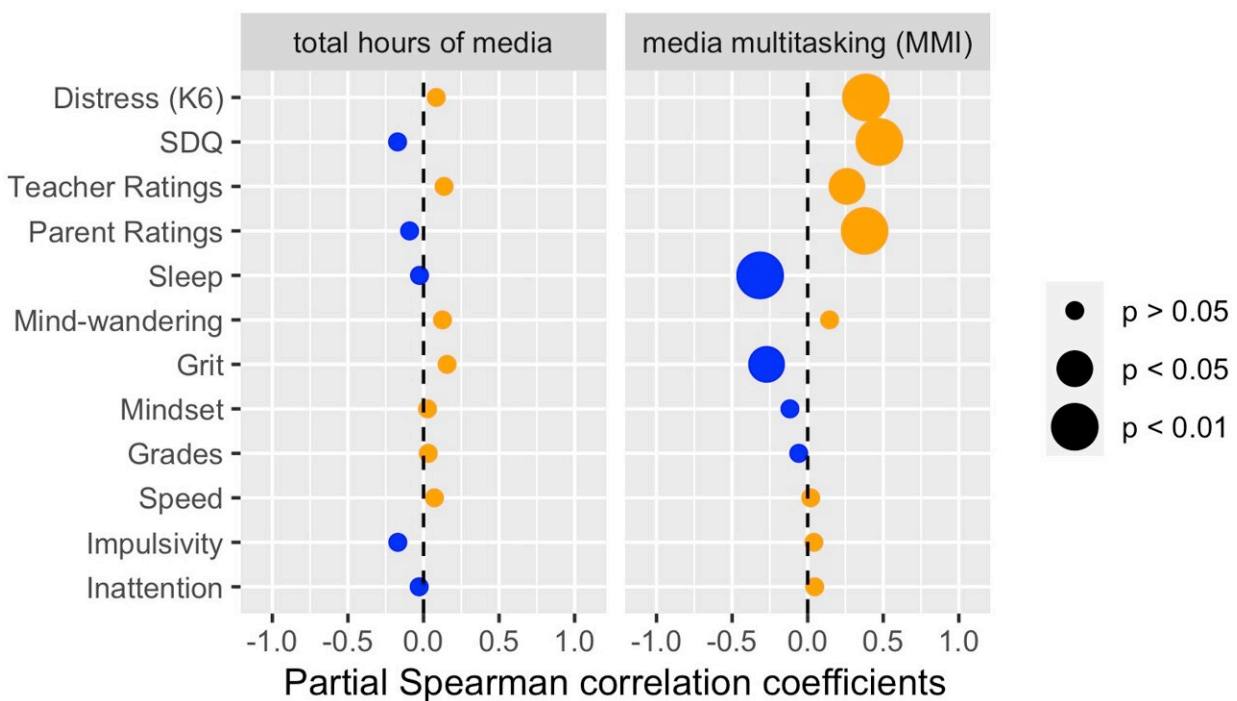


In-school study suggests children multitasking on different media harmful to mental health

November 25 2021, by Bob Yirka



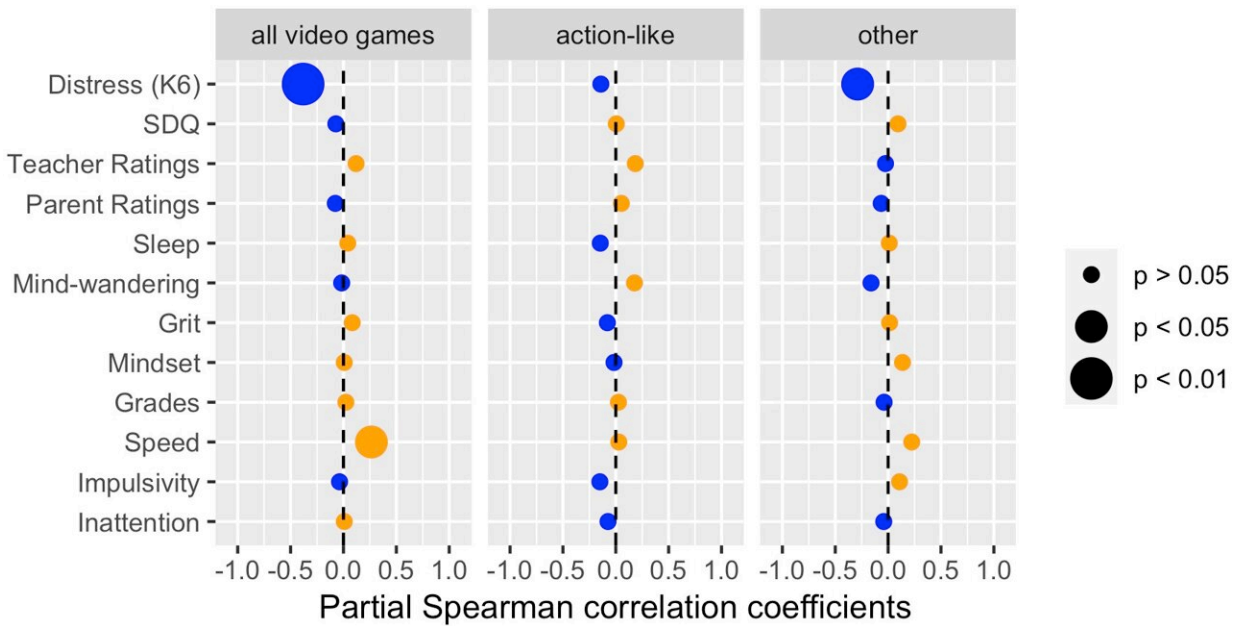
Partial Spearman correlation profiles of total hours of media (controlling for age, gender and MMI; left panel) and media multitasking (MMI; controlling for age, gender and total hours of media; right panel). Credit: Cardoso-Leite et al., 2021, *PLOS ONE*, CC-BY 4.0 (creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

A team of researchers from the University of Luxembourg and

Universite' de Genève has found evidence that suggests it is not how much time children spend on electronic media but how they do it that can lead to problems. The team has written a paper describing a study they conducted at a public primary school in a Geneva, Switzerland suburb and what they learned from it and have posted it on the open access site *PLOS ONE*.

Over the past several years, electronic media use has increased by [children](#) and grownups alike—both now have access to televisions, computers, tablets, smartphones and video games. Prior efforts to determine what sort of impact such media use is having on both adults and children has seen mixed results. In this new effort, the researchers attempted to take a more direct approach to learning more about the topic—they made arrangements with officials at a single primary school to engage with the children and those that know them well. To that end they gave surveys to parents, teachers and students asking various questions about [electronic media](#) use and how it impacted the children who used it.

The study focused mainly on the children, aged 8 to 12—118 of them, both boys and girls filled out questionnaires given to them by the researchers. The questions were designed to learn more about media use and also things like attention issues, sleep quality and amount, grades, motivation levels, beliefs and mental health in general. The questionnaires given to the teachers and parents were focused on learning about their perceived notions of media use by the children.



Partial Spearman correlation profiles of time spent on video games (controlling for age, gender and total hours of media and media multitasking). The three panels depict time spent on any kind of video games (left panel) or when considering separately time on action-like (middle panel) and non-action-like video games (right panel). Credit: Cardoso-Leite et al., 2021, *PLOS ONE*, CC-BY 4.0 (creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

After analyzing their data, the researchers found little evidence of media use contributing to [mental health](#) problems in the children in general—it was only when they tried to mix them that problems cropped up. Watching TV, for example, while texting with friends on their phone, they found, could lead to more stress and sometimes behavioral or emotional problems. They also found that the amount of time the children spent using media grew as they aged—at age 8, such use came to approximately four and a half hours a day. By age 12, that number grew to over eight. The researchers also found, as expected, that boys spent more time playing video games than girls.

More information: Pedro Cardoso-Leite et al, Media use, attention, mental health and academic performance among 8 to 12 year old children, *PLOS ONE* (2021). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0259163](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0259163)

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