* First mention of transgender issues
  + August 2015: “my life with a trans dad”
  + May/June 2017: “Inside the school bathroom debate”
* First mention of texture on hair:
  + “The coolest hairstyle for any texture” May 2017
* First mention of gun-violence:
  + “Teens and gun reform: what you can do next” May 2017
* Periods and shame:
  + “Let’s talk about periods, no pain, no shame” may 2018
* Facebook
  + june 2011: “facebook tricks that will save u even more money”
* First mention of gay marriage
  + “i was the best woman when my mom’s married” june/july 2015
  + June 2016: “Its not a phase, figuring out your sexuality”
* Denim lobbying?
* First mention of legging and no mention of jeans: sept 2010
* “Make him ask you out!” Oct 2011
* Was oct 2012 nina dating rule a reference to previous dating rule mentioned in???
* Free college - signing students onto student debt at an early age
* First WOC? Oct. 2017
* “101 fashion tricks for every body petite tall curvy” nov 2011: like these are the only body types
* “they called me the school slut! how one girl fought the nasty rumors” nov 2011
* No workout
* Greek life mentioned: “my sorority sisters almost killed me” nov 2012
* Not working
* How seventeen magazine discourages young girls from getting jobs and going into college debt - liberal agenda and capitalism
* “Require”
* Party drugs: “nov 2013” the truth about molly
* meet the new transgeneration: nov 2015

<https://www.seventeen.com/health/a11139/body-image/>

* Seventeen blames CosmoGirl for doing the same thing they are doing...bizarre.

<https://knowledge.e.southern.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1035&context=senior_research>

* Background on seventeen magazine and content analysis
* Girls generally recognize fashion and beauty as fantasy, but how do they play into real life? Currie, 2003) - how do fantasies and mythologies affect women?
* Only a subset of boy’s opinions are represented but they are taken as truth
* Form concepts of femininity and how boys fit in - how all of these factors fit into femininity
* “These articles and advice columns put words into a girl's mouth, making her appear witty”
* When magazines send the message that girls should be more concerned with romance and appearances than with work or school, they send the message that intelligence and a good career are unimportant goals for girls to strive toward (New studies, 1997).
* "Entertainment careers are a viable and prestigious option, men are the nonn as workers, men hold the power, and fashion modeling is the pinnacle of'women's work"' (Massoni, 2004).
  + Looking good as “women’s work”
* A study of African American readers shows that they are not as easily influenced as white girls by the content of the teen magazines and by the ideals of beauty portrayed, but are more likely to stick to their cultuml standards (Tweens, teens, and magazines, 2004).
* **Categorization:** 
  + **Physical appearance, hygiene (including deodorant, feminine products, and hair removal)**
  + **Media (including movies and television shows)**
  + **Service (including army and environmental issues)**
  + **Food (including candy, gum, and drinks), and other.**
  + **Positive physical appearance/fashion (including the idea that every girl is beautiful and tips to enhance her appearance),**
  + **Negative physical appearance/fashion (including the ideal of skinniness and changing how a girl looks to be more attractive)**
  + **Positive ideas about sex (including ideas about waiting and being careful)**
  + **Negative ideas about sex (including discussions about sexual pleasure and encouragement to have sex, but keep it safe)**
  + **Dating (including advice from boys and ways to attract that special boy), relationships (with friends and family)**
  + **Responsibility (including preparing for the future),**
  + **The world (news, issues, faith, and travel),**
  + **Health,**
  + **Media (including celebrity stories),**
  + **Attitudes, and other.**
* <https://womensenews.org/2003/10/teen-magazines-send-girls-all-the-wrong-messages/>
  + The body has become the central personal project of American girls. This priority makes girls today vastly different from their Victorian counterparts. Although girls in the past and present display many common developmental characteristics–such as self-consciousness, sensitivity to peers and an interest in establishing an independent identity–before the 20th century, girls simply did not organize their thinking about themselves around their bodies. Today, many young girls worry about the contours of their bodies–especially shape, size and muscle tone–because they believe the body is the ultimate expression of the self."