social media was banned in Turkey after the Taksim Gezi Park protests. Both X and YouTube were temporarily suspended in the country by a court's decision. A law granted immunity to Telecommunications Directorate (TB) personnel. The TB was also given the authority to block access to specific websites without a court order.[317] Yet TB's 2014 blocking of X was ruled by the constitutional court to violate free speech.[318]These paragraphs are an excerpt from Internet censorship in the United States.[edit]Internet censorship in the United States of America is the suppression of information published or viewed on the Internet in the United States. The First Amendment of the United States Constitution protects freedom of speech and expression against federal, state, and local government censorship.Free speech protections allow little government-mandated Internet content restrictions. However, the Internet is highly regulated, supported by a complex set of legally binding and privately mediated mechanisms.[319]Gambling, cyber security, and the dangers to children who frequent social media are important ongoing debates. Significant public resistance to proposed content restriction policies has prevented measures used in some other countries from taking hold in the US.[319]Many government-mandated attempts to regulate content have been barred, often after lengthy legal battles.[320] However, the government has exerted pressure indirectly. With the exception of child pornography, content restrictions tend to rely on platforms to remove/suppress content, following state encouragement or the threat of legal action.[321][319]Intellectual property protections yielded a system that predictably removes infringing materials.[319][322] The US also seizes domains and computers, at times without notification.[323][324][325][326]While the dominant social media platforms are not interoperable, open source protocols such as ActivityPub have been adopted by platforms such as Mastodon, GNU social, Diaspora, and Friendica. They operate as a loose federation of mostly volunteer-operated servers, called the Fediverse. However, in 2019, Mastodon blocked Gab from connecting to it, claiming that it spread violent, right-wing extremism.[327]In December 2019, X CEO Jack Dorsey advocated an "open and decentralized standard for social media". He joined Bluesky to bring it to reality.[328]See also: Twitter suspensionsThese paragraphs are an excerpt from Deplatforming.[edit]Deplatforming, also known as no-platforming, is a boycott on an individual or group by removing the platforms used to share their information or ideas.[329] The term is commonly associated with social media.As early as 2015, platforms such as Reddit began to enforce selective bans based, for example, on terms of service that prohibit "hate speech".[330] A famous example of deplatforming was Twitter's ban of then-US President Donald Trump shortly after the January 6 United States Capitol attack.[331]See also: Democratic backsliding and The Social DilemmaA number of commentators and experts have argued that social media companies have incentives that to maximize user engagement with sensational, emotive and controversial material that discourages a healthy discourse that democracies depend on.[332] Zack Beauchamp of Vox Media calls it an authoritarian medium because of how it is incentivized to stir up hate and division that benefits aspiring autocrats.[333] The Economist describes social media as vulnerable to manipulation by autocrats.[334] Informed dialogue, a shared sense of reality, mutual consent and participation can all suffer due to the business model of social media.[335] Political polarization can be one byproduct.[336][337][338] This can have implications for the likelihood of political violence.[339][215] Siva Vaidhyanathan argues for a range of solutions including privacy protections and enforcing anti-trust laws.[202] Andrew Leonard describes Pol.is as one possible solution to the divisiveness of traditional discourse on social media that has damaged democracies, citing the use of its algorithm to instead prioritize finding consensus.[340][341]Main article: Terrorism and social mediaAccording to LikeWar: The Weaponization of Social Media,[342] the use of effective social media marketing techniques includes not only celebrities, corporations, and governments, but also extremist groups.[343] The use of social media by ISIS and Al-Qaeda has been used to influence public opinion where it operates and gain the attention of sympathizers. Social media platforms and encrypted-messaging applications have been used to recruit members, both locally and internationally.[344] Platforms have endured backlash for allowing this content. Extreme nationalist groups, and more prominently, US right-wing extremists have used similar online tactics. As many traditional social media platforms banned hate speech, several platforms became popular among right-wing extremists to carry out planning and communication including of events; these application became known as "Alt-tech". Platforms such as Telegram, Parler, and Gab were used during the January 6 United States Capitol attack, to coordinate attacks.[345] Members shared tips on how to avoid law enforcement and their plans on carrying out their objectives; some users called for killing law enforcement officers and politicians.[346]Further information: Death and the InternetSocial media content, persists unless the user deletes it. After a user dies, unless the platform is notified, their content remains.[347] Each platform has created guidelines for this situation.[348] In most cases on social media, the platforms require a next-of-kin to prove that the user is deceased, and give them the option of closing the account or maintaining it in a 'legacy' status.Guidelines for users who have died, by platform[348]PlatformGuidelineX[349]The company works with an immediate family member to deactivate the account. Additionally, X will not give the account to any other person, regardless of the relationship.FacebookUsers have the option of having their account permanently deleted after death. Users can identify a 'legacy contact' who would take over the account after.Instagram[350]Users can have the account memorialized or deleted with proof of death.LinkedIn[351]A family member can request that the account be deleted. The family member must identify the account, submit proof of relationship, the user's email address, date of death, a link to the obituary, and the name of the last company the deceased worked for.PinterestMust email the company with the URL of the account along with a death certificate or a link to the obituary, as well as proof of relationship to the deceased.YouTube[352]A representative can close the account, transfer payments from the account to an immediate family member and legal representative of the user's estate, and can provide the data in the account to a family member. All three capabilities require the requestor's government-issued ID or driver's license, the decedent's death certificate, and additional supporting documentation.WeChatThe heir must supply the user's death certificate, authentication of family relationship. The successor can then obtain the assets.Algorithmic bias Technological phenomenon with social implicationsAttention inequality Term used to explain attention distribution across social mediaCitizen media Journalistic content produced by private citizens who are not professional journalistsConnectivism Theory of learning in a digital ageConnectivity (media) Connections forged through social mediaContent aggregator Client software that aggregates syndicated web contentCulture jamming Form of protest to subvert media cultureDigital detox Process of not using digital devicesList of social bookmarking websitesList of social networking servicesMetcalfe's law Value of a communication network in terms of its connectionsNetworked learning process of developing and maintaining connections with people and informationPages displaying wikidata descriptions as a fallbackNew media Communication technologiesOnline presence management Promoting a person or business onlineOnline research community market researchPages displaying wikidata descriptions as a fallbackParticipatory media Communication media where the audience can play an active rolePsychological effects of Internet useSocial influence bias Herd behaviours in online social mediaSocial media and psychology Interaction between usage of social media and psychology of social media usersSocial media in educationSocial media mining Obtaining data from a social media user's contentSocial media optimization Form of optimizationSocial media surgery Gathering where volunteers offer free social media adviceSocial networking service Online platform that facilitates the building of relationsThe medium is the message Communication theory phrase^ a b Kietzmann, Jan H.; Hermkens, Kristopher (2011). "Social media? Get serious! Understanding the functional building blocks of social media". Business Horizons (Submitted manuscript). 54 (3): 241251. doi:10.1016/j.bushor.2011.01.005. S2CID51682132.^ a b c d e f g h i j k Obar, Jonathan A.; Wildman, Steve (2015). "Social media definition and the governance challenge: An introduction to the special issue". Telecommunications Policy. 39 (9): 745750. doi:10.2139/ssrn.2647377. ISSN1556-5068. SSRN2647377.^ a b c d e f Kaplan, Andreas M.; Haenlein, Michael (2010). "Users of the world, unite! The challenges and opportunities of social media". Business Horizons. 53 (1). Bloomington, Indiana: Kelley School of Business: 61, 6465, 67. doi:10.1016/j.bushor.2009.09.003. S2CID16741539. Retrieved 28 April 2019. Social Media is a very active and fast-moving domain. What may be up-to-date today could have disappeared from the virtual landscape tomorrow. It is therefore crucial for firms to have a set of guidelines that can be applied to any form of Social Media [...].^ a b Fuchs, Christian (2017). Social media: a critical introduction (2nded.). Los Angeles London New Delhi Singapore Washington DC Melbourne: SAGE. ISBN978-1-4739-6683-3.^ a b c d e f Boyd, Danah M.; Ellison, Nicole B. (2007). "Social Network Sites: Definition, History, and Scholarship". Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication. 13 (1): 21030. doi:10.1111/j.1083-6101.2007.00393.x.^ a b Dijck, Jose van (2 January 2013). The Culture of Connectivity: A Critical History of Social Media. Oxford University Press. ISBN978-0-19-997079-7.^ a b Schivinski, Bruno; Brzozowska-Wo, Magdalena; Stansbury, Ellena; Satel, Jason; Montag, Christian; Pontes, Halley M. (2020). "Exploring the Role of Social Media Use Motives, Psychological Well-Being, Self-Esteem, and Affect in Problematic Social Media Use". Frontiers in Psychology. 11: 3576. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2020.617140. ISSN1664-1078. PMC7772182. PMID33391137.^ a b c d e Schurgin O'Keeffe, Gwenn; Clarke-Pearson, Kathleen (2011). "The impact of social media on children, adolescents, and families". Pediatrics. 127 (4): 800804. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-0054. PMID21444588. S2CID56801712.^ Agichtein, Eugene; Castillo, Carlos; Donato, Debora; Gionis, Aristides; Mishne, Gilad (2008). "Finding high-quality content in social media" (PDF). WISDOM Proceedings of the 2008 International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining: 183193. Archived from the original (PDF) on 23 May 2023. Retrieved 8 January 2019.^ a b Tao, Xiaohui; Huang, Wei; Mu, Xiangming; Xie, Haoran (18 November 2016). "Special issue on knowledge management of web social media". Web Intelligence. 14 (4): 273274. doi:10.3233/WEB-160343 via Lingnan scholars.^ a b Pavlik, John; MacIntoch, Shawn (2015). Converging Media 4th Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. p.189. ISBN978-0-19-934230-3.^ "How Social Media Affects Your Teen's Mental Health: A Parent's Guide". Yale Medicine. Retrieved 24 May 2024.^ a b "Social Media and Teen Mental Health". The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 10 August 2023. Retrieved 24 May 2024.^ How and why does misinformation spread? (2024, March 1). . Stacy, Christopher C. (7 September 1982). "Getting Started Computing at the AI Lab" (PDF). MIT Artificial Intelligence Laboratory. Archived (PDF) from the original on 23 March 2019.^ V. Cerf; Y. Dalal; C. Sunshine (December 1974). SPECIFICATION OF INTERNET TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROGRAM. Network Working Group. doi:10.17487/RFC0675. RFC 675. Obsolete. Obsoleted by RFC7805. NIC 2. INWG 72. ^ a b Edwards, Benj (4 November 2016). "The Lost Civilization of Dial-Up Bulletin Board Systems". The Atlantic. Retrieved 5 February 2018.^ "CMOS Sensors Enable Phone Cameras, HD Video". NASA Spinoff. NASA. 2017. Retrieved 6 November 2019.^ a b Ngak, Chenda (6 July 2011). "Then and now: a history of social networking sites". CBS news. Retrieved 26 January 2018.^ Kirkpatrick, David (2011). The Facebook effect: the real inside story of Mark Zuckerberg and the world's fastest-growing company. London: Virgin.^ a b "A Brief History of Social Media & timeline - 1973 to 2021". Dewzilla. 11 February 2020. Archived from the original on 23 October 2020. Retrieved 1 June 2022.^ Giorgis, Hannah (12 April 2024). "The Homepage of the Black Internet". The Atlantic. ISSN2151-9463. Retrieved 22 March 2025.^ "BlackPlanet's founder talks MySpace, why he was sceptical of Twitter, and if Facebook may have peaked", Complex, 23 March 2011, retrieved 19 April 2011^ "Social media". Encyclopdia Britannica. Retrieved 14 June 2022.^ Nielsen Company (15 June 2010). "Social Networks Blogs Now Account for One in Every Four and a Half Minutes Online". Nielsen. Archived from the original on 6 May 2022. Retrieved 30 April 2015.^ a b Sterling, Greg (4 April 2016). "Nearly 80 percent of social media time now spent on mobile devices". Marketing Land. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ "Global Social Media Statistics". DataReportal Global Digital Insights. Retrieved 18 February 2023.^ "social media". Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 2 March 2022.^ Aichner, Thomas; Jacob, Frank H. (March 2015). "Measuring the Degree of Corporate Social Media Use". International Journal of Market Research. 57 (2): 257275. doi:10.2501/IJMR-2015-018. S2CID166531788.^ a b Kaplan, Andreas M. (MarchApril 2012). "If you love something, let it go mobile: Mobile marketing and mobile social media 4x4". Business Horizons. 55 (2): 129139. doi:10.1016/j.bushor.2011.10.009.^ Ghosh, Rumi (June 2011). "Entropy-based Classification of 'Retweeting' Activity on Twitter". arXiv:1106.0346 [cs.SI].^ "bots". Dictionary.com. Retrieved 11 May 2017.^ "DemTech | Industrialized Disinformation: 2020 Global Inventory of Organized Social Media Manipulation". demtech.oii.ox.ac.uk. Retrieved 10 April 2024.^ Martinez Rodrigo, Salto; Jacques-Garca, Fausto Abraham (2012). "Development and Implementation of a Chat Bot in a Social Network". 2012 Ninth International Conference on Information Technology - New Generations. pp.751755. doi:10.1109/ITNG.2012.147. ISBN978-1-4673-0798-7. S2CID207008003.^ Castronovo, Cristina; Huang, Lei (2012). "Social Media in Alternative Marketing Communication Model". Journal of Marketing Development & Competitiveness. 6: 117136.^ Baym, Nancy K. (7 October 2013). "Data Not Seen: The uses and shortcomings of social media metrics". First Monday. 18 (10). doi:10.5210/fm.v18i10.4873.^ "Terms of Use". help.instagram.com. Retrieved 26 June 2017.^ a b c Chu, Z.; Gianvecchio, S.; Wang, H.; Jajodia, S. (2012). "Detecting automation of Twitter accounts: Are you a human, bot, or cyborg?". IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing. 9 (6): 811824. doi:10.1109/tdsc.2012.75. S2CID351844.^ Stone-Gross, B.; Holz, T.; Stringhini, G.; Vigna, G. (2011). "The Underground Economy of Spam: A Botmaster's Perspective of Coordinating Large-Scale Spam Campaigns" (PDF). LEET. 11: 4.^ House, Arthur. "The real cyborgs - in-depth feature about people merging with machines". Telegraph.co.uk. Retrieved 2 March 2022.^ Schreckinger, Ben (30 September 2016). "Inside Trump's 'cyborg' Twitter army". Politico. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ Pilon, Annie (11 March 2021). "50 Social Media Management Tools for your Business". Small Business Trends. Retrieved 26 March 2021.^ "Q3 2024 update: social media related patent activity in the technology industry". Verdict. 29 May 2023. Retrieved 29 May 2025.^ "USPTO search on published patent applications mentioning "social media"". Appft.uspto.gov. Archived from the original on 15 September 2018. Retrieved 24 April 2012.^ "USPTO search on issued patents mentioning "social media"". Patft.uspto.gov. Archived from the original on 24 February 2021. Retrieved 24 April 2012.^ Cashmore, Pete (25 May 2007). "Facebook Video Launches: YouTube Beware!". Mashable. Retrieved 15 June 2017.^ "Introducing Video on Instagram". Instagram. 20 June 2013.^ Livesay, Kari (13 April 2022). "Instagram Video Length Guide (An Easy Cheat Sheet)". Animoto. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ Alexander, Julia (29 November 2018). "YouTube is rolling out its Instagram-like Stories feature to more creators". The Verge.^ Parr, Ben (10 August 2011). "Twitter Rolls Out Photo Sharing to All Users". Mashable.^ Kamdar, Jinen (27 January 2015). "Now on Twitter: group Direct Messages and mobile video camera". Twitter.^ Rishel, Jeremy (21 June 2016). "New ways to tap into video on Twitter". Twitter. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ Hutchinson, Andrew (15 March 2017). "Twitter Updates Media Studio, Expands Access to All Users". Social Media Today. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ "r/announcements - Image Hosting on Reddit". reddit. 21 June 2016. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ "r/changelog - [Reddit change] Introducing video uploading beta". reddit. 26 June 2017. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ "Introducing Reddit Image Galleries". Upvoted. 15 July 2020. Archived from the original on 16 July 2020.^ Liao, Shannon (29 May 2018). "Imgur adds 30-second video uploads so your GIFs can have soundtracks". The Verge.^ "How to Upload Video". Imgur. Archived from the original on 13 June 2019.^ T

A pilot study of pro-eating disorder web site usage in adolescents with eating disorders". Pediatrics. 118 (6): e1635 e1643. doi:10.1542/peds.2006-1133. PMID17142493. S2CID22277352.^ Ransom, Danielle C; La Guardia, Jennifer G; Woody, Erik Z; Boyd, Jennifer L (2010). "Interpersonal interactions on online forums addressing eating concerns". International Journal of Eating Disorders. 43 (2): 161170. doi:10.1002/eat.20629. PMID19308991. S2CID31581815.^ "Eating Disorders and the Internet". National Association of Anorexia Nervosa and Associated Disorders. Archived from the original on 19 October 2010. Retrieved 7 September 2010.^ Rocha, Yasmim Mendes; de Moura, Gabriel Accio; Desidrio, Gabriel Alves; de Oliveira, Carlos Henrique; Loureno, Francisco Dantas; de Figueiredo Nicolete, Larissa Deadame (2023). "The impact of fake news on social media and its influence on health during the COVID-19 pandemic: a systematic review". Journal of Public Health. 31 (7): 10071016. doi:10.1007/s10389-021-01658-z. ISSN2198-1833. PMC8502082. PMID34660175.^ Oremus, Will (9 October 2022). "How social media 'censorship' became a front line in the culture war". Washington Post. Retrieved 26 May 2024.^ Chen, Xi; Zhang, Stephen X.; Jahanshahi, Asghar Afshar; Alvarez-Risco, Aldo; Dai, Huiyang; Li, Jizhen; Garca Ibarra, Vernica (2020). "Belief in a COVID-19 Conspiracy Theory as a Predictor of Mental Health and Well-Being of Health Care Workers in Ecuador: Cross-Sectional Survey Study". JMIR Public Health and Surveillance. 6 (3): e20737. doi:10.2196/20737. PMC7375774. PMID32658859.^ Zhang, Stephen X.; Graf-Vlachy, Lorenz; Kim, Hoe Looi; Su, Rui; Li, Jizhen (2020). "Social media use as a predictor of handwashing during a pandemic: evidence from COVID-19 in Malaysia". Epidemiology and Infection. 148: e261. doi:10.1017/S0950268820002575. PMC7653491. PMID33092675.^ Chanjuan, Zhou; Jiaju, Zhong; Bin, Zou; Liang, Fang; Jianjun, Chen; Xiao, Deng; Lin, Zhang; Xiang, Zhao; Zehui, Qu; Yang, Lei; Ting, Lei (2017). "Meta-analyses of comparative efficacy of antidepressant medications on peripheral BDNF concentration in patients with depression". PLOS ONE. 12 (2): e0172270. Bibcode:2017PLoSO..1272270Z. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0172270. PMC5328267. PMID28241064.^ Smith, Peter K.; Mahdavi, Jess; Carvalho, Manuel; Fisher, Sonja; Russell, Shanette; Tippett, Neil (2008). "Cyberbullying: its nature and impact in secondary school pupils". The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry. 49 (4): 376385. doi:10.1111/j.1469-7610.2007.01846.x. PMID18363945.^ "Cyber Bullying Statistics". Bullying Statistics. 7 July 2015. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ Peebles, E (2014). "Cyberbullying: Hiding behind the screen". Paediatrics & Child Health. 19 (10): 527528. doi:10.1093/pch/19.10.527. PMC4276384. PMID25587229.^ Brown, Jessica (5 January 2018). "Is social media bad for you? The evidence and the unknowns". BBC. Retrieved 13 June 2018.^ a b Levenson, Jessica; Shensa, Ariel; Sidani, Jaime E.; Colditz, Jason B.; Primack, Brian A. (April 2016). "The association between social media use and sleep disturbance among young adults". Preventative Meditation. 85: 3641. doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2016.01.001. PMC4857587. PMID26791323.^ Levenson, Jessica C.; Shensa, Ariel; Sidani, Jaime E.; Colditz, Jason B.; Primack, Brian A. (April 2016). "The Association Between Social Media Use and Sleep Disturbance Among Young Adults". Preventive Medicine. 85: 3641. doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2016.01.001. PMC4857587. PMID26791323.^ Ritcher, Ruthann (October 2015). "Among teens, sleep deprivation an epidemic". News Center. Stanford School of Medicine. Retrieved 14 November 2020.^ Junco, Reynol (September 2011). "Too Much Face and Not Enough Books". Computers in Human Behavior. 28: 187198. doi:10.1016/j.chb.2011.08.026. S2CID17799159.^ Seymour (2021). Successes and setbacks of social media: impact on academic life. Wiley Blackwell. p.132. ISBN978-1-119-69523-3.^ Bnyai, Fanni; Zsila, gnes; Kirly, Orsolya; Maraz, Aniko; Elekes, Zsuzsanna; Griffiths, Mark D.; Andreassen, Cecilie Schou; Demetrovics, Zsolt (9 January 2017). "Problematic Social Media Use: Results from a Large-Scale Nationally Representative Adolescent Sample". PLOS ONE. 12 (1): e0169839. Bibcode:2017PLoSO..1269839B. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0169839. ISSN1932-6203. PMC5222338. PMID28068404.^ Han, Bo (2018). "Social Media Burnout: Definition, Measurement Instrument, and Why We Care". Journal of Computer Information Systems. 58 (2): 19. doi:10.1080/08874417.2016.1208064. S2CID67791822.^ a b Przybylski, Andrew K.; Murayama, Kou; DeHaan, Cody R.; Gladwell, Valerie (2013). "Motivational, emotional, and behavioral correlates of fear of missing out". Computers in Human Behavior. 29 (4): 18411848. doi:10.1016/j.chb.2013.02.014. S2CID12602767.^ Fuller, Maren Y.; Allen, Timothy Craig (1 September 2016). "Let's Have a Tweetup: The Case for Using Twitter Professionally". Archives of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine. 140 (9): 956957. doi:10.5858/arpa.2016-0172-SA. ISSN1543-2165. PMID27195434.^ Liu, Lisa; Woo, Benjamin K P (19 January 2021). "Twitter as a Mental Health Support System for Students and Professionals in the Medical Field". JMIR Medical Education. 7 (1): e17598. doi:10.2196/17598. ISSN2369-3762. PMC7854042. PMID33464210.^ Cotten, Shelia R.; Schuster, Amy M.; Seifert, Alexander (1 June 2022). "Social media use and well-being among older adults". Current Opinion in Psychology. 45: 101293. doi:10.1016/j.copsyc.2021.12.005. ISSN2352-250X. PMID35065352. S2CID245302663.^ "Pakistani man kills WhatsApp group admin in anger after being removed from chat". The Times of India. 8 March 2025. ISSN0971-8257. Retrieved 8 March 2025.^ a b Naughton, John (25 June 2018). "Anti-Social Media: How Facebook Disconnects Us and Undermines Democracy by Siva Vaidhyanathan review". The Observer. ISSN0029-7712. Retrieved 14 July 2024.^ Kaufmann, Bruno; Glatthard, Jonas (7 May 2021). "'Humour over rumour': lessons from Taiwan in digital democracy". SwissInfo. Retrieved 25 July 2024.^ a b Ragnedda, Massimo; Muschert, Glenn W, eds. (2013). The Digital Divide. Routledge. doi:10.4324/9780203069769. ISBN978-0-203-06976-9.^ Zhou, Wei-Xing; Leidig, Mathias; Teeuw, Richard M. (2015). "Quantifying and Mapping Global Data Poverty". PLOS ONE. 10 (11): e0142076. Bibcode:2015PLoSO..1042076L. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0142076. PMC4641581. PMID26560884.^ Park, Sora (2017). Digital capital. London: Palgrave MacMillan. ISBN978-1-137-59332-0. OCLC1012343673.^ Warschauer, Mark (2009). "Digital Divide". Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science (3rded.). CRC Press. pp.15511556. doi:10.1081/E-ELIS3-120043692. ISBN9780203757635.^ Dijk, Jan van (2020). The Digital Divide. Cambridge: Polity. p.208. ISBN978-1-509-53445-6.^ Graham, M. (July 2011). "Time machines and virtual portals: The spatialities of the digital divide". Progress in Development Studies. 11 (3): 211227. CiteSeerX10.1.1.659.9379. doi:10.1177/146499341001100303. S2CID17281619.^ Reilley, Collen A. (January 2011). "Teaching Wikipedia as a Mirrored Technology". First Monday. 16 (13). doi:10.5210/fm.v16i1.2824.^ Reinhart, Julie M.; Thomas, Earl; Toriskie, Jeanne M. (2011). "K-12 Teachers: Technology Use and the Second Level Digital Divide". Journal of Instructional Psychology. 38 (3): 181193. ISSN0094-1956.^ Kontos, Emily Z.; Emmons, Karen M.; Puleo, Elaine; Viswanath, K. (2010). "Communication Inequalities and Public Health Implications of Adult Social Networking Site Use in the United States". Journal of Health Communication. 15 (Suppl 3): 216235. doi:10.1080/10810730.2010.522689. PMC3073379. PMID21154095.^ "Facebook Disputes Claims It Fuels Political Polarization And Extremism". NPR. 1 April 2021.^ "New study shows just how Facebook's algorithm shapes conservative and liberal bubbles". NPR. 27 July 2023. Still, the research sheds light on how Facebook's algorithm works. The studies found liberals and conservatives live in their own political news bubbles more so than elsewhere online. They also show that changing the platform's algorithm substantially changes what people see and how they behave on the site even if it didn't affect their beliefs during the three-month period researchers studied...'This is interesting, strong evidence that when it comes to politics, the algorithm is biased towards the extremes,' Edelson said. 'This is genuinely new.'^ a b c Molla, Rani (10 November 2020). "Social media is making a bad political situation worse". Vox. Retrieved 15 July 2024.^ Ingram, Mathew (9 June 2022). "Have the dangers of social media been overstated?". Columbia Journalism Review. Retrieved 9 October 2024.^ Lewis-Kraus, Gideon (3 June 2022). "How Harmful Is Social Media?". The New Yorker. ISSN0028-792X. Retrieved 9 October 2024.^ a b Ovadya, Aviv (17 May 2022). "Bridging-Based Ranking". Belfer Center at Harvard University. pp.3, 1013. Retrieved 17 July 2024. Chronological feeds are just 'recency-biased ranking' systems with their own problems...'Choose your own ranking systems' are not quite good enough^ Ovadya, Aviv (17 May 2022). "Bridging-Based Ranking". Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University. pp.2123, 28. Retrieved 17 July 2024.^ Merrill, Jeremy B.; Oremus, Will (26 October 2021). "Five points for anger, one for a 'like': How Facebook's formula fostered rage and misinformation". Washington Post.^ Klepper, David (27 July 2023). "Deep dive into Meta's algorithms shows that America's political polarization has no easy fix". AP News. Retrieved 15 July 2024. When they replaced the algorithm with a simple chronological listing of posts from friends an option Facebook recently made available to users it had no measurable impact on polarization...Likewise, reducing the content that Facebook users get from accounts with the same ideological alignment had no significant effect on polarization, susceptibility to misinformation or extremist views.^ Volfovsky, Alexander; Merhout, Friedolin; Mann, Marcus; Lee, Jaemin; Hunzaker, M. B. Fallin; Chen, Haohan; Bumpus, John P.; Brown, Taylor W.; Argyle, Lisa P. (11 September 2018). "Exposure to opposing views on social media can increase political polarization". Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. 115 (37): 92169221. Bibcode:2018PNAS..115.9216B. doi:10.1073/pnas.1804840115. ISSN1091-6490. PMC6140520. PMID30154168.^ Mihailidis, Paul; Viotty, Samantha (27 March 2017). "Spreadable Spectacle in Digital Culture: Civic Expression, Fake News, and the Role of Media Literacies in "Post-Fact" Society". American Behavioral Scientist. 61 (4): 441454. doi:10.1177/0002764217701217. ISSN0002-7642. S2CID151950124.^ "Loss of newspapers contributes to political polarization". AP News. 30 January 2019. Retrieved 15 July 2024.^ Moore, Thomas (21 May 2021). "Study: Decline in local journalism increases political polarization". The Hill.^ Dunaway, Johanna; Darr, Joshua P.; Hitt, Matthew P. (27 May 2021). "Local newspapers can help reduce polarization with opinion pages that focus on local issues". The Conversation. Retrieved 15 July 2024.^ Daz-Fernndez, Antonio M.; del-Real-Castrillo, Cristina (1 July 2018). "Spies and security: Assessing the impact of animated videos on intelligence services in school children". Comunicar (in Spanish). 26 (56): 8189. doi:10.3916/c56-2018-08. hdl:10272/15122. ISSN1134-3478.^ Knight, Rod; Jauffret-Roustide, Marie; Bolduc, Naseeb; Coulard, Pierre-julien (3 December 2020). "Young adults, unfairly blamed for COVID-19 spread, now face stress and uncertain futures". Beyond. University of British Columbia. Retrieved 7 April 2022.^ Ng, Reuben (21 August 2021). "Societal Age Stereotypes in the U.S. and U.K. from a Media Database of 1.1 Billion Words". International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. 18 (16): 8822. doi:10.3390/ijerph18168822. ISSN1661-7827. PMC8391425. PMID34444578.^ Kroon, Anne C., and van Selm, Martine. "Good Intentions Aside: Stereotype Threat in the Face of Media Strategies to Counter Age Bias". Research on Aging 46, no. 9/10 (October 2024): 48091. doi:10.1177/01640275241249117.^ DuPraw, Marcelle E.; Axner, Marya (1997). "Working on Common Cross-cultural Communication Challenges". www.pbs.org. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ Fians, Guilherme (2021). Esperanto Revolutionaries and Geeks. doi:10.1007/978-3-030-84230-7. ISBN978-3-030-84229-1. S2CID245721938.^ Saxton, Gregory D.; Niyirora, Jerome N.; Guo, Chao; Waters, Richard D. (Spring 2015). "#AdvocatingForChange: The Strategic Use of Hashtags in Social Media Advocacy". Advances in Social Work. 16: 154169. doi:10.18060/17952.^ "How Using Social Media Affects Teenagers". Child Mind Institute. Retrieved 20 October 2022.^ Anderson, Monica; Jiang, Jingjing (28 November 2018). "1. Teens and their experiences on social media". Pew Research Center: Internet, Science & Tech. Retrieved 21 November 2020.^ Lalli, Jaideep Singh (5 August 2021). "Maryland's Underage Sexting Case: Punishing Revenge Porn Victims?: Case Analysis of In Re: S.K., 215 A.3d 300 (Md. 2019)". Journal of Victimology and Victim Justice. doi:10.1177/25166069211033212. ISSN2516-6069. S2CID241531975.^ Osterday, Mitchell (20152016). "Protecting Minors from Themselves: Expanding Revenge Porn Laws to Protect the Most Vulnerable". Indiana Law Review. 49 (2): 555. doi:10.18060/4806.0075.^ Phippen, Andy; Brennan, Maggie (7 December 2020). Sexting and Revenge Pornography: Legislative and Social Dimensions of a Modern Digital Phenomenon. London: Routledge. doi:10.4324/9781315149691. ISBN978-1-315-14969-1. S2CID228921617.^ Paat, Yok-Fong; Markham, Christine (2 January 2021). "Digital crime, trauma, and abuse: Internet safety and cyber risks for adolescents and emerging adults in the 21st century". Social Work in Mental Health. 19 (1): 1840. doi:10.1080/15332985.2020.1845281. ISSN1533-2985. S2CID228869238.^ Mir, Eline; Novas, Caroline; Seymour, Meg (10 August 2018). "Social Media and Adolescents' and Young Adults' Mental Health". National Center for Health Research. Retrieved 29 February 2020.^ Cooper, Mex (30 July 2014). "Social media users could be charged for sharing WikiLeaks story". Brisbane Times. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ a b c Kaye, Byron; Menon, Praveen (29 November 2024). "Australia passes social media ban for children under 16". Reuters. Retrieved 3 December 2024.^ a b c House of Representatives: Hansard: Thursday, 21 November 2024: Proof (Report). Commonwealth of Australia. 21 November 2024. p.6-10. Retrieved 3 December 2024.^ Manfield, Evelyn (21 November 2024). "YouTube exemption backed by group behind push for under-16 social media ban". ABC News. Retrieved 3 December 2024.^ Kapernick, Kerri; Moseley, Amelia (24 October 2024). "Federal government's looming social media ban may be bad for isolated, marginalised teenagers". ABC News. Retrieved 3 December 2024.^ Touma, Rafqa (3 December 2024). "Protecting or restricting? The effect of social media bans on the big dreams of young Australians". Guardian. Retrieved 3 December 2024.^ Walsh, Declan (28 July 2020). "Egypt Sentences Women to 2 Years in Prison for TikTok Videos". The New York Times. Archived from the original on 28 July 2020. Retrieved 28 July 2020.^ Hatter, Lynn; Andrews, Adrian (25 March 2024). "DeSantis signs social media ban for minors, among the strictest in the nation". Health News Florida. Retrieved 29 May 2024.^ "Ron DeSantis signs Florida social media ban for children into law". The Guardian. 26 March 2024. ISSN0261-3077. Retrieved 30 July 2024.^ Schlag, Gabi (31 August 2023). "European Union's Regulating of Social Media: A Discourse Analysis of the Digital Services Act". Politics and Governance. 11 (3): 168177, p. 168. doi:10.17645/pag.v11i3.6735. ISSN2183-2463.^ "The Digital Services Act package | Shaping Europe's digital future". digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu. 15 November 2023. Retrieved 26 November 2023.^ Schlag, Gabi (31 August 2023). "European Union's Regulating of Social Media: A Discourse Analysis of the Digital Services Act". Politics and Governance. 11 (3): 168177. doi:10.17645/pag.v11i3.6735. ISSN2183-2463.^ O'Carroll, Lisa (25 August 2023). "How the EU Digital Services Act affects Facebook, Google and others". The Guardian. ISSN0261-3077. Retrieved 26 November 2023.^ a b Puig Larrauri, Helena (6 April 2023). "SOCIETAL DIVIDES AS A TAXABLE NEGATIVE EXTERNALITY OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS. An exploration of the rationale for regulating algorithmically mediated platforms differently" (PDF).^ "What impact will the EU's Digital Services Act have?". dw.com. DW. 25 August 2023. Retrieved 26 November 2023.^ Beckmann, Holger. "Digital Services Act: Was illegal ist, muss raus aus dem Netz". tagesschau.de (in German). Retrieved 26 November 2023.^ Romer, Paul (6 May 2019). "Opinion | A Tax That Could Fix Big Tech". The New York Times. ISSN0362-4331. Retrieved 26 November 2023.^ Writer, Guest (6 April 2023). "Negative Externalities of Digital Platforms Should Be Taxed Today". ICTworks. Retrieved 26 November 2023.^ Mazr, Jn; Patakyov, Mria T. (30 September 2019). "Regulatory Approaches to Facebook and Other Social Media Platforms: Towards Platforms Design Accountability". Masaryk University Journal of Law and Technology. 13 (2): 219242. doi:10.5817/MUJLT2019-2-4. ISSN1802-5951. S2CID211391599.^ Moreno, Megan A.; Radesky, Jenny S. (22 July 2024). "Benefits and Harms of Proposed Social Media Legislation". JAMA Pediatrics. 178 (9): 857858. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2024.2380. ISSN2168-6203. PMID39037793.^ Radesky, Jenny; Moreno, Megan (4 April 2024). "Online child safety laws could help or hurt 2 pediatricians explain what's likely to work and what isn't". The Conversation. Retrieved 30 July 2024.^ Murthy, Vivek H. (17 June 2024). "Opinion | Surgeon General: Why I'm Calling for a Warning Label on Social Media Platforms". The New York Times. ISSN0362-4331. Retrieved 17 June 2024.^ L, Frank (1 March 2023). "5 Winning Social Media Business Models + Examples". getstream.io. Retrieved 28 May 2024.^ Flanigin, Andrew J.; Metzger, Miriam (2007). "The role of site features, user attributes, and information verification behaviors on the perceived credibility of web-based information" (PDF). New Media and Society. 9 (2): 319342. doi:10.1177/1461444807075015. S2CID33591074. Retrieved 15 February 2014.^ Paul, Jomon Aliyas; Baker, Hope M.; Cochran, Justin Daniel (November 2012). "Effect of online social networking on student academic performance". Computers in Human Behavior. 28 (6): 21172127. doi:10.1016/j.chb.2012.06.016.^ Hinchiffe, Don (25 June 2013). "Are social media silos holding back business". ZDNet.com. Retrieved 15 February 2014.^ Greene-Colozzi, Emily A.; Winters, Georgia M.; Blasko, Brandy; Jeglic, Elizabeth L. (2 October 2020). "Experiences and Perceptions of Online Sexual Solicitation and Grooming of Minors: A Retrospective Report". Journal of Child Sexual Abuse. 29 (7): 836854. doi:10.1080/10538712.2020.1801938. ISSN1053-8712. PMID33017275. S2CID222159972.^ Henshaw, Marie; Darjee, Rajan; Clough, Jonathan A. (1 January 2020), Bryce, India; Petherick, Wayne (eds.), "Chapter Five - Online child sexual offending", Child Sexual Abuse, Academic Press, pp.85108, ISBN978-0-12-819434-8, retrieved 31 December 2021^ Keen, Andrew (2007). The Cult of the Amateur. Random House. p.15. ISBN978-0-385-52081-2.^ "Facebook starts fact-checking partnership with Reuters". Reuters. 12 February 2020. Retrieved 2 March 2022.^ Watercutter, Angela. "Two to Tango: Twitter Fact-Checks the Fact-Checkers". Wired. Retrieved 2 March 2022.^ "See fact checks in YouTube search results - YouTube Help". support.google.com. Retrieved 2 March 2022.^ Zafarani, Reza; Abbasi, Mohammad Ali; Liu, Huan (2014). "Social Media Mining: An Introduction". Retrieved 15 November 2014.^ Leaver, Tama (May 2013). "The Social Media Contradiction: Data Mining and Digital Death". M/C Journal. 16 (2). doi:10.5204/mcj.625. hdl:20.500.11937/33046. Retrieved 20 June 2018.^ Sumbaly, Roshan; Kreps, Jay; Shah, Sam (June 2013). "The big data ecosystem at LinkedIn". Proceedings of the 2013 international conference on Management of data - SIGMOD '13 (Report). SIGMOD '13: Proceedings of the 2013 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data. pp.11251134. doi:10.1145/2463676.2463707. ISBN978-1-4503-2037-5.^ Shvalb, Nir, ed. (2022). Our Western Spring: The Battle Between Technology and Democracy, Moment of Truth Kindle Edition. Amazon.^ "Mark Zuckerberg Testimony: Senators Question Facebook's Commitment to Privacy". The New York Times. 10 April 2018. Archived from the original on 11 April 2018. Retrieved 13 June 2018.^ a b c Gladwell, Malcolm (4 October 2010). "Small Changes Why the revolution will not be tweeted". The New Yorker. Retrieved 15 November 2012.^ Kwak, Nojin; Lane, Daniel S; Weeks, Brian E; Kim, Dam Hee; Lee, Slgi S; Bachleda, Sarah (1 April 2018). "Perceptions of Social Media for Politics: Testing the Slacktivism Hypothesis". Human Communication Research. 44 (2): 197221. doi:10.1093/hcr/hqx008. ISSN0360-3989.^ a b Jones, Harvey; Soltren, Jos Hiram (2005). "Facebook: Threats to Privacy" (PDF). MIT Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence Lab. Retrieved 4 April 2018.^ Thompson, Cadie (20 May 2015). "What you really sign up for when you use social media". CNBC. Retrieved 3 September 2023.^ McCullagh, Declan (17 December 2012). "Instagram says it now has the right to sell your photos". CNET. Retrieved 3 September 2023.^ Rodriguez, Salvador (17 December 2012). "Instagram may have ads, let companies use your photos for the ads". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved 3 September 2023.^ McCullagh, Declan; Tam, Donna. "Instagram apologizes to users: We won't sell your photos". CNET. Retrieved 3 September 2023.^ Sottek, T.C. (18 December 2012). "Instagram says 'it's not our intention to sell your photos'". The Verge. Retrieved 3 September 2023.^ Auer, Matthew R. (2011). "The Policy Sciences of Social Media". Policy Studies Journal. 39 (4): 709736. doi:10.1111/j.1541-0072.2011.00428.x. S2CID153590593. SSRN1974080.^ Madden, Mary; Lenhart, Amanda; Cortesi, Sandra; Gasser, Urs; Duggan, Maeve; Smith, Aaron; Beaton, Meredith (21 May 2013). "Teens, Social Media, and Privacy". Pew Research Center: Internet, Science & Tech. Retrieved 29 November 2016.^ "Social Media Privacy Issues for 2020: Threats & Risks". Tulane University. 8 November 2019. Retrieved 12 November 2020.^ Rainie, Lee (27 March 2018). "Americans' complicated feelings about social media in an era of privacy concerns". Pew Research Center. Retrieved 13 June 2018.^ Fidler, Stephen; Wells, Georgia (17 February 2019). "U.K. Lawmakers Rebuke Facebook in Call for Social-Media Regulation". The Wall Street Journal. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ "US Navy bans TikTok from mobile devices saying it's a cybersecurity threat". The Guardian. 21 December 2019. Retrieved 6 January 2023.^ "US government agencies are banning TikTok, the social media app teens are obsessed with, over cybersecurity fears here's the full list". Business Insider. 25 February 2020. Retrieved 6 January 2023.^ O'Brien, Matt (30 October 2020). "Judge postpones Trump's TikTok ban in suit brought by users". AP NEWS. Retrieved 29 November 2020.^ "U.S. court to hear challenges to potential TikTok ban in September". CNBC. 28 May 2024. Retrieved 29 May 2024.^ Tomczyk , Solecki R (July 2019). "Problematic internet use and protective factors related to family and free time activities among young people". Educational Sciences: Theory & Practice. 19 (3): 113. doi:10.12738/estp.2019.3.001 (inactive 28 June 2025).{{cite journal}}: CS1 maint: DOI inactive as of June 2025 (link)^ "emigration-plummets-to-lowest-figure-recorded-apr-2-1984-1-p". Human Rights Documents online. doi:10.1163/2210-7975_hrd-1326-0318. Retrieved 28 September 2022.^ Tereshchenko S, Kasparov E, Smolnikova M, Shubina M, Gorbacheva N, Moskalenko O (October 2021). "Internet Addiction and Sleep Problems among Russian Adolescents: A Field School-Based Study". International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. 18 (19): 10397. doi:10.3390/ijerph181910397. PMC8507923. PMID34639694.^ Wallace P (January 2014). "Internet addiction disorder and youth: There are growing concerns about compulsive online activity and that this could impede students' performance and social lives". EMBO Reports. 15 (1): 126. doi:10.1002/embr.201338222. PMC4303443. PMID24398129.^ "Internet Addiction". Psychology Today. Retrieved 2 September 2024.^ "Addictive behaviour". www.who.int. Retrieved 1 September 2024.^ Jhone, Jin-Ho; Song, In Han; Lee, Mi-Sun; Yoon, Ji Young; Bhang, Soo-Young (16 December 2021). "Is the I-PACE (Interaction of Person-Affect-Cognition-Execution) model valid in South Korea? The effects of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) on internet gaming disorder and the mediating effect of stress on adolescents". Journal of Behavioral Addictions. 10 (4): 967982. doi:10.1556/2006.2021.00081. ISSN2062-5871. PMC8987428. PMID34935634.^ Summers, Amy (2 May 2011). "Facebook Addiction Disorder The 6 Symptoms of F.A.D." AdWeek. Retrieved 2 May 2011.^ Brailovskaia, J.; Margraf, J. (2017). "Facebook Addiction Disorder (FAD) among German studentsA longitudinal approach". PLOS ONE. 12 (12): 24232478. Bibcode:2017PLoSO..1289719B. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0189719. PMC5730190. PMID29240823.^ Zhao, Nan; Zhou, Guangyu (9 February 2021). "COVID-19 Stress and Addictive Social Media Use (SMU): Mediating Role of Active Use and Social Media Flow". Frontiers in Psychiatry. 12: 635546. doi:10.3389/fpsyt.2021.635546. PMC7899994. PMID33633616.^ Watch The Social Dilemma. www.netflix.com (Film). Netflix Official Site. Retrieved 13 April 2022.^ a b Li, Yang-Yang; Sun, Yan; Meng, Shi-Qiu; Bao, Yan-Ping; Cheng, Jia-Lu; Chang, Xiang-Wen; Ran, Mao-Sheng; Sun, Yan-Kun; Kosten, Thomas; Strang, John; Lu, Lin; Shi, Jie (19 March 2021). "Internet Addiction Increases in the General Population During COVID-19: Evidence From China". The American Journal on Addictions. 30 (4): 389397. doi:10.1111/ajad.13156. ISSN1055-0496. PMC8251395. PMID33738888.^ Kane, Suzanne (6 December 2018). "Portion-Control in Social Media? How Limiting Time Increases Well-Being". World of Psychology. Archived from the original on 14 August 2020. Retrieved 29 April 2019.^ Pogorskiy, Eduard; Beckmann, Jens F. (2023). "From procrastination to engagement? An experimental exploration of the effects of an adaptive virtual assistant on self regulation in online learning". Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence. 4: 100111. doi:10.1016/j.caeai.2022.100111. S2CID254612244.^ Hou, Yubo, Dan Xiong, Tonglin Jiang, Lily Song, and Qi Wang. "Social Media Addiction: Its Impact, Mediation, and Intervention." Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace 13, no. 1 (February 21, 2019). "Meta Limits But Can't Shake Social Media Addiction MDL - Law360". www.law360.com. Retrieved 4 February 2025.^ Kist, W. (December 2012). "Class, Get Ready to Tweet: Social Media in the Classroom". Our Children: The National PTA Magazine. Vol.38, no.3. pp.1011.^ KATELLA, KATHY (8 January 2024). "How Social Media Affects Your Teen's Mental Health: A Parent's Guide". Yale Medicine. Retrieved 29 May 2024.^ eSafety Commissioner (August 2023). "Inappropriate content: factsheet".^ Santre, Siriporn (1 February 2023). "Cyberbullying in adolescents: a literature review". International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health. 35 (1): 17. doi:10.1515/ijamh-2021-0133. ISSN2191-0278. PMID35245420.^ "Phones are distracting students in class. More states are pressing schools to ban them". NBC News. Associated Press. 27 February 2024. Retrieved 29 May 2024.^ "ocuklara sosyal medya yasa: Trkiye ve dnyada tartlan kstlama modelleri ne?". BBC News Trke (in Turkish). 29 November 2024. Retrieved 30 December 2024.^ Sarkaya, Salih (30 October 2014). "Social Media Ban In Turkey: What Does It Mean? by Salih Sarkaya". Archived from the original on 6 October 2014.^ "Turkey's Twitter ban violates free speech: constitutional court". Reuters. 2 April 2014. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ a b c d "United States and Canada". opennet.net. OpenNet Initiative. 30 March 2010. Archived from the original on 7 November 2017. Retrieved 29 May 2024.^ Bambauer, Derek E. (2009). "Cybersieves". Duke Law Journal. 59. ^ Palfrey, Jr., John; Rogoyski, Robert (2006). "The Move to the Middle: The Enduring Threat of 'Harmful' Speech to the End-to-End Principle" (PDF). Washington University Journal of Law and Policy. 21: 3165. Archived from the original (PDF) on 14 March 2012.^ "Unintended Consequences: Twelve Years under the DMCA". Electronic Frontier Foundation. March 2010. Archived from the original on 5 May 2011.^ Somini Sengupta (12 July 2012). "U. S. Pursuing a Middleman in Web Piracy". The New York Times. Archived from the original on 13 July 2012. Retrieved 13 July 2012.^ "Manhattan Federal Court Orders Seizures of Seven Websites for Criminal Copyright Infringement in Connection with Distribution of Pirated Movies Over the Internet" (PDF). Press Release United States Attorney Southern District of New York. U.S. Justice Department. 10 June 2010. Archived from the original (PDF) on 6 October 2014. Retrieved 10 July 2011.^ Barakat, Matthew; Perry, Nick (20 January 2012). "US Internet piracy case brings New Zealand arrests". The Washington Times. Associated Press. Archived from the original on 28 April 2012. Retrieved 27 February 2012.^ "US formally requests Dotcom's extradition". 3 News NZ. 5 March 2012. Archived from the original on 14 July 2014. Retrieved 12 April 2015.^ Kan, Michael (11 December 2019). "Twitter Wants Social Media to Be More Like Email". PC Magazine. Retrieved 29 August 2022.^ Kang, Jay Caspian (12 May 2023). "What Bluesky Tells Us About the Future of Social Media". The New Yorker. ISSN0028-792X. Retrieved 29 May 2024.^ "The Good, The Bad, & The Semantically Imprecise - 8/10/2018". www.merriam-webster.com. Retrieved 11 March 2024.^ Chandrasekharan, Eshwar; Pavalanathan, Umashanti; Srinivasan, Anirudh; Glynn, Adam; Eisenstein, Jacob; Gilber, Eric (November 2017). "You Can't Stay Here: The Efficacy of Reddit's 2015 Ban Examined Through Hate Speech". Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction. 1 (CSCW): Article 31. doi:10.1145/3134666. S2CID22713682.^ Allyn, Bobby; Keith, Tamara (8 January 2021). "Twitter Permanently Suspends Trump, Citing 'Risk Of Further Incitement Of Violence'". NPR.^ Gal, Uri (26 January 2024). "Opinion: Anti-social media: What can be done to stop platforms from driving democracies apart?". ABC Religion & Ethics. Retrieved 14 July 2024.^ Beauchamp, Zack (22 January 2019). "Social media is rotting democracy from within". Vox. Retrieved 14 July 2024.^ "Once considered a boon to democracy, social media have started to look like its nemesis". The Economist. 4 November 2017. ISSN0013-0613. Retrieved 15 July 2024.^ Deb, Anamitra; Donohue, Stacy; Glaisyer, Tom (31 October 2017). "Is Social Media a Threat to Democracy?". Global Investigative Journalism Network. Retrieved 14 July 2024.^ "'#Republic' Author Describes How Social Media Hurts Democracy". NPR. 20 February 2017.^ Hull, Gordon (6 November 2017). "Why social media may not be so good for democracy". The Conversation. Retrieved 14 July 2024.^ "What's driving America's partisan divide and what might be done to reverse it". PBS News. 31 May 2023. Retrieved 14 July 2024.^ Goo, Sara Kehaulani (28 June 2022). "Nobelist Maria Ressa: Social media is corroding U.S. democracy". Axios.^ Leonard, Andrew (30 July 2020). "How Taiwan's Unlikely Digital Minister Hacked the Pandemic". Wired. ISSN1059-1028. Retrieved 4 May 2024.^ Miller, Carl (27 September 2020). "How Taiwan's 'civic hackers' helped find a new way to run the country". The Guardian. ISSN0261-3077. Retrieved 27 February 2024.^ LikeWar: The Weaponization of Social Media (2018) by P.W. Singer and Emerson T. Brooking^ Giangreco, Leigh (29 November 2018). "How Trump, ISIS and Russia have mastered the Internet as a weapon". The Washington Post. ISSN0190-8286. Retrieved 22 January 2021.^ Awan, Imran (1 April 2017). "Cyber-Extremism: Isis and the Power of Social Media". Society. 54 (2): 138149. doi:10.1007/s12115-017-0114-0. ISSN1936-4725. S2CID54069174.^ Romero, Laura (12 January 2021). "Experts say echo chambers from apps like Parler and Gab contributed to attack on Capitol". ABC News. Retrieved 22 January 2021.^ Murdock, Jason (13 January 2021). "Amazon shut down Parler after users called for politicians, police to be killed: Lawsuit". Newsweek. Retrieved 22 January 2021.^ "What happens to social media after you die". NewsComAu. 30 December 2018. Retrieved 27 November 2020.^ a b "Social Media Accounts After a Loved One Dies". Beyond. 8 March 2017. Retrieved 27 November 2020.^ "How to contact Twitter about a deceased family member's account". help.twitter.com. Retrieved 28 November 2020.^ "Instagram Help Center". help.instagram.com. Retrieved 1 December 2020.^ "Deceased LinkedIn Member". LinkedIn Help. Retrieved 1 December 2020.^ "Submit a request regarding a deceased user's account". google.account.help.com.Aral, Sinan (2020). The Hype Machine: How Social Media Disrupts Our Elections, Our Economy, and Our Healthand How We Must Adapt. Currency. ISBN978-0-525-57451-4.Fuchs, Christian (2014). Social Media: A Critical Introduction. London: Sage. ISBN978-1-4462-5731-9.Hou, Yubo, Dan Xiong, Tonglin Jiang, Lily Song, and Qi Wang. "Social Media Addiction: Its Impact, Mediation, and Intervention". Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace 13, no. 1 (February 21, 2019). has a topic profile for Social media.Wikinews has related news: New American Psychological Association guidelines: Parents should advise teenagers on social media use, impose restrictions Media related to Social media at Wikimedia CommonsRetrieved from " media analytics presentation template. Social media audit presentation template. Social media presentation template canva. Social media presentation template free download. Social media posts presentation template. Twitter social media presentation template. Social media addiction presentation template. Social media marketing presentation template. Social media report presentation template. Social media strategy presentation template. Social media management presentation template.