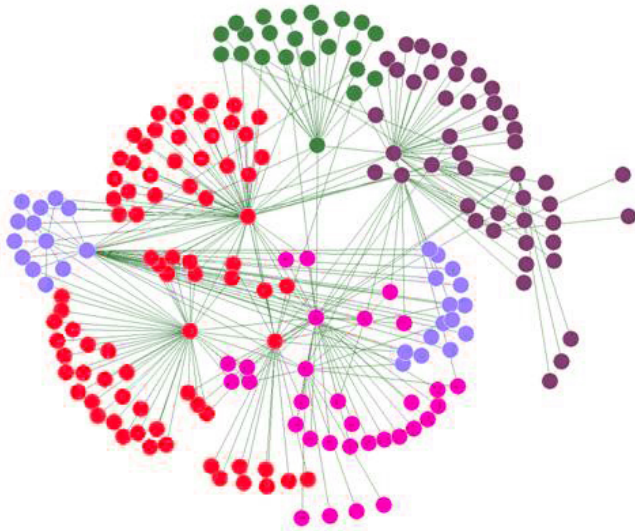


Healthy mood spreads through social contact, depression doesn't

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Social network diagram. Credit: Daniel Tenerife/Wikipedia

They looked at over 2,000 adolescents in a network of US [high school students](#) to see how their mood influenced each other by modelling the spread of mood using similar methods to those used to track the spread of infectious diseases.

The team found that while depression does not 'spread', having enough friends with healthy mood can halve the probability of developing, or double the probability of recovering from, depression over a 6-12 month period. In the context of depression, this is a very large impact.

Dr Thomas House, senior lecturer in applied mathematics from the University of Manchester, and one of the authors of the study, said: "We know social factors, for example living alone or having experienced abuse in childhood, influences whether someone becomes depressed. We also know that social support is important for recovery from depression, for example having people to talk to.

New research has revealed that having mentally healthy friends can help someone recover from depression or even remain mentally healthy in the first place.

"Our study is slightly different as it looks at the effect of being friends with people on whether you are likely to develop or recover from being depressed.

But crucially having depressed [friends](#) does not make you more likely to become depressed yourself. In other words the results indicate that healthy mood spreads through social networks but [depression](#) does not.

"This was a big effect that we have seen here. It could be that having a stronger social network is an effective way to treat depression. More work needs to be done but it may that we could significantly reduce the burden of depression through cheap, low-risk social interventions."

This is important as there is stigma attached to being depressed. The results indicate that being friends with someone who is depressed does not put you at risk of becoming depressed yourself and it is likely to help the depressed person recover.

These results suggest that promotion of any friendship between adolescents can reduce depression since having depressed friends does not put them at risk, but having healthy friends is both protective and curative.

Academics from the Universities of Manchester and Warwick collaborated on the study, which is published today in the journal *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*.

Dr House added: "As a society, if we enable friendships to develop among adolescents (for example providing youth clubs) each adolescent is

more likely to have enough friends with healthy mood to have a protective effect. This would reduce the prevalence of depression."

University of Warwick social science expert Professor Frances Griffiths and applied Mathematician Edward Hill collaborated on the study. Edward Hill said: "We've ensured that the method we used was not confounded by homophily - that's the tendency for people to be friends with others like themselves. This would have affected our research. For example if many adolescents drink a lot of alcohol and their friends drink a lot too it may be that alcoholic drink cause depression among the young people rather than who they are friends with."

More information: Spreading of healthy mood in adolescent social networks, *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, [rspb.royalsocietypublishing.or1098/rspb.2015.1180](https://royalsocietypublishing.org/journal/rspb.2015.1180)

Provided by University of Manchester

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