

## Does social media cause depression?

By Caroline Miller, editorial director of the Child Mind Institute. Shared in partnership with [childmind.org](https://www.childmind.org).

Is using social media making our kids unhappy? Evidence is mounting that there is a link between social media use and depression. In several recent studies, [teen](#) and [young adult](#) users who spent the most time on [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#), and other platforms were shown to have a substantially higher (from 13 percent to 66 percent) reported rate of depression than those who spent the least time. Does that mean that Instagram and Facebook are actually *causing* depression? These studies show a correlation, not causation. But it's worth a serious look at how social media could be affecting teenagers and young adults negatively.

One reason the correlation seems more than coincidental is that an increase in depression occurred in tandem with the rise in smartphone use. A [2017 study](#) of over half a million eighth- through 12th-graders found that the number exhibiting high levels of depressive symptoms increased by 33 percent between 2010 and 2015. In the same period, the suicide rate for girls in that age group increased by 65 percent.

Smartphones were introduced in 2007, and by 2015 fully 92 percent of teens and young adults owned a smartphone. The rise in depressive symptoms correlates with smartphone adoption during that period, even when matched year by year, observes the study's lead author, San Diego State University psychologist Jean Twenge. Over that same time period, there was a sharp spike in reports of students seeking help at college and university counseling centers, principally for depression and anxiety. [Visits jumped 30 percent between 2010 and 2015.](#)

### Is social media use harmful?

One of the biggest differences in the lives of current teenagers and young adults, when they're compared to earlier generations, is that they spend much less time connecting with their peers in person and [more time connecting electronically](#), principally through social media. Some experts see the rise in depression as evidence that the connections social media users form electronically are

less emotionally satisfying, leaving them feeling socially isolated.

"The less you are connected with human beings in a deep, empathic way, the less you're really getting the benefits of a social interaction," says Alexandra Hamlet, Psy.D., a clinical psychologist at the Child Mind Institute. "The more superficial it is, the less likely it's going to cause you to feel connected, which is something we all need."

Indeed, one exception to the depression correlation is girls who are high users of social media but also keep up a high level of face-to-face social interaction. The Twenge study showed that those girls who interact intensely offline as well as through social media don't show the increase in depressive symptoms that those who interact less in person do. And there are some teenagers who aren't successful in connecting with peers offline, because they are isolated geographically or don't feel accepted in their schools and local communities. For those kids, electronic connection can be lifesaving.

### **Social media and perceived isolation**

[Another study](#) of a national sample of young adults (age 19 to 32) showed correlation between time spent on social media and perceived social isolation (PSI). The authors noted that a direct link can't be determined. That is, "Do people feeling socially isolated spend more time on social media, or do more intense users develop PSI?" If it's the latter, "Is it because the individual is spending less time on more authentic social experiences that would decrease PSI? Or is it the nature of observing highly curated social feeds that they make you feel more excluded?"

Which brings us to what we now call FOMO, or fear of missing out.

Jerry Bubrick, Ph.D., a clinical psychologist at the Child Mind Institute, observes that "FOMO is really the fear of not being connected to our social world, and that need to feel connected sometimes trumps whatever's going on in the actual situation we're in. The more we use social media, the less we think about being present in the moment."

Instead we might be occupied with worrying why we weren't invited to a party we're seeing on Instagram or making sure we don't miss a single post from a friend. But if we're always playing catchup to endless online updates, we're prioritizing social interactions that aren't as emotionally rewarding and can actually make us feel more isolated.

### **Negative comparisons**

Another theory about the increase in depression is [the loss of self-esteem](#), especially in teenage girls, when they compare themselves negatively with artfully curated images of those who appear to be prettier, thinner, more popular, and richer.

"Many girls are bombarded with their friends posting the most perfect pictures of themselves, or they're following celebrities and influencers who do a lot of Photoshopping and have makeup and hair teams," explains Hamlet. "If that's their model for what is normal, it can be very hard on their self-confidence." Indeed, image-driven Instagram [shows up in surveys](#) as the platform that most leads young people to report feeling anxiety, depression, and worries about body image.

Curation of a perfect image may not only make [others feel inadequate](#), it's unhealthy even for those who appear to be successful at it, notes Bubrick. "Kids spend so much time on social media trying to post what they think the world will think is a perfect life. Look at how happy I am! Look how beautiful I am! Without that, they're worried that their friends won't accept them. They're afraid of being rejected." And if they're getting positive feedback from their social media accounts, they might worry that what their friends like isn't the "real" them.

### **Less healthy activity**

Another possible source of depression may be what teenagers are not doing while they're spending time on social media, including physical activity and things that generate a sense of accomplishment, like learning new skills and developing talents.

"If you're spending a lot of time on your phone, you have less time for activities that can build confidence, a sense of achievement, and connectedness," explains Hamlet. Kids who are spending a lot of time on devices are not getting much in return to make them feel good about themselves, she adds. "Yes, you get a little dopamine burst whenever you get a notification or a like on a picture or a follow request. But those things are addicting without being satisfying."

### **Disrupted concentration**

Another thing disrupted by social media is the process of doing homework and other tasks that require concentration. It's become common for teenagers to engage with friends on social media at the same time they're studying. They take pride in being [able to multitask](#), but evidence shows that it cuts down on learning and performance.

"Basically, multitasking isn't possible," Hamlet says. "What you end up doing is really just switching back and forth between two tasks rather quickly. There is a cost to the brain." And with poorer

concentration and constant interruption, homework takes substantially longer than it should, cutting into free time and adding to stress.

## Sleep deprivation and depression

Some of the ways in which social media use affects mood may be indirect. For instance, one of the most common contributors to depression in teenagers is [sleep deprivation](#), which can be caused, or exacerbated, by social media.

Research shows that [60 percent of adolescents are looking at their phones in the last hour before sleep](#) and that they get on average an hour less sleep than their peers who don't use their phones before bed. Blue light from electronic screens interferes with the ability to fall asleep; on top of that, checking social media is not necessarily a relaxing or sleep-inducing activity. Scrolling on social media, says Hamlet, can easily end up causing stress.

"Social media can have a profound effect on sleep," says Bubrick. "You have the intention to check Facebook or Instagram for five minutes, and the next thing you know, 50 minutes are gone. You're an hour behind in sleep and more tired the next day. You find it harder to focus. You're off your game, and it spirals from there."

## How to minimize negative effects of social media use

While we don't yet have conclusive evidence that social media use actually causes depression, we do have plenty of warning signs that it may be [affecting our kids negatively](#). So it's smart for parents to check in regularly with kids about their social media use, to make sure it's positive and healthy, and guide them toward ways to change it, if you think it's not.

Also, be alert for [symptoms of depression](#). If you notice signs that your child might be depressed, take them seriously. Ask your child how she's doing, and don't hesitate to set up an appointment with a mental health provider.

Here are some steps you can take to ensure healthy social media use:

**Focus on balance.** Make sure your kids are engaging in social interaction offline and have time for activities that help build identity and self-confidence.

**Turn off notifications.** App developers are getting more and more aggressive with notifications to lure users to interrupt whatever they're doing to engage constantly with their phones. Don't let

them.

**Look out for girls at higher risk of depression.** Monitor girls who are going through a particularly tough time or are under unusual stress. Negative effects of social media can have more impact when confidence is down.

**Teach [mindful use of social media](#).** Encourage teenagers to be honest with themselves about how time spent on social media makes them feel and to disengage from interactions that increase stress or unhappiness.

**Model restraint and balance in your own media diet.** Set an example by disengaging from media to spend quality family time together, including phone-free dinners and other activities. Kids may resist, but they'll feel the benefits.

**Require phone-free time before sleep.** Enforce a policy of no smartphones in the bedroom after a specific time and overnight. Have kids use an old-fashioned alarm clock to wake up.

*Learn more about the [Child Mind Institute](#), an independent, national nonprofit dedicated to transforming the lives of children and families struggling with mental health and learning disabilities.*