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Translation and validation in Spanish of the Body Image Control in Photographs Questionnaire (BICP-S)

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ABSTRACT. I social network come Facebook sono strettamente legati a preoccupazioni relative all'immagine del corpo e c'è un numero limitato di studi che affrontano questa problematica. L'obiettivo principale del presente studio è appunto quello di adattare e convalidare in spagnolo il *Body Image Control in Photos Questionnaire* (*BICP*; Questionario sul controllo dell'immagine corporea nelle foto). La versione spagnola del questionario (BICP-S) è stata somministrata ad un campione di 1155 adolescenti messicani: sono state eseguite analisi esplorative e confermative. Il modello ottenuto non replica i 5 fattori proposti originariamente nella popolazione italiana. I risultati mostrano che il modello a 4 fattori del BICP-S ha buone proprietà psicometriche con indici di adattamento adeguati. Le differenze di genere nel controllo dell'immagine corporea nelle foto sono autentiche: la variabilità con il modello originale può essere correlata a differenze culturali e socioeconomiche dei partecipanti. BICP-S può essere dunque un ottimo strumento per valutare l'esposizione e controllo dell'immagine corporea nelle fotografie nei social network. Dati i cambiamenti corporei della pubertà, è necessario ipotizzare il possibile utilizzo di Facebook, come strumento alleato ai processi di psicoterapia per questa fascia d'età.

SUMMARY. Highly visual social networks as Facebook, are related with concerns about body image. There is a limited number of works addressing the control of body image inside these social networks. The main goal of the present study is to adapt and validate in Spanish the Body Image Control in Photos Questionnaire (BICP). The Spanish version of the questionnaire (BICP-S) was administered to a sample of 1155 Mexican adolescents. Exploratory and confirmatory analyses were performed. The obtained model does not replicate the 5-factors proposed originally in Italian population. The results show that the 4-factors model of the BICP-S has good psychometric properties with adequate fit indexes. Gender differences in body image control in photos are genuine. Variability with the original model may be related to cultural and socioeconomic differences of the participants. BICP-S can be a good tool to evaluate the exposure and control of body image in photographs in social networks. Given the body changes of puberty, it is necessary to analyze the possible use of Facebook, as a tool allied to the processes of psychotherapy during this age.

Keywords: *Questionnaire validation, Body image, Photo control, Facebook*

INTRODUCTION

Photo publication is a common daily practice among teenagers given the easy access to social networks in mobile devices. Among all the social networks, such as Instagram, Snapchat, or Twitter, Facebook keeps its leadership with more than 2.7 billion monthly active users (Clement, 2020). Facebook seems to be the preferred social network for most people, allowing them to be in contact with friends and family (Masuku & Moyo, 2014), making new friends and exchanging ideas. Its use during adolescence causes concern given that this phase of development is associated with a need for acceptance by peers as well as a concern for body image (Livingstone, 2008).

Recent studies have evaluated the effect of social networks on body image during adolescence, finding that the more time spent on Facebook and other highly visual social networks, the greater concerns about body image (Marengo, Longobardi, Fabris & Settanni, 2018). Moreover, the time spent on Internet, especially in social networks, correlates positively with a negative state of mind and body dissatisfaction (Tiggemann & Slater, 2013). It has also been observed that the time spent interacting with the photographic functions of Facebook, is related to body dissatisfaction (Meier & Gray, 2014).

Publication of photographs including self-portrait or selfies, has the purpose of obtaining social approval and positive feedback (Bazarova & Choi, 2014). For these reasons, some users tend to choose, edit and publish only the photographs that capture favorable features of the body image, and that conform to the aesthetic requirements of the time. In female adolescents, the body image that they depict in photographs usually differs from the real one (Tiggemann & Miller, 2010). According to Ardévol and Gómez-Cruz (2013), the body image shown in the published photograph does not represent the mirror's reflection of oneself. Selfie in digital photography, is a cultural practice that affects the constitution and exploration of personal identity and the social presentation of the body with a transforming potential (Ardévol & Gómez-Cruz, 2013; Avgitidou, 2003).

There is a limited number of works addressing the study of social networks in relation to the control of body image in adolescents, specifically on Facebook. In addition, there are few assessing tools available to explore the body image control in those networks. Meier and Gray (2014) created a questionnaire that measures the exposure of the appearance through a list of popular activities on Facebook, in which the participant scores the use of it. Boursier and Manna (2018), developed an instrument that explores the expectations of taking self-portraits, demonstrating that sharing selfies is a common practice among the participants. These authors state as a positive function of selfies the self-promotion, given that men and women's selfies promoted self-presentation and self-confidence, considering it as a necessary practice to obtain the approval and consideration of their peers.

Pelosi, Zorzi and Corsano (2014) developed and validated an instrument to evaluate the control of body image in photos that are published on Facebook, called *Body Image Control in Photos Questionnaire* (*BICP*). They refer the photographic control as the selection and edition of the photographic material. The BICP considers that photographic control is used by adolescents who struggle to accept the physical changes in their body, in order to make or to rebuild the body image. The BICP is a short, accessible and self-applied type-Likert scale. It consists of 27 items divided into two sections: General Photography (GP) and Facebook (FB), which are grouped into five factors: Negative body image control; Positive body image control; Self-portraits; Technological image editing and control; Tagging.

The BICP has been used to evaluate the relationship between the control of the photographic material that would be published on Facebook and the acceptance process of the new body image, measured through the perception of pubertal development and body self-esteem (Corsano, Zilioli & Zorzi, 2014). The authors found a negative correlation between the body self-esteem and the photographic control for each section, as well as for each factor, and a stronger correlation with the factor of Negative body image control. On the other hand, they found a negative correlation between the perception of pubertal development and photographic control in women. They found that age was correlated negatively with photographic control, both in the total group and in the group of women. Also a negative correlation was observed with body self-esteem in women. They suggest that early adolescents have a greater difficulty to accept the changes in the body, showing greater photographic control when there is a low body self-esteem.

The BICP seems to be a tool that would allow us to evaluate the self-control of body image in adolescents. It is of our interest, since the time spent in social networks as Facebook in Latin American countries is greater compared to the United States and Europe (eMarketer, 2016; Islas & Carranza, 2011; Navarro, 2020), affecting new generations in different ways.

Besides this, social networks are playing an important role in building the identity of young people, who are their main users (Renau, Oberst & Carbonell, 2013). Facebook also represents a more stable social network with content that is always accessible when compared with other highly visual social content networks (Belanche, Cenjor & Pérez-Rueda, 2019).

There are no instruments in Spanish that explore the physical self-presentation through the photos shared on social networks. Therefore, the objective of this work was to translate into Spanish and validate in a Mexican population the *Body Image Control in Photos Questionnaire*.

METHOD

Participants

Participants were 1155 Mexican adolescents (51.3% females, 48.7% males), with ages between 13 and 18 years (age M = 15.18, SD±1.15), recruited from public schools of intermediate and superior level in the north of Mexico. After the approval of the School of Psychology Review Board, the questionnaire was applied with the prior consent of the school's administration, the parents of the students and the consent of the minors. All participants included in this study were young Facebook users, who were asked for personal data (age, gender) when completing the offline questionnaire during September and October 2018. All questionnaires were completed in the student's school facilities.

Instrument

Body Image Control Questionnaire in Photos (*BICP*). This instrument evaluates the self-presentation of the body image in photographs published on Facebook (Pelosi et al., 2014). It consists of 27 items divided into two sections: Section 1 (S1): General Photography GP (8 items); Section 2 (S2): Facebook FB (19 items). These two sections are grouped into 5 factors: 1. Negative body image control (S1: 3; S2: 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18); 2. Positive body image control (S1: 6, 8; S2: 3, 5, 11, 12), 3. Self-portraits (S1: 1, 5, 7; S2: 1, 13); 4. Technological image editing and control (S1: 2, 4; S2: 6, 19), 5. Tagging (S2: 16, 17). The response options range from 1 = Never to 5 = Always. The internal consistency measured by Cronbach's alpha is: S1 α = .819, and S2 α = .869.

Procedure

The study was carried out in 2 phases: 1) transcultural adaptation of the scale, and 2) the verification of the psychometric properties.

Phase 1. The transcultural adaptation was carried out for its application in Spanish-speaking countries, following the next steps: 1) the instrument was translated into Spanish by two independent translators (Trust, 1997); 2) a re-translation in Italian was carried out by a third translator (Maneesriwongul & Dixon, 2004); 3) review by an expert committee to determine the apparent validity and content (Escobar-Pérez & Cuervo-Martínez, 2008). The definitive version was called *Body Image Control in Photos Questionnaire-Spanish* (*BICP-S)* (see Appendix) and is very similar to the original. The translation into Spanish preserves the structural equivalence associated with text and format of items, maintaining translation accuracy in the contents of items, grammatical structure of questions, difficulty of terminology and lexical similarity of questions (Hambleton, Merenda & Spielbeger, 2009).

Phase 2. To evaluate psychometric properties, Cronbach's alpha and Spearman-Brown coefficients were classified as high ≥.70, adequate ≥.60 and low <.60 (Cronbach & Shavelson, 2004). A statistical analysis of the items was carried out, calculating means, standard deviation, inter-item correlation of each section, item-total correlation and Cronbach's alpha without the item.

An exploratory factorial analysis (EFA) was carried out with the principal component extraction method to find the first order factors, with a Promax rotation (Widaman, 1993). The factors had to fulfill the following requirements: a) eigenvalue greater than or equal to 1; b) saturation (factor loadings) equal to or greater than .30; c) exclusion of items with similar loads in different factors and grouped in one item within the factor with the highest saturation; d) conceptual congruence among all the questions included in a factor; e) composed of at least two items, with the exception of factors with a high coefficient of internal consistency and f) reliability greater than .50.

For the confirmatory factorial analysis (CFA) of the BICP-S (estimation method: maximum likelihood), a theoretical model is presented based on the EFA. The model postulates that there are four correlated factors. The statistical significance was set at p = .05. Four indices of adjustment of the model are considered: chi-square test (χ^2), chi-squared

distribution given the degrees of freedom [χ^2/df], Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), Confirmatory Fit Index (CFI). Values of good fit: p of χ^2>.05, χ^2/df<2, RMSEA <.05, between .05 and .08 is considered acceptable (Schermelleh-Engel & Moosbrugger, 2003), CFI>.90 (Bentler, 1990). Statistical power (1 − β) and effect size for group differences is reported according to the Cohen's classification as small (d = .2), medium (d = .5), and large (d≥.8) (Cárdenas & Arancibia, 2014).

All analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows (version 19.0) and SPSS-Amos Graphics (version 21), statistical power and effect size were performed with G*Power (version3.1).

RESULTS

Reliability and inter-scale correlations

The internal consistency for the set of 27 items was high (α = .942). The means of the total scores for each of the sections of the questionnaire show a high internal consistency for the Section 1 with 8 items (α = .832), very similar to the original (α = .819) while the inter elements correlations varies from r = .230 to .518 (p<.01). Section 2 has a high internal consistency (α = .924) for the set of 19 items, even better than the original proposal (α = .869). Inter-element correlations vary from r = .167 to .614 (p<.01). Both sections of BICP-S have a high positive correlation (r = .810, p<.01), higher than that reported in the Italian version (see Table 1).

Factorial analysis

An EFA was carried out assuming the original structure of the questionnaire with the five factors, obtaining a model of four factors that do not reproduce the proposed structure, for which a new model is presented.

The correlation matrix shows good properties for the factors extraction. Its determinant tends to zero |R|<.01. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin sample adequacy index is high (KMO = .96). Likewise, the null hypothesis of equivalence of the matrix of correlations to an identity matrix (independent variables) is rejected by Bartlett's test (χ^2_{14627} = 351, p<.01).

By Kaiser's criteria, 4 factors were defined that explain 47.1% of the total variance (see Table 2). The first component was composed by 14 items. Six items correspond to the expected factor of positive body image control (GP6, GP8, FB3, FB5, FB11, FB12), in addition, four items that previously corresponded to Negative body image control (GP3, FB2, FB8, FB9) and four of self-portraits (GP1, GP7, FB1, FB13) show the highest saturation in this factor. All of them have loads greater than .40. The items included in this component are congruent with the dominant content of positive image control. The internal consistency of the 14 items was high (α= .921) and does not improve by eliminating items. Thus, the positive body image control factor could be defined with 14 items, which focus on a nice appearance and projecting a good image.

The second component was composed by 6 items, which correspond to the expected factor of Negative body image control (FB4, FB7, FB10, FB14, FB15, FB18), all with loads greater than .50. The internal consistency of the 6 items was high (α = .857) and does not improve by eliminating any of the items, being defined as a Negative body image control, which focuses on the control and managing of a negative body image by no showing defects or negative aspects of the body specifically on FB photos.

The third component was composed by 5 items. Four items correspond to the expected factor of Technological image editing and control (GP2, GP4, FB6, FB19); and one item that previously corresponded to the self-portrait factor (GP5) has its highest saturation, congruent in content with the other four items. All items got saturations greater than .40. The internal consistency of the 5 items is high (α = .705) and does not improve when eliminating any of the items.

The fourth component was composed of 2 items, which correspond to the expected factor of Tagging (FB16, FB17), both with saturations greater than .70. The Spearman-Brown coefficient of the 2 items was adequate (r_{kk} = .682).

To analyze the structural validity of the dimensions of the context of the instrument and to verify the correlation between the variables that integrate it, the statistical tests of Bartlett and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) were used. The results of the sample adequacy measure KMO are close to one, having the lowest value in the fourth factor. However, values above .50 in this measure suggest adequacy of the factorial analysis (Lloret-Segura, Ferreres-Traver, Hernández-Baeza & Tomás-Marco, 2014). Bartlett's sphericity test shows statistical significance in the four dimensions (see Table 3).

Table 1 – Corrected item total correlation for all items of the BICP-S

Section/Item	Corrected item total correlation
GP1	.641
GP2	.485
GP3	.634
GP4	.412
GP5	.517
GP6	.639
GP7	.643
GP8	.593
FB1	.632
FB2	.640
FB3	.704
FB4	.585
FB5	.566
FB6	.351
FB7	.624
FB8	.747
FB9	.758
FB10	.643
FB11	.726
FB12	.670
FB13	.415
FB14	.580
FB15	.710
FB16	.382
FB17	.512
FB18	.614
FB19	.579

Legenda. GP = General Photography; FB = Facebook.

Table 2 – Factor loadings for exploratory factor analysis with promax rotation of BICP-S

	Factor			
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**
GP3	.799			
GP6	.766			
FB2	.678			
FB1	.649			
GP1	.612			
GP7	.603			
FB9	.598			
FB3	.581			
FB5	.577			
FB8	522			
FB11	.413			
GP8	.411			
FB13	.401			
FB12	.359			
FB10		.799		
FB7		.786		
FB18		.638		
FB15		.618		
FB4		.614		
FB14		.574		
GP4			.600	
FB6			.458	
GP5			.457	
FB19			.446	
GP2			.442	
FB17				.729
FB16				.721

Legenda. GP = General Photography; FB = Facebook.

Table 3 – Internal consistency and structural validity of the BICP-S dimensions

Factor (total of items)	Cronbach's Alpha	Bartlett's test of Sphericity (χ^2; *p* value)	KMO
1. Positive body image control (14)	.921	7828.58 - 0.00	.96
2. Negative body image control (6)	.857	2735.24 - 0.00	.88
3. Technological image editing and control (5)	.705	899.01 - 0.00	.77
4. Tagging (2)	.680	359.64 - 0.00	.50

Legenda. KMO = Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin test for sampling adequacy.

Results of the confirmatory factor analysis

A model of 4 correlated factors with a total of 27 items was tested. The adjustment indices were adequate (χ^2/df = 4.772, CFI = .917, and RMSEA = .057) (see Figure 1).

Differences by gender

The total score of each factor was obtained by the sum of the corresponding items. Then, comparisons by gender were performed showing high significant statistical differences, observing that women scores were higher in all factors. The factor of Positive body image control has a large effect size. The factors of Negative body image control and Technological image editing and control show effect sizes that exceed the medium (>.50). The only factor with a small effect size is Tagging. The statistical power of the different subscales exceeds the minimum required value (.80), so the probability of type I error is 10% in the case of Tagging, and null in the rest of the subscales (see Table 4).

DISCUSSION

The present study evaluated the psychometric properties of the Spanish version of the BICP, in Mexican adolescents. The internal consistency of the BICP-S was similar to the original version. However, the factor analysis shows a different structure due to differences in factorial loadings of the items, which were grouped into 4 factors, maintaining the structure of the Tagging factor and disappearing the Self-portraits factor, of which 4 items are integrated into the Positive body image control factor, and one more in the Technological image editing and control. The confirmatory factor analysis allows to contrast the structure of 4 correlated factors of the Spanish version, showing good adjustment.

Figure 1 – Model of four correlated factors of BICP-S

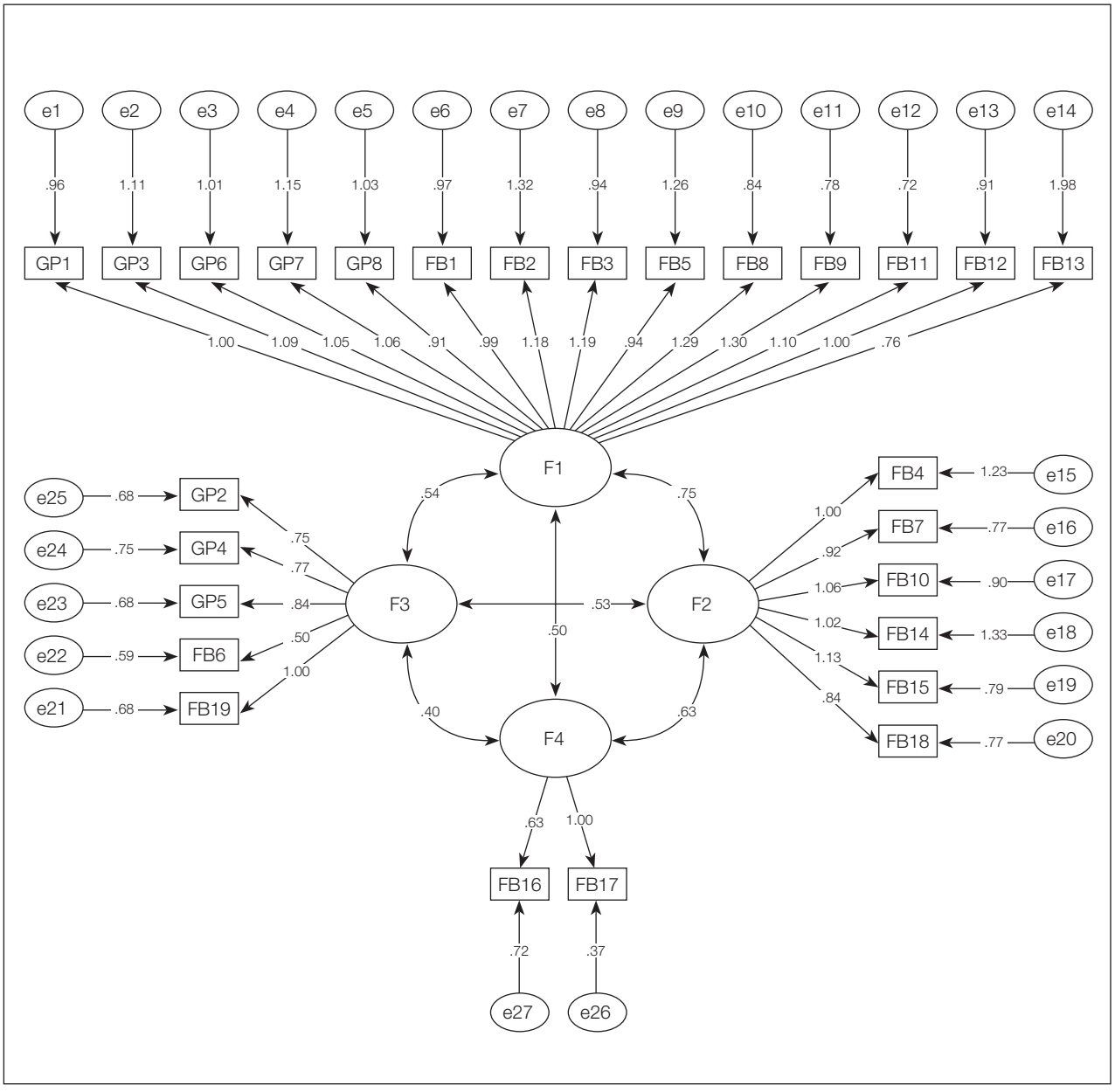

Table 4 – Gender contrast, effect size and statistical power in the subscales of BICP-S

	Gender								
	Female $n = 593$		*Male* $n = 562$						
Variables	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*df*	*T*	*p*	*1-β*	*d*
PBIC	42.64	12.91	30.20	11.79	1151.4	17.11	.001	1.00	1.01
NBIC	15.38	6.77	10.77	5.00	1088.5	13.19	.001	1.00	.77
TIEC	8.93	3.75	6.88	2.65	1066.6	10.78	.001	1.00	.63
TAGG	3.68	2.08	3.18	1.79	1142.8	4.33	.001	.90	.26

Legenda. PBIC = Positive body image control; NBIC = Negative body image control; TIEC = Technological image editing and control; TAGG = Tagging.

After analyzing the conceptualization of the Italian version of the BICP in reference to the Self-portraits factor which contemplates the control of body image in self-portraits, we can understand why in the adaptation to Mexico, 4 items of this subscale were included within the Positive image control factor and one in Technological image editing and control. In first instance, it could be difficult for Mexicans to distinguish between the control of body image in self-portraits or in general photography. At the end, these two categories are about body image control, they can fall into the category of image edition with technological help or just a control in the body image, which could be positive or negative. The polarization in the control over the self-portraits in the Mexican population needs to be reviewed in further studies, given the high concerns about body image in Mexicans (Meza Peña & Pompa Guajardo, 2018; Sámano et al., 2015).

In this study we found that women score higher than men in general and in each of the four factors, which coincides with other studies in relation to activity in photographs on Facebook, where women are particularly prone to see and share, comment and tag digital photos (Junco, 2013). The literature warns that girls present greater difficulties to accept body changes in adolescence, and the present study shows this greater control of photography in women, which coincides with previous reports (Corsano et al., 2014).

However, variability between the results of the studies may be due to cultural and socioeconomic differences of the participants. As Amorim and Bezerra (2018) state, the ethical disparities and socioeconomic factors influence the contextual balance of variables. Even the time in which the studies have been done can be a crucial element in the findings, given the popularity of Facebook in each moment and the increased number of users by the year 2018. In addition,

the methodology used in the exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses can lead to the derivation of different models. Future investigations are required with analyzes similar to those used in the original and the present study.

Despite the extensive literature regarding the impact of social networks on the body image construction, few studies focus on self-presentation through photos on social networks. The BICP-S can be applied to satisfy research needs in the field of mental health, both theoretical and practical, for the promotion of a healthy body image integration in adolescents. Corsano and colleagues (2014) state that the presentation of oneself through photographs in these new forms of communication allows to re-elaborate and accept the body image. Nowadays, we live in a society attached to the visual register (Chaparro, Echeverry & Arévalo, 2014), in which publication of photos and self-portraits is an inherent activity in social networks. Given the wide range of applications for photo editing, users have the possibility to reorganize the human "phenotype" tailored, projecting a positive image of the body and improving it to make it more attractive for its subsequent evaluation in social networks (Kim & Lee, 2011; Wang, Yang & Haigh, 2017).

Studies that evaluate the changes in the constitution of the body image through its exposition in photographs on social networks are necessary, as well as to analyze the possible use of Facebook as a tool allied to the psychotherapy processes in which the construction of identity and the healthy acceptance of the body image is under discussion. Adolescents face two key tasks during this age: the search for an autonomous identity as well as the affiliation and gain of peer acceptance (Gurman & Underwood, 2008). At this age, the communication mediated by technology can help in the identity formation through photo tagging activities, which confirm the identity of the adolescent (Nguyen & Barbour, 2017). Social networks allow editing and controlling photographs, which can lead to greater acceptance since the adolescents find prompt feedback to their image through the likes or through followers in other types of networks, yet to be explored. By transiting the natural body changes of adolescence and the mourning of the childhood body, social networks, particularly Facebook, can be a support to develop and accept the new body image. One of the main results of the present study is that the confirmatory factor analysis indicates a good fit of a model with 4 correlated factors for the set of 27 items. In conclusion, BICP-S, is a good questionnaire that will allow evaluating the control of the image through photographs. One of the limitations of the study is due to the characteristics of the sample, which was extracted from the metropolitan area of Monterrey Mexico, so that further studies are necessary in other populations, which can allow observing the phenomenon in heterogeneous samples. In future research it is recommended to analyze how the use of social networks with high visual content influences the control of the photographic image and its relationship with the satisfaction and/or distortion of body image perception, differences by gender, as well as analyzing if the instrument allows differentiating between population at risk for eating disorders and no clinical populations.

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APPENDIX

Items composing the Body Image Control in Photos Questionnaire-Spanish

	Section 1 - General Photography
1	I practice in front of the mirror to see how I may come out in a photo *(Hago pruebas delante del espejo para saber cómo salir mejor en las fotos)*
2	I look for forums that suggest how to come out better in photos *(Busco foros que dan consejos sobre cómo salir bien en las fotos)*
3	When someone takes a photo of me, I want to see it on the camera's display, in order to check how I have come out *(Si me toman una foto, pido que me dejen verla para checar cómo salí)*
4	I use image editing programs (Photoshop etc.) to improve my appearance in photos *(Uso programas para retoque de fotos -como Photoshop- para mejorar mi aspecto en la foto)*
5	I take photos in front of the mirror or with the webcam, so that I may check my image *(Me saco fotos delante del espejo o con la webcam para controlar mi imagen mientras me inmortalizo)*
6	When someone takes a photo of me, I adopt a special pose or expression to look better *(Cuando me sacan una foto me pongo en una pose en particular o utilizo una expresión particular ya que sé que así salgo mejor)*
7	I prefer my image as it appears in self-portraits, because I know how to make it look better *(Prefiero las fotos que me tomo yo porque así sé cómo hacerle para salir mejor)*
8	If someone around me is taking photos, I often check how I look in mirrors or other reflecting surfaces, in case I am in the picture *(Si me encuentro en una situación en la que hay alguien que tome fotografías, me reviso bien en el espejo, o sobre alguna otra superficie reflejante, por si acaso llego a estar dentro de la toma)*
	Section 2 - Facebook Photography
1	I take photos of myself several times, until I obtain the image that makes me appear most attractive, in order to post it on my FB profile *(Me tomo muchas fotos para obtener una imagen bella de mi para cargar en el perfil)*
2	I do not post any photo on my profile if I am not satisfied with my appearance *(No subo una foto en el perfil si no estoy satisfecho de cómo salí en la foto)*
3	I post those photos which I hope will receive praise for my appearance *(Cargo fotos escogiendo aquellas de las cuales espero recibir comentarios positivos sobre mi aspecto)*
4	If someone tags a photo of me that I dislike, I remove the tag *(Si alguien me etiqueta en una foto en la que no salí bien, quito la etiqueta)*
5	I like to post photos that portray me in my favorite clothes *(Tiendo a poner fotografías en Facebook en las cuales salgo con mi ropa favorita)*
6	I have asked someone, more expert than me, to touch up photos of myself, in order to post them on FB *(Le he pedido a alguien más experto que yo, que retoque con la computadora alguna foto que luego he subido al Facebook)*
7	If someone posts some photos of me that I dislike, I ask him/her to delete them (Si alguien sube una foto la cual no me gusta por cómo salí, pido que la quiten)

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	Section 2 - Facebook Photography
8	When I notice that someone is taking photos which will be posted on FB, I check on the camera's display how I have come out *(Si sé que la foto que me toman será publicada en Facebook, reviso en la cámara el cómo salí)*
9	When I look at the photos in which I have been tagged, I check that I have come out well *(Viendo las fotos en las cuales me etiquetan, checo de haber salido bien)*
10	If someone posts a photo that shows my body's worst defect, I ask him/her to remove it *(Si alguien sube una foto que pone en evidencia mi peor defecto físico, pido que la quiten)*
11	Since I started using FB, I am more careful about how I come out in photos *(Desde que tengo Facebook estoy más atento a cómo salgo en las fotos)*
12	If someone takes a photo of me, and I see on the camera that I have come out well, I ask that it be posted on FB *(Si cuando me toman una foto y al revisarla en la cámara me doy cuenta de que salgo bien, veo la forma de que la suban al Facebook)*
13	For my profile image I use a photo/picture that does not portray me *(Como imagen de perfil uso una foto que yo mismo me tomé y que me gusta)*
14	If someone posts an untagged photo of me that I dislike, I do not tag it *(Si alguien sube una foto en la cual salí mal, más no me ha etiquetado, no me etiqueto)*
15	I check photos on others' camera displays and, if I do not like how I have come out, I ask them to not post the photos *(Revisando las fotos en el display de la cámara de alguien más, les pido que no suban las fotos que no me gustan como salgo)*
16	I always tag myself, if someone has not already done it *(Me etiqueto en las fotos siempre si es que alguien más no lo ha hecho por mi)*
17	I check how I appear in photos posted by others, and I tag only those in which I look good *(Viéndome en las fotos que otros suben, me etiqueto sólo en aquéllas en las que me gusta como salgo)*
18	I feel awkward if I notice that someone has posted photos that show my body's defects *(Descubrir que alguien ha subido una foto que muestra un defecto físico mío, me provoca malestar)*
19	I add graphic effects to the photos posted on FB, in order to make me look more attractive *(Agrego efectos en las fotografías que cargo al Facebook para hacer mi aspecto más atractivo)*