

Social Media and Adolescent Mental Health: Risks and Resilience

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ABSTRACT

As the social media profits prominence withinside the lives of the teenagers, the sociocultural panorama has modified in view that youngsters locate themselves uncovered to new and wonderful kinds of communication, test with identities, and get entry to information. Most of those rising possibilities additionally have doubtlessly risky dangers, especially as worries teenage intellectual properly-being. This paper explores the two-sidedness of the social media amongst kids regarding cyberbullying, social comparison, sleep disturbance, immoderate intake of generation, and publicity to irrelevant content. Also, resilience factors are protected withinside the article, e.g. the price of peer get admission to, the danger with a purpose to explicit their very own identity, and having access to virtual assets that result in coping skills. Through proof and case research primarily based totally in different nations to date, this newsletter will try to provide a balanced mirrored image of ways social media may be used to steer the mental nicely being associated with children to date. In order to guide our dialogue similarly we positioned this in historic context in phrases of developmental lenses of childhood in addition to creation of virtual technologies. We argue that there may be sufficient proof that may be used to take a accountable mindset and renowned dangers and at the different, avenues to resilience. We propose generation companies, educators, parents, and policy-makers to useful resource withinside the technique of virtual literacy ensuing into more secure on line areas with younger users. The modern paper identifies the need of collective techniques to maximise secure worlds to virtual interplay and bear in mind the wonderful components that social media may also probably have at the final results of adolescent intellectual health..

Keywords: Adolescents; Social Media; Mental Health; Cyberbullying; Resilience; Digital Literacy; Psychological Well-being

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a key length of human improvement due to the fact it's miles observed through the speedy improvement of bodily, cognitive, and emotional performance, which, withinside the lengthy term, will have an effect on the corresponding intellectual and bodily fitness of a person (Sawyer et al., 2018). At the level of adolescence, youths begin to be worried withinside the social, emotional competence and identification-primarily based totally competence. Significant bodily and intellectual changes will take place, which contain improved sensitivity to look relationships in addition to identification improvement and social validation procedures. These topographical settings withinside the beyond integrated putting wherein interplay needed to take place; this will be withinside the shape of schools, neighborhoods and families. The emergence of virtual technologies, consisting of social media, has converted the sample of ways youngsters increase social relationships (Twenge, 2019). As of 2020, teens devoted almost 7 hours according to day to social media, and in all likelihood some of the maximum regularly used web sites of verbal exchange had been the social media platforms (Instagram, Tik Tok, Snapchat, and Youtube) which teens use to set up their identities, connect to a set of peers, and explicit themselves.

Alienate to the scale of the social media impact: a current survey discovered extra than ninety percentage of teenagers in superior international locations have a social media account. Teenagers spend on common 3 to 5 hours every day at the social media (Pew Research Center, 2022). In like

manner, styles are getting extra not unusualplace in low-and middle-earnings international locations, indicating a greater trendy fashion closer to the extrade of adolescent behavior across the world (Odgers & Jensen, 2020). Although social media is abound with the opportunity of socialization, trade of facts and talent, it's also complete of perils to intellectual fitness. In addition, the correlation among social media use and growing prices of anxiety, depression, self-harm, and suicide in children is turning into a topic of growing concerns (Keles et al., 2020).

The developing literature is indicating that the influences of social media are neither entirely terrible nor good, however constitute a extra complex and situational reality. As an illustration, social media can also additionally cause intellectual fitness problems, through facilitating cyberbullying, unrealistic social comparison, and slumbering hygiene (Uhls et al., 2017). Meanwhile, social media have the capability to expand resilience via peer guide networks, get right of entry to to fitness facts, in addition to equip youth with assets to make their identities develop in secure and effective ways (Best et al., 2014). The reactions have caused what the instructional literature has termed because the dual-edged sword of social media (Naslund et al., 2020).

It is vital to recognize those complexities, specifically due to the fact the trouble of adolescents intellectual fitness has emerge as a chief subject matter of difficulty withinside the international population. The World Health Organisation (WHO, 2021) estimated that between 10–20% of adolescents worldwide (very often underdiagnosed and undertreated) suffer from mental health conditions. In this context, the ubiquity of social media demands discussion about online spaces as potential exacerbators, or mitigators, of psychological distress. Much more importantly, research must move beyond simplistic harm-related narratives to better understand the multi-dimensional interplay of risks and resilience.

This article reflects on these discussions, particularly noting the potential negative and positive aspects of adolescent social media use. The article begins with a brief overview of adolescent mental health, the history, and current state of social media, and then discusses risks, including things like cyberbullying, social comparison, sleep issues, and exposure to harmful content. This is then followed by a discussion of resilience, including peer support networks, identity discovery, and accessing mental health resources via social media. Global case studies demonstrate this complexity, even when considering cultural differences. Finally, we offer suggestions for parents, educators, policymakers, and technology designers to ensure digital spaces are both safer, and healthier, and ultimately serve as supports for adolescent youth.

This study uses a balanced approach to highlight the importance of framing adolescents not just as vulnerable users, but as active agents demonstrating resilience and adaptability in digital spaces. This approach is essential when considering the implications for intervention to both protect their mental health and take advantage of the positive uses of social media in adolescent development.

A Historical Perspective on the Mental Health of Young People

Adolescents as a developmental stage is a relatively new idea among psychologists and public health professionals. For many centuries, the young have been largely interpreted through their childhood or adulthood with little examination of the psychological, social, and biological transformations specific to this unique developmental stage. It was not until the early part of the 20th century with the work of G. Stanley Hall that adolescence started to be understood as a stage of development and considered in the context of emotional and behavioral development (Hall, 1904/2000). Hall conceptualized adolescence as storm and stress, seeing conflict, mood fluctuations, and vulnerability as aspects of the maturation process. Although Hall's generalization was criticized, he provided some early groundwork of psychological theory related to adolescent mental health.

Early Perspectives and Institutional Care

For much of the 1800s and into the early 1900s, mental health was seen as interchangeable with moral conduct. Treatment existed primarily as institutional and custodial. If adolescents expressed some form of psychological distress, they were placed in an asylum with adults experiencing debilitating and acute psychiatric disorders (Foucault, 1965/2006). Due to the stigma associated with mental illness, there existed limited appreciation and understanding of mental illness, particularly adolescent

concerns such as peer relations, identity crisis, or developmental issues. This began to shift, albeit slowly in the 1950s and early 1960s when psychiatry, psychology, and education began to distinguish child and adolescent psychiatry as its own field (Rutter, 1987).

The post–World War II era initiated new attention to developmental psychology, examining both cognitions and developmentals. In particular, the development of "identity versus role confusion" formed the basis of Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory of adolescent development (Erikson, 1950). This perspective allowed for an understanding of adolescence as a period of identity development, and additionally as a precarious formative period as disruption from the process of identity development had begun to correlate with precursors for mental health challenges. By the late 1960s and early 1970s, the field was further expanded to research clinical disorders and ordinary adolescent experiences with the everyday pressures placed on adolescents by school, peer pressure, and family (Conger, 1977)

Epidemiological Changes and Adolescent Mental Health Recognition

By the end of the 20th century and into the beginning of the 21st, for example epidemiological studies began to emerge documenting adolescent mental health problems. The research shifted the conversation and understanding of adolescent mental health from case studies of individuals to a population-based understanding. This progress documented the prevalence of adolescent mental health problems and showed through large-scale surveys that many mental health problems, such as depression, anxiety, and substance use disorders, PTSD or common mental illness traditionally emerged in adolescence (Costello et al, 2003) which contributed to the establishment of adolescent mental health in public health and development program initiatives. As the World Health Organisation and UNICEF connected the burden of continuum improvement to guide adolescent intellectual fitness and infant fitness whilst doing so via the prism of adolescent intellectual fitness the load of adolescent intellectual fitness become located on the general public fitness schedule with underlying guide to infant and adolescent fitness as a way of helping a section of the complicated adolescents problems holistically (Patton et al, 2016).

The reality that adolescent suicide charges elevated appreciably in maximum Western societies within the Nineteen Eighties and Nineties additionally underscored the want to mix efforts in addressing the children intellectual fitness. The steps of the application, its approaches, and little steorage of the involved not unusualplace structures bring about non-usage of the prevention application improvement or peer-counseling software or hotline disaster that noticed the young people as a susceptible population. Significantly, the focus on resilience in developmental psychology, which emerged in the 1980s intervened and represented a perspective other than deterministic view of vulnerability, arguing that supportive environments and coping strategies would provide a buffer from the negative effects of adversity (Werner & Smith, 1982).

Technology and the Evolving Context of Adolescence

Previous approaches to the study of adolescents relied heavily on the analysis of families, schools, and peer groups as social contexts and environments for the development of adolescents. However, the digital revolution marked the beginning of a new context of development that continues to expand the landscape of adolescence. The introduction of the world wide web in the 1990s and early 2000s created a new social environment that enhanced adolescents' access to information and peers beyond geographic limits (Subrahmanyam & Šmahel, 2011). Early research examined adolescents' use of the internet in terms of online gaming, internet addiction, and exposure to harmful content; some of the early online research questions foreshadowed important issues we now consider, such as social media use and adolescent mental health.

By the 2010s, smartphones and social media became commonplace for adolescents, marking a decisive turning point in the adolescent experience. Current adolescents are developing their identities and building their self-concept in ways that are fundamentally different from previous generations, in part because of their habitual and constant exposure to online content. Today's adolescents must navigate identity formation, social comparison, and emotional expression while blending offline and online communities and spaces (Livingstone, & Blum-Ross, 2020). This dual context is complicated

for models of adolescent development, because adolescents' feeling of inclusion and emotional health is often impacted by their digital peers; as such, retrospective emphasis and approaches which highlight family contexts, or even school contexts must now be reexamined through the lens of the contemporary digital revolution.

Toward an Integrated Understanding

In conclusion, historical understandings of adolescent mental health lead us in a direction away from neglect and stigma and toward acknowledgment and understanding. The initial broad generalizations about the adolescent years in terms of "storm and stress" have evolved into a multidimensional conceptualization that recognizes the duality of vulnerability and resilience. Also of significance is the reality that adolescent intellectual fitness became usually placed into angle in broader societal alternate processes, whether or not it's miles institutionalization of the nineteenth century, identification issues emphasised withinside the center of the twentieth century, or virtual settings withinside the 21 st century.

Researchers and practitioners these days extra often than now no longer will admit the complex biological, psychological, social, and cultural elements of adolescent intellectual fitness. The dispositions of records train us that early life is and might be in motion. Actually, the social media is a putting that we're but to revel in and poses complicated threats and novel avenues to resilience. Having this expertise and cognizance of this records is a part of assisting us placed persevered tensions withinside the dialogue of virtual generation and intellectual fitness in a broader developmentally located context..

The Evolution of Social Media and Adolescent Participation

The social media has been the maximum fast improvement withinside the ultimate many years that has converted the way wherein humans communicate, socialize and form their identities in existence. In the case of kids, who're withinside the procedure of the maximum essential developmental interest of discovery, peer pressure, and identification building, social media isn't simply an instrument, however it's miles part of their dwelling conditions (Uhls et al., 2017). The younger individual withinside the beyond turned into capable of undergo childhood in a extra real-lifestyles manner however the contemporary-day day adolescent is capable of integrate the offline and on line strategies of social growth. The emergence of social media and the way kids are interacting with social media is essential to apprehend with a view to placed into attitude the danger and resilience determinants influencing adolescent intellectual health.

The Development of Social Media Platforms

The social media, as it's far presently understood, became first created withinside the early 2000s whilst such web sites as Friendster (2002), MySpace (2003), and Facebook (2004) had been created, every of which contained a social networking and self-presentational component. At first these sites, were designed for college students (18-24 years) or young adults, however, they quickly spread to teenagers who enjoyed the opportunities to self-express and connect with peers (Boyd, 2014). Then, by the late 2000s, social media was mainstream, thanks to affordable smartphones and high-speed internet.

Mobile technology changed everything. The introduction of the iPhone in 2007, and the rising availability of low cost smartphones, gave adolescent users a continuous outlet for connecting with friends and self-presentation. Social media could now become a life practice and not just an occasional outlet (Turkle, 2011). Some social media platforms like Instagram (2010), Snapchat (2011), TikTok (2016), and YouTube, went on to develop platforms centered on visual content, short-form communication, and interactivity—all of which fit the developmental preferences of adolescents for novelty, immediacy, and peer acceptance (Uhls et al., 2017).

By the 2010s, social media had solidified itself as the primary avenue of communication for adolescents. According to the surveys held withinside the United States, over ninety five percentage of teens use social media, and nearly 1/2 of of them nation they're at the net nearly always (Pew Research Center, 2022). The equal may be determined in Europe, Asia, and Africa; social media

entered the lives of teens extra than ever because of the advent of low-cost cellular devices (Odgers and Jensen, 2020).

Adolescence Developmental Needs: Adolescent Motivation in the Back of Social Media

Young human beings are obviously programmed to choice peer acceptance, social inclusion, and identification exploration; and those needs locate the social media to be particularly accommodating, inclusive of limitless connectivity, instantaneously feedback, and filtered self-disclosure. Moreover, younger humans have get right of entry to to social validation through likes, comments, or perspectives in their quantity of followers, which offers youth big self-offering possibilities to different youths, consequently making them hypersensitive to social acceptance (Nesi et al., 2018).

In the view of developmental psychology, there are numerous desires of the teenagers that social media fulfills.

1. **Identity Exploration:** The web sites offer the kids with the opportunities of self-presentation sharing statistics approximately themselves or images of themselves, exploring subcultures, and connecting with numerous humans (Michikyan et al., 2014).
2. **Peer Connection:** Social media systems permit children to preserve their friends, specially at such transitional tiers as a brand new college or adolescence (Best et al., 2014).
3. **Access to records:** Adolescents have interaction with educational, fitness and cultural statistics that isn't effortlessly accessed withinside the offline environment (Moreno and Whitehill, 2014).
4. **Emotional Expression:** Visual and text-based platforms support adolescents' ability to express emotions and elicit help or responses from peers; some form of buffering against risk of stress and isolation (Rideout & Fox, 2018).

Describing the developmental lure of social media, it is now clear why adolescents are not only heavy users, but will be among the most influenced in terms of the social and psychological effects of its use.

Trends of Adolescent Engagement

While there is nearly universal engagement with social media among adolescents, their patterns of engagement, however, vary by age, gender, socioeconomic status, and cultural context. Younger adolescents (ages 10–13) often start with Youtube or TikTok, which often emphasize entertainment and passive consumption, while older adolescents (ages 14–18) are more engaged in self-presentation on Instagram, Snapchat, or other emerging platforms (Uhls et al., 2017). Gender differences have also been shown, as the girls typically are managing their engagement through social comparison and relational interactions, while boys were managing their engagement with social media communities related to gaming and gaming content (Twenge & Martin, 2020).

Cultural context will also play a role in engagement, as adolescents from collectivist societies may use social media to strengthen their existing networks. Adolescents from individualist contexts are likely focused on self-promotion and the development and presentation of individual identity (Chan, 2014). Furthermore, adolescents' socioeconomic context will play a role in both access to social media and the ways in which they engage. Whereas wealthy adolescents are likely using multiple devices, and multiple platforms for creative engagement, adolescents in lower-income communities will have limited access to social media and therefore will structure their experience in a more limited way (Rideout & Robb, 2019).

The “Always-On” Lifestyle

Smartphones have enabled “always-on” lifestyles so that adolescents are never out of touch with a digital space, and they continually receive notifications, direct messages, and livestreams. This offers the immediacy of awareness which leaves it difficult to differentiate among on line and offline life. This might also additionally permit making sure regular social help however may additionally boost pressure because of the strain of being continually to be had imposed on pupils (Vaterlaus et al., 2015). The anticipation to react rapid and in organization situations (e.g. seeing if you have watched

the product) look at the triumphing social responsibility that could likely motive anxiousness or intrude with sleep (Scott and Woods, 2018).

Exposure to hazard in cyberbullying or different dangerous content material may be heightened via way of means of the way of life of usually being on, and the subculture of continually being on also can make bigger the avenues of making resilience mechanisms, such as virtual activism, peer solidarity, and network building. This is likewise a connection with the hypocrisy of social media use with the aid of using adolescents.

Passive Participants to Digital Natives

Whereas the sooner generations sunk into the virtual technologies, the young adults of the present day technology are referred to as virtual natives, humans who've in no way acknowledged the sector with out the internet (Prensky, 2001). The differentiation of virtual local approach that on-line social gear are considered because the identification and socialization in place of being seemed as a tool. To maximum teenagers nowadays, interactions on line (thru the web) are identical to offline (in-person) ones, and there may be a developing scenario in which transitioning without difficulty among the 2 settings is starting to blur the road among the 2 (Livingstone & Blum-Ross, 2020).

This novel manner of life brings questions on the manner the brand new conventional theories and frameworks of improvement will replicate the stories of the virtual-local adolescents. Development theories produced in an offline, face-to-face interactions with others would possibly forget about those distinctions, which include immediately feedback, identification preservation and self-publicity to social media, and consumer-pushed and algorithm-primarily based totally settings. It has induced researchers and students to endorse new paradigms that need to contain virtual expression of adolescent improvement in developmental psychology (Nesi et al., 2018).

Social Media risks Adolescent intellectual fitness

The social media has developed over the last few years to shape a crucial a part of the lives of adolescents, making it a motive of issue that it may be very dangerous to the mental fitness of adolescents. Social media is ready and does offer context of identification formation and bond with friends however on the identical time gives some of dangers able to worsening intellectual fitness challenges. There is developing proof that a few components of social media publicity, consisting of uninterrupted availability, algorithmic publicity to information, and in search of peer approval and attractiveness can boom the dangers of depressive symptoms, tension symptoms, and psychosocial issues (Keles, et al., 2020; Twenge and Martin, 2020). This component will de-platform the number one threats of social media on adolescent intellectual fitness associated with cyberbullying, social comparison, sleep issues, addictive reactions, and content material this is dangerous.

Harassment and Cyberbullying

One of the most common threats facing adolescents using social media is cyberbullying. Instead of traditional bullying, which is limited to places like school, cyberbullying allows the harassment of adolescents to go into places that are more public, available, permanent, and impossible to get away from. When an adolescent is targeted online, they may experience detailed humiliation in multiple ways like negative messages, rumors, exclusion, and non-consensual sharing details about themselves by others (Kowalski et al., 2014).

Cyberbullying can be devastating due to the fact that it is always available and shareable. Adolescents also view online humiliation as more permanent and more extensive than humiliated offline (Slonje et al., 2013). The sufferers of cyberbullying bitch of expanded quotes of depression, anxiety, mind of committing suicide, and occasional self-esteem (Hamm et al., 2015). Longitudinal studies has supported that cybervictimization revel in is predictive of next intellectual fitness issues in spite of the not unusualplace aspect of offline bullying (Fisher et al., 2016).

The offenders also are affected: studies shows that the teens, who've exhibited on-line aggression, have a more risk of displaying substance and behavior issues (Campbell & Bauman, 2018). Moreover, the shortage of social obligation because of anonymity of virtual networks facilitates to sell the

improvement of dangerous conduct in youngsters that in any other case might be averted in actual life (Lapidot-Lefler and Barak, 2012).

Even the implementation of anti-bullying cognizance programs, colleges and policy-makers cope with cross-platform cyber harassment in methods which can be specific to them. Adolescents continue to fear retaliation and limit or restrict their reports of cyberbullying (e.g., if they were to disclose cyberbullying to their parents, parents might restrict their access to the Internet). The potential for cyberbullying is one of the greatest dangers of social media and, combined with the presence of mental health issues, relates directly to increased psychological distress in adolescents.

Social Comparison and Self-Esteem

Another serious risk is adolescents' proclivity to use social media for upward social comparison. Social media platforms such as Instagram and TikTok provide users with idealized representations of the lives of their peers, celebrities, and influencers, and these profiles often showcase what is perceived to be attractive, wealthy, or enviable lifestyles. Adolescents, who are already developmentally predisposed to seek peer 'approval', may interpret these profiles as new, unrealistic social standards (Perloff, 2014).

Social comparison theory (Festinger, 1954) argues that individuals evaluate themselves in relation to their peers and the amount of content available on social media amplifies this evaluation process. Researchers regularly find a correlation between time spent on visual social media platforms and decreased body satisfaction, self-esteem, and mood among adolescents (Fardouly et al, 2015). While the visual appeal of social media affects all social media users, adolescent girls may be more likely to experience adverse body image outcomes due to peer exposure to appearance-related content and beauty ideals (Holland & Tiggemann, 2016).

Additionally, many adolescents correlate social media "likes" and followers with social worthiness and associate online popularity with self-esteem (Nesi & Prinstein, 2015). As a consequence, those adolescents who receive positive validation and support may have momentary boosts in self-esteem, while those who experience low engagement or negative feedback risk experiencing depressive symptoms. Neuroimaging studies have demonstrated that adolescent brain reward centers are activated by social media "likes," creating an increased sensitivity to the social validation received via online platforms (Sherman et al., 2016). Finally, self-comparisons from social media can be chronicled on "highlight reels" and influencers. For example, online interactions can involve more editing and filtering compared to offline peer interactions, which allow for flaws to be observable (Chou & Edge, 2012). Due to this inevitable scrutiny, teens may fail to differentiate among actual and edited photos, which could cause self-objectification, splendor anxiety, and consuming problems (Kenny et al., 2017). On the whole, despite the fact that social media can provide an area of identification this is additionally explored, it can additionally inspire the advent of areas in which one generates dangerous comparisons that is probably dangerous to self-idea and health adolescents.

Sleep Disturbances

Sleep could be very critical to adolescent fitness, however research imply that social media has been related to sleep problems that adversely have an effect on the bodily and mental fitness of the bodies. The young adults may be mainly prone to the changes in sleep as there are organic modifications in sleep-wake cycles which are taking area in the course of the duration of puberty and, due to this, they generally tend to doze off later withinside the day (Carskadon, 2011). The use of social media can also additionally exacerbate those problems through helping after bedtime display screen time and continually being connected.

It has been confirmed that young adults who use social media frequently have a tendency to whinge approximately the dearth of sleep, the incapacity to go to sleep, and daylight fatigue (Levenson et al., 2017). Researchers have identified several explanations for the connection:

1. **The Displacement Effect** - Time spent on social media can directly displace the time for sleep.

2. **Physiological Effects** - The blue light emitted by screens suppresses melatonin and can delay sleep (Chang et al., 2015).
3. **Psychological Effects** - Engaging in social media before going to bed enhances cognitive arousal and makes it more difficult to fall asleep (Scott & Woods, 2018).
4. **Fear of Missing Out (FoMO)** - Adolescents may feel pressure to remain active (refreshed) in social media and decrease likelihood of becoming distant from peers (Przybylski et al., 2013).

The inadequate sleep has snowball outcomes at the intellectual fitness of teenagers. There is a correlation among insufficient sleep and a better danger of depression, anxiety, irritability, and occasional college rewards (Beattie et al., 2015). More crucially, many sleep problems have a tendency to mediate the relationship among the immoderate use of social media and intellectual misery that during flip means that need to a individual extrade his or her virtual behavior, she or he is possibly to revel in a higher sleep and, thus, a higher intellectual condition (Kelly et al., 2018).

Addictive Behaviour Problematic Use

The interactive and immersive nature of social media are a few of the elements that force the traits of intricate use which might be much like behavioral addictions. Such capabilities as an infinity scroll, push notifications, and variable rewards aren't an error! They are deliberately proscribing the interplay of the users (Alter, 2017). The teenagers are in particular vulnerable to being compulsive to apply social media due to the fact they're greater attentive to rewards, and their potential to counteract appearing on impulse isn't but completely developed (Casey, 2015).

Most problematic social media use has been associated with experiences of withdrawal [symptoms], loss control, and interference with daily functions [symptoms], similar to substance-related disorders (Andreassen et al., 2012). Adolescents with problematic social media use have been associated with higher experiences with loneliness, negative feelings of depression, and stress (Kuss & Griffiths, 2017). A meta-analysis indicated that problematic social media use was significantly associated with poorer academic outcomes and psychosocial functioning to a high degree (Marino et al., 2018).

Adolescents themselves often describe difficulty controlling usage and the feeling of "addiction" and loss of control (Abi-Jaoude et al., 2020). This compulsive use may also compound other risks such as less physical activity, poorer sleep, and increased exposure to harmful content.

"Social media addiction" is not yet defined as a psychiatric diagnosis, but is an emerging construct under investigation. The evidence of social media addiction as a problematic construct relates to how adolescent engagement can switch from functional use to compulsive appeasing levels that impact health and well-being.

Exposure to Harmful Material

Lastly, social media topics the young people to a huge variety of poor content material, which could have an effect on intellectual health. As as compared to the conventional media in which the content material is edited, the social media structures depend on user-created records and algorithms which have the cappotential of boosting radical thoughts or sensational statistics. In this regard, there exists the opportunity of kids being uncovered to pro-anorexia boards and self-harming images, incorrect information regarding intellectual health, and extremist ideologies (O'Reilly et al., 2018).

The publicity to self-damage and suicide-associated cloth has been of significant concern. It has been discovered that youngsters who're uncovered to self-damage or suicide-associated cloth are susceptible to self-harming behaviors, and increase suicidal ideation (Marchant et al., 2017). Algorithmic amplification can create echo chambers where vulnerable adolescents continue to be exposed to thoughts and content that will only reinforce negative thoughts or risky behaviors (Cinelli et al., 2021).

In addition, the unregulated nature of digital spaces increases risks of exploitation, grooming, and exposure to sexual content that raise wider issues of adolescent safety online (Livingstone et al., 2017). For adolescents already struggling with mental health difficulties, repeated exposure to harmful communities, or distressing content can increase their vulnerability and inhibit their recovery.

Resilience and Positive Dimensions of Social Media

While most of the discussion about social media and adolescents focuses on risks, we have to try to identify resilience and positive aspects of social media. Social media is not evil by nature; its impacts depend on usage patterns, individual characteristics, and the social/structural availability of protective factors (e.g. parent involvement, digital literacy, peer networks). For a large number of adolescents, social media can provide opportunities for adolescent identity development, peer connections, and access to mental health resources which can promote resilience. This section will discuss some of the ways using social media may assist in adolescent wellbeing, and adaptive coping in an increasingly digital world.

Social Support Networks

Social media allows adolescents to create and maintain social connections that may be eroded by distance, disparity, or cultural and social factors. Instagram, Tik Tok, Discord, and Snapchat are the structures in which kids should speak with friends, report their very own enjoy and discover and deliver feedback. Online groups have the capacity to supply this experience of belonging and network particularly to marginalized young people which include the LGBTQ+ network, kids with persistent fitness conditions, or adolescents with culturally-primarily based totally stigma (Craig et al., 2021). It has been confirmed that perceived social aid is most of the maximum crucial useful elements in going through the adversities of the intellectual fitness system, consisting of tension and depression, assuaging the impact of the pressure the elements, and improving the mental resilience (Best et al., 2014).

Additionally, social media has peer-to-peer assist wherein, friends are capable of deliver reassurance, emotional aid and peer recommendation to different friends. Social media offers teenagers the equipment they want to offer aid in a layout so one can mimic the guide of offline friendships, however in a rather extra easy and real-time layout (Naslund et al., 2016). When it involves the young adults going through isolation due to a disability, tension-prompted social restrictions, or maybe a confrontation with their families, such on-line connections can also additionally provide them the much-wished opportunity to loneliness and help them in constructing the resilience.

Access to Mental Health Resources

The accessibility of mental health information to every person is one of the obvious benefits of social media. Indicatively, the resources that can be available to adolescents can be presented in various forms (e.g., educational infographics, motivational videos, personal stories from peers, and live sessions by professionals). Campaigns like #BellLetsTalk and #MentalHealthAwareness are directly engaged in reducing stigma and normalizing conversations around mental well-being (Arendt & Scherr, 2019).

Moreover, individuals have readily available information regarding coping strategies using mindfulness, immediate links to crisis helplines, and public forums (i.e., TikTok, YouTube, or Reddit) where peers hash out narratives of mental health and well-being which help to normalize mental health struggles - that getting support or help is not weakness, it's the first step to recovery. Although not infallible, there is still a fair amount of misinformation online, but the prevalence of dependable organizations (eg. WHO, UNICEF & Health agencies) on popular platforms means that youths are statistically more likely to encounter dependable information (Rideout et al., 2021).

Self-Expression and Identity Development

Adolescence is an important stage of identity development and social media is a uniquely positioned space for self-expression. Social media platforms allow users to try out various aspects of their personality, values, and interests, while often receiving immediate feedback from peers. This identity exploration process is important for helping adolescents gain confidence, develop self-awareness, and cultivate personal growth (Michikyan et al., 2014).

Creative practices, like TikTok videos, digital art shared on Instagram, or personal blogs, provide outlets for adolescents to express their viewpoint and showcase their talents. Doing so acknowledges them diminishes their isolation while allowing them to feel unique within the identity aspects of the

larger peer group. This self-expression through social media can also bolster resilience by assisting adolescents in developing self-concept that is positive and coping skills that can be used to navigate adversities (Uhls et al. 2017).

Digital Literacy and Coping Strategies

Resilience in the digital realm, is supported through recognition of skills related to digital literacy. Teens who are equipped to evaluate information critically, detect misinformation, and manage their digital footprints, are better equipped to use social media in positive ways. Education about digital citizenship and media literacy has been shown to attenuate the harmful effects of online exposure while promoting more positive outcomes (Livingstone et al., 2017).

In addition, teens have access to coping strategies for their social media use than ever before. Applications including in-app display screen time reminders, quiet mode, and the well being apps which might be gift withinside the social media programs are designed to assist clients tune their on-line sports. Making them self-alter their use will permit teenagers to stability the quantity of time they spend on line and offline, increase more healthy conduct in general, and decrease their publicity to dangerous content material or overuse (Przybylski et al., 2021).

Building Community Resilience

On a bigger scale, there's additionally any other effect of social media at the resilience of the network thru mobilizing the teens to social reasons and activism. Young humans are the usage of social media to make their voices heard and extrade the sector socially, whether or not it's far weather alternate or intellectual fitness advocacy. By undertaking such organization sports on the behavioral level, the youngsters obtains a few agency, meaningfulness, and connection to larger communities, all of which make a contribution to resilience and mental stability (Vromen et al., 2016).

Case Study and Evidence on a Global Scale

In order to make feel of the multifaceted problem of social media and adolescent intellectual fitness, it is going to be applicable to observe the case research supplied the world over to be able to placed the ones social, cultural and monetary contexts, which the young people is based on of their interactions with virtual platforms, in perspective, in addition to the dangers and shielding elements involved. The evaluation of the proof withinside the international of severa areas offers us a clearer photo as to how the social media may also boom the vulnerabilities and beautify resilience in youths.

North America: Cyberbullying and Policy Reactions

Social media has grow to be the point of interest of the lives of human beings in North America in which the entire share of telephone proprietors amongst kids is nearly universal. Nevertheless, studies indicates critical tiers of cyberbullying. To illustrate, a 2020 file with the aid of using the Pew Research Center confirmed that fifty nine percentage of teens withinside the United States had suffered a few shape of on line harassment, which include offensive name-calling, fake rumors approximately them, and with their movements known as into question (Pew Research Center, 2020).

Probably the maximum broadly stated case became the case of Amanda Todd, a Canadian teen who took her personal existence in 2012 after being constantly and continuously cyberbullied and exploited on-line. Her case brought about the popularization and debate on a international scale which delivered approximately advocacy efforts aimed toward making the net surroundings safer. After the exposure that the case of Todd attracted, Canadian colleges and coverage makers commenced introducing anti-bullying laws; moreover, social media began out improving the reporting mechanisms and collaborated with different corporations like Kids Help Phone to get admission to disaster resource in actual time (Hinduja and Patchin, 2018).

North American adventure is an instance of the dangers, (i.e. cyberbullying), and resilience measures (i.e. coverage reform, network education, and virtual literacy campaigns).

Europe: Negotiating Digital Engagement and Well-being

European countries have much to offer when discussing the significance of regulation and education around the digital experiences of adolescents. For example, in the United Kingdom, the Royal Society

for Public Health (RSPH) conducted the #StatusOfMind campaign, where they examined the positive and negative impacts of social media on young people (RSPH, 2017). The findings indicated that platforms such as Instagram were related to poor body image concerns, but provided an avenue for creative expression and building community (RSPH, 2017).

A similar trend in education and regulation is emerging in Scandinavia, particularly in Sweden and Denmark. They are introducing digital literacy into school curricula where adolescents learn to assess online content critically while cultivating acceptable digital practices (Livingstone et al., 2017). It was noted that proactive preventive education strategies facilitated improved resilience for adolescents as they disproved their navigational anxieties about how to use and abuse social media.

Asia: Cultural Values and Social Pressures

For many countries in Asia, social media and cultural values and academic pressures are highly interrelated. For example, in South Korea, where academic competition is significant, social media such as KakaoTalk and Instagram provide a way for adolescents to connect with peers. However, the predominant use of social media is correlated with increased stress and sleep disruption. Lee et al. (2018) reported that adolescents with heavy social media use were significantly more likely to experience academic stress, and reported less sleep quality, than adolescents with moderate social media use.

In Japan, there has been growth in online communities that offer anonymous support for adolescents with mental health challenges. Line and Twitter offer ways to express emotions in cultures that may still stigmatize discussions about mental health (Yamashita et al., 2021). These practices are related to resilience by facilitating help-seeking and reducing isolation.

Middle East: Social Media Amidst Conflict and Social Change

In the Middle East, adolescents engage with social media under unique socio-political circumstances. For example, during the Arab Spring, young people used Facebook and Twitter not only to mobilize political action but also to share personal struggles and access peer support (Howard & Hussain, 2013). In regions affected by conflict, such as Syria and Palestine, social media has served as a lifeline for displaced adolescents, enabling them to maintain connections with peers and communities despite displacement (Graham & Khosravi, 2020).

However, adolescents in the Middle East also face risks of online harassment, misinformation, and surveillance. Nevertheless, the resilience demonstrated by youth in using digital tools for activism, education, and psychosocial support underscores the complex interplay between vulnerability and strength in such contexts.

Africa: Widening Access, Digital Social Inequalities

The uptake of social media by adolescents in several African countries is rapidly increasing, largely driven by the increased penetration of mobile phones. WhatsApp, Facebook and TikTok, in particular, have become primary modes of communication. A study in Nigeria illustrates how adolescents, using WhatsApp groups to foster peer learning and emotional support during school closures, have become adept at using social media as a support network (Okon et al., 2021).

However, many of the challenges associated with digital inequalities (limited internet access, lack of parental support and guidance, legislation or lack thereof) compound the risk of exposure to misinformation and online scams. In retrospect, however, grassroots projects (such as digital literacy workshops in Kenya and South Africa) show the potential that education can have on helping adolescents navigate social safer and with confidence (Maringe, 2020).

Latin America: The Dual Role of Social Media

In Latin America, social media plays a dual role in the lives of adolescents. A study from Brazil found that although Instagram and Facebook use lead to increased body dissatisfaction in adolescents, these platforms also provide pathways for activism related to issues of gender equality and environmental sustainability (da Silva et al., 2019).

For adolescents in countries such as Mexico and Argentina, social media have been critical in sustaining connectivity with peers and obtaining online education during COVID-19. However, structural inequalities led to unequal access to the internet, which indicated disparities between urban and rural youth, and thus played a key role in adolescent mental health (UNICEF, 2020).

Comparative Insights

Several themes are common across different regions of the world:

1. **Social supports and resilience:** Online communities have been particularly important for adolescents or young people who are marginalized or otherwise isolated.
2. **Cultural norms matter:** The impact of social media varies according to societal attitudes toward mental health, expectations of academic achievement, and openness to having discussions about these issues.
3. **Policies and schooling can buffer:** The results have been extra resilient in international locations wherein interventions of virtual literacy such as regulatory framework are present.
4. **Inequalities are nonetheless intact:** The distinction in get admission to in Africa and Latin America demonstrates the interplay of generation and different social, monetary factors.

DISCUSSION

The intersection of social media customers and adolescent intellectual fitness is sincerely a complicated region that brings with itself diverse dangers and possibilities. As we've got confirmed withinside the above sections, using social media through teens is a multidimensional phenomenon this is decided through valid desires of teenagers in phrases of improvement and socialization, cultural settings and the opportunity of any protecting have an effect on. This dialogue summarizes our number one findings, offers the number one theoretical implications and shows the future ploicy and practice directions.

The Two Facets of Social Media

There may be truly not anything terrible or desirable approximately social media; it in large part relies upon at the situation. These risks are cyberbullying, disturbance in sleep, troubles with the frame image, and the damaging content; they all are actual risks to the mental kingdom of youth. Meanwhile, possibilities of resilience are provided through social media because of supportive peer networks, get right of entry to to intellectual fitness sources, and self-expression. It additionally stocks the duality with the Uses and Gratifications Theory that says that youth pick media in keeping with their mental desires (Katz et al., 1973). By so doing, social media might also additionally harm and offer coping assets, relying at the occasions of the adolescent interest.

Adolescent Development Vulnerabilities and Strengths

The identification exploration, visibly growing peer association and heightened sensitivity to social evaluation are ordinary trends of the adolescent degree of improvement (Steinberg, 2014). At the equal time, those developmental traits make the teenagers extra liable to the damaging outcomes of contrast and on line harassment, however additionally permit the social media to be applied positively, as those functions provide youth the territory in which they are able to carry out identification formation tasks, expression, and network. It is the teenage improvement method that in addition will increase the hazard and resilience in each approaches of virtual contact.

Diversity and Global Literacy: Global Lens, Cultural Repositories.

According to the cross-cultural case studies, significance of cultural norms, policies, and get entry to to virtual sources mediate the impact of social media on intellectual fitness. Anonymous on-line network changed into mounted as an example, wherein youngsters are capable of percentage their stigmatizing intellectual fitness situations in a secure area inside nameless on line network, like in Japan, that's a collectivist society. Open advocacy in North America decreased the stigma and normalised young people speaking approximately their intellectual fitness. In low and middle-

earnings territories like in Africa and Latin America, virtual get admission to is unequal and furthers inequalities in achievement. Even grassroots initiatives, even very small, offering virtual literacy possibilities provide wish withinside the formation of resilience. These effects fill the 2 pronged issues of Ecological Systems Theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1979) that argued that adolescent improvement is found out whilst a huge variety of interactions systems, which includes own circle of relatives and friends to large cultural and generation systems, is considered.

Policy and Educational Implications of the study.

The position of education, coverage, and parenting in counteracting the results of the social media is evidenced. Preparation of youth concerning the cappotential to evaluate on line content, use time as it should be and keep away from harms due to cyber may be done with the assist of virtual literacy practices inclusive of those applied in Scandinavian education. The coverage practices of anti-bullying law in Canada or of the #StatusOfMind marketing campaign withinside the U.K. display that coverage practitioners ought to be capable of create measures that could now no longer most effective lessen the hazard however could boom the high quality have an impact on as well.

Family conversation and parental steerage is vital as well. It is in a miles higher area whilst the dad and mom contain their infant in the use of the identical tool with them, or as a minimum speak the enjoy in their toddler than simply disallowing them to apply the equal (Livingstone and Helsper, 2008). This technique can maintain accountable use in addition to nurturing resilience to preserve all additives of the adolescent improvement and now no longer best the concern of use itself.

Adding Technological advances and Safety.

The contribution that the corporations make in social media is essential. The new functions, which include person wellness (along with display screen time notifications and a silence the telecellsmartphone option), higher reporting functions, and cooperating with intellectual fitness companies have all been symptoms and symptoms of seeking to stability among engagement and safety. The critics might now no longer be glad with such a method and could say that such tries are commonly reactive and now no longer preventive. There need to be greater duty to make sure that the algorithms aren't biased withinside the choice of dangerous content-through amplifying the goals of pro-ingesting ailment or self-harming communities (O'Reilly et al., 2018). Morally, the systems have a obligation to prioritize the welfare of the teenagers than earnings maximization.

Balanced Approach

The threat and resilience synthesis can provide this balanced technique: it might be simply as unjust to pathologize social media in wellknown and to magnify its nice abilities to sell the improvement of the youth. It need to be referred to that it has relatively advanced right into a psychosocial area this is able to expressing and magnifying the stated vulnerabilities and strengths which are inherent to adolescence. Therefore, the intervention fashions ought to now no longer bring about more healthy virtual ecologies however as an alternative absolutely put off using social media.

Future Research Directions

There are still substantial gaps in the literature. First, longitudinal studies are needed to understand causal relationships between social media use, and types of social media use, with mental health, as opposed to simply correlational. Second, a larger pool of literature from underrepresented regions are needed, such as Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East, where there is rapid expansion of digital access and use, but very limited digital access and use, but very limited research. Third, studies should explore the different effects of different types of digital platforms forms- visual (e.g., Instagram, TikTok), text and image (e.g., leave for these), and solely text (e.g., Reddit, Twitter)- have on adolescent development. Lastly, future research must include adolescents' voices, so that interventions represent their lived experiences and should be created with their meaningful participation.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, social media and adolescent intellectual fitness interactions are complicated because of risks, resilience determinants, and cultural contexts. We have furnished the unfavourable method wherein social media can cause terrible effects in intellectual fitness as issues frame image, sleep, cyberbullying, and publicity to dangerous content. Nevertheless, social media can also be useful in phrases of social guide networks, intellectual fitness resources, way of self-exploration, and manner of civic engagement.

Adolescents are each danger inclined and threat vulnerable, and on the equal time, extraordinarily changeable and once in a while resilient, and as an awful lot as social media has its possibilities and threats, social media amplifies each potentialities and threats making it a capacity threat and resilience surroundings. As pondered withinside the international case research cited on this paper, cultural practices, socio-financial constraints, and coverage frameworks are the maximum essential moderators of the social media revel in and health of youngsters. The proof shows that social media isn't inherently horrific or properly however an rising psychosocial surroundings that needs to be maneuvered so that it will turn out to be resilient.

The query have to now no longer be whether or not however the way to set up an surroundings withinside the society in which the use of social media in teens can sell effective intellectual fitness however now no longer become worse it. This will call for a collective obligation of the teens, parents, schooling systems, and authorities guidelines and generation companies.

LIMITATIONS

There are several limitations to this review:

Literature scope: The vast majority of the existing evidence is correlational, so understanding the causal relationship between social media use and mental health is not clear.

1. Geographically skewed: most research is relatively based in Western contexts, and some index social media as a whole, not differentiating studies by country (e.g., ten studies included, two continental locations from Africa, South Asia, and Middle East). Therefore, it is hard to generalize these findings to all locations.

2. Quick change in technology: the interaction of users on social media has been rapidly changing with platforms changing and developing features in new ways. Findings will potentially become obsolete in relation to managing time on a platform and social media interfaces (e.g., TikTok expands; Facebook declines within youth).

3. Adolescents report: the majority of data collected related to how adolescents use social media draws on their recollection and self-reports. The data presented in these reports are vulnerable to recall bias and social desirability influences.

4. Variability of social media: individual platforms serve different functions; aggregating social media may overlook important risks and benefits that are specific to a platform and the interaction.

While these limitations presented illustrate that there is a strong need for more literature focused on adolescent-social media link and relationship from a diverse (e.g., geography) spectrum and longitudinal studies that utilize interdisciplinary perspectives, to develop a greater depth of social media understanding for adolescents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the results, some recommendations can be made for stakeholders:

For Educators and Schools

- Incorporate digital literacy into curriculum to develop critical thinking, media evaluation skills, and awareness of digital footprint in adolescents;

- Create a safe environment for students to speak about their online experiences, with support from peers and teachers, in order to develop resilience;

For Parents and Families

- Foster open communication about adolescents' online participation, as an alternative to extensive monitoring of online activities (which could lead to secrecy and conflict).

For Technology Companies

- To increase the safety of adolescents, create algorithms that limit exposure to harmful content, and promote content encouraging well-being.
- Improve mechanisms for reporting and partner with mental health organizations to offer immediate resources to adolescents in crisis.

For Researchers

- Conduct longitudinal studies to assess causative pathways of social media engagement and potential long-term sequelae.
- Inclusively expanding in a directional manner to include viewpoints of regions not represented in the research.
- Make room to incorporate adolescents' voices to ensure any form of intervention will reflect adolescents' lived experience and facilitate youth agency.

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