Deliberate self-harm in Swedish university students – onset and relationships with anxiety and mindfulness

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Deliberate self-harm (DSH) can be defined as intentional self-inflicted harming of one’s own body resulting in relevant tissue damage (Joiner et al., 2005).

Such behaviors have received much interest in research and in literature-reviews during recent years (Joiner, 2008).

DSH typically has its onset in early adolescence and is strongly correlated with psychiatric symptoms, but occurs over many different disorders, as well as in non-clinical samples (Iwata, et al. 2008; Hoek, et al. 2001).

DSH is generally viewed as a dysfunctional coping mechanism or as a non-adaptive strategy to regulate tension and other negative emotions used by some people (Klonsky, 2007). Negatively, the research in this field has been obstructed by methodological shortcomings, such as the lack of a uniform definition of DSH and reliable instruments to measure such behaviors. One attempt to amend these methodological problems has been the development of the Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory (DSH; Gross, 2001).

Previous research

We thank the following for their support with the preparations and data collection for this study: Patrik Kapolter, Tommy Bank, Micaela Garcia and Sara Malouf.

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Method

Data reported in this study was collected on two separate occasions with about one year interval in two separate samples of university students at one Swedish University.

Participants

In Sample 1 a total of 512 university students were recruited to respond to the questionnaire. After excluding participants with extensive missing data 500 (247 men and 252 women, 1 had not stated sex) remained. Age of respondents was between 18-49 years (mean age: 24.0, SD = 4.9).

In Sample 2, a total of 187 university students (91 men and 95 women, 1 had not stated sex) between 19-49 years (mean age: 23.6, SD = 3.7) were recruited to answer the questionnaire.

In both cases of data collection participants were approached on the University campus by research assistants. They were given general information about the study and asked to fill out the questionnaire.

Results

Frequencies of different forms of lifetime DSH in 512 university students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of DSH</th>
<th>Sample 1</th>
<th>Sample 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Self-Harm</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional Self-Harm</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeated Self-Harm</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions

As in several previous studies, DSH was found to be fairly common in the two separate non-clinical samples of university students studied here, and is similar to the prevalences found when similar methodology has been used to assess DSH in previous research.

The number of behaviors asked for and also the time-period measured is consistent with the view that DSH could be a dysfunctional strategy to regulate negative emotion (i.e. anxiety). The relationship with mindfulness also fits this model as high mindfulness related to more functional emotional regulation, and low mindfulness would be found correlating to clinical populations. It would also be consistent with the view that DSH could be a dysfunctional strategy to regulate negative emotion (i.e. anxiety). The relationship with mindfulness also fits this model as high mindfulness related to more functional emotional regulation, and low mindfulness would be found correlating to clinical populations.

The correlation between DSH and anxiety and the elevated level of anxiety in the group of self-harming participants is consistent with the view of DSH as a symptom of psychopathology. It would also be consistent with the view that DSH could be a dysfunctional strategy to regulate negative emotion (i.e. anxiety). The relationship with mindfulness also fits this model as high mindfulness related to more functional emotional regulation, and low mindfulness would be found correlating to clinical populations.

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The present study

To date no Swedish data on the prevalence of DSH in university students.

Therefore, this study was planned in two steps:

1. First a shortened Swedish adaptation of the Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory - Short (DSH9-r; Bjärehed & Lundh, 2008), that had previously been used with Swedish adolescents was administered to a second sample of university students. The reason for using the DSH9-r was that a shorter instrument would be easier and quicker for participants to answer.

2. Second, a further shortened version of the instrument called the Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory - 9 item version-revised (DSH9-r; Bjärehed & Lundh, 2008), that had previously been used with Swedish adolescents was administered to a second sample of university students. The reason for using the DSH9-r was that a shorter instrument would be easier and quicker for participants to answer.

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Mean age, and range of reported first occurrence of DSH, as reported by participants in Sample 1 and 2 respectively

Sample 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Mean Age (SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-11</td>
<td>12.0 (2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>14.0 (2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>16.0 (2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>18.0 (2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-23</td>
<td>21.0 (2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-26</td>
<td>24.0 (2.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Mean Age (SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-11</td>
<td>13.5 (2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instrument

The Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory (DSHI) (Gross, 2001) asks respondents to report how many times they have engaged in a number of self-harming behaviors. In Sample 1 a version of the DSHI that asks for the lifetime occurrence of 16 different forms of DSH was used (Lundh et al., 2017). In Sample 2 a shortened version of the DSHI that asks for the occurrence of 9 forms of DSH during the last 6 months was used (Bjärehed & Lundh, 2008).

The Mindful Attention Awareness Scale. The MAAS (Brown & Ryan, 2003) measures dispositional mindfulness, i.e. awareness of and attention to events and experience in the present moment. The MAAS is composed of 15 self-report items that asks how often participants experience different day-to-day experiences like: “I could be experiencing something else and not be conscious of it until some time later,” on a 1 (almost always) to 6 (almost never) scale where high scores represent high degree of mindfulness.

The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. The HADS (Zigmond & Snaith, 1983) is a commonly used measure to detect states of depression and anxiety. The scale consists of 7 items that measure anxiety like “I feel tense or wound up” and 7 items that measure depression, like “I still enjoy the things I used to enjoy.”

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