

IS YOUR CHILD LONELY?

**NEARLY
HALF**

of Americans report
often feeling alone (46%)
or left out (47%).¹

CHILDREN AND TEENS ARE NO EXCEPTION.

**OVER
2/3**

of 11-17 year olds surveyed
by MHA felt stressed out
about loneliness.

EFFECTS OF LONELINESS

Research shows that chronic loneliness has the following effects:²

- Increased levels of cortisol, the stress hormone
- Less restful sleep
- Negative impact on physical health (more than smoking or obesity)
- Headaches or other unexplained aches and pains
- Poor self-care (grooming, hygiene, diet)
- Higher likelihood of alcohol or drug use
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Negative outlook on life
- Poor self esteem
- Greater risk of suicide

Furthermore, the same part of the brain that reacts to physical pain is activated by social rejection.³

COMMON CAUSES OF LONELINESS

Certain life circumstances may cause children and teens to feel lonely, such as:

- ▶ Moving to a new neighborhood
- ▶ Changing schools
- ▶ Divorce
- ▶ An older sibling leaving home
- ▶ Being "single" when their friends have boyfriends or girlfriends
- ▶ Fights with friends
- ▶ Being bullied
- ▶ Death in the family

SIGNS OF LONELINESS

YOUNGER CHILDREN MAY:

- ▶ Create imaginary friends to make up for lack of real friends
- ▶ Seem clingy or start asking you to play with them more than usual
- ▶ Seek your attention by misbehaving, acting silly, or interrupting you when they know they shouldn't
- ▶ Act timid or unsure of themselves
- ▶ Cry more often than other children their age

ADOLESCENTS AND TEENS MAY:

- ▶ Retreat to their rooms for long periods of time
- ▶ Start talking to you more than usual
- ▶ Seem sad
- ▶ Appear to not have friends to hang out with outside of school
- ▶ No longer hang out with friends that they used to spend a lot of time with
- ▶ Talk negatively about themselves

By contrast, if your child or teen seems to be spending a lot of time alone, they may not actually be lonely. There are some children and teens who enjoy reading or popping in a pair of earbuds to listen to music over trips to the mall or parties. The easiest way to figure out if your child or teen is just introverted or whether they are lonely is to ask.

GOING ONLINE: A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD

Most people who are parents and teachers didn't grow up using the internet the way children and teens do now. Between social media, gaming, and general internet use, there are a lot of ways that being online can impact loneliness, for better or for worse.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Fifty-seven percent of teens say they have met a new friend online and 68% of teen social media users said they received support from others during challenging or tough times.⁴ However, not all social media use is good for teen friendships.

While less than a quarter (24%) of teens find social media to have a mostly negative effect on their lives, 27% of those say that social media has caused them to be bullied or affected by rumor spreading, which can cause loneliness.⁵ Another study found that of teens who use social media, 53% said they saw people posting about events that they weren't invited to.⁶

GAMING

If your child or teen seems to be spending a lot of time gaming, they may actually be socializing in their own way. While virtual friendships can never replace face-to-face interactions, many teens go online to communicate with existing friends outside of school and make new friends.

Both boys and girls say that they have met new friends while playing games online, with over 4x as many boys doing so than girls. Furthermore, 78% of teen gamers say that playing online makes them feel closer to friends that they already know.⁷

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

If you suspect that your child or teen is struggling with loneliness, the best way to figure out for certain is to start a conversation and ask. If loneliness is a problem, here are some things you can do to help:

Talk to them about their interests. Find out what they enjoy and then look into groups or classes that they may be able to join to further explore those interests.

Try recreational sports. Rec sports teams give your child or teen the chance to meet a group of their peers that may not necessarily go to the same school as them.

See what your faith community has to offer. There may be youth groups or classes during worship services that your child or teen could become part of.

Make time for extended family. If your child or teen has cousins or other relatives around their age that are within a reasonable distance, set up time for them to get together.

Talk to their teachers. See if they may be able to facilitate more small group interactions during class that might help your child or teen make friends or match them up with someone to sit with at lunch time.

Leverage your own friends. If your friends or coworkers have children or teens, organize a time for them to meet with you and bring their child so both adults and children can socialize. This could be just a visit to one another's homes, a meal out at a restaurant, or a trip to a local event or attraction.

Consult with a therapist. If you think that your child or teen is lonely because they struggle with social skills, a therapist can help.

WHERE CAN YOU GET MORE HELP?

Long-term loneliness can lead to the development of mental health conditions like anxiety or depression if not addressed early. If you suspect that your child or teen is already experiencing signs of a mental health condition, take the parent screen at [MHAScreening.org](https://www.mhascreeing.org).

It's free, confidential, and anonymous. Once you get the results, MHA will provide you with information and resources to help guide you through next steps.

SOURCES

¹<https://www.cigna.com/newsroom/news-releases/2018/new-cigna-study-reveals-loneliness-at-epidemic-levels-in-america>

²<https://www.newportacademy.com/resources/empowering-teens/teenage-isolation/>

³<https://www.pnas.org/content/early/2011/03/22/1102693108.abstract>

⁴Teens, Technology & Friendships (Pew Research Center 2015)

⁵Teens, Social Media, Technology (Pew Research Center 2018)

⁶Teens, Technology & Friendships (Pew Research Center 2015)

⁷Ibid.