

# Study finds self-harm may be socially contagious among adolescents

October 1 2020

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A new study led by University of Ottawa epidemiologist Dr. Ian Colman suggests non-suicidal self-injury—behaviors like cutting oneself without the intent to die—may be contagious among teenagers, who are more

likely to harm themselves when they know someone who has.

The study, titled 'Adolescents' knowledge of a peer's non-suicidal self-injury and own non-suicidal self-injury and suicidality' and published in the peer-reviewed journal *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, uses 2014 data collected from over 1,400 Ontario teenagers between the ages of 14-17. Dr. Colman and his team focused on the answers to the question, "Has a friend of yours ever hurt themselves without the intention to die?" A positive response saw the respondent two to three times as likely to answer 'Yes' to the question of whether they have thought about, or done, the same.

These results are of concern, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, because, apart from being a sign of acute distress, non-suicidal self-injury is a predictor of later suicidal behavior and more widespread.

"Non-suicidal self-injury is much more common than [suicide attempts](#)—twice as common in this study—and many, many times more common than death by suicide," says Dr. Colman, an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Medicine and holder of the Canada Research Chair in Mental Health Epidemiology.

Dr. Colman's study builds on previous research showing teens who are exposed to suicide among their peers are more than twice as likely to demonstrate suicidal behavior or harbor [suicidal thoughts](#) than those who are not exposed. This sort of communication of ideation and behavior is a form of contagion, and its spread can be tracked by epidemiologists just as physically [communicable diseases](#) are studied.

Knowing that suicide is made more likely by knowledge about someone else's suicide, societal measures have been put in place to protect vulnerable populations from exposure. Less obvious are the measures that can slow or protect against socially contagious behaviors among

teens, who can be expected to communicate freely among themselves, without referring to guidelines.

Communication is key, according to experts. Conversations with a trusted adult who lends a listening ear, with no threat of judgment, can be helpful throughout adolescence, including for someone who is having thoughts of [self-harm](#).

"There's a belief that a parent talking to their child about suicide may increase the risk of suicide or self-harm," says Dr. Colman, whose previous studies on teen suicide found an association between exposure to [suicide](#) and suicidality outcomes in Canadian youth. "(But) there is very little evidence to support that."

**More information:** S. Syed et al, Adolescents' knowledge of a peer's non-suicidal self-injury and own non-suicidal self-injury and suicidality, *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* (2020). [DOI: 10.1111/acps.13229](https://doi.org/10.1111/acps.13229)

Provided by University of Ottawa

Citation: Study finds self-harm may be socially contagious among adolescents (2020, October 1) retrieved 25 April 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-10-self-harm-socially-contagious-adolescents.html>

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