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Risk of depression and self-harm in teenagers identifying with goth subculture: a longitudinal cohort study

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Summary

Background Previous research has suggested that deliberate self-harm is associated with contemporary goth subculture in young people; however, whether this association is confounded by characteristics of young people, their families, and their circumstances is unclear. We aimed to test whether self-identification as a goth is prospectively associated with emergence of clinical depression and self-harm in early adulthood.

Methods We used data from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children, a UK community-based birth cohort of 145,41 pregnant women with expected delivery between April 1, 1991, and Dec 31, 1992. All children in the study were invited to attend yearly follow-up visits at the research clinic from age 7 years. At 15 years of age, participants reported the extent to which they self-identified as a goth. We assessed depressive mood and self-harm at 15 years with the Development and Wellbeing Assessment (DAWBA) questionnaire, and depression and self-harm at 18 years using the Clinical Interview Schedule-Revised. We calculated the prospective association between goth identification at 15 years and depression and self-harm at 18 years using logistic regression analyses.

Findings Of 5357 participants who had data available for goth self-identification, 3694 individuals also had data for depression and self-harm outcomes at 18 years. 105 (6%) of 1841 adolescents who did not self-identify as goths met criteria for depression compared with 28 (18%) of 154 who identified as goths very much; for self-harm, the figures were 189 (10%) of 1841 versus 57 (37%) of 154. We noted a dose–response association with goth self-identification both for depression and for self-harm. Compared with young people who did not identify as a goth, those who somewhat identified as being a goth were 1·6 times more likely (unadjusted odds ratio [OR] 1·63, 95% CI 1·14–2·34, p<0·001), and those who very much identified as being a goth were more than three times more likely (unadjusted OR 3·67, 2·33–4·79, p<0·001) to have scores in the clinical range for depression at 18 years; findings were similar for self-harm. Associations were not attenuated after adjustment for a range of individual, family, and social confounders.

Interpretation Our findings suggest that young people identifying with goth subculture might be at an increased risk for depression and self-harm. Although our results suggest that some peer contagion operates within the goth community, our observational findings cannot be used to claim that becoming a goth increases risk of self-harm or depression. Working with young people in the goth community to identify those at increased risk of depression and self-harm and provide support might be effective.

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Introduction Depression is the leading contributor to the worldwide burden of disease in young people aged 10–24 years. Rates of depression increase substantially during adolescence, a period of transition characterised by social, emotional, and physiological changes. Understanding of specific risk factors during this important transition is therefore needed to inform prevention strategies. During this period, peers are the main sources for social comparison and appraisal, and self-consciousness is heightened. Studies have shown that peers report similar levels of depressive symptoms to each other, although evidence for peer contagion effects on depression and related phenotypes (eg, self-harm) is mixed. Identification of young people at heightened risk of depression and related phenotypes is a key area for future research. A strong and robust increased risk of self-harm and attempted suicide has been reported in young people identifying with contemporary goth subculture and related subcultures generally described as alternative youth. A goth is defined in the Oxford Dictionary as “a member of a subculture favouring black clothing, white and black make-up, and goth music.” Much diversity exists within the goth subculture, making definition of the average adolescent goth difficult; however, many social norms are associated with being a goth, including alternative clothing and music, and a dark, morbid mood and aesthetic. The goth subculture has been suggested to provide an important source of validation and community to individuals who do not conform with societal norms. Why affiliation with goth subculture is associated with an increased risk of self-harm and whether it is also associated with increased depression is unclear. If the observed association represents underlying social
transmission, such as emulation of subcultural icons or self-harming peers, we might postulate that the association would be specific to self-harm. A contrasting explanation is that the observed association represents shared exposure to stressors, or social selection mechanisms, whereby vulnerable young people are attracted to others with similar underlying risks. In this case, goth affiliation would be associated with related phenotypes (specifically depression) in addition to self-harm and suicidal ideation, and observed associations would be confounded by baseline characteristics of young people before identification as a goth, and concurrent risk factors that might be specific to this group (eg, peer victimisation). Notably, the study that identified an association between goth subculture identification and deliberate self-harm by Young and colleagues did not adjust for several salient early risk factors that could have confounded the association, including specific emotional and behavioural problems, peer victimisation, and maltreatment. With these issues in mind, we aimed to test whether self-identification with the goth subculture at 15 years of age was associated with self-harm and depression at 18 years of age in a large cohort of young people followed up prospectively.

Methods

Study design and participants

The Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) is a longitudinal cohort study that recruited pregnant women resident in the former county of Avon, UK, who had expected dates of delivery between April 1, 1991, and Dec 31, 1992 (the administrative county of Avon was abolished in 1996). 14 541 pregnant women initially enrolled and returned at least one questionnaire or attended a Children in Focus clinic. Of these 14 541 pregnancies, 68 have no known birth outcome; of the remaining 14 472 pregnancies, 195 were twins, three were triplets, and one was quadruplets, resulting in 14 676 known fetuses. The 14 541 pregnancies resulted in 14 062 live born children, of whom 13 988 were alive at 1 year of age (74 infants died). When the oldest children were about 7 years of age, an attempt was made to bolster the initial sample with eligible participants who had declined to join the study originally; a further 456 children were enrolled at this point. As a result, when taking into account the variables obtained from the age of 7 years onwards (and potentially abstracted from obstetric notes), data were available for more than the 14 541 pregnancies mentioned. The phases of enrolment and observed associations would be confounded by different social groups during clinic visits at 15 years of age.

Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the ALSPAC Ethics and Law Committee and the Local Research Ethics Committees. From the beginning of the study, ALSPAC has had its own Ethics and Law Committee. Initial ethical approval was obtained for gaining written, informed consent from pregnant mothers. At each follow-up clinic assessment, mothers provided informed written consent, and children provided assent after receiving a full explanation of the study. Written informed consent was obtained from participants for the clinic at 18 years.

Procedures

We adapted the Peer Crowd Questionnaire on the basis of interviews with focus groups of 14-year-old adolescents (seven girls, four boys) from a large comprehensive school in south Bristol, in the former county of Avon in January, 2006, to identify salient youth subcultures at that time and location. We identified eight different social groups: “sporty”, “populars”, “skaters”, “chavs”, “loners”, “keeners”, “bimbos”, and “goths”.

At 15 years of age, study participants were invited to attend the research clinic for the annual study follow-up visit. During the clinic, participants completed a computer-based survey in which they were asked a series of questions
about their self-identification with these social groups. For self-identification as a goth, participants were asked, “is there a group of teens in your school or neighbourhood with the reputation of...rebelling against the norm (in clothing or ideas, for example), or in attempting not to conform to social ideals (eg, the ‘goths’)? How much do you identify with...the goths?” Participants responded “not at all”, “not very much”, “somewhat”, “more than somewhat”, or “very much”.

**Outcomes**

The outcomes of the study were depression and self-harm at 18 years of age. We measured the prospective associations between self-identification with the goth subculture at 15 years of age and depression and self-harm at 18 years of age.

At the 15 year visit, we assessed depressive mood with the Development and Wellbeing Assessment (DAWBA). To account for the full range of symptoms of depression at the age of 15 years, we derived a total symptom count, summing all of the symptoms from the depression section of the DAWBA.

At the 18 year visit, participants completed a self-administered computerised version of the Clinical Interview Schedule-Revised (CIS-R) to assess depression. CIS-R is designed for, and has been widely used within, community samples. We used a binary variable (depressed or not depressed) to record depression; cases were those meeting the criteria for a primary diagnosis of mild, moderate, or severe depression with the CIS-R, which generates these diagnoses with algorithms based on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 criteria.

We assessed self-harm with self-report at the 15 year and 18 year research clinics. Self-harm was assessed at the 15 year research clinic with an item from the DAWBA: “over the whole of your lifetime have you ever tried to harm or hurt yourself?” At the 18 year clinic, we assessed self-harm with CIS-R: participants were classified as having a lifetime history of self-harm if they responded positively to the question “have you ever hurt yourself on purpose in any way (e.g., by taking an overdose of pills or by cutting yourself)?” We did not distinguish between individuals who had harmed themselves with and without suicidal intent in the present study.

We assessed parental occupational social class on the basis of the lower of the mother’s or mother’s partner’s occupational social class, dichotomised into professional, managerial, or skilled professions versus partly or unskilled occupations. We coded highest maternal education as the percentage of mothers with a university degree versus those without a degree. Maternal depression (assessed during pregnancy, at 18 weeks’ gestation) was measured using a postal questionnaire based on the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (original internal consistency, α=0.87; in the present study, α=0.85). Maternal history of severe depression (self-report of past history of severe depression, yes or no) was also assessed by postal questionnaire at 12 weeks’ gestation.

Peer victimisation was assessed when children were 8 and 10 years of age using a modified version of the Bullying and Friendship Interview Schedule. Children’s exposure to life events at 3–5 years was assessed using maternal report. The items included in this questionnaire were taken from other studies.

Children’s internalising and externalising problems were assessed using maternal reports from the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) when children were 11 years of age. Previous depression, defined as scores reaching clinical significance (scores of 11 or more on the Short Moods and Feelings Questionnaire, yes vs no), was assessed via self-report when children were 10, 13, and 16 years of age. This scale has been validated against the

![Flow chart of ALS PAC study participants](ALSPAC enrolled 14 676 fetuses in phase 1 614 fetuses miscarried or stillborn 14 062 liveborn children 713 additional enrolments 92 died 1300 untraceable 1300 untraceable 7363 attended the DNA clinic at 13 years of age 158 had no data for goth self-identification at 16 years of age 1663 did not have data for CIS-R 1343 had missing data for covariables 3343 had missing data for covariables 2351 analysed as complete case sample).
Baseline characteristics of study participants according to goth self-identification

Table 1: Baseline characteristics of study participants according to goth self-identification

|                          | Low goth self-identification (n=4709) | High goth self-identification (n=648) | p value |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Gender                   |                                      |                                      |         |
| Female                   | 2453 (52%)                           | 374 (58%)                           | 0.01    |
| Male                     | 2256 (48%)                           | 274 (42%)                           | 0.01    |
| Parental social class    |                                      |                                      |         |
| High (professional, managerial, or skilled occupations) | 2072 (44%) | 286 (44%) | 0.94 |
| Low (partly skilled or unskilled occupations)         | 2627 (56%) | 262 (56%) | 0.95 |
| Mother with degree       | 871 (18%)                            | 119 (18%)                           | 0.94    |
| Maternal depression score during pregnancy              | 65 (4.8)    | 70 (5.1)    | 0.02 |
| Maternal history of severe depression                     | 283 (6%)    | 64 (10%)    | <0.001 |
| Bullying                |                                      |                                      |         |
| Bullied at age of 8 years                                   | 1822 (39%)  | 307 (47%)  | <0.001 |
| Bullied at age of 13 years                                   | 542 (12%)   | 106 (16%)  | 0.02   |
| Life events score at age 3-5 years                        | 2.7 (2.5)   | 3.1 (2.8)  | <0.001 |
| Strengths and difficulties (age 12 years)                 |                                      |                                      |         |
| Prosocial score                                | 8.4 (1.6)   | 8.3 (1.7)  | 0.13   |
| Hyperactivity score                                    | 2.6 (2.1)   | 2.8 (2.2)  | 0.04   |
| Emotional symptoms score                               | 1.4 (1.7)   | 1.6 (1.7)  | 0.03   |
| Conduct problems score                                  | 1.1 (1.3)   | 1.1 (1.3)  | 0.24   |
| Peer problems score                                     | 1.0 (1.4)   | 1.3 (1.6)  | <0.001 |
| Total difficulties score                                  | 5.8 (4.4)   | 6.5 (4.7)  | <0.001 |
| MFQ score >11                                           |                                      |                                      |         |
| MFQ>11 at age of 10 years                                 | 198 (4%)    | 27 (4%)    | 0.97   |
| MFQ>11 at age 12-5 years                                  | 231 (5%)    | 51 (8%)    | <0.001 |
| MFQ>11 at 13-5 years                                     | 364 (8%)    | 115 (18%)  | <0.001 |
| DAWBA depression score at age 15 years                   | 3.7 (4.5)   | 5.7 (6.7)  | <0.001 |
| Self-harm at age of 15 years                              | 457 (10%)   | 166 (26%)  | <0.001 |
| Self-perception at age of 11 years                       |                                      |                                      |         |
| Kind                                                    | 3899 (83%)  | 509 (79%)  | <0.001 |
| Friendly                                                | 4309 (92%)  | 584 (90%)  | 0.02   |
| Confident                                               | 2731 (58%)  | 360 (56%)  | <0.001 |
| Sporty                                                  | 2816 (60%)  | 262 (40%)  | <0.001 |
| Good looking                                            | 1681 (36%)  | 190 (29%)  | <0.001 |
| Easily bored                                            | 1333 (28%)  | 226 (35%)  | 0.01   |
| Different from others                                    | 739 (16%)   | 222 (34%)  | <0.001 |
| Worries a lot                                           | 782 (12%)   | 154 (24%)  | <0.001 |
| Messes about a lot                                      | 1267 (27%)  | 211 (33%)  | 0.02   |
| Temperament at age of 6 years (child in top quartile)   |                                      |                                      |         |
| Emotionality                                             | 749 (16%)   | 157 (24%)  | <0.001 |
| Activity                                                | 739 (16%)   | 80 (12%)   | 0.20   |
| Shyness                                                 | 871 (18%)   | 120 (19%)  | 0.94   |
| Sociability                                              | 876 (19%)   | 123 (19%)  | 0.17   |

Data are n (%) or mean (SD). Self-identification by binary variable of low self-identification (not at all to somewhat) or high self-identification (more than somewhat to very much).

Table 1: Baseline characteristics of study participants according to goth self-identification

Children’s self-perception was self-reported using a shortened form of Harter’s Self Perception Profile for Children during a clinic when children were on average aged 8-5 years. This measure consisted of 12 items relating to worldwide self-worth and scholastic competence. We gave the Emotionality, Activity, and Sociability Temperament Scale questionnaire to mothers when children were aged 6 years old and this scale had four subscales (emotionality, shyness, sociability, and activity).

Statistical analysis

We examined the univariable prospective association between identification with goth subculture and depression in logistic regression analyses, then adjusted for baseline depression at 15 years (using the continuous score derived from the DAWBA), and baseline self-harm at 15 years to minimise the possibility of reverse causality. We then additionally adjusted for a range of individual, family, and social confounders, including previous depression, internalising and externalising difficulties at 11 years, self-perception, victimisation by bullies, antenatal depression, maternal history of depression, maternal education, and temperament (emotionality and activity).

We selected covariates a priori from the scientific literature on the basis of their potential to confound the association between self-identification as a goth, depression, and self-harm. When data were subject to particularly high attrition, we used the earliest measure for the covariate, to maximise our sample size. We adjusted for depression at 15 years of age, and for many of the same confounding variables as the original study by Young and colleagues and a range of further confounding variables, including baseline self-harm, early emotional and behavioural difficulties, psychiatric disorder, peer problems, and child maltreatment.

Similarly to most prospective studies, missing data because of attrition were a concern. We used a sample with complete data across all exposure, outcome, and confounding variables (n=2351) to investigate main and independent effects of self-identification with the goth subculture. To address the possibility of bias, we used collected data to predict and impute missing variables and did analyses with imputed datasets, allowing individuals with incomplete data to be included in the analyses. We used a fully conditional specification as implemented in the Multiple Imputation by Chained Equation algorithm in Stata version 12.

The ALSPAC sample has substantial information on sociodemographic variables that predict missing data, allowing the construction of an imputation model using strong auxiliary information. Because missing data in the ALSPAC study have been previously found to be dependent on several variables (eg, gender, parental social, and maternal education), these variables were included in the imputation models, in addition to other measures that have been identified as closely associated with adolescent self-harm and with our outcome variables.
Role of the funding source

The funders of the study had no role in study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing of the report. LBo, RC, RP, and JH had full access to all of the data (including statistical reports and tables) in the study and can take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. The corresponding author had full access to all the data in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication.

Results

10 962 adolescents in the ALSPAC study were invited to attend the 15 year clinic visit, of whom 5515 attended (average age of 15.5 years [SD 0.4] and 5357 completed the survey about subculture identification. From the eight subcultures identified, the goth subculture was recognised by all adolescents interviewed. The most frequently endorsed subcultures were “sporty”, “populars”, “skaters”, “chavs”, and “goths”. At the 18 year visit, 3694 adolescents attended and provided outcome data (mean age 17.8 years [SD 0.5]). Overall, subculture identification and outcome data at 18 years were available for 3694 adolescents (figure 1).

Participants lost to follow-up between the 15 and 18 year visits were no more likely to self-identify as a goth (χ² 0.558, p=0.455), to have self-harmed by the age of 15 years (χ² 2.001, p=0.157), or to have shown high levels of depressive symptoms at 15 years of age (χ² 9.713, p=0.002) than were those with data for all variables. Table 1 shows how individuals who identified as goths “more than somewhat” to “very much” differed in early individual and family characteristics (assessed between the age of 8 years and 15 years) compared with young people who did not identify as a goth, those who somewhat identified as being a goth were 1.6 times more likely to have scores in the clinical range for depression at 18 years (unadjusted odds ratio [OR] 1.63, 95% CI 1.14–2.34, p<0.001) and were more than three times as likely to have scores in the clinical range for depression at 18 years (unadjusted OR 3.67, 2.33–4.79, p<0.001). For each unit increase in goth affiliation, the (unadjusted) odds of depression increased by 1.36 (1.23–1.49). Adjustment for potential confounders led to only a fairly small attenuation of this OR in the final model (OR 1.27, 1.11–1.47; table 3). As expected, we noted the largest attenuation after adjustment for baseline symptoms of depression (OR 1.29, 1.15–1.45).

We also identified evidence of a dose–response association between goth identification and self-harm at 18 years of age. For example, compared with young people who did not identify as a goth, those who indicated that they somewhat identified as being a goth were 2.33 times more likely to report having self-harmed, whereas those who very much identified themselves as being a goth subculture also self-reported more symptoms of depression at 10, 12, and 13 years of age. However, generally, the magnitude of these differences was small and unlikely to be clinically significant for most participants; p values should be interpreted with caution in view of the large sample and number of comparisons made.

In our sample of young people with complete data for goth self-identification and depression at 18 years, 105 (6%) of the 1841 individuals who responded that they did not at all identify with the goth subculture had depression scores in the clinical range at 18 years compared with 47 (9%) of the 523 young people who identified with goth subculture “somewhat” and 28 (18%) of the 154 individuals who responded that they identified with the goth subculture “very much” (figure 2).

Table 2 shows clear dose–response associations between the extent to which young people self-identified as a goth and depression scores in the clinical range at 18 years. For example, compared with young people who did not identify as a goth, those who somewhat identified as being a goth were 1.6 times more likely to have scores in the clinical range for depression at 18 years (unadjusted odds ratio [OR] 1.63, 95% CI 1.14–2.34, p<0.001) and were more than three times as likely to have scores in the clinical range for depression at 18 years (unadjusted OR 3.67, 2.33–4.79, p<0.001). For each unit increase in goth affiliation, the (unadjusted) odds of depression increased by 1.36 (1.23–1.49). Adjustment for potential confounders led to only a fairly small attenuation of this OR in the final model (OR 1.27, 1.11–1.47; table 3). As expected, we noted the largest attenuation after adjustment for baseline symptoms of depression (OR 1.29, 1.15–1.45).
were more than five times more likely to report self-harm. For each unit increase in affiliation with goth subculture, the (unadjusted) OR of self-harm increased by 1·52 (1·42–1·63). The OR decreased by 12·5% in the adjusted model (OR 1·33, 1·19–1·48; table 3).

Of all subcultures identified, 154 young people who identified with the goth subculture very much were most at risk of depression and self-harm, with 28 (18%) having scores in the clinical range for depression, and 57 (37%) reporting self-harm at 18 years of age. Of the 341 young people who identified as skaters very much, 37 (11%) had depression, and 85 (25%) reported self-harm at 18 years of age; and of the 47 adolescents who self-identified as loners, 4 (9%) had depression scores in the clinical range, and 12 (26%) reported self-harm. Those who self-identified as sporty were least likely to have depression and to have self-harmed at age 18 years (31 [4%] of 786 sporty individuals had depression and 47 [6%] had self-harmed).

**Discussion**

In this analysis of data from a longitudinal cohort study, we noted a dose–response association between the extent to which young people self-identified with the goth subculture at the age of 15 years and both depression and self-harm at 18 years of age. This association was independent of the potentially confounding characteristics of previous depressive symptoms and self-harm, personality, history of bullying, behavioural issues, maternal depression, and perception of body image.

Young people who self-identified as goths were more likely to be girls (contrasting with the findings from the original Young and colleagues’ study in Glasgow in which they were more likely to be boys), to have mothers with a history of depression, to have a history of emotional issues, including depression themselves, and to report problems with peers, including being bullied. Such vulnerability factors for depression suggest a degree of self-selection, with young people more susceptible to depression and self-harm being more likely to be attracted to the goth subculture. Yet, even after adjustment for these early risk factors, young people who self-identified as goths remained at an increased risk of depression and self-harm compared with those who did not identify with the subculture. Although some residual confounding is likely
to remain, our findings support earlier evidence\(^8\) that goths represent a vulnerable group.

Our study has several strengths, including the large sample size, the prospective design from before birth to 18 years (a time when rates of depression peak), and the detailed information on a range of potential confounding variables. Individuals who are susceptible to depression might be more drawn to subcultures, such as the goth subculture, which are known to embrace marginalised individuals from all backgrounds, including those with previous mental health difficulties. Thus, as we originally postulated, the reported association between goth affiliation and depression could be due to social selection factors not addressed adequately in the previous study.\(^11\)

To investigate this, we adjusted the analysis for concurrent depressive symptoms and controlled for the effects of previous victimisation, emotional and behavioural issues, and a range of other potential confounders to test whether noted associations remained. Although we adjusted for many potential confounders, we cannot exclude the possibility of residual confounding. A second limitation is the loss to follow-up from the original ALSPAC sample. Young adults who attended the clinic at 18 years of age came from families with higher levels of education and social class, which might have reduced statistical power in detection of an association between goth affiliation at 15 years and depression and self-harm at 18 years. The wealth of data about participants who have not been followed up in ALSPAC makes the assumptions behind our handling of missing data much more reasonable, and the results of our imputation analyses were consistent with our complete case findings. We therefore think that such a strong association is unlikely to be explained by attrition. The questions used to assess self-harm at the age of 15 and 18 years were worded differently and could have led to different responses by participants. Our definition of self-harm included individuals who had self-harmed with and without suicidal intent. The extent to which suicidal and non-suicidal self-harm represent distinct concepts or more or less extreme versions of the same behaviour is a source of debate.\(^14-18\)

Further research should examine whether associations with goth subculture and self-harm differ according to self-reported suicidal intent. Finally, our findings support those of Scottish\(^9\) and German\(^39\) young people, reporting a link between goth affiliation and self-harm; however, whether our findings generalise beyond these populations is unclear. The meaning and cultural identity of goths are likely to vary within and across cultures and time. Only eight subcultures were investigated and therefore the role of young people who identify with rarer youth subcultures is not known and is an important direction of future research.

Peer contagion might represent one mechanism by which young people who affiliate with other at-risk goths might be at increased risk of depression and self-harm. Evidence of peer contagion effects for both depression and self-harm have been previously reported.\(^6\) Although corumination, excessive reassurance seeking, and negative feedback seeking might represent mechanisms through which peer contagion increases risk of depression,\(^6\) why peer contagion might operate to increase risk of self-harm is unclear. Such effects might arise if young people actively discuss self-harming as an effective emotion regulation strategy. In a study by Young and colleagues,\(^79\) young people who identified with “alternative” subcultures (including goths) were more likely to report autonomic reasons for self-harming (ie, to reduce negative emotions), including to “stop bad feelings” and to “relieve feeling numb or empty" compared with non-alternative young people. Alternative young people were also more likely to endorse social reasons for self-harming (eg, to “feel more part of a group”). Emulation of peer behaviour has also been suggested,\(^46\) and in the context of the goth subculture, this might have some validity. Information about exposure to self-harm in others was not available in this study but is an important area for future research.

Well validated experimental manipulations that use sad music to induce symptoms of depression exist,\(^16,17\) although effects in the laboratory are short lasting. Listening to repeated music from the goth genre might lower mood and exacerbate symptoms of depression. An alternative explanation for our findings could be an affiliation or attraction model in which the extent to which young people self-identify with the goth subculture might represent the extent to which at-risk young people feel isolated, ostracised, or stigmatised by society. Such young people might be attracted to other alternative goth young people who do not adhere to societal norms. The registering of hate crimes committed against goths and other subcultures by Manchester police after the murder of 20-year-old goth Sophie Lancaster in 2007 suggests that goths might be the target of social stigma and aggression.

Although our findings suggest that youths who identify with the goth subculture might represent a vulnerable group, our observational findings cannot be used to claim that becoming a goth causes an increased risk of self-harm and depression. Although peer contagion might operate within the goth youth community, other factors such as stigma and social ostracising might represent the underlying mechanisms of increased risk. Working with youths in the goth community to identify those at risk of depression and self-harm and provide support might be effective. Public campaigns to reduce stigma and aggression targeted to individuals from diverse subcultures might also be important.

**Contributors**

BMAu designed the goth self-identification questionnaire, GI developed the CIS-R, JH conceptualised the manuscript. RC, RP, JH, and LBo wrote the statistical analysis plan and all authors act as guarantors for the manuscript. RC and RP formatted and analysed the data, LBo drafted the manuscript, and all authors read, drafted, and revised the whole report.

**Declaration of interests**

We declare no competing interests.
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