

# How to know if your TV habits are a problem, and what to do about it

December 7 2021, by Mark Griffiths

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Credit: Alex Green from Pexels

The term "binge watch" was a contender for the Oxford English Dictionary's 2013 word of the year. Although it didn't win ("selfie" ultimately [took the crown](#)), this pointed to the rise of what was becoming

a popular activity of watching multiple episodes of a TV show in a single sitting.

Today, millions of us—including me—regularly consume our favorite series in this way. The proliferation of streaming services over recent years has made it very easy to do. Unsurprisingly, during COVID lockdowns, [research shows](#) many of us spent more time binge watching than usual.

But can binge watching become problematic or addictive? And if you can't tear yourself away, what can you do?

Problematic binge watching isn't defined by the number of episodes watched (although most researchers agree it's at least two in a row), or a specific number of hours spent in front of the TV or computer screen. As with other addictive behaviors, more important is whether binge watching is having a negative impact on other aspects of the person's life.

Over many years studying [addiction](#), I've argued that all addictive behaviors comprise [six core components](#). In relation to binge watching, this would mean:

1. Binge watching is the most important thing in the person's life (salience)
2. The person engages in binge watching as a way of reliably changing their mood: to feel better in the short-term or to temporarily escape from something negative in their life (mood modification)
3. Binge watching compromises key aspects of the person's life like relationships and education or work (conflict)
4. The number of hours the person spends binge watching each day has increased significantly over time (tolerance)

5. The person experiences psychological and/or physiological withdrawal symptoms if they're unable to binge watch (withdrawal)
6. If the person manages to temporarily stop binge watching, when they engage in the activity again, they go straight back into the cycle they were in previously (relapse).

In my view, any person who fulfills these six components would be genuinely addicted to binge watching. A person who only fulfills some of these may be exhibiting problematic binge watching, but wouldn't be classed as addicted by my criteria.

Like many other behavioral addictions, such as sex addiction, work addiction and exercise addiction, binge watching addiction is not officially recognized in any psychiatric manuals. We also don't have accurate estimates of the prevalence of problematic binge watching. But research into this phenomenon is growing.

## **A look at the evidence**

In the [latest study](#) on this topic, a research team in Poland surveyed 645 young adults, all of whom reported that they had watched at least two episodes of one show in a single sitting. The researchers wanted to understand some of the factors underlying problematic binge watching.

The authors (who based their definition of problematic binge watching partly on my [components model of addiction](#)) used a questionnaire they developed in an [earlier study](#) to assess problematic binge watching among participants. Questions included: "How often do you neglect your duties in favor of watching series?" "How often do you feel sad or irritated when you can't watch the TV series?" and "How often do you neglect your sleep to binge watch series?"

Participants had to give answers on a six-point scale from one (never) to six (always). A score above a certain threshold was deemed indicative of problematic binge watching.

Using a range of other scales, the researchers found that impulse control difficulties, lack of premeditation (difficulties in planning and evaluating the consequences of a given behavior), watching to escape and forget about problems, and watching to avoid feeling lonely were among the most significant predictors of problematic binge watching.

Using the same data, the researchers reported in an [earlier study](#) that problematic binge watching had a significant association with anxiety-depressive syndrome. The greater the symptoms of anxiety and depression, the more problematic a person's binge watching was.

Other studies have reported [similar findings](#). A study of [Taiwanese adults](#), for example, found problematic binge watching was associated with depression, anxiety around social interaction and loneliness.

An [American study](#) found the behavior was associated with depression and attachment anxiety. Most related studies—like [this one](#) from Portugal—have also shown escapism to be a key motivation of problematic binge watching.

In terms of personality traits, [research](#) has shown that problematic binge watching appears to be associated with low conscientiousness (characterized by being impulsive, careless and disorganized) and high neuroticism (characterized by being anxious and prone to negative emotions). We see these types of associations in addictive behaviors more generally.

## **Breaking the habit**

If you want to cut down on the number of episodes you watch in one sitting, my golden rule is to stop watching mid-way through an episode. It's really hard to stop watching at the end of an episode as so often the show ends with a cliff-hanger.

I also suggest setting realistic daily limits. For me, it's 2.5 hours if I have work the next day, or up to five hours if I don't. And only start watching as a reward to yourself after you've done everything you need to in terms of work and social obligations.

Remember, the difference between a healthy enthusiasm and an addiction is that the former adds to your life, whereas the latter detracts from it. If you feel binge watching is taking over your life, you should seek a referral from your GP to see a clinical psychologist. Most addictions are symptomatic of other underlying problems.

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