



Introduction

- ## Objectives

- ## Methods

- A screenshot of an Instagram post. At the top, the word "Instagram" is in its signature font. The post features a photo of a person with long brown hair, seen from behind, wearing a white graduation gown and a black mortarboard cap, holding the cap high in the air. To the right of the photo is a green "Online" status bubble. Below the photo are icons for likes (heart), comments (speech bubble), and shares (paper plane), followed by the numbers "23", "3", and a share icon respectively. The username "xxrachelxx" and the caption "finally free" are displayed. Below the post is a "Comments" section with two visible comments. The first comment is from a user with a brown-haired female avatar, labeled "close_friend", with the text "That's a bold move 😏" and two reaction buttons: "Courageous" (highlighted in grey) and "Risky". The second comment is from a user with a brown-haired male avatar, labeled "acquaintance", with the text "Did not expect this from you 😏" and two reaction buttons: "Impressed" (highlighted in grey) and "Disappointed".

Figure 1. Example of Instagram-like Stimuli Presented

- ## Results

- ## Conclusions

- ## References

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- 2 Gao, J., & Gao, L. (2024). A meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies on screen time and the risk of depression in adolescents. *Acta psychologica*, 251, 104530. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2024.104530>
- 3 Beck, A. T. (1976). *Cognitive therapy and the emotional disorders*. International Universities Press.
- 4 Badrakh, A., Buglass, S.L., Betts, L.R. et al. The role of digital cues in online banter: a systematic review of adolescents' and emerging adults' views, uses and interpretations. *Curr Psychol* 43, 31840–31851 (2024). <https://doi-org.libproxy1.nus.edu.sg/10.1007/s12144-024-06698-8>