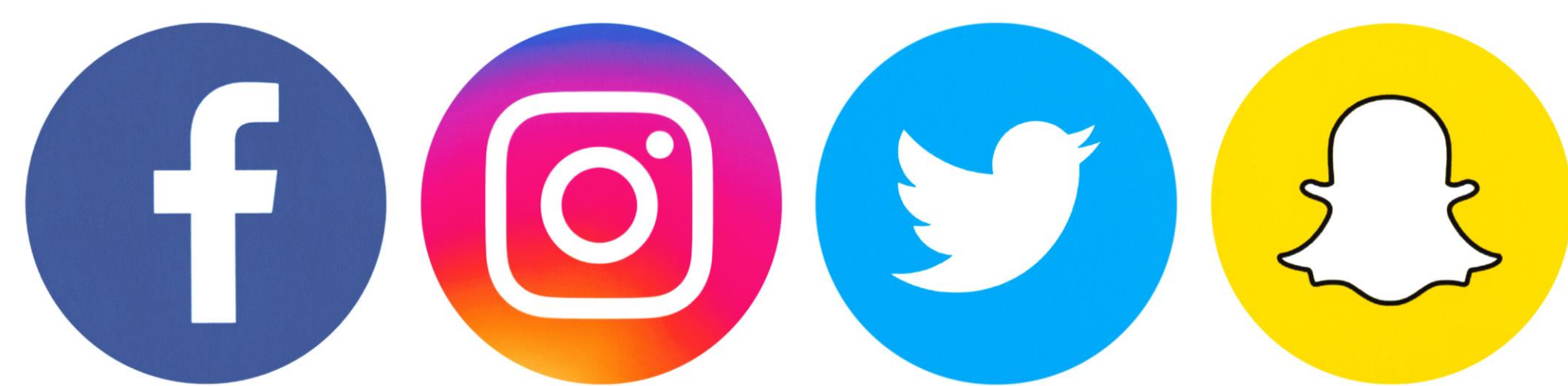


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## BACKGROUND

- ❖ Social media use has become central to the daily routines of many adolescents, providing greater opportunities for communication, social support, and access to a number of educational resources (de la Pena & Quintanilla, 2015).
- ❖ Nonetheless, excessive social media use during early adolescence has been linked to a number of psychological and behavioral consequences in longitudinal research, such as depression and anxiety (Lin et al., 2016).
- ❖ Additionally, some cross-sectional research has found concurrent associations between daily social media use and conduct disorder symptoms in emerging adults (Galica, Vannucci, Flannery, & Ohannessian, 2017).
- ❖ However, the longitudinal relationship between daily social media use and risk for conduct disorder during early adolescence remains unclear.



## OBJECTIVE

To examine longitudinal associations between daily social media use and subsequent risk for conduct disorder in a community sample of early adolescents.

## METHODS

### Participants:

- ❖ 891 early adolescents from five public middle schools located in the Northeastern United States
- ❖ 51% girls
- ❖ Age: M = 12.73, SD = 0.68, Range = 11-14 years
- ❖ 51% Non-Hispanic White, 21% Hispanic or Latinx, 9% Black or African American, 3% Asian, 15% multi-racial/ethnic, and 1% other

### Procedure:

- ❖ Self-report questionnaires were administered twice to students during school separated by a 6-month interval between Fall 2016 (T1) and Spring 2017 (T2).
- ❖ Students received a \$10 movie pass as an incentive for completing the survey at each time point.

This research was supported by The Alvord Foundation. To obtain a copy of this poster, please visit: <https://pandaresearchproject.org>

## METHODS

### Measures:

The following validated self-report measures were collected at T1 and T2:

Construct	Measure	Scales
Social Media Use	Technology Use Questionnaire (TUQ)	Total number of hours on a daily basis ( $\alpha=.64-.74$ )
Conduct Disorder (CD)	Delinquent Behaviors Scale (DBS)	DBS CD symptom count $\geq 3$ ( $\alpha=.89-.90$ )

### Analytic Plan:

- ❖ Logistic Regression Model
  - ❖ Independent Variable: TUQ Score (T1)
  - ❖ Dependent variable: CD presence (T2)
  - ❖ Covariates: gender, CD presence (T1)

## RESULTS

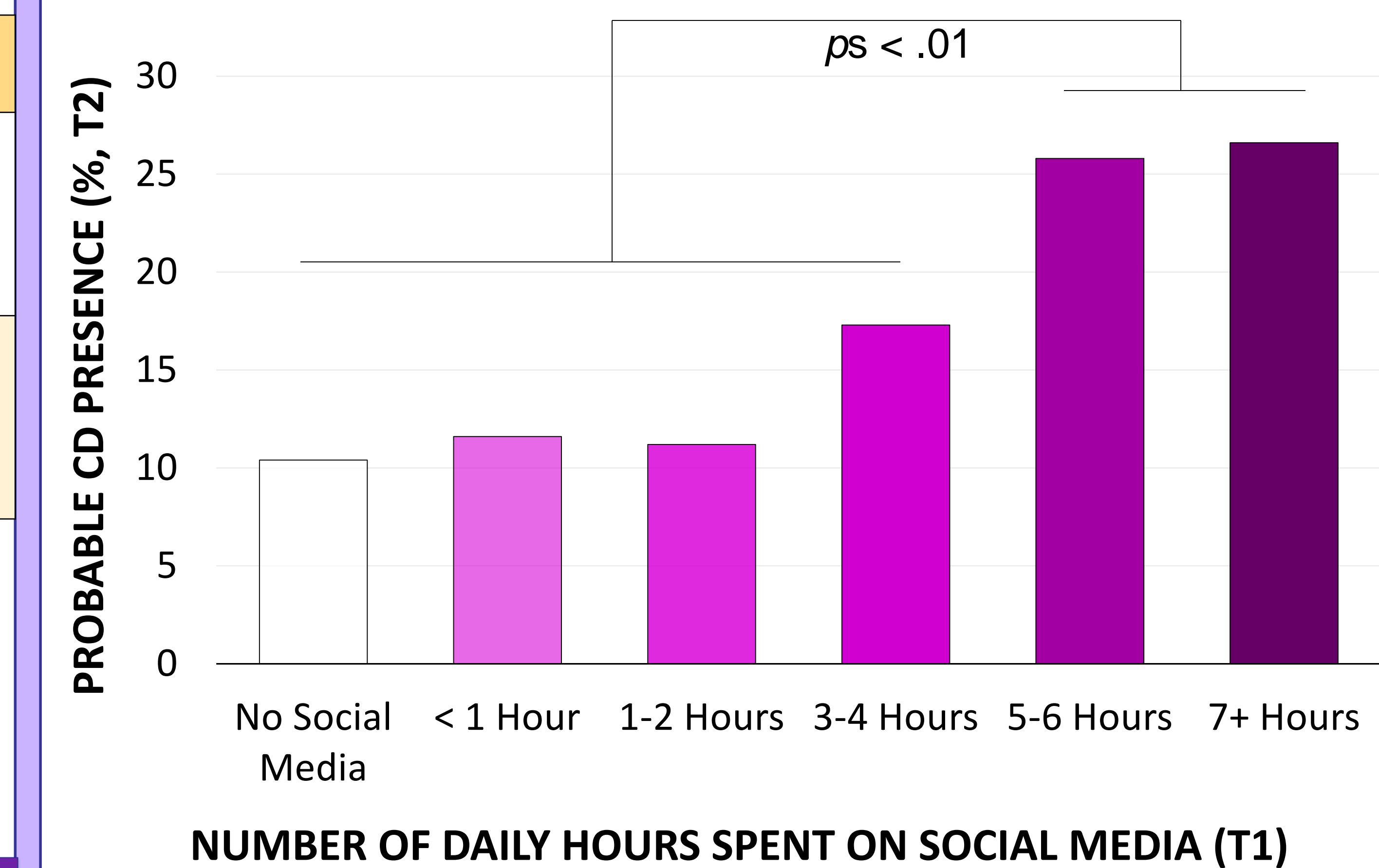
Table 1. Logistic Regression Analysis Results

Predictors	OR <sub>adj</sub>	95% CI	p
Constant	.14	-	< .001
Gender	.55	.36 - .86	.009
Conduct Disorder	12.67	7.99 - 20.06	< .001
No social media use (Ref)	(Ref)	(Ref)	.001
< 1 hour (vs. prev)	.95	.44 - 2.04	.90
1-2 Hours (vs. prev)	1.03	.54 - 1.97	.92
3-4 Hours (vs. prev)	.98	.55 - 1.76	.95
5-6 Hours (vs. prev)	2.94	1.66 - 5.24	< .001***
7+ Hours (vs. prev)	2.20	1.29 - 3.76	.004**

$\chi^2(7)=166.74, p<.001, R^2=.29$   
 Note: \*\* $p<.01$ , \*\*\* $p<.001$

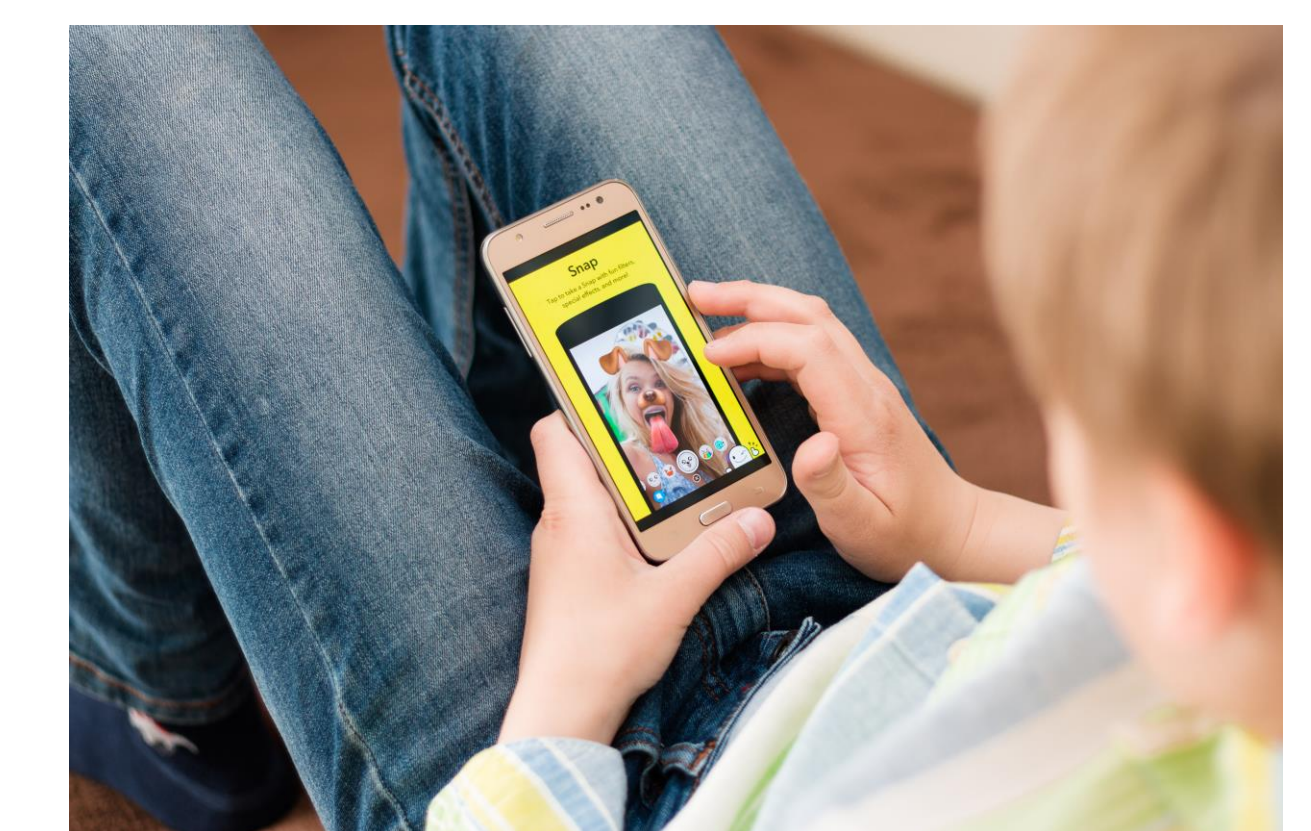
## RESULTS

Figure 1. CD Risk and Daily Social Media Use



## CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ Findings suggest that excessive time spent on social media may be an important risk factor for the development of conduct disorder during early adolescence.
- ❖ It is possible that adolescents who spend more time on social media sites have a greater number of opportunities for negative online interactions which may predict increased risk for conduct problems.
- ❖ Alternatively, it is also possible that adolescents with subclinical levels of conduct disorder use social media more frequently, resulting in the development of additional conduct disorder symptoms over time.



### Implications:

- ❖ Overall, these findings suggest that daily social media use during early adolescence be restricted to 4 hours or less to avoid elevated risk for conduct disorder.
- ❖ Future research should examine these relationships bi-directionally to determine the direction of effect between social media use and problem behavior.