**Paper 2A: An Annotated Bibliography**

Vivi Flores Villela

English Department, Phoenix College

ENG 102: First Year Composition

Dr. Lawrence

February 8, 2024

Abstract

For this paper, the annotated bibliography contains five sources that contribute to the paper’s message of limiting children’s immersion in an online environment. My research question was: “How are children affected by observing obscene behavior on the web?” My research statement was:” Traversing the internet at an early age, children adopted crude mannerisms from the internet.” My intended audience for my paper was young parents with young children. The purpose of my paper was to process my experience at the park and ensure children are not affected by obscene behavior they witness on the web.

Annotated Bibliography

Ante-Contreras, D. (2016, June). *Distracted parenting: How social media affects parent-child attachment*. CSUSB ScholarWorks. [https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/etd/292/](https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/etd/292/%20)   
In *Distracted Parenting: How Social Media Affects Parent-Child Attachment*, Ante-Contreras studies how parents who become distracted by excessive social media use pay less attention to their children. Ante-Conteras studies the correlation between social media usage and parents’ attention to their children through survey questions in parenting groups and online forums. By the end of her study, Ante-Contreras concluded parents who use social media often were likely to use authoritarian parenting techniques. Although the paper is almost a decade old, I believe the research is still relevant as long as social media is prevalent. Ante-Contreras’ research is especially relevant after quarantine, when online usage skyrocketed. In addition, Ante-Contreras' research is credible since she wrote it as a graduate student with the guidance of a professor. Before delving into her research, Ante-Contreras notes how social media usage by parents is scarcely studied. Instead, she states that social media usage by children is usually studied. In Paper One, I used the section where she describes the research on children’s social media usage for my in-text citations. Due to the credibility and length of the source, I would use the source again if my paper was more relevant to the source’s topic.

Dyer, T. (2018, April 11). *The effects of social media on children*. Dalhousie Journal of Interdisciplinary Management. [https://ojs.library.dal.ca/djim/article/view/7855](https://ojs.library.dal.ca/djim/article/view/7855%20)   
In *The Effects of Social Media on Children*, Dyer informs readers about the numerous amounts of children owning smartphones in Canada. Dyer points out smartphone ownership statistics among children to emphasize the dangers children expose themselves to when they enter online environments. Despite the risks children expose themselves to when entering online environments, Dyer argues that social media offers various benefits to children. However, if children are to receive the benefits of social media, authority figures should guide children on how to navigate social media. I believe *The Effects of Social Media on Children* passed the CRAAP Test. Since the paper was published in 2018, the research is current. In addition, the source was credible since the paper was written for a class. When writing a paper for a college source, students must ensure their sources are credible. I would use this source in a future paper if possible. Although this paper is meant to serve as an opposing side, I agree with many of the arguments presented in the paper.

Imran, N., Aamer, I., Imran Sharif, M., Hassan Bodla, Z., & Naveed, S. (2020, July). *Psychological burden of quarantine in children and adolescents: A rapid systematic review and proposed solutions*. Pakistan journal of medical sciences. [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7372688/](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7372688/%20)   
In *Psychological Burden of Quarantine in Children and Adolescents: A Rapid Systemic Review and Proposed Solutions,*Imran and their co-authors study the impact of quarantine during the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of children and adolescents. A notable result of this study discovered that young children were more likely to show symptoms such as clinginess, fear of the possibility of family members contracting COVID-19, inattention, irritability, and inattention. However, those symptoms could be alleviated by using social media and physical activities. Other than investigating the impact of the quarantine, Imran and their coworkers propose many solutions to alleviate the negative impact of quarantine on children and adolescents. Some of these solutions include positive parenting, social connectivity, effective online learning, limited exposure to news, and ensuring children sleep and eat adequately. I found this study credible. Imran and Naveed are associate professors, while the other authors are in senior positions in academic departments. The study is also full of references to other reliable studies to the point where the number of references feels overwhelming. Although the study was conducted in the middle of quarantine, I can verify most of the points made in the study from prior knowledge. I liked the source since the article utilized many references. In my paper, I would utilize this source to show a solution to the topic.

Ma, L. (2023, October 26). *Research on the influence of parental behavior on children’s Social Media Addiction*. Lecture Notes in Education Psychology and Public Media. [https://lnep.ewapublishing.org/article/f7ac8275194e4db98869badb1dbb4931](https://lnep.ewapublishing.org/article/f7ac8275194e4db98869badb1dbb4931%20)   
In *Research on the Influence of Parental Behavior on Children’s Social Media Addiction,* Ma researches the possibility of parents playing a critical role in affecting the social media addiction of their children. However, Ma states that researching the parents’ role in their children’s social media addiction is less researched than the main factors that affect children's social media addiction, such as low self-control, stress, and fear of missing out. Through a survey, Ma discovers that parents who provide offline entertainment and social interaction decrease the chance of their children creating an addiction to social media. Notably, a key factor in preventing social media addiction is parents teaching their children self-control. I found the source credible since it was published late last year. In addition, the study has a Creative Commons Attribution license. A study holding the Creative Commons Attribution license means that the work can be distributed, used, and reproduced in any medium as long as the work is properly cited. In addition, the EWA Publishing website states that all published articles are peer-reviewed. I liked the source since the article utilized many references. When a paper has multiple sources, visiting those sources is an option if I require more sources while I’m writing my paper. In my paper, I would utilize this source to show a solution to the topic in my paper.

Sharevski, F., & Loop, J. V. (2023, December 14). *Children, parents, and misinformation on social media*. arXiv.org. [https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.09359](https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.09359%20)   
Using surveys and semi-structured interviews, Sharevski and Loop explore children’s experiences with misinformation online in *Children, Parents, and Misinformation on Social Media*. In their study, Sharevski and Loop learn how often children encounter misinformation online. In addition, Sharevski and Loop learn about the parent’s thoughts on how the misinformation their children encounter affects the development of their children. Parents shared their thoughts about how they have the responsibility to help their children develop critical thinking skills to counter the misinformation they find. However, most parents also believed schools should teach critical thinking and media literacy skills. Although I was unable find the specific professions of the authors, I discovered both authors are versed in the topic of misinformation. When I looked up the works of both authors, I discovered multiple other papers dealing with the topic of misinformation. The study I am using as a source for my paper was also published a few months ago. I believe that this study is truly relevant today since society is embarking on an era where AI is flourishing. Already, people have used AI to spread misinformation online through AI-generated images and voices. Making matters worse, OpenAI revealed a realistic video AI generator that can potentially produce and distribute a plethora of misinformation online. In my paper, I would use this source to show my readers the malleability of a child’s development, especially when exposed to social media. I would use this source in a future paper due to the credibility of the authors.

