**“Social Media is Harming the Minds of Young People, Right? Maybe Not”**

**By Natalie Jacewicz, Kaiser Health News on 10.27.17**

It was 1:30 a.m. and Anna was trying to keep her mind off her ex-boyfriend who she had just broken up with. It was too late to call the therapist she was seeing to cope with low self-esteem and homesickness, and too late to stop by a friend's house.

So, Anna, who asked to be identified by a pseudonym, turned to social media. "I'm having a really hard time right now," she posted on Facebook. "Is there anyone I can call and talk to until I feel better?"

Almost immediately, three people responded with offers to talk. They were friends she had met playing Quidditch, a sport based on the Harry Potter fantasy books, and she kept in touch with them online. Anna talked to two of them until she was able to fall asleep.

 "I used to be very shy about posting personal stuff on Facebook because I didn't want people judging me," said Anna, 26. "But that night, I was in such a bad place; I was desperate, and I thought anything would help."

**Social Media's Effects On Mental Health**

The negative effects of social media on young people's mental health are well-documented by researchers and the press. Social media can drive envy and enable cyberbullying. It can make things harder for people who struggle with a mental illness.

Mental illness refers to a range of mental health conditions, which are disorders that can affect mood, thoughts and behavior. Examples include depression, anxiety and eating disorders. Many people have mental health concerns at some point. What distinguishes a mental illness, such as depression, from normal feelings such as sadness, is that mental illnesses cause ongoing stress and severely interfere with a person's ability to function.

Most mental illnesses can be treated with medication and therapy. Many therapists warn teens and young adults with mental illnesses about using social media.

However, some academics and therapists are proposing a view that goes against the grain: They have found that social media may also help improve mental health by boosting self-esteem and providing a source of emotional support. These benefits have attracted too little attention from journalists and parents, they say.

**Appropriate Usage**

The University of California, Berkeley's Greater Good Science Center published an advice column summarizing the two competing beliefs. "Yes, social media is contributing to a new era of adolescent (and adult) social stress," the column said. "But when we accept that it is here to stay, we can also see it as a new opportunity for connection and mindfulness."

Amy Gonzales, an assistant professor who studies social media and health at Indiana University's Media School, hopes we can avoid simplifying the issue. "We need to think about social media as not being absolutely good or bad," she said. "We need to think about how to come up with appropriate uses of this stuff."

Social media platforms have become a huge part of the lives of young adults and teens: 45 percent of teenagers report they use apps such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram every day.

**Broader Affirmation**

In research published by the National Center for Biotechnology Information, Gonzales found encouraging results. College students who viewed their own Facebook profiles enjoyed a boost in self-esteem afterward. By curating their online personas to reflect their best traits, users remember what they like best about themselves.

Other studies reveal that people feel more social support when they present themselves honestly on social media, and they feel less stress after posting. "You get much broader affirmation by posting on social media than from calling a relative," Anna said. "It's one thing if you text a friend; it's another thing if you have a bunch of people trying to help you out."

Matthew Oransky is an assistant professor of adolescent psychiatry at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City and a practicing therapist. He said many of his patients find social connections online they could not find elsewhere. This is particularly true of teens in groups that tend to be marginalized, such as kids in foster homes and LGBT adolescents. LGBT is a group that includes lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people.

"I've seen some of the really big positives, which is that kids who are isolated can find a community," Oransky said. "They're often first able to come out to online friends." In a 2013 survey, 50 percent of LGBT youth reported having at least one close friend they knew only from online interactions.

Young adults with serious mental illness such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder can also find social support via social media, according to a study published in 2016. "These people are openly discussing their illness online," said John Naslund, a research fellow.

Even though "there's hostility online," Naslund said, social media posts can help foster greater acceptance of mental health problems. "We've found that comments related to mental health are overwhelmingly positive. People can learn how to cope with symptoms and how to find the right support."

**Parental Guidance Suggested**

Still, parents and guardians can and should help their children use social media wisely, experts say. For example, Oransky suggests that parents talk with kids about the privacy consequences of posting revealing pictures or personal details that might affect their job or college prospects.

Anna uses filters to keep co-workers from seeing her mental health posts. But she views social media as a way to act on her therapist's recommendation to reach out for support when she needs it. "If you trust your friends," she said, "I don't see why you shouldn't embrace the social media option."