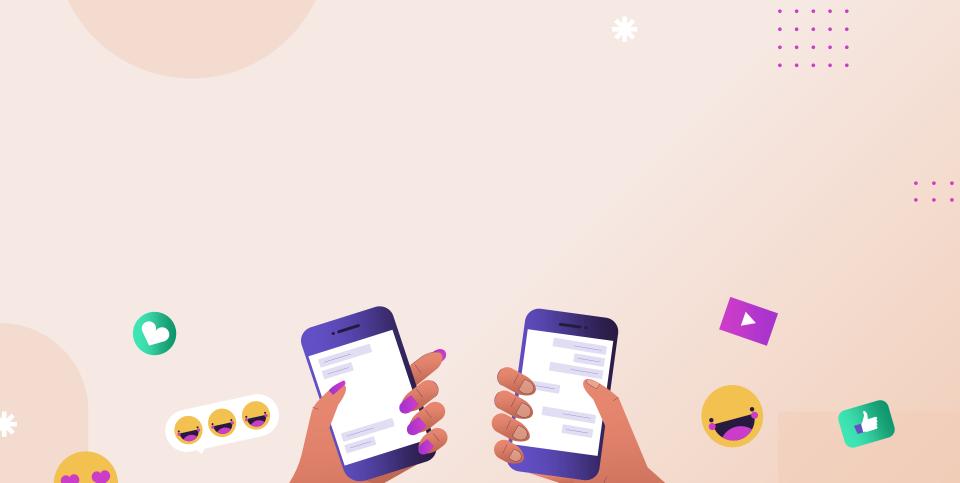


## Understanding the effects of smartphones and social media use on adolescents

Professor Lisa Henderson & Dr Emma Sullivan







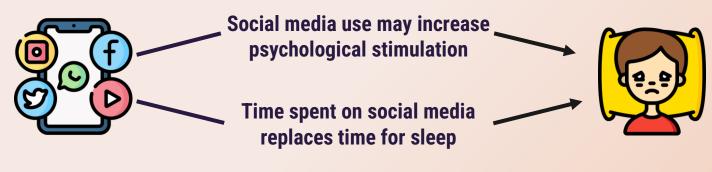
## Does social media damage sleep? What does the evidence say?







- 12 longitudinal studies examined if social media use leads to poor sleep
- **66.6%**  $\rightarrow$  at least one negative impact of social media use on sleep
  - Delayed bedtimes and increased time taken to fall asleep





Young girls more likely to use social media for social comparison

→ negative thoughts





# Gathering further evidence on smartphones and sleep: Channel 4 documentary



#### Whole school survey results



 As part of the documentary we gathered data from 1,149 students aged 11-16 years on smartphone and social media habits, sleep and wellbeing (currently recruiting for more participants)



42% estimate us smartphones for per day, 19% si more time than

We need causal evidence

We also have a **responsibility** to educate our young people on the need to improve their digital behaviours to safeguard their health

timate using social media r hours or more per day, **10**% rs or more



and 53% sleep with their beds



ort encountering explicit
violence and sexual behaviour),
11% report seeing this daily or
weekly





News Release

10 September 2024

social experiment.

Channel 4 orders two-part special, Swiped: The School that Banned Smartphones, from BOLDPRINT Studios with Matt and Emma Willis

Channel 4 has commissioned Swiped: The School that Banned

by BOLDPRINT Studios, which will tackle the timely issue of the impact of smartphones on children's behaviour with a pioneering

Contacts Registered users only Smartphones, a landmark two-part documentary series, produced # f y

Rack to news

TV couple to give up smartphones with Essex pupils







### Key features of the study



- Run in a typical secondary school with Year 8 pupil's who were not particularly addicted
- Extreme total smartphone/social media abstinence 21 days
- During the ban smartphones were locked in a perspex box at the school, no access to other electronic devices and could only use laptops for school purposes
- Wide range of outcome measures
- Self-report and objective measurement (tracking actual sleep and physiological measures of wellbeing)







#### What we did



- N = 26 (aged 12, 15 males, 11 females)
- 9 controls
- Cognitive tasks
- Questionnaires

- Watches (sleep, HRV)
- Daily diaries

- Cognitive tasks
- Questionnaires













Pre-ban tests

Ban period (21 days)

Post-ban tests





### **Key findings**



- By the end of the ban the time taken to get to sleep significantly reduced by approximately 20 minutes
- Reported sleep duration increased by one hour on average (watch data 20 minutes)
- Anxiety symptoms and negative mood significantly reduced (but not depression)
- Watch data supported these findings (heart rate variability increased within the first few days)
- Sustained attention significantly improved with children making fewer errors on our cognitive attention task following the ban
- Social connectedness (how connected students felt to others in their social environment) didn't get any worse





#### What does this tell us?



- Highlights the feasibility of implementing a relatively long but temporary smartphone and social media ban in schools
- As both a research tool to gather causal evidence AND as an educational intervention to inform young people about the health benefits of a smartphone detox for sleep and wellbeing





## What now?





## Scaling up!



- Larger sample: 120 adolescents ages 11-19 years from two secondary schools/sixth forms (~50 Birkenhead Sixth Form, Liverpool & now recruiting in Fulford School, York)
- Comprehensive data collection: Using both subjective and objective measures on >50% of the sample with wearables measuring sleep and wellbeing throughout the ban. Open-text questions on challenges and benefits of ban
- Longer monitoring before ban: tracking smartphone use and key behaviours
- Follow-up: two month (online) follow-up to assess longer term behaviour change
- Control groups: who continue to use phones as normal and who will have access to a brick phone for texts and calls but do not access smartphones/social media.





## How are you feeling about the smartphone/social media ban? (Pre-ban)



"I am **excited** to see the effects a lack of smartphone has on my body"



63%

"Very **excited**, I feel i use my phone way too much and a reason to go without is exactly what i needed, especially with A-levels approaching."



14%

"I'm worried about not having access to things other than social media e.g. driving tests"

"A bit scared because I won't be able to call anyone if I get in dangerous situation"

"Apprehensive however I feel that it will be worthwhile and eye opening"



23%

"I'm looking forward to seeing how I react to not having a phone. I'm worried I will miss things when in the ban e.g. social gatherings"



#### How do you feel about the smartphone/social media ban now? (Post-ban)



"A great experiment that has given me reason to remove social media on my phone"



**59%** 

"I have **really enjoyed** having time off my phone. I have been getting better sleep and have felt a lot more productive"



13%

"At the start I liked it but three weeks is far too long. I hate it now"

"It hasn't helped me concentrate better, if anything I've felt less productive"

"It's ok. A little frustrating sometimes when I need a service on demand e.g. finding directions"



28%

"I feel that it helped me use my time more wisely, but I got bored with nothing to do alot"



## :: Have you incorporated any new habits into your daily routine since the study? (2 month follow-up)







## What steps do you think the government should take to regulate smartphone use <16? (Two month follow-up)





"A complete **social media ban** for school aged children until they reach the end of Y11" "More **laws** in place preventing ownership to a certain age"

"Provide more education to young children in schools and crack down on ensuring the internet is generally a safe space" "Moderate the media more and have restrictions for people under 16. Have it so only certain things appear and have time limits" "More **regulation** on the **addictive nature** of social media and **more guidance to parents** on the effects of mobile phones"

17%

No. E.g. "They shouldn't. I was **worse without it** I think"



## **Important questions**



- Who are digital detoxes most beneficial for?
- What kinds of digital detoxes are most effective? (e.g., total ban versus bedtime reduction approaches)
- Are school bans an important part of the solution?





## Thank you!

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