

Investigating self-harm and digital technology overuse in young people with lived mental health experience

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New research from the Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience (IoPPN) at King's College London, in partnership with



YoungMinds—a UK's children's mental health charity—has found high levels of problematic mobile phone use, disturbed sleep, and self-harm among young people with mental health conditions.

The research, published in <u>PLOS ONE</u>, is the first prospective study of its kind, and provides the basis for a comprehensive resource that will allow researchers to investigate the mental health impact of digital technology use in young people.

A total of 365 young people aged between 13 and 25 years old who are currently or have recently accessed secondary mental health services were recruited from the South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust. Using innovative study design, co-produced with young people with lived experience, and sourcing data from participants' electronic health records, smartphones and social media accounts, researchers were able to build an accurate picture of each participant's behavior.

Participants provided data over the course of six months to establish how patterns of social media and smartphone use can be associated with <u>self-harm</u> and mental health.

More than 80% of the participants had self-harmed at least once, and high levels of depression, anxiety, and disturbed sleep were all prevalent. 54% reported using social media after midnight on a weekday, and 59% reported using their smartphones after midnight on a weekday.

"While there has been extensive debate about the relationship between social media and smartphone use and rates of self-harm, studies up to this point have largely been limited by their design, and have only been able to demonstrate associations rather than providing any insight into the relative timings of different behaviors or underlying mechanisms," says Dr. Rina Dutta, reader in suicidology and psychiatry at King's IoPPN and the study's senior author.



"Our comprehensive approach will allow us to properly investigate the impact of digital technology on youth mental health."

Among those studied, nearly a quarter reported using social media for more than five hours a day on weekdays and more than 40% used their smartphone above this threshold.

Despite spending excessive amounts of time online and about a third of participants reporting they had recently been the victim of bullying, researchers found that traditional methods of bullying, such as social exclusion, were more common than cyberbullying.

"The high prevalence of self-harm in our sample of young people with prior interactions with mental health services serve as a reminder that there needs to be increased investment in prevention and early intervention services for those at risk," says Dr. Amanda Bye, King's Maudsley Partnership for Children and Young People Translational Research Fellow and the study's first author.

Hannah Kinsey, Head of Training and Service Design at YoungMinds said, "We are hugely proud to be part of this research and the work that has gone into ensuring that young people's voices are central at every stage of the study. The findings reveal that more needs to be done to stop the harmful impacts of social media on young people, especially those who have already struggled with their mental health."

Dr. Angela Hind, Chief Executive at the Medical Research Foundation, said, "Smartphones and social media are ubiquitous among young people, yet we know little about the impact on their mental health.

"This research reveals some important insights into how digital technology is being used by young people with lived experience of mental health conditions, and lays the foundation for future studies in



this area—which are much-needed. Ultimately, we hope these findings will lead to better support for <u>young people</u> who are struggling with their mental health."

More information: Amanda Bye et al, Cohort profile: The Social media, smartphone use and Self-harm in Young People (3S-YP) study—A prospective, observational cohort study of young people in contact with mental health services, *PLOS ONE* (2024). DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0299059

Provided by King's College London

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