

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Resilience and symptoms of depression and anxiety in adolescents: the mediating role of fear of missing out

Annastasia Ediati ^{A,E,G}, Dian V. Sakti Kaloeti ^{A,B,C,D,E,G}, Kurniawan Teguh Martono ^{B,G},
Lusi Nur Ardhiani ^{E,F}

Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

BACKGROUND

This research aimed to determine the relationship of resilience and symptoms of depression and anxiety in Indonesian adolescents, particularly the degree to which the fear of missing out (FoMO) influenced resilience toward symptoms of depression and anxiety.

PARTICIPANTS AND PROCEDURE

Five hundred nine Indonesian adolescents aged 12-18 participated in this research. Three psychological measures were used in this research: the Fear of Missing Out Scale (FoMO), the Depression and Anxiety Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21), and the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC).

RESULTS

The structural model showed that resilience did not significantly predict FoMO. It significantly and negatively affected depression, anxiety, and stress. Furthermore, FoMO was

the strongest predictor for depression, followed by stress and anxiety. Gender significantly predicted psychological symptoms, with females being more prone to depression, anxiety, and stress than males. The percentage of variation explained for depression, anxiety, and stress was 15.8%, 15.1%, and 9.5%, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

The study indicated that with higher adolescents' resilience status there was a lower tendency of depression and anxiety. Based on the mediation results, FoMO did not significantly mediate the relationship between resilience and depression. These findings contribute to the impacts of online anxiety-related variables that can generate symptoms of stress and depression in adolescents.

KEY WORDS

resilience; depression; anxiety; fear of missing out; adolescents

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR – Dian V. Sakti Kaloeti, Ph.D., Diponegoro University, Jl. Prof. Soedarto 13, Tembalang, Semarang, Indonesia, e-mail: dvs.kaloeti@live.undip.ac.id

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION – A: Study design · B: Data collection · C: Statistical analysis · D: Data interpretation · E: Manuscript preparation · F: Literature search · G: Funds collection

TO CITE THIS ARTICLE – Ediati, A., Kaloeti, D. V. S., Martono, K. T., & Ardhiani, L. S. (2024). Resilience and symptoms of depression and anxiety in adolescents: the mediating role of fear of missing out. *Current Issues in Personality Psychology*.

RECEIVED 18.01.2023 · REVIEWED 08.06.2023 · ACCEPTED 25.10.2023 · ONLINE PUBLICATION 23.02.2024



BACKGROUND

Adolescents are prone to mental health issues, including stress, anxiety, and depression (Racine et al., 2021; Meyers et al., 2021; Wiederhold, 2022). It has been elucidated that during adolescence, there is a heightened vulnerability to the emergence of mental health issues such as depression (Thapar et al., 2012). Mental health problems among adolescents have been reported in Hong Kong (Yuen et al., 2019), Korea (Jeon et al., 2020), China (Chi et al., 2021), Taiwan (Jhang, 2020), Bangladesh (Moonajilin et al., 2020), and Indonesia (Kaloeti et al., 2019). The mental health challenges encountered by adolescents can be attributed to a variety of factors, including exposure to acute stressful events such as personal injuries and bereavement, as well as enduring chronic hardships such as poverty, bullying, family conflicts, abuse, and physical illness (Badr et al., 2018; Collishaw, 2015; Eyuboglu et al., 2021; Thapar et al., 2012). Research by Mojtabai et al. (2016) demonstrated that the occurrence of major depressive episodes among adolescents and young adults primarily affected those between the ages of 12 and 20 years old. The study revealed that gender played a role in the onset of mental health issues among adolescents, with girls displaying higher levels of depressive symptoms and experiencing major depression episodes more frequently than boys (Anyan & Hjemdal, 2016). In their research, Kelly et al. (2018) found a more pronounced link between social media usage and depressive symptoms in girls compared to boys. Research on the relationship between internet use and adolescent mental health has become a priority in recent years (Hoare et al., 2017; Kaya, 2021; Keles et al., 2020). According to survey data conducted by the Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association (2020), 196.7 million people (73.7%) had accessed the internet in Indonesia. The increased internet and smartphone usage can lead to negative consequences, including addiction. Research has demonstrated that excessive social media use can detrimentally affect psychological well-being and exacerbate mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, and stress (Keyte et al., 2020). According to the Indonesia National Adolescent Mental Health Survey (I-NAMHS), which is the first nationwide mental health survey assessing mental disorders in Indonesian adolescents aged 10-17 years, it was found that one out of every three Indonesian adolescents, totaling approximately 15.5 million individuals, is grappling with mental health issues. Among these, the most prevalent mental disorders among Indonesian adolescents were anxiety disorders (Gloria, 2022).

Barry et al. (2017) proposed that there is a positive correlation between the number of social media accounts adolescents have and the frequency with which they check these platforms, and the sensation known as fear of missing out (FoMO). FoMO is defined as an individual's perception that others may

be enjoying meaningful experiences in their absence, leading to a desire to stay connected and keep up with what others are doing (Przybylski et al., 2013). Research has revealed that FoMO is associated with the extent of problematic smartphone use and a higher frequency of gadget utilization (Elhai et al., 2018, 2020). A high level of FoMO is also linked to mental health challenges in young individuals, including heightened anxiety levels and reduced life satisfaction (Roberts & David, 2020; Servidio, 2023). Theories regarding FoMO relate to various negative experiences and feelings, because they are considered a problem of excessive attachment to social media (Gupta & Sharma, 2021). However, various studies have not been able to explain the direction of the relationship between these variables (Gupta & Sharma, 2021; Liu et al., 2019). Further, it is connected to mental health problems and social functioning including individual resilience abilities (Gupta & Sharma, 2021).

Various studies have shown that resilience was a protective factor against young's mental health conditions (Liu et al., 2019; Taş, 2019; Yuan, 2021). Resilience is the capacity of an individual to bounce back, recover, thrive, and adapt when confronted with adversity (Zhao et al., 2020). Kaloeti et al. (2019) demonstrated that resilience had a direct impact on depressive symptoms and also acted as a partial mediator in the relationship between psychological distress and depressive symptoms among adolescents.

This research aimed to determine the link between resilience and symptoms of depression and anxiety in Indonesian adolescents, particularly the extent to which FoMO mediated resilience to symptoms of depression and anxiety.

PARTICIPANTS AND PROCEDURE

PARTICIPANTS

Participants in this research were selected by simple random sampling with three criteria, namely being adolescents (12-18 years), actively using social media, and being willing to be a research participant by signing an informed consent form. A total of 509 Indonesian adolescents aged 12-18 ($M = 15.89$ years, $SD = 9.64$) participated in this research, consisting of seven schools in several provinces in Indonesia. A slight majority were boys ($n = 274$; 53.83%), with 235 (46.17%) girls. Most were senior high school students ($n = 334$; 65.62%). Almost all ($n = 501$; 98.4%) were of Javanese ethnicity.

PROCEDURE

The participants were informed of the research objectives and methods. They gave their consent to partici-

pate before taking part in the study, which was voluntary. They could withdraw from the study at any time. Confidentiality and anonymity were guaranteed. For participants under 18 years old, the informed consent came from parents/legal guardians/kin. The research was granted approval by the Research Ethics Committee of the Diponegoro University, Semarang (approval number 282/EA/KEPK-FKM/2021).

INSTRUMENTS

Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale 10 (CD-RISC 10). The level of individual resilience was measured using the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale 10 (Campbell-Sills & Stein, 2007) consisting of ten items (example of item: "I can adapt to the occurring changes") where responses ranged from 1 (*never*) to 5 (*very often*). Campbell-Sills and Stein (2007) modified it from the original scale of 25 items (Connor & Davidson, 2003), and it was reported to have good psychometric properties and unidimensional factors in adolescent and young adult participants (Notario-Pacheco et al., 2011). The total score obtained from the first 10 questions of the CD-RISC 10 indicates the individual resilience. The higher the score is, the higher is the level of resilience. The score can be classified into four categories – low (0-29), moderate (30-32), high (33-36), and very high (37-40) – as described by Campbell-Sills and Stein (2007). The reliability of the CD-RISC 10 in this research was determined to be .87 using the alpha coefficient.

Fear of Missing Out. The Fear of Missing Out Scale (FoMO), adapted from an original scale by Przybylski et al. (2013), was used to measure the pervasive apprehension that others might be having rewarding experiences from which one was absent. The adapted scale comprised ten items (e.g. "I get anxious when I do not know what my friends are up to") where the responses ranged from 1 (*not at all true*) to 5 (*extremely true*). A higher score (ranging from 10 to 50) denoted a higher level of FoMO. Cronbach's α for this scale was .90.

Depression and Anxiety Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21). The Depression and Anxiety Stress Scale-21 (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995) was used to evaluate the negative emotional state (depression, anxiety, and stress) of the participants. It consists of twenty-one items (example of item: "I feel that I become angry over trivial things") where the responses ranged from 0 (*never*) to 3 (*very often*). Cronbach's α for the current research was .90, and on each dimension of depression, anxiety, and stress it was .85, .93, .83, respectively.

All instruments used in this research had gone through translation and back-translation processes carried out by Indonesian and English experts. The scale used in this study went through 5 stages of adaptation to the scale of Beaton et al. (2000), namely

forward translation, synthesis and evaluation of forward translation results, backward translation, synthesis and evaluation of backward translation results, and review of backward translation results.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data underwent a comprehensive examination to assess accuracy, address missing values, identify outliers, verify normality, check for linearity, and evaluate homoscedasticity. Correlations among continuous variables were analyzed using Pearson correlations. The proposed model was then assessed and validated using structural equation modeling (SEM). The research adhered to the two-step approach for SEM as outlined by Kline (2005); initially, the measurement model was tested to ensure a valid measurement of each construct, then the structural model was examined to investigate the relationships among the constructs. This research also provided basic fit indices of confirmatory analysis in addition to information on internal consistency. The fit of the model was determined using the chi-square goodness-of-fit statistic, χ^2/df , the comparative fit index (CFI) with values above 0.90 indicating good fit, and the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) values were considered good if they were less than 0.8 (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2001). These indices were used to determine whether the estimated covariance matrix accurately represented the sample covariance matrix. All maximum likelihood estimations for the model were calculated using IBM SPSS AMOS 24.0.

RESULTS

DESCRIPTIVE FINDINGS AND CORRELATIONS AMONG THE VARIABLES

Table 1 shows the means and standard deviations of the assessed variables, while Table 2 presents the correlation matrix among the research variables. The results from the correlation table indicated that

Table 1

Means and standard deviations of variables

Variables	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Resilience	35.55	5.74	-0.57	1.49
FoMO	29.84	8.20	0.61	0.82
Depression	7.01	7.31	1.52	2.65
Stress	12.03	7.14	0.78	0.86
Anxiety	10.70	6.98	0.89	0.72

Note. FoMO – fear of missing out.

Table 2*Correlation matrix of research variables*

Variables	Resilience	FoMO	Depression	Stress	Anxiety
Resilience	1				
FoMO	.80	1			
Depression	-.27**	.25**	1		
Stress	-.23**	.26**	.64**	1	
Anxiety	-.14**	.27**	.61**	.66**	1

Note. FoMO – fear of missing out; **correlation is significant at the level of .01 (2-tailed).

Table 3*Maximum likelihood estimates of the model*

Path	Unstandardized estimate	Standardized estimate	Standard error	Critical ratio
Resilience → FoMO	-0.01	-.05	.06	-0.09
Resilience → Depression	-4.46	-.31	.72	-6.18
Resilience → Stress	-3.68	-.26	.68	-5.38
Resilience → Anxiety	-2.30	-.17	.66	-3.50
FoMO → Depression	2.96	.24	.63	4.72
FoMO → Stress	3.04	.25	.62	4.91
FoMO → Anxiety	1.87	.16	.59	3.19
Gender → Depression	-1.26	-.09	.62	-2.05
Gender → Stress	-2.05	-.14	.60	-3.40
Gender → Anxiety	-2.87	-.21	.60	-4.76

Note. FoMO – fear of missing out.

resilience negatively correlated with depression, stress, and anxiety but not with FoMO. Conversely, it was also found that FoMO was positively associated with depression, stress, and anxiety.

STRUCTURAL MODEL RESULTS

The research hypotheses were tested by conducting SEM on the structural model. The magnitude and significance of the structural path were used to evaluate the hypotheses. First, we tested the Figure 1 model, which fitted reasonably well based on most indices, $\chi^2/df = 8.94$, CFI = 0.92, TLI = 0.91, RMSEA = 0.05, 90% CI [0.04; 0.06].

Table 3 displays standardized parameter estimates. The structural model showed that resilience did not significantly predict FoMO. However, resilience significantly and negatively affected depression ($\beta = -.31$, $p < .001$), anxiety ($\beta = -.17$, $p < .001$), and stress ($\beta = -.26$, $p < .001$). Furthermore, FoMO was the strongest predictor for depression ($\beta = .24$,

$p < .001$), followed by stress ($\beta = .25$, $p < .001$) and anxiety ($\beta = .16$, $p < .001$).

Gender (0 – female; 1 – male) significantly predicted depression ($\beta = -.09$, $p < .001$), anxiety ($\beta = -.21$, $p < .001$), and stress ($\beta = -.14$, $p < .001$). This meant that females were more prone to depression, anxiety, and stress than males. The percentage of variation explained for depression, anxiety, and stress was 15.8%, 15.1%, and 9.5%, respectively.

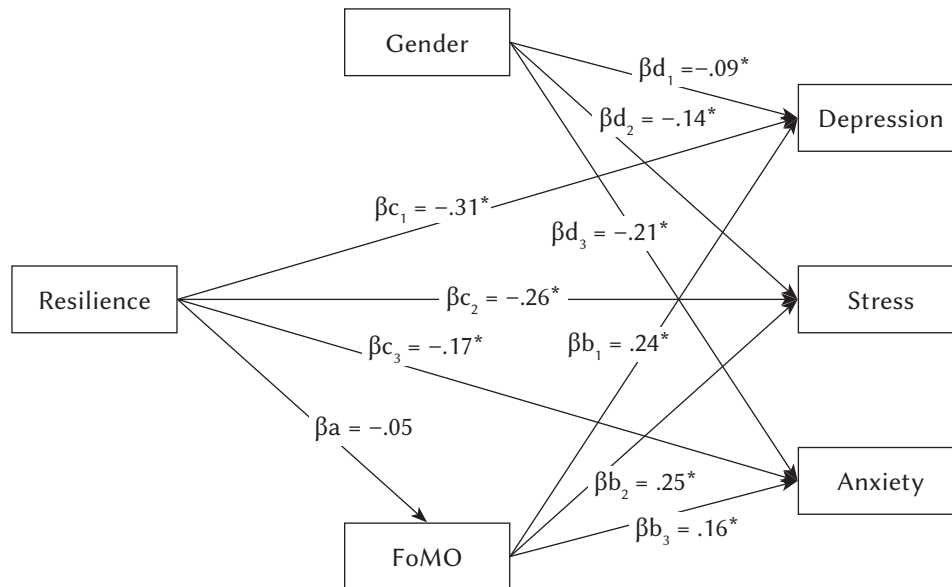
Based on the mediation results in Figure 1, FoMO did not significantly influence the connection between resilience and depression.

DISCUSSION

The findings indicated that resilience could reduce depression, anxiety, and stress. This discovery aligns with earlier research indicating that young individuals with elevated levels of resilience tend to experience fewer depressive symptoms and exhibit reduced behavioral and emotional issues, while also reporting

Figure 1

Structural equation model among variables



Note. FoMO – fear of missing out; * $p < .05$; βa – standardized beta coefficient between independent variable and mediator; βb – standardized beta coefficient between mediator and dependent variable; βc – standardized beta coefficient between independent variable and dependent variable (direct effect); βd – standardized beta coefficient between gender and dependent variable.

higher levels of life satisfaction (Kaloeti et al., 2019; Santos et al., 2021; Ziaian et al., 2012). This is because resilience has the potential to lead individuals to enhance their capability (Kobylarczyk & Ogińska-Bulik, 2015). Additionally, it was observed that resilient individuals' problem-solving contributed to a boost in their positivity (Yildiz, 2017). This confirmed that resilience acted as a protective barrier to prevent depression associated with adverse life events. These findings also have implications for counseling or adolescent support services. Resilience can serve as the foundation for delivering psychoeducation and designing therapeutic interventions, both in group settings and on an individual basis, with the aim of enhancing the mental well-being of adolescents (Gabrielli et al., 2022).

The findings also indicated that individuals who experienced FoMO would be prone to experience depression, stress, and anxiety. This was following previous research which showed a relationship between FoMO and stress, anxiety and depression (Dhir et al., 2018; Elhai et al., 2018). Furthermore, adolescents who exhibited negative emotions often sought an outlet for their feelings by engaging in excessive internet usage, a behavior frequently linked to FoMO condition. This was indicated by Yuan et al.'s (2021) research that FoMO played a pivotal role in mediating the connection between the severity of depression a person experienced and their excessive internet usage.

Interestingly, in this research, resilience did not correlate with FoMO, and FoMO did not play a role in influencing the relationship between resilience and

psychological symptoms among adolescents. One possible explanation is that FoMO is a complex construct that measures self-regulation related to one's desire to stay connected to other people, especially on social media. The measure of resilience taken was the individuals' ability to adapt to stressful situations experienced in general conditions.

The need to own and the need to be popular among their peers (Beyens et al., 2016) made adolescents perceive connectedness on social media to be crucial without understanding the risk factors in the form of negative experiences that could be experienced in social media interactions. Fascinating discoveries from prior research indicate that the sense of purpose that individuals hold can enhance their psychological well-being, including the significance of social media in the lives of teenagers (Krok & Telka, 2019).

The desire to feel connected to activities carried out by other people in cyberspace was a manifestation of social anxiety and depression that involved unmet social needs (Oberst et al., 2017; Wegmann et al., 2017). This research also showed that depression, anxiety, and stress were more prone to be experienced by girls than boys. This was in line with previous studies (Anyan & Hjemdal, 2016; Saber et al., 2012; Sun et al., 2017; Yue et al., 2015). The condition of females, who were more emotional, found it difficult to regulate and manage negative emotions, and had high sensitivity, made them more prone to experience anxiety than males.

The study had several limitations, which could serve as suggestions for future research. First, the

participants in this research were in the young age range. Variation in age range, such as children and adults, would provide a comprehensive picture of the mediating role of FoMO in related variables. Resilience measurements were also carried out on a general sample. Further research can be performed in vulnerable groups. Second, this research did not focus on use of one social media platform, so additional validation of the role of social media popular among age groups, such as Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube, would be beneficial. Third, the data collection was by self-report, so the possible bias in reporting would affect the validity of the data accuracy. Future research might involve other research methodologies, such as interviews and observations. Fourth, this research was completed precisely one month before the implementation of distance learning, so it would be interesting to study the relationship with academic conditions, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic when learning took place primarily online.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, this research revealed that resilience directly influences the psychological symptoms of stress, depression, and anxiety. Individuals who do not have resilience skills will be prone to develop mental health problems. This research also showed that FoMO is a variable that contributes to the emergence of psychological symptoms, especially stress and depression. These findings contribute to the understanding of the impacts of online anxiety-related variables that can generate symptoms of anxiety and depression in adolescents. This research did not find a relationship between resilience and FoMO, so it is necessary to investigate further the contributing factors, such as personality attributes, to minimize the occurrence of FoMO. Finally, FoMO in this research was not found to mediate the relationship between resilience and psychological symptoms. Therefore, further analysis could explore the role of other broader online behaviors. Research on factors contributing to online behaviors in adolescents can indirectly provide an understanding of ways to increase online resilience.

DISCLOSURE

This work was supported by Penelitian Terapan Unggulan Perguruan Tinggi (PTUPT). Sources of funds: Directorate of Research, Technology and Community Service, Directorate General of Higher Education Research and Technology, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, Indonesia, financial year 2022 (grant no. 187-67/UN7.6.1/PP/2022). The authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

- Anyan, F., & Hjemdal, O. (2016). Adolescent stress and symptoms of anxiety and depression: Resilience explains and differentiates the relationships. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, *203*, 213–220. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2016.05.031>
- Badr, H. E., Naser, J., Al-Zaabi, A., Al-Saeedi, A., Al-Munefi, K., Al-Houli, S., & Al-Rashidi, D. (2018). Childhood maltreatment: a predictor of mental health problems among adolescents and young adults. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *80*, 161–171. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.03.011>
- Barry, C. T., Sidoti, C. L., Briggs, S. M., Reiter, S. R., & Lindsey, R. A. (2017). Adolescent social media use and mental health from adolescent and parent perspectives. *Journal of Adolescence*, *61*, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2017.08.005>
- Beaton, D. E., Bombardier, C., Guillemin, F., & Ferraz, M. B. (2000). Guidelines for the process of cross-cultural adaptation of self-report measures. *Spine*, *25*, 3186–3191. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00007632-200012150-00014>
- Beyens, I., Frison, E., & Eggermont, S. (2016). “I don’t want to miss a thing”: Adolescents’ fear of missing out and its relationship to adolescents’ social needs, Facebook use, and Facebook related stress. *Computers in Human Behavior*, *64*, 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2016.05.083>
- Campbell-Sills, L., & Stein, M. B. (2007). Psychometric analysis and refinement of the Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC): Validation of a 10-item measure of resilience. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, *20*, 1019–1028. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jts.20271>
- Chi, X., Liang, K., Chen, S. T., Huang, Q., Huang, L., Yu, Q., Jiao, C., Guo, T., Stubbs, B., Hossain, M. M., Yeung, A., Kong, Z., & Zou, L. (2021). Mental health problems among Chinese adolescents during the COVID-19: The importance of nutrition and physical activity. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, *21*, 100218. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijchp.2020.100218>
- Collishaw, S. (2015). Annual research review: Secular trends in child and adolescent mental health. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines*, *56*, 370–393. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12372>
- Connor, K. M., & Davidson, J. R. T. (2003). Development of a new resilience scale: The Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC). *Depression and Anxiety*, *18*, 76–82. <https://doi.org/10.1002/da.10113>
- Dhir, A., Yossatorn, Y., Kaur, P., & Chen, S. (2018). Online social media fatigue and psychological well-being: a study of compulsive use, fear of missing out, fatigue, anxiety and depression. *International Journal of Information Management*, *40*, 141–152. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2018.01.012>
- Elhai, J. D., Levine, J. C., Alghraibeh, A. M., Alafnan, A. A., Aldraiweesh, A. A., & Hall, B. J. (2018). Fear of miss-

- ing out: Testing relationships with negative affectivity, online social engagement, and problematic smartphone use. *Computers in Human Behavior*, *89*, 289–298. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2018.08.020>
- Elhai, J. D., Yang, H., Fang, J., Bai, X., & Hall, B. J. (2020). Addictive behaviors depression and anxiety symptoms are related to problematic smartphone use severity in Chinese young adults: Fear of missing out as a mediator. *Addictive Behaviors*, *101*, 105962. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2019.04.020>
- Eyuboglu, M., Eyuboglu, D., Pala, S. C., Oktar, D., Demirtas, Z., Arslantas, D., & Unsal, A. (2021). Traditional school bullying and cyberbullying: Prevalence, the effect on mental health problems and self-harm behavior. *Psychiatry Research*, *297*, 113730. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2021.113730>
- Gabrielli, S., Roviš, D., & Cefai, C. (2022). Promoting resilience interventions for mental well-being in youth. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, *13*, 859546. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2022.859546>
- Gupta, M., & Sharma, A. (2021). Fear of missing out: a brief overview of origin, theoretical underpinnings and relationship with mental health. *World Journal of Clinical Cases*, *9*, 4881–4889. <https://doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v9.i19.4881>
- Gloria, B. (2022, October 24). *Hasil survei I-NAMHS: Satu dari tiga remaja indonesia memiliki masalah kesehatan mental* [I-NAMHS survey results: One in three Indonesian teenagers has mental health problems]. Gadjah Mada University. Retrieved from <https://ugm.ac.id/id/berita/23086-hasil-survei-i-namhs-satu-dari-tiga-remaja-indonesia-memiliki-masalah-kesehatan-mental/>
- Hoare, E., Milton, K., Foster, C., & Allender, S. (2017). Depression, psychological distress and internet use among community-based Australian adolescents: a cross-sectional study. *BMC Public Health*, *7*, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-017-4272-1>
- Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association (2020). *Laporan survei internet APJII 2019-2020* [APJII internet survey report 2019-2020]. Retrieved from <https://apjii.or.id/survei>
- Jeon, Y. J., Han, Y. J., Choi, M. H., Lee, J. S., Lee, J. H., Jo, S. H., & Kim, S. H. (2020). Mental health states and influencing factors of risky and problem drinking in South Korean female adolescents. *Public Health*, *185*, 61–69. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2020.04.030>
- Jhang, F. H. (2020). Uncontrollable and controllable negative life events and changes in mental health problems: Exploring the moderation effects of family support and self-efficacy in economically disadvantaged adolescents. *Children and Adolescent Services Review*, *118*, 105417. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2020.105417>
- Kaloeti, D. V. S., Rahmandani, A., Sakti, H., Salma, S., Suparno, S., & Hanafi, S. (2019). Effect of childhood adversity experiences, psychological distress, and resilience on depressive symptoms among Indonesian university students. *International Journal of Adolescence and Adolescent*, *24*, 177–184. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02673843.2018.1485584>
- Kaya, A. (2021). How does internet addiction affect adolescent lifestyles? Results from a school-based study in the Mediterranean region of Turkey. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, *59*, 38–43. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedn.2021.01.021>
- Kelly, Y., Zilanawala, A., Booker, C., & Sacker, A. (2018). Social media use and adolescent mental health: Findings from the UK millennium cohort study. *eClinicalMedicine*, *6*, 59–68. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2018.12.005>
- Keles, B., McCrae, N., & Grealish, A. (2020). A systematic review: The influence of social media on depression, anxiety and psychological distress in adolescents. *International Journal of Adolescence and Adolescent*, *25*, 79–93. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02673843.2019.1590851>
- Keyte, R., Mullis, L., Egan, H., Hussain, M., Cook, A., & Mantzios, M. (2020). Self-compassion and Instagram use is explained by the relation to anxiety, depression, and stress. *Journal of Technology in Behavioral Science*, *6*, 436–441. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41347-020-00186-z>
- Kline, R. (2005). *Principles and practice of structural equation modeling* (2nd ed.). Guilford.
- Kobylarczyk, M., & Ogińska-Bulik, N. (2015). Assessing resiliency and personal growth in a group of adolescents experiencing negative life events: The mediating role of emotional intelligence. *Current Issues in Personality Psychology*, *6*, 91–101. <https://doi.org/10.5114/cipp.2017.68341>
- Krok, D., & Telka, E. (2019). Optimism mediates the relationships between meaning in life and subjective and psychological well-being among late adolescents. *Current Issues in Personality Psychology*, *7*, 32–42. <https://doi.org/10.5114/cipp.2018.79960>
- Liu, W. J., Zhou, L., Wang, X. Q., Yang, B. X., Wang, Y., & Jiang, J. F. (2019). Mediating role of resilience in relationship between negative life events and depression among Chinese adolescents. *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing*, *33*, 116–122. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apnu.2019.10.004>
- Lovibond, S. H., & Lovibond, P. F. (1995). *Manual for the depression anxiety stress scales*. The Psychology Foundation of Australia.
- Meyers, N., Friedman, S., & Anderson-Burnett, S. A. (2021). The adolescent mental health crisis in the context of COVID-19: a pediatric resident perspective. *Journal Adolescents Health*, *69*, 672–674. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2021.07.009>
- Moonajilin, M. S., Rahman, M. E., & Islam, M. S. (2020). Relationship between overweight/obesity and mental health disorders among Bangladeshi adolescents: a cross-sectional survey. *Obesity Medicine*, *18*, 100216. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.obmed.2020.100216>

- Mojtabai, R., Olfson, M., & Han, B. (2016). National trends in the prevalence and treatment of depression in adolescents and young adults. *Pediatrics*, *138*, e20161878. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-1878>
- Notario-Pacheco, B., Solera-Martínez, M., Serrano-Parra, M. D., Bartolomé-Gutiérrez, R., García-Campayo, J., & Martínez-Vizcaíno, V. (2011). Reliability and validity of the Spanish version of the 10-item Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (10-item CD-RISC) in young adults. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes*, *9*, 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-9-63>
- Oberst, U., Wegmann, E., Stodt, B., Brand, M., & Chamarro, A. (2017). Negative consequences from heavy social networking in adolescents: The mediating role of fear of missing out. *Journal of Adolescence*, *55*, 51–60. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2016.12.008>
- Przybylski, A. K., Murayama, K., Dehaan, C. R., & Gladwell, V. (2013). Motivational, emotional, and behavioral correlates of fear of missing out. *Computers in Human Behavior*, *29*, 1841–1848. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.02.014>
- Racine N., McArthur, B. A., Cooke, J. E., Eirich, R., Zhu, J., & Madigan, S. (2021). Global prevalence of depressive and anxiety symptoms in children and adolescents during COVID-19: a meta-analysis. *JAMA Pediatric*, *175*, 1142–1150. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2021.2482>
- Roberts, J. A., & David, M. E. (2020). The social media party: Fear of missing out (FoMO), social media intensity, connection, and well-being. *International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction*, *36*, 386–392. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10447318.2019.1646517>
- Saber, J., Mahmoud, R., Staten, R. T., Hall, L. A., & Lennie, T. A. (2012). The relationship among young adult college students' depression, anxiety, stress, demographics, life satisfaction, and coping styles. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, *33*, 149–156. <https://doi.org/10.3109/01612840.2011.632708>
- Santos, D., Estibaliz, M. P., Cantero, M., & Gamez-Guadix, M. (2021). Cyberbullying in adolescents: Resilience as a protective factor of mental health outcomes. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, *24*, 414–420. <https://doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2020.0337>
- Servidio, R. (2023). Fear of missing out and self-esteem as mediators of the relationship between maximization and problematic smartphone use. *Current Psychology*, *42*, 232–242. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-020-01341-8>
- Sun, X., Niu, G., You, Z., Zhou, Z., & Tang, Y. (2017). Gender, negative life events and coping on different stages of depression severity: a cross-sectional study among Chinese university students. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, *209*, 177–181. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2016.11.025>
- Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2001). *Using multivariate statistics* (4th ed.). Allyn & Bacon.
- Taş, İ. (2019). Association between depression, anxiety, stress, social support, resilience and internet addiction: a structural equation modelling. *Malaysian Online Journal of Educational Technology*, *7*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.17220/mojet.2019.03.001>
- Thapar, A., Collishaw, S., Pine, D. S., & Thapar, A. K. (2012). Depression in adolescence. *The Lancet*, *379*, 1056–1067. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(11\)60871-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(11)60871-4)
- Wegmann, E., Oberst, U., Stodt, B., & Brand, M. (2017). Online-specific fear of missing out and internet-use expectancies contribute to symptoms of internet-communication disorder. *Addictive Behaviors Reports*, *5*, 33–42. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.abrep.2017.04.001>
- Wiederhold, B. K. (2022). The escalating crisis in adolescent mental health. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, *25*, 81–82. <https://doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2022.29237.editorial>
- Yildiz, M. A. (2017). Pathways to positivity from perceived stress in adolescents: Multiple mediation of emotion regulation and coping strategies. *Current Issues in Personality Psychology*, *4*, 272–284. <https://doi.org/10.5114/cipp.2017.67894>
- Yuan, Y. (2021). Mindfulness training on the resilience of adolescents under the COVID-19 epidemic: a latent growth curve analysis. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *172*, 110560. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2020.110560>
- Yuan, G., Elhai, J. D., & Hall, B. J. (2021). The influence of depressive symptoms and fear of missing out on severity of problematic smartphone use and Internet gaming disorder among Chinese young adults: a three-wave mediation model. *Addictive Behaviors*, *112*, 106648. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adbeh.2020.106648>
- Yue, Y., Hong, L., Guo, L., Gao, X., Den, J., & Huang, J. (2015). Gender differences in the association between cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption and depressive symptoms: a cross-sectional study among Chinese adolescents. *Scientific Reports*, *5*, 17959. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep17959>
- Yuen, W. W. Y., Liu, L. L., & Tse, S. (2019). Adolescent mental health problems in Hongkong: a critical review on prevalence, psychosocial correlates, and prevention. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, *64*, S73–S85. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2018.10.005>
- Zhao, Y., Zhao, Y., Lee, Y. T., & Chen, L. (2020). Cumulative interpersonal relationship risk and resilience models for bullying victimization and depression in adolescents. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *155*, 109706. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2019.109706>
- Ziaian, T., de Anstiss, H., Antoniou, G., Baghurst, P., & Sawyer, M. (2012). Resilience and its association with depression, emotional and behavioural problems, and mental health service utilisation among refugee adolescents living in South Australia. *International Journal of Population Research*, *2012*, 485956. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/485956>