Abstracts of the **6th International Conference on Behavioral Addictions**

Journal of **Behavioral** Addictions Editor-in-Chief: Zsolt Demetrovics

Volume 8 Supplement 1

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Eötvös Loránd University Institute of Psychology



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6th International Conference on Behavioral Addictions Volume 8, Number 1, June 2019



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Contents

6th International Conference on Behavioral Addictions June 17–19, 2019 Yokohama, Japan

Plenary Lecture	1
Symposium	5
Independent Oral Presentation	03
Poster Presentation	64
Training Seminar on Behavioral Addictions	06
Author index	10

SY39-3

Social networking addiction among university students in Hong Kong

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The present study estimated the prevalence rate of Social Networking Addiction (SNA), an emerging public health issue, based on a sample of 390 Hong Kong university students (age = 19.09 ± 1.47 years), and examined its association with multiple indicators of well-being including life satisfaction, depression, academic achievement, and sleeping quality. The relationship between Internet specific parenting behaviors and university students' SNA was further investigated. Results showed that about 20% of the participants met the criterion of SNA measured by the Social Media Disorder Scale. Students with SNA reported lower life satisfaction, more depressive symptoms, lower self-perceived academic performance, and poorer sleeping quality, as compared to students without SNA. Parents of students with SNA showed not only more limits and intervention on their children's online behaviors, but also more co-use and their own use of social media. Longitudinal studies based on a more representative sample are critically needed in the future.

SY39-4

Social media disorder, ADHD-symptoms, and mental health: Longitudinal investigations of directionality among adolescents

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Cross-sectional research shows that symptoms of social media disorder (SMD) and symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are related. Due to the lack of longitudinal studies, the direction of this relation remains unknown. The present study aims to address this gap by investigating the bidirectional relation between ADHD-symptoms using longitudinal data. Also, the direction of the relation between ADHD-symptoms and frequency of social media use was examined. A three-wave longitudinal study among Dutch secondary school students aged 11 – 15 years was used (n = 543). Findings from a random intercept cross-lagged panel model suggest a unidirectional relation, whereby SMD- symptoms increased ADHD-symptoms over time. Furthermore, no longitudinal associations between frequency of social media use and ADHD-symptoms were found. This implies that disordered use of social media, rather than highly-engaged use of social media, has harmful implications for adolescents' ADHD-symptoms. In addition, bidirectional re-