

AAP Policy statement:

Media use in schoolaged children and adolescents

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The AAP



• The American Academy of Pediatrics is an organization of 67,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical subspecialists and pediatric surgical specialists dedicated to the health, safety and well-being of infants, children, adolescents and young adults.

AAP Policy statement process

- Multistep
 - Policy proposal generated by council or committee
 - Undergoes review
 - Sufficient evidence, relevant to clinical practice, able to create recommendations
 - If approved, process includes
 - Extensive literature review
 - Framing of key points
 - Discussion to consensus on recommendations within initial committee
 - Once written, process includes
 - Review and feedback by other related committees within AAP
 - Then up chain of approval
 - Full process takes 12-18 months

Previous AAP media policies

Encompassed children ages 0-18

Grounded in evidence and recommendations for broadcast media (e.g. TV)

2 hours a day

2016 AAP media policy changes

- Two policy statements
 - Media and young minds (0-5)
 - Media use in school-aged children and adolescents (5-18)
- No singular screen time limit
 - No definitive evidence to support one
 - Shift in emphasis on attending to age, developmental stage, and quality of media
 - Addressed rise in digital media
- Recognition of benefits and risks of media

Media use in school-aged children and adolescents: **Benefits**

Benefits

- Exposure to new ideas and information
- Interaction: promoting community participation and civic engagement
- Collaboration on projects and school assignments
- Connection to family and friends geographically separated
- Access to support networks

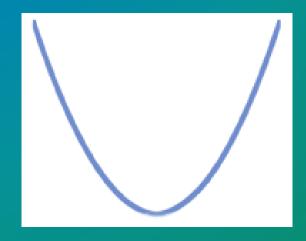
Media use in school-aged children and adolescents: Risks

Risks

- Overweight and obesity
- Sleep
- Problematic internet use/video gaming addiction
- Multitasking
- Exposure to risky content
- Tech-specific risks: cyberbullying, sexting, online solicitation

Media use in school-aged children and adolescents

- Social media and mental health
 - May not be linear relationship (U shaped curve)
 - Quantity may not be only factor (quality and interactions important)
- Privacy concerns
- Parent media use



Media use in school-aged children and adolescents: **Conclusions**

- Effects are multifactorial and depend on
 - Type of media
 - Type of use
 - Amount and extent of use
 - Characteristics of the individual child
- Children growing up in a highly personalized media environment, so need to have a personalized media plan for the child

Pediatricians

- Work with families and schools to promote understanding of the benefits and risks of media
- Promote adherence to guidelines for adequate physical activity and sleep via a Family Media Use Plan
- Advocate for and promote information and training in media literacy
- Be aware of tools to screen for sexting, cyberbullying, problematic Internet use, and Internet gaming disorder

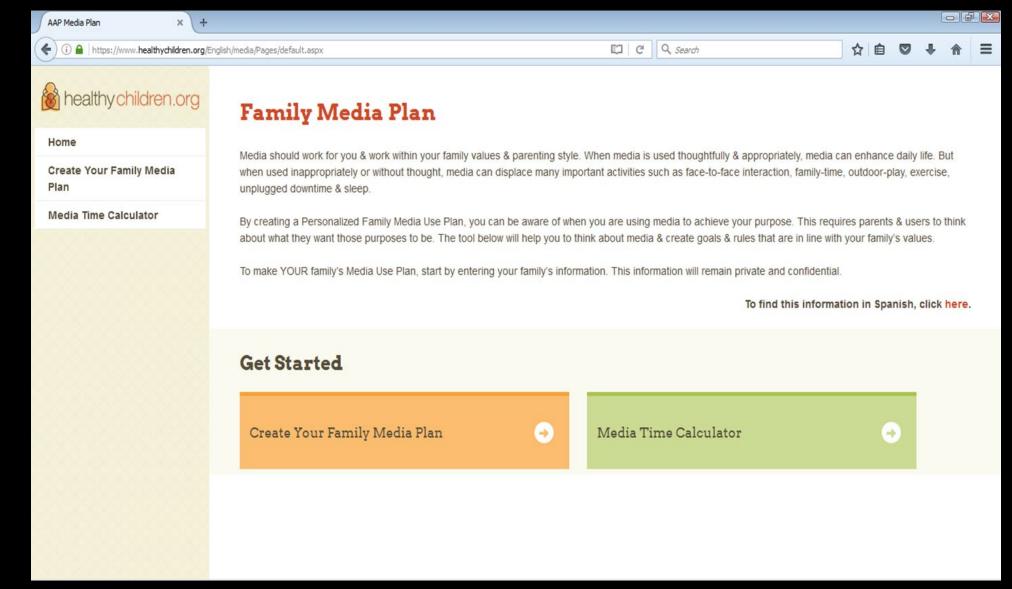
Families

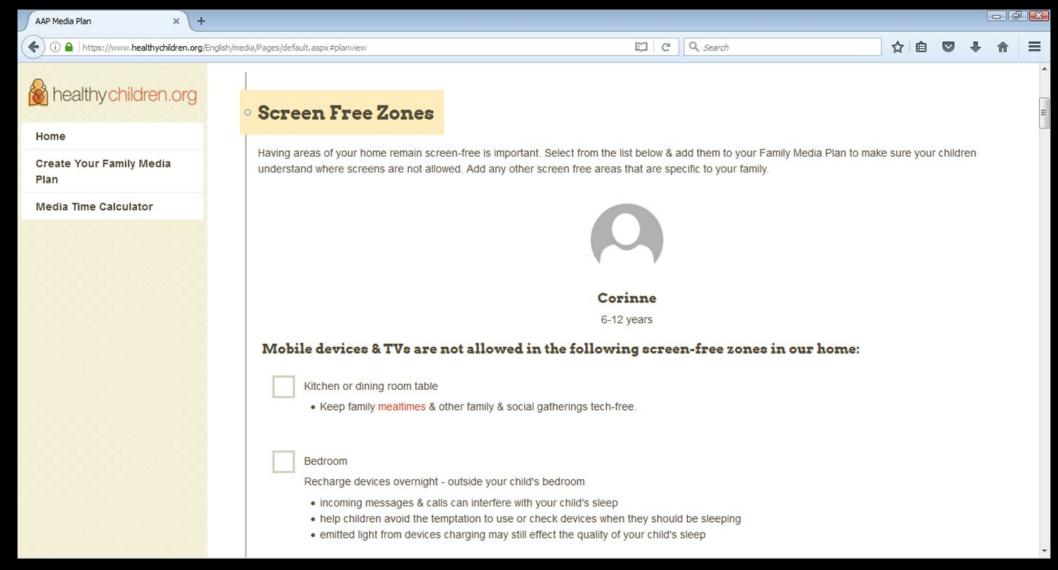
- Develop, consistently follow, and routinely revisit a Family Media Use plan
 - Address what type of and how much media are used and what media behaviors are appropriate for each child or teenager, and for parents. Place consistent limits on hours per day of media use as well as types of media used.
 - Promote that children and adolescents get the recommended amount of daily physical activity (1 hour) and adequate sleep (8–12 hours, depending on age).
 - Recommend that children not sleep with devices in their bedrooms, including TVs, computers, and smartphones. Avoid exposure to devices or screens for 1 hour before bedtime.
 - Discourage entertainment media while doing homework.
 - Designate media-free times together (eg, family dinner) and media-free locations (eg, bedrooms) in homes. Promote activities that are likely to facilitate development and health, including positive parenting activities, such as reading, teaching, talking, and playing together.

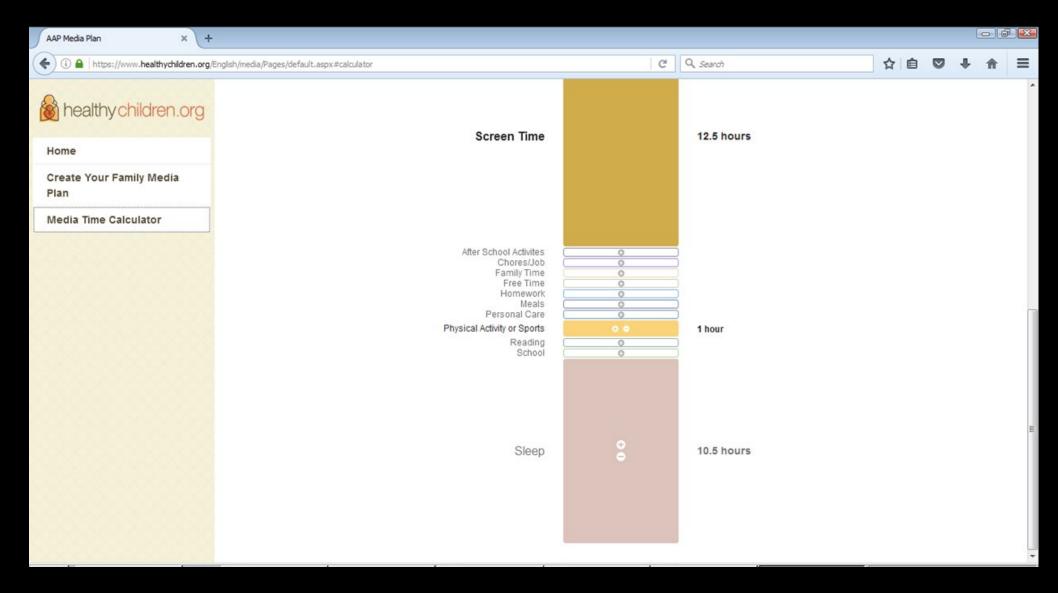
Families

- Engage in selecting and co-viewing media with your child, through which your child can use media to learn and be creative, and share these experiences with your family and your community.
- Have ongoing communication with children about online citizenship and safety, including treating others with respect online and offline, avoiding cyberbullying and sexting, being wary of online solicitation, and avoiding communications that can compromise personal privacy and safety.
- Actively develop a network of trusted adults (eg, aunts, uncles, coaches, etc)
 who can engage with children through social media and to whom children can
 turn when they encounter challenges.

- Researchers, Governmental Organizations, and Industry
- Continue research into the risks and benefits of media.
 - Prioritize longitudinal and robust study designs, including new methodologies for understanding media exposure and use.
 - Prioritize interventions including reducing harmful media use and preventing and addressing harmful media experiences.
- Inform educators and legislators about research findings so they can develop updated guidelines for safe and productive media use.







Since 2016

- Policy reviewed in 2020
- Determined that recommendations still stand

Since 2016

- Effect of a Family Media Use Plan on Media Rule Engagement Among Adolescents: A Randomized Clinical Trial
 - 1520 parent-child dyads
 - Online intervention, participants completed baseline survey and then were randomized into receiving Family Media Plan or control, follow up 2 months later
 - Outcome: Media rule engagement
 - Findings: No difference between groups in media rule engagement score

Since 2016

- Effect of a Family Media Use Plan on Media Rule Engagement Among Adolescents: A Randomized Clinical Trial
 - Why?
 - Most people endorsed having lots of rules
 - May be harder to track or enforce (or remember)
 - Could not save or return to tool

Family Media Plan 2.0

ESPAÑOL LOG IN | REGISTER



Saved

Family Media Plan

Media is everywhere, and managing it all can be tough. Creating a Family Media Plan can help you and your children set media priorities that matter most to your family. Come back to revise your plan as often as you need to, such as at the beginning of each school year or during summer and holiday breaks.

Here's how it works

Since media habits are different for every household, the Family Media Plan can be customized to meet your family's needs. Make a full plan, or just choose a few parts that matter the most to your family.

The Family Media Plan includes:

- · A list of media priorities to choose from
- · Practical tips to help make the plan work
- Why it's important
- · The ability to print or share your finished plan
- The option to save your plan and return as often as you'd like to make changes

To find this information in Spanish, click here.



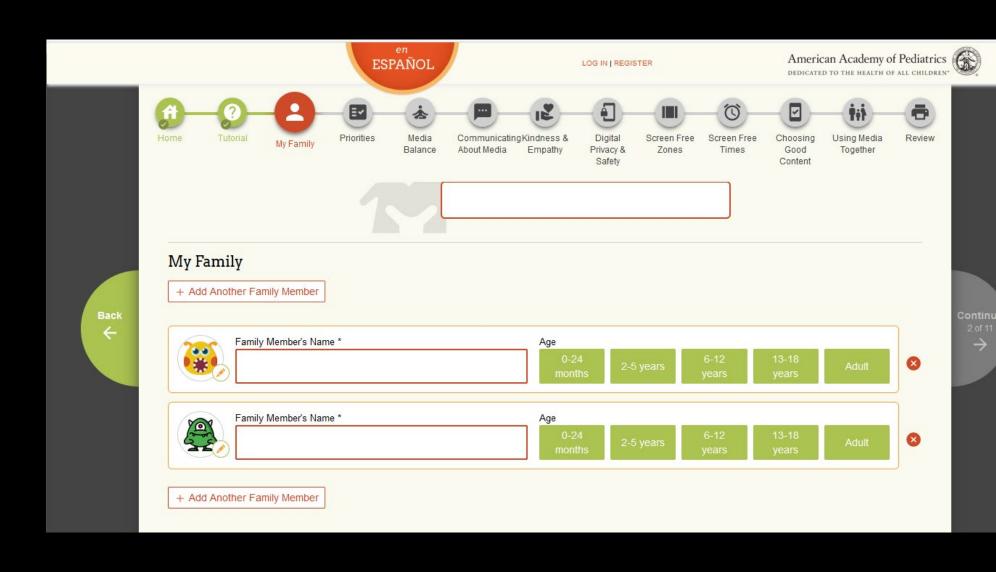
Create or Update Your Family Media Plan

earn to Use the Family Media Plan

Already started your plan? Continue here.

First time here? View our video tour to get started.

Continu











ESPAÑOL

Balance



About Media



Empathy



Privacy &

Safety













settings, reporting and flagging inappropriate content and ongoing conversations about online behavior.



Screen Free Zones

Having areas of your home remain screen-free benefits a child's health and development in many ways. A big part of this is understanding and agreeing as a family where screens are not allowed.



Screen Free Times

Screens don't have to be in every moment and every space of our day, trying to grab everyone's attention. Carving out time for family conversations and play is really important for your child's health and development.





Choosing Good Content

There are millions of shows, apps and video games trying to get your family's attention. Finding content that is a good fit with your family can take work. However, it's worth it to find media that gives your child creative experiences, positive role models and true enjoyment.



Using Media Together

Not all screen time is created equal. Enjoying movie night, watching an educational video or exploring a learning app together, for example, turns screen time into family time. Using digital media together can build bonds, promote learning and show your child that you care about what matters to them.

Select All



Tip: Select just a few priorities to start. You can come back and add more goals to try later. Choosing priorities that motivate you the most can make it easier to stick with a Family Media Plan. Involving your kids in the choices may also help.

Where are we headed?

Center of Excellence

- AAP was awarded \$10 million over five years from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), to establish a National Center of Excellence on Social Media and Mental Wellness
- Center of Excellence: Creating a Healthy Digital Ecosystem for Children and Youth.
- Co medical directors
 - Megan Moreno: Adolescent health
 - Jenny Radesky: Developmental and behavioral pediatrics
- Technical Expert Panel: educators, clinicians, youth, parent and community representatives, researchers, and industry representatives, and a diverse Youth Advisory Panel

AAP Center of Excellence

The Center's goals are to:

- 1) improve pediatric mental wellbeing by reducing the risks and leveraging the benefits of social media
- 2) build the capacity of individuals who work with youth to mitigate social media's impact on mental wellbeing and promote healthy social media use, and
- 3) synthesize and promote the evidence base and best practices for healthy social media use via communication, guidance, and other resources.

AAP Center of Excellence

