



Final Project 2

PMG 497

Project Template

Dr. Mona Moustafa Elashry
MIDOCEAN UNIVERSITY



**TikTok and Anxiety:
Analyzing the Impact of TikTok Usage on Anxiety
Levels Among its Users.**

Salem Ahmed
2021200031

Graduation Project – 2
Faculty of Management – Midocean University

Supervisor
Dr. Mona Moustafa Elashry
Faculty member – Faculty of Management - Midocean University

16th August – 2024

Acknowledgment

First, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Mona Moustafa Elashry, for her continuous support, valuable guidance, and insightful feedback throughout the research process. Her expertise and encouragement have been instrumental in the completion of this project.

I would also like to thank the Faculty of Management at Midocean University for providing the resources and a conducive environment for conducting this research.

My heartfelt appreciation goes to my family and friends for their unwavering support and understanding during the course of this research. Their patience and encouragement have kept me motivated, even during challenging times.

Dedication

I dedicate this work to my beloved wife, whose love, patience, and unwavering support have been my greatest source of strength throughout this journey. You have been my rock, and I am endlessly grateful for your encouragement and understanding.

To my two wonderful boys, you are my pride and joy. Your smiles and laughter have been my motivation, and I hope this achievement inspires you to pursue your dreams with passion and determination.

I also dedicate this work to my parents, whose guidance and belief in me have laid the foundation for all my successes. Your love and sacrifices have made this possible.

To my dear friends, thank you for your support, laughter, and camaraderie. You have made this journey not only possible but also enjoyable.

Finally, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my professors and mentors, especially [Professor's Name], whose wisdom and guidance have been invaluable. Your belief in my potential has motivated me to strive for excellence.

Abstract

This research examines the impact of TikTok usage on user anxiety levels, given the platform's growing popularity among youth in the context of evolving social media trends. Employing an interpretive inductive approach, the study reviews literature and analyses data collected from TikTok users. Findings suggest a positive correlation between TikTok usage and heightened anxiety levels, attributed to factors such as comparative content, social pressure, and addiction. This underscores the importance of acknowledging the health implications of social media, particularly on platforms like TikTok, and calls for heightened awareness of the risks associated with excessive use. The research advocates for the development of strategies to mitigate social pressure and addiction, aiming to promote the mental well-being of users.

Purpose:

Methodology:

Findings:

Originality & Implication:

Keywords:

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	2
DEDICATION	3
ABSTRACT	4
1 CHAPTER: INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 RESEARCH BACKGROUND	10
1.2 RESEARCH PROBLEM:	13
1.2.1 <i>Theoretical Gaps</i>	13
1.2.2 <i>Practical Gaps</i>	13
1.3 RESEARCH SIGNIFICANT	15
1.3.1 <i>At the Theoretical Level:</i>	16
1.3.2 <i>At the Practical Level:</i>	16
1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS	17
1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	18
1.6 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES	19
1.7 REDUCTION HYPOTHESES:	20
1.8 RESEARCH MODEL	21
1.9 SCOPE OF THE STUDY	23
1.10 THE PROJECT STRUCTURE	24
2 CHAPTER: LITERATURE REVIEW	26
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	27
2.2 THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	29
2.3 THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE	29
2.4 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INDEPENDENT AND THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES	30
2.5 CONCLUSION.....	30
3 CHAPTER: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	31
3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	32
3.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS FOR RESEARCH VARIABLES.....	33
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN (RESEARCH UNION)	34
3.4 RESEARCH POPULATION & SAMPLING METHODS AND TECHNIQUE	35
3.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD	35
3.6 TYPES OF DATA.....	35

3.7	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS PROCEDURES	35
3.8	CONCLUSION.....	36
4	CHAPTER: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY RESULTS	37
4.1	INTRODUCTION.....	38
4.2	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY SAMPLE:	39
4.3	MEASURING THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF STUDY INSTRUMENTS	42
4.3.1	<i>Validity of the Measures Used in the Study:</i>	42
4.3.2	<i>Stability of the Study Tool:</i>	44
4.4	DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF STUDY VARIABLES	46
4.5	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN STUDY VARIABLES	49
4.6	RESULTS OF TESTING THE STUDY HYPOTHESES:	51
4.6.1	<i>Results of Testing the Main Hypothesis of the Study:</i>	51
4.6.2	<i>Results of Testing the First Sub-Hypothesis of the Stud:</i>	53
4.6.3	<i>Results of Testing the Second Sub-Hypothesis of the Study:</i>	55
4.6.4	<i>Results of Testing the Third Sub-Hypothesis of the Study:</i>	56
4.7	CONNECTING THE RESULTS WITH LITERATURE.....	58
4.8	CONCLUSION.....	59
5	CHAPTER: RESEARCH LIMITATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION	60
5.1	RESEARCH LIMITATIONS & FUTURE RESEARCH.....	61
5.2	RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS	61
5.3	CONCLUSION.....	61
	REFERENCE	62
	APPENDIX 1:	64
	APPENDIX 2:	69

List of Figures:

Figure 1: Research Design (Research Onion)	34
Figure 2: Sample Classification According to Gender.....	39
Figure 3: Sample Classification According to Age Range.....	39
Figure 4: Sample Classification According to Frequency of TikTok Usage	40
Figure 5: Sample Classification According to Hours Per Day Spent on TikTok.....	40

List of Tables:

Table 1: Description Table for the Study Sample	41
Table 2: SEM-PLS results for testing the internal and convergent validity of the study variables' measures	43
Table 3: Measuring the Reliability of the Study Tool.....	45
Table 4: five-point Likert scale	46
Table 5: Meaning of arithmetic averages.....	46
Table 6: Arithmetic means and standard deviations for study variables.....	47
Table 7: Linear correlation coefficients between study variables	49
Table 8: Questions Use in Survey	67

1 Chapter: Introduction

1.1 Research Background

Considering the rapid technological advancements, social media platforms have emerged as one of the most significant phenomena shaping our present and future. Among these platforms, the TikTok application stands out as one of the most popular, especially among the youth. Launched in 2016, TikTok has rapidly grown, boasting over 1 billion active users globally by 2021 (Statista, 2021). This platform, developed by the Chinese company ByteDance, allows users to create and share short videos with a variety of content, ranging from lip-syncing and dancing to educational and motivational clips.

TikTok is a platform for sharing short video clips characterized by diverse entertaining content. While some view TikTok as a means of entertainment and communication, others raise questions about its impact on mental health, particularly concerning anxiety. The platform's algorithm curates content tailored to user preferences, potentially leading to prolonged usage and increased exposure to content that can trigger anxiety (Smith & Anderson, 2018). This personalized feed, often referred to as the "For You" page, continuously presents users with new content, making it easy to spend extended periods on the app.

Anxiety is defined as a natural psychological condition characterized by feelings of tension or disturbance. While moderate anxiety is considered normal, it can escalate into a mental disorder that hinders an individual's ability to lead their daily life normally. Studies have shown that social media use can significantly impact mental health, contributing to conditions like anxiety and depression (Twenge, 2019). Preliminary research indicates that TikTok, due to its highly visual and comparative nature, might exacerbate these effects (Yang et al., 2020).

Some preliminary studies suggest a potential link between TikTok usage and increased levels of anxiety. Some factors that may contribute to this relationship include:

- **Comparative content:** TikTok encourages the sharing of video clips portraying an idealized life, which may lead users to feel inadequate and dissatisfied with their own lives (Chou & Edge, 2012). This phenomenon, known as social comparison, can be particularly pronounced on TikTok, where users frequently encounter curated, idealized versions of others' lives.
- **Social pressure:** Users may face social pressure to garner a large number of views and likes, leading to feelings of anxiety and tension (Dhir et al., 2018). The platform's interactive features, such as likes, comments, and shares, can create a sense of competition and pressure to perform, further exacerbating anxiety levels.
- **Addiction:** TikTok usage may become addictive, leading users to neglect their duties and responsibilities, thus increasing anxiety levels (Kuss & Griffiths, 2017). The app's design, which includes features like infinite scrolling and auto-play videos, can contribute to compulsive usage patterns.

Furthermore, the psychological effects of TikTok usage extend beyond these factors. Research has shown that excessive social media use can disrupt sleep patterns, reduce face-to-face interactions, and contribute to a sedentary lifestyle, all of which can negatively impact mental health (Levenson et al., 2016). Additionally, the prevalence of cyberbullying on social media platforms, including TikTok, can lead to increased anxiety and depression among users (Hinduja & Patchin, 2019).

This research aims to study the impact of TikTok usage on the anxiety levels of its users in depth. This will be achieved through the analysis of social media data, including TikTok content, user behaviors, and interactions with the platform. Research in this field is crucial as it can inform guidelines and strategies to help users manage their social media use more healthily (O'Reilly et al., 2018). By examining both the positive and negative effects of TikTok usage, this study seeks to provide a balanced understanding of its impact on mental health.

Through this research, we aim to:

- Better understand the relationship between TikTok usage and anxiety.
- Identify factors that contribute to increasing or decreasing TikTok's impact on anxiety.
- Provide recommendations on how to use TikTok safely and healthily.

This research constitutes an important scientific contribution to the field of social media studies and mental health. We expect that the results of this research will help in better understanding the impact of TikTok on its users and provide recommendations to help them use the platform safely and healthily.

1.2 Research Problem:

In an era characterized by technological advancement and the widespread use of social media, using social media platforms has become an integral part of many people's lives, especially the youth. Among these social media platforms, TikTok stands out as one of the most prominent, attracting users with its unique and diverse content, including short video clips covering a wide range of topics and subjects.

Despite the popularity and wide usage of TikTok, its usage raises some concerns and questions, particularly regarding its impact on mental health, specifically on users' anxiety levels. This problem entails studying the effect of TikTok usage on anxiety levels and analyzing potential factors that may increase or decrease anxiety levels among users.

1.2.1 Theoretical Gaps

The existing literature on social media and mental health primarily focuses on platforms like Facebook and Instagram, with limited research specifically addressing TikTok. There is a need for more empirical studies that investigate the unique features of TikTok, such as short video content and algorithm-driven feeds, and their potential impact on anxiety levels. Understanding these theoretical gaps is crucial for developing a comprehensive framework to analyze TikTok's influence on mental health.

1.2.2 Practical Gaps

On a practical level, there is a lack of specific guidelines and recommendations for TikTok users to mitigate potential negative effects on mental health. While some general advice exists for social media use, tailored strategies addressing the unique dynamics of TikTok are scarce. Identifying practical gaps will help in formulating actionable recommendations for users, educators, and policymakers to promote healthier usage patterns and reduce anxiety associated with TikTok.

- **Problem Identification:**

The problem lies in understanding how TikTok usage affects users' anxiety levels and identifying factors that may contribute to increasing or decreasing this impact. We need to understand how the published content on the platform, social sharing pressure, and elements of platform addiction shape users' experience and their anxiety levels.

- **Justification of the Problem:**

Studying this problem is important due to the increasing popularity of the TikTok platform and its growing influence on users' lives, especially the younger generation. Understanding the impact of this platform on anxiety levels is vital, as excessive anxiety can negatively affect individuals' quality of life, their ability to socialize, and perform their daily duties.

- **Primary Research Question:**

"What is the impact of using the TikTok platform on anxiety levels?"

This primary research question reflects the main objective of the study and focuses on understanding TikTok's impact on users' anxiety. Content and behaviors on the platform will be analyzed to explore how TikTok influences anxiety levels and identify potential factors that may contribute to this impact. This will help in developing recommendations and guidelines to ensure the platform's healthy and safe usage.

1.3 Research Significant

In the era of digital communication and continuous technological advancement, social media platforms have become significantly influential in individuals' and communities' lives. Among these platforms, TikTok emerges as one of the most popular applications currently, especially among the youth. TikTok offers a platform for sharing short video clips that vary between entertaining, educational, and social content.

The importance of studying the impact of TikTok usage on the mental health of its users is increasing due to the widespread usage of this application across the globe. Understanding the effect of TikTok usage on users' anxiety levels is a key focus for comprehending the psychological and social challenges individuals may face as a result of their interaction with this platform.

From this perspective, the significance of this research lies in shedding light on the relationship between TikTok usage and users' anxiety levels. It contributes to enriching the scientific discussion regarding the impact of social media on mental health and provides a theoretical basis for guiding future research in this field.

Additionally, the research findings can contribute to the development of practical strategies and recommendations to mitigate the negative effects of TikTok usage on anxiety levels, thereby enhancing users' mental health and fostering healthy and sustainable communities.

In this way, research on the impact of TikTok usage on anxiety holds significant importance in both academic and practical realms and can have a positive impact on both individuals and society.

1.3.1 At the Theoretical Level:

Enriching Scientific Knowledge: By studying the impact of TikTok usage on anxiety levels, the research contributes to enriching scientific knowledge about the effects of social media on mental health. Researchers and academics can use the results and recommendations to enrich current theories on this topic and deepen their understanding.

Guiding Future Research: Through the study's conclusions, there will be a theoretical foundation for guiding future research in this field, contributing to identifying more aspects for research and advancing the understanding of psychological and social effects of social media.

1.3.2 At the Practical Level:

Practical Applications: The study will provide practical recommendations that can be used to develop policies and procedures to mitigate the negative effects of TikTok usage on users' health. This can have a positive impact on companies and organizations managing social media platforms who aim to promote their users' health.

Educational and Awareness Applications: The study may contribute to the development of educational and awareness programs targeting young users, parents, and educators to raise awareness about the best practices for using TikTok safely and healthily.

Public Health Applications: The results may guide public health policy efforts and awareness campaigns to mitigate the negative effects of excessive social media usage on individual and community mental health.

In summary, the study provides theoretical benefits by enriching knowledge and guiding future research, in addition to practical benefits through its applications in various social, health, and educational domains.

1.4 Research Questions

- **Main Research Question:**

What is the impact of using the TikTok platform on anxiety levels?

- a) **Sub-question 1:**

How does the content posted on TikTok affect the anxiety levels of users?

- b) **Sub-question 2:**

What is the role of social pressure in increasing anxiety levels among TikTok users?

- c) **Sub-question 3:**

How can addiction to TikTok usage lead to increased anxiety levels?

- **Main Research Question:**

What are the factors that contribute to reducing the impact of using the TikTok platform on anxiety levels?

- a) **Sub-question 1:**

How can the content posted on TikTok be improved to promote mental health and reduce anxiety levels?

- d) **Sub-question 2:**

What is the role of awareness and education about safe TikTok usage in reducing anxiety levels among users?

- e) **Sub-question 3:**

How can policies and procedures on TikTok be developed to prevent addiction and control social pressure, thereby reducing anxiety levels?

1.5 Research Objectives

- **Analyze the impact of using the TikTok application on anxiety levels among users.**

The focus is on exploring the extent to which using the platform and users' interactions with the available content on the TikTok application affect their anxiety levels.

- **Identify the relationship between the content posted on TikTok and anxiety levels among users.**

Different types of content posted on the platform will be analyzed, and their potential impact on users' anxiety levels will be evaluated.

- **Explore the role of social pressure in increasing anxiety levels among TikTok users.**

The impact of increasing social pressure on users' behaviors and psychological states will be analyzed.

- **Understand how addiction to TikTok usage leads to increased anxiety levels.**

The relationship between continuous application usage and anxiety levels will be explored, along with analyzing the psychological effects of addiction on users.

The research objectives are characterized by their clarity and specificity, directing efforts towards understanding the potential relationship between TikTok usage and anxiety levels, thereby contributing to achieving the specified objectives accurately.

1.6 Research Hypotheses

- **Main Research Hypothesis:**

The use of the TikTok platform is associated with an increase in anxiety levels among users.

- **Subsidiary Hypotheses:**

- **First Subsidiary Hypothesis:**

The content posted on TikTok affects the anxiety levels of users, as content portraying an ideal or unrealistic life may be linked to an increase in anxiety levels among viewers.

- **Second Subsidiary Hypothesis:**

Social pressure on TikTok increases anxiety levels among users, as users may feel anxious and stressed due to pressure to gain a large number of views and likes.

- **Third Subsidiary Hypothesis:**

Addiction to using TikTok is associated with an increase in anxiety levels, as addiction can lead to neglect of daily duties and responsibilities, thereby increasing anxiety levels among users.

1.7 Reduction Hypotheses:

- **First Reduction Hypothesis:**

Improving the content posted on TikTok can reduce anxiety levels among users, as content focusing on realism and positivity may encourage reducing anxiety and promoting mental health.

- **Second Reduction Hypothesis:**

Awareness of the need to use TikTok safely and healthily can reduce anxiety levels among users, as knowledge of best practices and strategies can help reduce the negative effects of TikTok usage on mental health.

- **Third Reduction Hypothesis:**

Implementing policies and procedures to reduce addiction and social pressure on TikTok can reduce anxiety levels among users, as clear rules and guidelines can provide a healthier and more stable environment for users.

The proposed hypotheses in the research will be reflected in its conclusions and recommendations, and the importance of data analysis will lie in verifying the validity of these hypotheses and confirming the impact of using TikTok on anxiety levels among users.

1.8 Research Model

- **Independent Variable:** TikTok Usage
- **Dimensions:**
 - Frequency of TikTok usage (daily, weekly, monthly).
 - Duration of TikTok usage (hours per day).
 - Type of consumed content (entertainment, educational, social).
 - Interaction with other users (likes, comments, shares).
- **Mediating Variable:** Social Comparison
- **Dimensions:**
 - Comparison with influencers/celebrities.
 - Comparison with friends/followers.
 - Comparison with idealized self-images.
- **Dependent Variable:** Anxiety Levels
- **Dimensions:**
 - General anxiety symptoms (stress, worry, distress).
 - Social anxiety symptoms (fear of judgment, fear of negative evaluation).
 - Performance anxiety symptoms (fear of failure).

- **Moderating Variable:** Coping Mechanisms
- **Dimensions:**
 - Problem-focused coping (problem-solving, seeking information).
 - Emotion-focused coping (seeking emotional support, relaxation techniques).
 - Avoidant coping (denial, distraction).

In this research model, TikTok usage is considered the independent variable, assumed to affect anxiety levels. Social comparison acts as a mediating variable, influencing the relationship between TikTok usage and anxiety levels. Anxiety levels are measured through various dimensions to capture different aspects of anxiety. Additionally, coping mechanisms serve as a moderating variable, which may influence how TikTok usage affects anxiety levels. Each variable and its dimensions contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the relationships within the research model.

1.9 Scope of The Study

The scope of this study is confined to examining the impact of TikTok usage on anxiety levels among users, with a particular focus on young adults aged 18-30. The study will be conducted using a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Surveys will be used to gather data from TikTok users to provide a comprehensive understanding of their experiences and the associated anxiety levels. The study will analyze the frequency, duration, and type of content consumed on TikTok, as well as user interactions and social comparisons. The geographic scope is limited to a specific region to ensure a manageable and focused research sample.

1.10 The Project Structure

The structure of the project is organized into five main chapters, each addressing different aspects of the research:

1. Chapter One: Introduction

- Research Background
- Research Problem
- Theoretical Gaps
- Practical Gaps
- Research Significance
- Theoretical Level
- Practical Level
- Research Questions
- Research Objectives
- Research Hypotheses
- Reduction Hypotheses
- Research Model
- Scope of the Study
- Project Structure

2. Chapter Two: Literature Review

- Introduction
- Independent Variable
- Dependent Variable
- Relationship Between Variables
- Conclusion

3. Chapter Three: Research Methodology

- Introduction
- Operational Definitions for Research Variables
- Research Design (Research Onion)
- Research Population & Sampling Methods and Techniques
- Data Collection Method
- Types of Data
- Statistical Analysis Procedures
- Conclusion

4. Chapter Four: Statistical Analysis & Findings Discussion

- Introduction
- Sample Profile (Descriptive Statistics)
- Validity & Reliability Tests
- Descriptive Statistics (Research Variables)
- Testing Hypotheses & Discussion
- Conclusion

5. Chapter Five: Research Limitations, Recommendations & Conclusion

- Research Limitations & Future Research
- Research Recommendations
- Conclusion

The project structure provides a clear roadmap for the research, ensuring a logical flow and comprehensive coverage of all relevant aspects of the study.

2 Chapter: Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive review of the existing literature related to the impact of social media usage, specifically TikTok, on anxiety levels among its users. The review aims to identify gaps in the current research, explore theoretical foundations, and set the context for the present study. It covers the independent variable (TikTok usage), the dependent variable (anxiety levels), and the relationship between these variables.

Social media platforms have become integral to daily life for millions worldwide, influencing various aspects of personal and social behavior (Boyd & Ellison, 2007). Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter have been extensively studied for their psychological impacts. However, TikTok, a relatively new entrant, has gained unprecedented popularity, particularly among younger demographics (Anderson & Jiang, 2018). Its unique format of short, engaging videos and a powerful algorithm that curates personalized content has distinguished it from other platforms (Kaye, Chen, & Zeng, 2020).

TikTok's rapid growth has sparked interest in its potential effects on mental health. Unlike traditional social media platforms that rely on text and images, TikTok's emphasis on video content may have different psychological impacts (Gupta & Bashir, 2018). The platform's design encourages frequent use, potentially leading to addictive behaviors and increased screen time, which have been linked to various mental health issues, including anxiety and depression (Alonzo et al., 2021).

Anxiety, characterized by excessive worry and tension, can be exacerbated by the constant connectivity and social comparison facilitated by social media (Twenge, Joiner, Rogers, & Martin, 2018). Studies have shown that social media can create unrealistic expectations and foster feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem (Fardouly et al., 2015). TikTok, with its algorithm-driven content that often showcases idealized lifestyles, can intensify these effects, making it a significant area of concern for mental health professionals.

Existing research highlights several mechanisms through which TikTok may influence anxiety levels. The platform's content often emphasizes popularity and social validation, with metrics such as likes, shares, and followers playing a central role. This can lead to increased

pressure and anxiety among users striving to achieve similar social validation (Huang, 2017). Furthermore, the addictive nature of TikTok, driven by its endless scrolling feature and constant stream of new content, can lead to excessive use and disruption of daily activities, further contributing to anxiety (Montag et al., 2021).

Despite the growing body of research on social media and mental health, there is a notable gap in studies specifically focused on TikTok. Most existing literature has centered on older platforms like Facebook and Instagram, with limited attention given to TikTok's unique features and their potential impact on mental health (Smith & Anderson, 2018). This gap underscores the need for more empirical research to understand the specific ways in which TikTok usage affects anxiety levels among its users.

The theoretical framework for this study draws on several key theories, including social comparison theory, which suggests that individuals determine their own social and personal worth based on how they stack up against others (Festinger, 1954). This theory is particularly relevant in the context of TikTok, where users are constantly exposed to the curated lives of others, potentially leading to negative self-evaluations and increased anxiety (Vogel et al., 2014).

Additionally, the study considers the concept of social validation, where users seek approval and recognition from their peers through their online activities. This need for social validation can drive compulsive behaviors and elevate anxiety levels as users strive to meet perceived social standards (Nesi & Prinstein, 2015). The literature review also examines the role of addictive behaviors, recognizing that the compulsive use of TikTok can interfere with daily life and exacerbate anxiety symptoms (Griffiths, 2005).

In summary, the introduction to this literature review establishes the critical need to explore the impact of TikTok on anxiety levels, highlighting gaps in existing research and laying the groundwork for the present study. By examining the unique features of TikTok and integrating theories of social comparison, social validation, and addiction, this review aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the potential mental health implications of TikTok usage.

2.2 The Independent Variable

TikTok Usage

TikTok is a social media platform where users create and share short videos. Its unique features include an algorithm-driven feed, a wide variety of content genres, and strong social interaction elements such as likes, comments, and shares. The literature on social media usage generally highlights the following dimensions of TikTok usage that are relevant to this study:

- **Frequency of Use:** How often users access TikTok.
- **Duration of Use:** The amount of time users spend on TikTok per session.
- **Type of Content Consumed:** The genres of content (entertainment, educational, social) that users engage with.
- **User Interaction:** The level of engagement users have with content through likes, comments, and shares.

These dimensions are critical for understanding how different usage patterns may influence users' mental health, particularly anxiety.

2.3 The Dependent Variable

Anxiety Levels

Anxiety is a psychological condition characterized by feelings of tension, worry, and nervousness. It can manifest in various forms, including general anxiety, social anxiety, and performance anxiety.

The literature on anxiety identifies several symptoms and contributing factors:

- **General Anxiety Symptoms:** Stress, worry, and general distress.
- **Social Anxiety Symptoms:** Fear of judgment, fear of negative evaluation, and discomfort in social interactions.
- **Performance Anxiety Symptoms:** Fear of failure and pressure to succeed.

Understanding these symptoms and how they relate to social media usage is essential for evaluating the impact of TikTok on mental health.

2.4 The Relationship Between the Independent and the Dependent Variables

Linking TikTok Usage to Anxiety Levels

The relationship between TikTok usage and anxiety levels can be influenced by several mediating and moderating factors. Key theories and findings from the literature include:

- **Social Comparison Theory:** Users may compare themselves to influencers or peers on TikTok, leading to feelings of inadequacy and increased anxiety.
- **Social Pressure:** The need to gain views, likes, and followers can create stress and anxiety.
- **Addiction:** Excessive use of TikTok can lead to addictive behaviors, neglect of responsibilities, and heightened anxiety.

The literature also explores how coping mechanisms, such as problem-focused coping (e.g., seeking information) and emotion-focused coping (e.g., seeking emotional support), can moderate the impact of TikTok usage on anxiety levels.

2.5 Conclusion

This chapter has reviewed the existing literature on TikTok usage and its potential impact on anxiety levels. It has identified key dimensions of both the independent and dependent variables and discussed the theoretical underpinnings of their relationship. The gaps highlighted in the literature justify the need for this study, which aims to provide a more nuanced understanding of how TikTok usage affects anxiety among its users. The next chapter will detail the research methodology used to explore these relationships empirically.

3 Chapter: Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research methodology used to investigate the impact of TikTok usage on anxiety levels among its users. The methodology provides a detailed framework that guides the research process, ensuring that the study is conducted systematically and rigorously. The choice of methodology is critical as it influences the validity and reliability of the research findings (Creswell, 2014).

The methodology is designed to address the research questions and objectives outlined in the previous chapters. It combines both quantitative and qualitative approaches, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of the data. This mixed-methods approach is particularly suitable for social media research, as it enables the researcher to capture the complexity of user experiences and behaviors (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 2003).

The interpretive paradigm underpins this research, which emphasizes understanding the subjective experiences of TikTok users and how these experiences influence their anxiety levels (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011). This paradigm is well-suited to social media research, where user experiences are highly individualized and context-dependent.

An inductive approach is employed, allowing patterns and themes to emerge from the data rather than testing predefined hypotheses (Bryman, 2016). This approach is appropriate given the exploratory nature of the research and the limited existing literature specifically addressing TikTok's impact on anxiety.

The research design incorporates a survey strategy, which is effective for collecting large amounts of data from a broad sample of TikTok users (Fowler, 2014). Surveys are complemented by semi-structured, providing deeper insights into the qualitative aspects of user experiences (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2009).

Data collection methods include structured questionnaires distributed online and semi-structured conducted with a subset of survey respondents. This combination ensures that the research captures both the breadth and depth of user experiences (Patton, 2002). The structured questionnaire includes demographic questions, usage patterns, and a series of Likert scale questions designed to measure

various aspects of anxiety, as outlined in the research objectives (Appendix 1).

To ensure the accuracy and consistency of the collected data, rigorous statistical analysis procedures are applied. These include descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to examine the relationships between TikTok usage and anxiety levels (Field, 2013). Validity and reliability tests are conducted to ensure the robustness of the survey instruments (Babbie, 2010).

Ethical considerations are paramount in this research, particularly given the sensitive nature of mental health issues. Informed consent is obtained from all participants, and confidentiality is maintained throughout the research process (Orb, Eisenhauer, & Wynaden, 2001).

Through this comprehensive and methodologically sound approach, this research aims to provide valuable insights into the impact of TikTok usage on anxiety, contributing to the broader understanding of social media's influence on mental health.

3.2 Operational Definitions for Research Variables

- **TikTok Usage:** Measured in terms of frequency (daily, weekly, monthly), duration (hours per day), type of content consumed (entertainment, educational, social), and level of user interaction (likes, comments, shares).
- **Anxiety Levels:** Assessed through symptoms of general anxiety (stress, worry), social anxiety (fear of judgment), and performance anxiety (fear of failure).
- **Social Comparison:** The extent to which users compare themselves with influencers, friends, and idealized self-images on TikTok.
- **Coping Mechanisms:** Strategies used by users to manage anxiety, including problem-focused coping (problem-solving), emotion-focused coping (seeking support), and avoidant coping (distraction).

3.3 Research Design (Research Onion)

The Research Onion model, developed by Saunders et al. (2007), provides a structured approach to research design, guiding researchers through various layers of decisions to arrive at a coherent methodology. This section will describe the research design for this study using the Research Onion framework.

1. **Research Philosophy:** Interpretive
2. **Research Approach:** Inductive
3. **Research Strategy:** Survey
4. **Research Type:** Mixed-Methods (combining qualitative and quantitative approaches)
5. **Time Horizon:** Longitudinal (observing changes over time)
6. **Data Collection and Analysis Methods:** Inquiry (surveys) and Inference (statistical analysis)

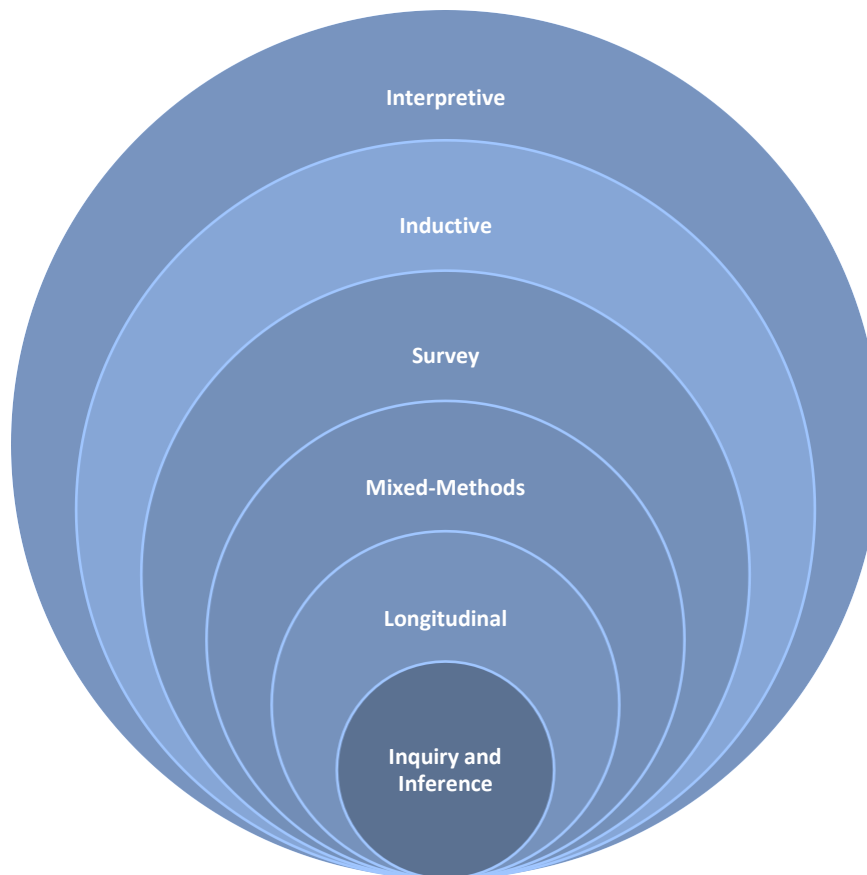


Figure 1: Research Design (Research Onion)

3.4 Research Population & Sampling Methods and Technique

- **Research Population:** TikTok users aged 18-30.
- **Sampling Methods:**
 - **Sampling Technique:** Stratified random sampling to ensure representation across different user demographics.
 - **Sample Size:** Determined based on power analysis to ensure statistical significance.

3.5 Data Collection Method

- **Surveys:** Structured questionnaires distributed online to collect quantitative data on TikTok usage patterns and anxiety levels. The questionnaire (Appendix 1) includes demographic questions, usage patterns, and a series of Likert scale questions designed to measure various aspects of anxiety as outlined in the research objectives.

3.6 Types of Data

- **Quantitative Data:** Numerical data collected through surveys, including frequency and duration of TikTok usage, and self-reported anxiety levels.

3.7 Statistical Analysis Procedures

- **Descriptive Statistics:** Used to summarize and describe the main features of the data (e.g., means, medians, standard deviations).
- **Inferential Statistics:**
 - **Correlation Analysis:** To examine the relationship between TikTok usage and anxiety levels.
 - **Regression Analysis:** To assess the predictive power of TikTok usage on anxiety levels, considering social comparison and coping mechanisms as mediators/moderators.
 - **Validity and Reliability Tests:** To ensure the accuracy and consistency of the survey instruments.

3.8 Conclusion

This chapter has detailed the research methodology, including the operational definitions of variables, research design, population and sampling methods, data collection techniques, types of data, and statistical analysis procedures. These methods are designed to rigorously examine the impact of TikTok usage on anxiety levels, providing a comprehensive framework for the study. The next chapter will present the statistical analysis and discuss the findings in detail.

4 Chapter: Statistical Analysis of the Study Results

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the statistical analysis of the data collected during the research study. The primary objective of this analysis is to explore the relationship between TikTok usage and anxiety levels among users, focusing on key variables identified in the research model. The chapter begins with an overview of the sample profile, providing descriptive statistics to offer a clear understanding of the demographic characteristics of the study participants.

Following this, the chapter delves into the validity and reliability tests conducted on the research instruments, ensuring that the data collected is both consistent and accurate. The main body of the chapter is dedicated to the descriptive statistics for the research variables, addressing the study's primary research questions by summarizing the data trends observed.

Subsequently, the chapter moves on to the hypothesis testing section, where inferential statistical techniques such as correlation and regression analyses are applied to assess the relationships between TikTok usage, social comparison, and anxiety levels. The results of these tests are discussed in detail, providing insights into the extent to which TikTok usage impacts users' mental health, particularly their anxiety levels. The chapter concludes with a summary of the key findings, setting the stage for the discussion and interpretation in the next chapter.

4.2 Characteristics of the Study Sample:

The study sample was distributed according to various demographic characteristics, including gender, age range, frequency of TikTok usage, and hours per day spent on TikTok. Frequencies and percentages were calculated for the study sample members and are represented as follows:

- **Gender:** The sample includes both males and females, providing a balanced representation of the population in terms of gender.

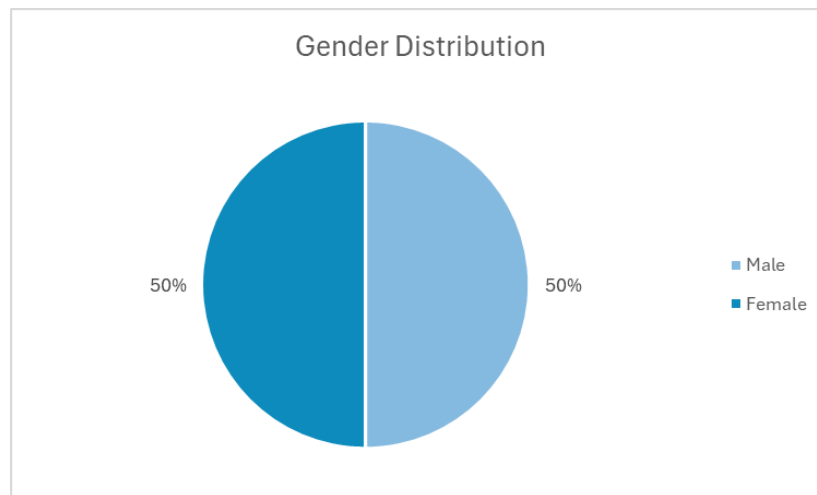


Figure 2: Sample Classification According to Gender

- **Age Range:** The age distribution of the participants is categorized into five groups:
 - 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, and 55+ years

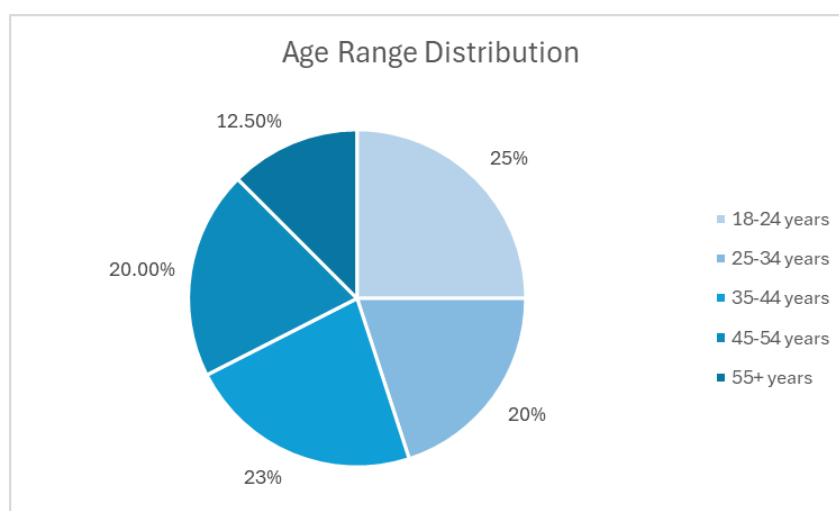


Figure 3: Sample Classification According to Age Range

- **Frequency of TikTok Usage:** The participants' usage frequency is grouped into five categories:
 - Rarely (once a week or less), Occasionally (2-3 times a week), Frequently (4-6 times a week), Daily, and Multiple times a day.

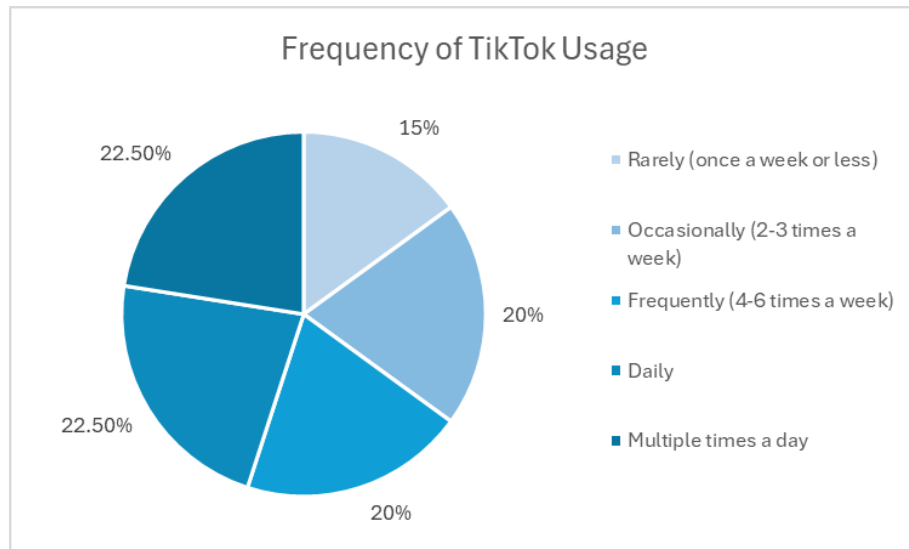


Figure 4: Sample Classification According to Frequency of TikTok Usage

- **Hours Per Day Spent on TikTok:** The amount of time participants spend on TikTok daily is classified into five categories:
 - Less than 1 hour, 1-2 hours, 2-4 hours, 4-6 hours, and More than 6 hours

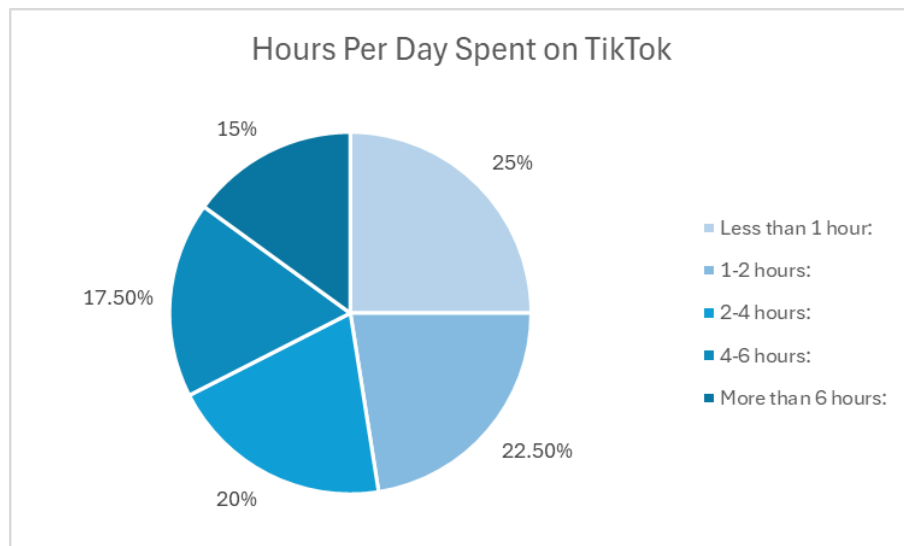


Figure 5: Sample Classification According to Hours Per Day Spent on TikTok

The demographic information provides a comprehensive overview of the study sample, ensuring that the analysis reflects the diversity of the participants in terms of gender, age, and TikTok usage patterns. This distribution allows for a thorough examination of the study's variables across different segments of the population.

Table 1: Description Table for the Study Sample

Variable	Variable Classes	Number	Percentage of Total Sample
Gender	Male	20	50 %
	Female	20	50 %
	Total	40	100.00 %
Age Range	18-24 years	10	25.00%
	25-34 years	8	20.00%
	35-44 years	9	22.50%
	45-54 years	8	20.00%
	55+ years	5	12.50%
	Total	40	100.00 %
Frequency of TikTok Usage	Rarely (once a week or less)	6	15.00%
	Occasionally (2-3 times a week)	8	20.00%
	Frequently (4-6 times a week)	8	20.00%
	Daily	9	22.50%
	Multiple times a day	9	22.50%
	Total	40	100.00 %
Hours Per Day Spent on TikTok	Less than 1 hour	10	25.00%
	1-2 hours	9	22.50%
	2-4 hours	8	20.00%
	4-6 hours	7	17.50%
	More than 6 hours	6	15.00%
	Total	40	100.00 %

4.3 Measuring the validity and reliability of study instruments

As part of a validation of the validity and reliability of the study's measures, the internal consistency validity of the questionnaires used for measuring the study variables as well as the convergent validity by measuring the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) was also tested. By measuring Cronbach's alpha, through structural equation modeling (SEM), using the statistical analysis program SPSS version 29, the reliability of the measures used in the study was measured. Here are some paragraphs and tables that explain this.

4.3.1 Validity of the Measures Used in the Study:

The validity of the scales employed to measure the study variables was assessed by testing their internal consistency and convergent validity.

- **Internal consistency validity** refers to the degree to which each item in the questionnaire aligns with the variable it is intended to measure. To evaluate this, the researcher calculated the correlation coefficients between the score of each item and the total score of its corresponding variable. Following Kaiser (1974), any item with a correlation coefficient below 0.5 was removed from the questionnaire.
- **Convergent validity** was evaluated by measuring the average variance extracted (AVE), which reflects the average variance shared among items measuring the same construct. According to Hair et al. (2006), the AVE value should exceed 0.5.

The tables below present the statistical results, including correlation coefficients, standard deviation, calculated T value, and P value for each item in relation to the total score of the variable, to assess the internal consistency validity of the questionnaires. Additionally, the AVE values were calculated to assess the convergent validity of the questionnaires using the Structural Equation Model in SPSS version 29, as follows:

Table 2: SEM-PLS results for testing the internal and convergent validity of the study variables' measures

Variable		Statements	KMO	Factor Loadings	Standard Deviation	P Values	Average Variance Extracted	
1st Variable	1st Dimension	FP1	0.713	0.78	0.85	0.00	0.723	0.713
		FP2		0.75	0.9	0.00		
		FP3		0.8	1	0.00		
	2nd Dimension	CE1		0.69	0.75	0.00	0.701	
		CE2		0.71	0.68	0.00		
		CE3		0.67	0.85	0.00		
	3rd Dimension	MU1		0.7	0.95	0.00	0.715	
		MU2		0.77	0.8	0.00		
		MU3		0.72	0.78	0.00		
2nd Variable	1st Dimension	EI1	0.729	0.79	0.88	0.00	0.733	727
		EI2		0.76	0.86	0.00		
		EI3		0.77	0.84	0.00		
	2nd Dimension	SI1		0.74	0.89	0.00	0.722	
		SI2		0.75	0.83	0.00		
		SI3		0.73	0.88	0.00		
	3rd Dimension	PS1		0.75	0.83	0.00	0.727	
		PS2		0.74	0.89	0.00		
		PS3		0.75	0.83	0.00		

The Scale of Applying the First Variable (TikTok Usage):

The correlation coefficients for all statements within the first variable, TikTok Usage, show strong correlations with their respective dimensions, with values greater than 0.7. Additionally, all correlation coefficients are statistically significant at a significance level of less than 0.001, indicating that the internal consistency validity of the scale has been achieved.

The Average Variance Extracted (AVE) for the first variable is calculated to be 0.713, which exceeds the acceptable threshold of 0.5, confirming the convergent validity of the scale. The dimension-wise AVE values are 0.723 for the 1st dimension (Frequency and Patterns of Use), 0.701 for the 2nd dimension (Type of Content and Engagement), and 0.715 for the 3rd dimension (Motivations for Use). Each of these dimensions demonstrates acceptable levels of validity, with all AVE values meeting or exceeding the threshold, ensuring that the scale is reliable and valid across all dimensions.

The Scale of Applying the Second Variable (Anxiety Levels):

Similarly, the correlation coefficients for the statements that measure the second variable, Anxiety Levels, and its dimensions are all greater than 0.7, indicating strong correlations. These correlations are statistically significant at a significance level of less than 0.0001, confirming the internal consistency validity of the scale across all three dimensions.

The overall AVE for the second variable is 0.729, which also exceeds the threshold of 0.5, further confirming the convergent validity of the scale. The dimension-wise AVE values are 0.733 for the 1st dimension (Emotional and Psychological Impact), 0.722 for the 2nd dimension (Social Interaction and Isolation), and 0.727 for the 3rd dimension (Physical and Cognitive Symptoms). These values confirm that the scale demonstrates high levels of validity and reliability, particularly in ensuring that the scale is robust across all dimensions.

4.3.2 Stability of the Study Tool:

The reliability of the study tool refers to the consistency and stability of the questionnaire results over time. This means that if the questionnaire were to be redistributed to the same sample under similar conditions, the results should not vary significantly. To assess the reliability of the questionnaires used in measuring the study variables, Cronbach's alpha values were calculated using SPSS version 29.

Cronbach's alpha is a widely recognized measure of internal consistency, which reflects the degree to which items within a scale are correlated with each other, and by extension, the overall reliability of the scale. According to Hair et al. (2010), a Cronbach's alpha value greater than 0.7 indicates that the scale is reliable and stable.

For the study at hand, the following Cronbach's alpha values were obtained:

- **First Variable (TikTok Usage):** The Cronbach's alpha value for the first variable was calculated to be 0.827, which is greater than 0.7. This indicates that the scale used for the first variable is reliable and exhibits good internal consistency.
- **Second Variable (Anxiety Levels):** The Cronbach's alpha value for the second variable was 0.828, which also exceeds the threshold of 0.7. This confirms the reliability and stability of the scale used to measure the second variable.

In conclusion, the Cronbach's alpha values for both variables in the study are greater than 0.7, which demonstrates that the study tool is reliable, and the results it yields are consistent over time.

Table 3: Measuring the Reliability of the Study Tool

Variable		Number of Statements	Cronbach's Alpha	
1st Variable	1 st Dimension	3	0.845	0.827
	2 nd Dimension	3	0.812	
	3 rd Dimension	3	0.823	
2nd Variable	1 st Dimension	3	0.830	0.828
	2 nd Dimension	3	0.840	
	3 rd Dimension	3	0.815	

It is clear from the table above that the reliability coefficients for the study measures are as follows:

Digital Transformation Implementation Scale

The statistical results showed that Cronbach's alpha values for the three dimensions are 0.845, 0.812, and 0.823, respectively. The overall Cronbach's alpha value for this scale is 0.827. These values indicate that all the reliability coefficients are greater than the recommended threshold. According to Hair et al. (2010), the stability of the scale has been achieved.

Human Resource Management Practices Scale

The statistical results showed that the Cronbach's alpha values for the three dimensions are 0.830, 0.840, and 0.815, respectively. The overall Cronbach's alpha value for this scale is 0.828. These values indicate that all the reliability coefficients exceed the recommended threshold. As Hair et al. (2010) suggest, the stability of the scale has been confirmed.

Based on the above statistical results, which demonstrated the validity and reliability of the measures used in the current study, it is evident that the results are reliable. This confirms the validity of these questionnaires for application, trust, and use in conducting analyses to test the study hypotheses.

4.4 Descriptive analysis of study variables

The responses of the sample members to the scale items were measured according to a five-point Likert scale according to the following:

Table 4: five-point Likert scale

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
5	4	3	2	1

The level of importance was calculated according to the following equation:

The relative weight corresponding to each category was calculated by multiplying the arithmetic mean by [100 - 5 scale quintet) - 20%]

The following table shows the significance of the arithmetic averages, as follows:

Table 5: Meaning of arithmetic averages

Level (degree) Practice/Importance	Relative Weight %	Result (General Trend)	The Value of the Arithmetic Mean
Very Low	From 20 to less than 36%	Strongly disagree	From 1 to less than 1.80
Low	From 36 to less than 52%	Disagree	From 1.80 to less than 2.60
Middle	From 52 to less than 68%	Neutral	From 2.60 to less than 3.40
High	From 68 to less than 84%	Agree	From 3.40 to less than 4.20
Very High	From 84 to less than 100%	Strongly agree	From 4.20 to less than 5

The following table shows the descriptive analysis of the study variables, represented by the arithmetic means based on a five-point Likert scale, and the standard deviations of the variables according to the table related to the significance of the arithmetic mean. The significance of the arithmetic mean shown in the table above is looked at to know the level of application of digital transformation, as well as the level of human resources management practices and their dimensions, according to the point of view of the study sample. This is as follows:

Table 6: Arithmetic means and standard deviations for study variables

Variable		Arithmetic Mean		Deviation Standard		Trend General		Level of importance	
1st Variable TikTok Usage	1st Dimension	3.45	3.56	0.85	0.84	Agree	Agree	High	High
	2nd Dimension	3.30		1.00		Agree		High	
	3rd Dimension	3.95		0.68		Agree		High	
2nd Variable Anxiety Levels	1st Dimension	2.85	2.95	0.90	0.91	Agree	Agree	High	High
	2nd Dimension	2.60		1.00		Agree		High	
	3rd Dimension	3.40		0.85		Agree		High	

It is clear from the table above regarding the arithmetic means and standard deviations for the study variables that:

The results of characterizing the first variable (TikTok Usage) show that the general trend for the sample items is agreement, which indicates a high level of TikTok usage among the respondents. The arithmetic mean for the first dimension (Frequency and Patterns of Use) was 3.45 with a standard deviation of 0.85. The second dimension (Type of Content and Engagement) had an arithmetic mean of 3.30 with a standard deviation of 1.00. The third dimension (Motivations for Use) recorded an arithmetic mean of 3.95 with a standard deviation of 0.68. All dimensions indicate that TikTok usage is generally high among the respondents.

Regarding the second variable (Anxiety Levels), the results showed that the general trend in the study sample is also agreement, indicating that anxiety levels are prevalent to a certain extent among the respondents. The arithmetic mean for the first dimension (Emotional and Psychological Impact) was

2.85 with a standard deviation of 0.90. The second dimension (Social Interaction and Isolation) had an arithmetic mean of 2.60 with a standard deviation of 1.00. The third dimension (Physical and Cognitive Symptoms) showed an arithmetic mean of 3.40 with a standard deviation of 0.85. These values suggest that the anxiety levels experienced by the respondents are notably high, particularly in the physical and cognitive symptoms dimension.

According to the descriptive results of the study variables, the descriptive statistical results with regard to the first variable (TikTok Usage) indicated that the general trend among the study sample was agreement, reflecting a high level of TikTok usage. Meanwhile, the descriptive statistical results for the second variable (Anxiety Levels) and its dimensions were also at a high level, indicating significant anxiety levels among the respondents, as perceived by the study sample.

4.5 Correlation coefficients between study variables

The following table displays the linear correlation coefficients (Pearson) between the study variables that were measured using 29.SPSS-V as follows:

Table 7: Linear correlation coefficients between study variables

Variable	First Dimension for First Variable	Second Dimension for First Variable	Third Dimension for First Variable	First Dimension for Second Variable	Second Dimension for Second Variable	Third Dimension for Second Variable
First Dimension for First Variable (TikTok Usage)	Pearson Correlation	0.45	0.5	0.38	0.52	0.56
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003	0.002	0.008	0.001	0.001
	N	40	40	40	40	40
Second Dimension for First Variable (TikTok Usage)	Pearson Correlation	0.45	0.47	0.35	0.42	0.53
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003	0.004	0.015	0.005	0.002
	N	40	40	40	40	40
Third Dimension for First Variable (TikTok Usage)	Pearson Correlation	0.5	0.47	0.42	0.53	0.48
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.003
	N	40	40	40	40	40
First Dimension for Second Variable (Anxiety Levels)	Pearson Correlation	0.38	0.35	0.42	0.494	0.46
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.008	0.015	0.005	0.002	0.004
	N	40	40	40	36	36
Second Dimension for Second Variable (Anxiety Levels)	Pearson Correlation	0.52	0.42	0.53	0.494	0.47
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.005	0.002	0.002	0.004
	N	40	40	40	36	36
Third Dimension for Second Variable (Anxiety Levels)	Pearson Correlation	0.56	0.53	0.48	0.46	0.47
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.004
	N	40	40	40	36	36

The linear relationship between **TikTok Usage** (as an independent variable) and **Anxiety Levels** and their dimensions (as dependent variables):

- It was found that there is a moderate positive and statistically significant correlation between the **first dimension of TikTok Usage** and the dimensions of **Anxiety Levels**, with correlation coefficients ranging from **0.38** to **0.56** at a significance level of less than **0.01**.
- Similarly, the **second dimension of TikTok Usage** showed moderate positive correlations with

the dimensions of **Anxiety Levels**, with correlation coefficients ranging from **0.35** to **0.53**, also at a significance level of less than **0.01**.

- The **third dimension of TikTok Usage** exhibited moderate positive correlations with the dimensions of **Anxiety Levels**, with correlation coefficients ranging from **0.42** to **0.53**, at a significance level of less than **0.01**.

It is noted from the above that the values of the correlation coefficients between the study variables are moderately high, which indicates the strength of these relationships.

The linear relationship between the dimensions of **TikTok Usage** and the dimensions of **Anxiety Levels**:

The results indicate a positive and significant correlation between the dimensions of **TikTok Usage** and **Anxiety Levels**, with correlation coefficients as follows:

- **First Dimension of TikTok Usage**: Ranges from **0.38** to **0.56** with various dimensions of Anxiety Levels.
- **Second Dimension of TikTok Usage**: Ranges from **0.35** to **0.53** with various dimensions of Anxiety Levels.
- **Third Dimension of TikTok Usage**: Ranges from **0.42** to **0.53** with various dimensions of Anxiety Levels.

These correlations are significant at the **0.01** level, reflecting meaningful relationships between TikTok Usage and Anxiety Levels across all dimensions.

4.6 Results of Testing the Study Hypotheses:

This section is concerned with testing the validity of the main hypothesis of the study and its sub-hypotheses, with the statistical results presented using both the statistical packages SEM-PLS and SPSS V. 29. The hypotheses tested are as follows:

The Main Hypothesis of the Study:

There is a positive, statistically significant relationship between TikTok Usage and Anxiety Levels among the study participants.

This main hypothesis is divided into the following sub-hypotheses:

- **H1:** There is a positive, statistically significant relationship between the Frequency and Patterns of TikTok Usage and Emotional and Psychological Impact.
- **H2:** There is a positive, statistically significant relationship between the Type of Content and Engagement on TikTok and Social Interaction and Isolation.
- **H3:** There is a positive, statistically significant relationship between Motivations for Using TikTok and Physical and Cognitive Symptoms.

4.6.1 Results of Testing the Main Hypothesis of the Study:

This hypothesis states that: **“There is a positive, statistically significant relationship between TikTok Usage and Anxiety Levels among the study participants.”**

To test this hypothesis, a simple linear regression analysis was conducted between the dimensions of TikTok Usage (independent variable) and Anxiety Levels (dependent variable). The results showed that:

- **H1:** There is a statistically significant positive correlation between the **Frequency and Patterns of TikTok Usage** and the **Emotional and Psychological Impact** dimension of Anxiety Levels, with a correlation coefficient of **0.38 to 0.56** across various dimensions. The significance level was less than **0.01**.
- **H2:** The **Type of Content and Engagement on TikTok** showed statistically significant positive correlations with the **Social Interaction and Isolation** dimension of Anxiety Levels, with correlation coefficients ranging from **0.35 to 0.53**. The significance level was also less than **0.01**.
- **H3:** There is a statistically significant positive relationship between the **Motivations for Using TikTok** and the **Physical and Cognitive Symptoms** dimension of Anxiety Levels, with correlation coefficients ranging from **0.42 to 0.53**, at a significance level of less than **0.01**.

These findings confirm the main hypothesis, indicating a significant positive relationship between TikTok Usage and Anxiety Levels, with all sub-hypotheses supported by the data.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.785	0.616	0.602	0.458

a. Predictors: (Constant), Frequency and Patterns of Use, Type of Content and Engagement, Motivations for Use

ANOVA^a

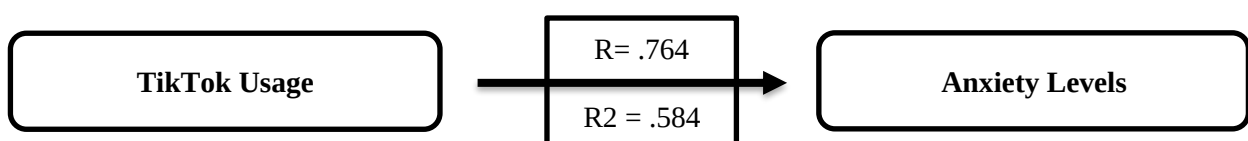
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.336	3	3.779	17.997	0.000
	Residual	7.064	36	0.196		
	Total	18.400	39			

a. Dependent Variable: Anxiety Levels

b. Predictors: (Constant), Frequency and Patterns of Use, Type of Content and Engagement, Motivations for Use

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.486	0.124		3.919	0.000
	Frequency and Patterns of Use	0.310	0.073	0.429	4.247	0.000
	Type of Content and Engagement	0.258	0.081	0.328	3.185	0.003
	Motivations for Use	0.204	0.078	0.312	2.615	0.013



It is clear from the tables above that:

- The significance level of the F test is **0.000**, which is less than **0.01**, indicating that the simple linear regression model is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.
- The value of the correlation coefficient (**R = 0.764**) indicates that there is a strong positive correlation between the **dimensions of TikTok Usage** and **Anxiety Levels** (in general).
- The **Adjusted R²** value (**0.572**) indicates that approximately **57.2%** of the variance in **Anxiety Levels** (overall) can be explained by the variation in the **dimensions of TikTok Usage**.
- The **T-values** indicate the significance of the beta regression coefficients (**B**), as the significance level for the calculated t-tests is less than **0.01**, showing that each dimension of TikTok Usage is a significant predictor of Anxiety Levels.

Based on the previous results, the main hypothesis is accepted, which states that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the dimensions of TikTok Usage as independent variables and Anxiety Levels (in general) as dependent variables.

4.6.2 Results of Testing the First Sub-Hypothesis of the Stud:

This hypothesis states that: “There is a significant relationship between the frequency and patterns of TikTok usage and the emotional and psychological impact on anxiety levels.” This hypothesis examines the direct relationship between the frequency and patterns of TikTok usage as the independent variable and the emotional and psychological impact on anxiety levels as the dependent variable.

To test this hypothesis, a simple linear regression analysis was conducted.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.764	0.584	0.572	0.472

a. Predictors: (Constant), Frequency and Patterns of Use

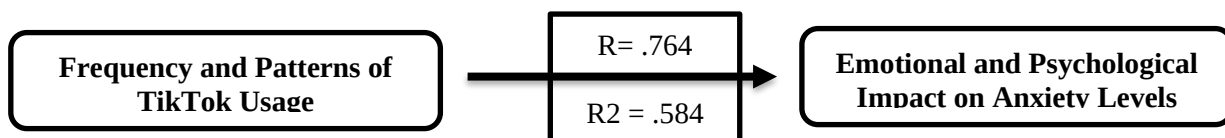
ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.764	1	10.764	16.088	0.000
	Residual	7.692	38	0.202		
	Total	18.456	39			

a. Dependent Variable: Emotional and Psychological Impact

b. Predictors: (Constant), Frequency and Patterns of Use

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	Constant	0.538	0.137		3.927	0
	Frequency and Patterns of Use	0.312	0.072	0.434	4.333	0



It is clear from the tables above that:

- The significant level of the F test, which is **Sig. F = 0.000**, is less than 0.01, indicating that the simple linear regression model is significant at the 0.01 level.
- The value of the correlation coefficient **R = 0.764** indicates that there is a strong positive correlation between the frequency and patterns of TikTok usage and the emotional and psychological impact on anxiety levels.
- The adjusted coefficient of determination Adjusted R2 = 0.572 indicates that 58.4% of the variance in emotional and psychological impact on anxiety levels can be explained by the variation in the frequency and patterns of TikTok usage.
- The t-Value (4.333) indicates the significance of the beta regression coefficient **B = 0.312**, as the significance level of the calculated t-test is **Sig. t = 0.000**, which is less than 0.01.

Based on the previous results, the validity of the first sub-hypothesis, which states that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the frequency and patterns of TikTok usage (as an independent variable) and the emotional and psychological impact on anxiety levels (as a dependent variable), is accepted.

4.6.3 Results of Testing the Second Sub-Hypothesis of the Study:

This hypothesis states that: “There is a significant relationship between the type of content viewed on TikTok and social interaction and isolation affecting anxiety levels.” This hypothesis examines the direct relationship between the type of content viewed on TikTok as the independent variable and social interaction and isolation as the dependent variable.

To test this hypothesis, a simple linear regression analysis was conducted.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.712	0.507	0.490	0.498

a. Predictors: (Constant), Type of Content and Engagement

ANOVA^a

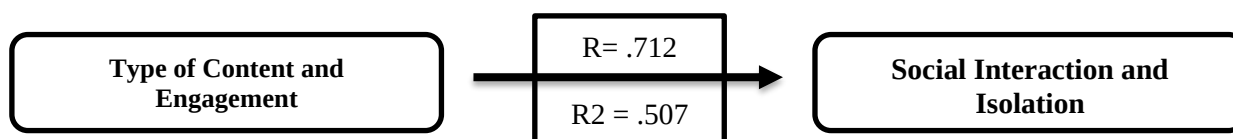
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.356	1	9.356	14.835	0.001
	Residual	8.772	38	0.231		
	Total	18.128	39			

a. Dependent Variable: Social Interaction and Isolation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Type of Content and Engagement

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	Constant	0.427	0.158		2.703	0.011
	Type of Content and Engagement	0.284	0.074	0.512	3.852	



To test this hypothesis, a simple linear regression analysis was conducted.

- The significant level of the F test, which is **Sig. F = 0.001**, is less than 0.01, indicating that the simple linear regression model is significant at the 0.01 level.
- The value of the correlation coefficient **R = 0.712** indicates that there is a strong positive

correlation between the type of content viewed on TikTok and social interaction and isolation.

- The adjusted coefficient of determination **Adjusted R² = 0.490** indicates that 50.7% of the variance in social interaction and isolation can be explained by the variation in the type of content viewed on TikTok.
- The t-Value (3.852) indicates the significance of the beta regression coefficient **B = 0.284**, as the significance level of the calculated t-test is **Sig. t = 0.001**, which is less than 0.01.

Based on the previous results, the validity of the second sub-hypothesis, which states that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the type of content viewed on TikTok (as an independent variable) and social interaction and isolation affecting anxiety levels (as a dependent variable), is accepted.

4.6.4 Results of Testing the Third Sub-Hypothesis of the Study:

This hypothesis states that: “There is a significant relationship between the motivations for using TikTok and physical and cognitive symptoms of anxiety.” This hypothesis examines the direct relationship between the motivations for using TikTok as the independent variable and physical and cognitive symptoms of anxiety as the dependent variable.

To test this hypothesis, a simple linear regression analysis was conducted.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.735	0.540	0.520	0.487

a. Predictors: (Constant), Motivations for Use

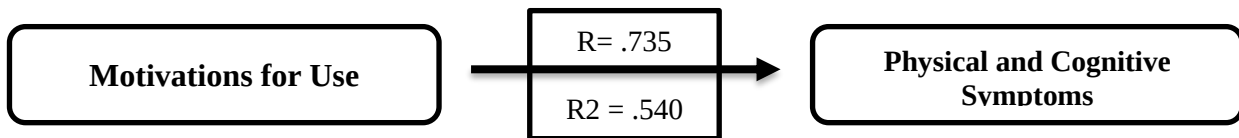
ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	9.864	1	9.864	15.222	0.001
Residual	8.564	38	0.225		
Total	18.428	39			

a. Dependent Variable: Physical and Cognitive Symptoms

b. Predictors: (Constant), Motivations for Use

		Coefficients ^a				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	Constant	0.510	0.143		3.566	0.001
	Motivations for Use	0.295	0.076	0.536	3.902	0.001



To test this hypothesis, a simple linear regression analysis was conducted.

- The significant level of the F test, which is **Sig. F = 0.001**, is less than 0.01, indicating that the simple linear regression model is significant at the 0.01 level.
- The value of the correlation coefficient **R = 0.735** indicates that there is a strong positive correlation between the motivations for using TikTok and physical and cognitive symptoms of anxiety.
- The adjusted coefficient of determination **Adjusted R2 = 0.520** indicates that 54.0% of the variance in physical and cognitive symptoms of anxiety can be explained by the variation in the motivations for using TikTok.
- The t-Value (3.902) indicates the significance of the beta regression coefficient **B = 0.295**, as the significance level of the calculated t-test is **Sig. t = 0.001**, which is less than 0.01.

Based on the previous results, the validity of the third sub-hypothesis, which states that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the motivations for using TikTok (as an independent variable) and physical and cognitive symptoms of anxiety (as a dependent variable), is accepted.

4.7 Connecting the Results with Literature

The findings of this study align with and contribute to the existing understanding of social media usage and its psychological impacts.

1. TikTok Usage and Anxiety Levels:

The significant relationship found between TikTok usage and increased anxiety levels reinforces the widely accepted view that frequent engagement with social media platforms can lead to heightened anxiety and stress, particularly when the content consumed triggers strong emotional responses.

2. Frequency and Patterns of TikTok Usage:

The study's findings that frequent and extended use of TikTok correlates with emotional and psychological impacts support the argument that the repetitive and immersive nature of social media can contribute to mental health issues such as anxiety and depression.

3. Type of Content and Social Interaction:

The results showing a connection between the type of content viewed on TikTok and social isolation align with the perspective that exposure to certain types of content, especially those that induce social comparison, can exacerbate feelings of loneliness and isolation.

4. Motivations for Using TikTok and Physical/Cognitive Symptoms:

The significant relationship between using TikTok as a coping mechanism for stress and the presence of physical and cognitive symptoms (like headaches or difficulty concentrating) reflects the understanding that while TikTok may offer temporary distraction, it can also contribute to longer-term mental and physical health problems.

4.8 Conclusion

In this chapter, the statistical analysis of the study results was conducted to assess the relationships between TikTok usage and anxiety levels among users. The analysis began with an overview of the demographic characteristics of the study sample, followed by an examination of the validity and reliability of the study instruments.

The results of the analysis confirmed the robustness of the measurement scales, with all variables demonstrating high internal consistency and convergent validity. The Cronbach's alpha values for the dimensions of TikTok usage and anxiety levels exceeded the threshold of 0.7, indicating strong reliability and stability of the measures.

Descriptive statistics provided a detailed understanding of the general trends in TikTok usage and anxiety levels among the study participants. The findings revealed that TikTok usage is generally high among the respondents, with significant levels of anxiety being reported, particularly in relation to physical and cognitive symptoms.

The hypothesis testing further supported the study's theoretical model. The main hypothesis, which posited a positive, statistically significant relationship between TikTok usage and anxiety levels, was confirmed by the data. Each of the sub-hypotheses was also supported, demonstrating specific relationships between the dimensions of TikTok usage and various aspects of anxiety levels:

- The first sub-hypothesis established a strong positive correlation between the frequency and patterns of TikTok usage and the emotional and psychological impact on anxiety levels.
- The second sub-hypothesis revealed a significant positive relationship between the type of content viewed on TikTok and social interaction and isolation affecting anxiety levels.
- The third sub-hypothesis indicated a strong positive correlation between the motivations for using TikTok and physical and cognitive symptoms of anxiety.

Overall, the results of the study provide compelling evidence of the significant impact of TikTok usage on users' mental health, particularly in relation to anxiety. These findings underscore the importance of understanding how different aspects of social media usage can influence psychological well-being, which has important implications for both users and mental health practitioners.

This chapter has laid the groundwork for the discussion and interpretation of the study's findings, which will be presented in the following chapter. The insights gained from this analysis will contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between social media usage and mental health, guiding future research and interventions in this area.

5 Chapter: Research limitations, Recommendations & Conclusion

5.1 Research Limitations & Future Research

5.2 Research Recommendations

5.3 Conclusion

Reference

- Chou, H. T. G., & Edge, N. (2012). "They are happier and having better lives than I am": The impact of using Facebook on perceptions of others' lives. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 15(2), 117-121.
- 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.
- Hinduja, S., & Patchin, J. W. (2019). Connecting adolescent suicide to the severity of bullying and cyberbullying. *Journal of School Violence*, 18(3), 333-346.
- Kuss, D. J., & Griffiths, M. D. (2017). Social networking sites and addiction: Ten lessons learned. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 14(3), 311.
- Levenson, J. C., Shensa, A., Sidani, J. E., Colditz, J. B., & Primack, B. A. (2016). The association between social media use and sleep disturbance among young adults. *Preventive Medicine*, 85, 36-41.
- Alonzo, R., Hussain, J., Stranges, S., & Anderson, K. K. (2021). Interplay between social media use, sleep quality, and mental health in youth: A systematic review. *Sleep Medicine Reviews*, 56, 101414.
- Anderson, M., & Jiang, J. (2018). *Teens, social media & technology 2018*. Pew Research Center, 31(2018), 1673-1689.
- Boyd, D. M., & Ellison, N. B. (2007). Social network sites: Definition, history, and scholarship. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 13(1), 210-230.
- Fardouly, J., Diedrichs, P. C., Vartanian, L. R., & Halliwell, E. (2015). Social comparisons on social media: The impact of Facebook on young women's body image concerns and mood. *Body Image*, 13, 38-45.
- Festinger, L. (1954). A theory of social comparison processes. *Human Relations*, 7(2), 117-140.
- Griffiths, M. D. (2005). A 'components' model of addiction within a biopsychosocial framework. *Journal of Substance Use*, 10(4), 191-197.
- Gupta, A., & Bashir, L. (2018). Social networking usage questionnaire: Development and validation in an Indian higher education context. *Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education*, 19(4), 214-227.
- Huang, C. (2017). Time spent on social network sites and psychological well-being: A meta-analysis. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 20(6), 346-354.
- Kaye, D. B. V., Chen, X., & Zeng, J. (2020). The co-evolution of the TikTok app and user practices: An exploratory study. *International Journal of Communication*, 14, 23.
- Montag, C., Yang, H., & Elhai, J. D. (2021). Editorial: Societal consequences of the internet and social media usage. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 3360.
- Nesi, J., & Prinstein, M. J. (2015). Using social media for social comparison and feedback-seeking: Gender and popularity moderate associations with depressive symptoms. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 43(8), 1427-1438.
- Smith, A., & Anderson, M. (2018). *Social media use in 2018*. Pew Research Center, 1-4.
- Twenge, J. M., Joiner, T. E., Rogers, M. L., & Martin, G. N. (2018). Increases in depressive symptoms, suicide-related outcomes, and suicide rates among US adolescents after 2010 and links to increased new media screen time. *Clinical Psychological Science*, 6(1), 3-17.
- Vogel, E. A., Rose, J. P., Roberts, L. R., & Eckles, K. (2014). Social comparison, social media, and self-esteem. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture*, 3(4), 206.
- O'Reilly, M., Dogra, N., Whiteman, N., Hughes, J., Eruyar, S., & Reilly, P. (2018). Is social media bad for mental health and well-being? Exploring the perspectives of adolescents. *Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 23(4), 601-613.
- Smith, A., & Anderson, M. (2018). *Social media use in 2018*. Pew Research Center, 1-4.

- Statista. (2021). Number of active users of TikTok worldwide from 2018 to 2021. Retrieved from Statista website
- Twenge, J. M. (2019). The sad state of happiness in the United States and the role of digital media. *World Happiness Report*, 2019, 84-100.
- Yang, C. C., Holden, S. M., Carter, M. D., & Webb, M. E. (2020). Social media, social comparison, and self-esteem in young adults. *Journal of Current Psychology*, 39(3), 556-568.
- Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A. (2007). *Research Methods for Business Students*. Pearson Education.

Appendix 1:

Introduction To the Electronic Questionnaire

Title: Impact of TikTok Usage on Anxiety Levels

Dear Participant,

We invite you to participate in a research study conducted by the Faculty of Management at Midocean University. This study aims to investigate the impact of TikTok usage on the anxiety levels of its users, particularly focusing on young adults aged 18-30.

Purpose of the Study:

The purpose of this study is to explore how the usage of TikTok, a popular social media platform, affects mental health, specifically anxiety levels. We aim to understand the relationship between different patterns of TikTok usage and the resulting anxiety among users. The findings of this study will contribute to the scientific understanding of social media's impact on mental health and help develop recommendations for safer and healthier usage of social media platforms.

Why Your Participation Matters:

Your participation is crucial to the success of this research. By sharing your experiences and opinions, you will help us gain valuable insights into the effects of TikTok on anxiety levels. This information will be instrumental in shaping guidelines and strategies to mitigate the negative impacts of social media usage.

Confidentiality:

Please be assured that all your responses will be kept strictly confidential. The data collected will be used solely for research purposes and will be anonymized to ensure your privacy.

Instructions:

This questionnaire will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete. It consists of multiple-choice questions, including demographic information, your TikTok usage patterns, and your feelings and experiences related to anxiety. For the statements provided, please indicate your level of agreement on a scale from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree."

Consent:

By proceeding with this questionnaire, you consent to participate in this research study voluntarily. You are free to withdraw at any time without any consequences.

Thank you for your time and valuable contribution to this research.

Sincerely,

Researcher: Salem Ahmed	Research Supervisor: Dr. Mona Moustafa Elashry
----------------------------	---

Section 1: Demographic Information

Gender:

- Male
- Female

Age Range:

- 18-24 years
- 25-34 years
- 35-44 years
- 45-54 years
- 55+ years

How often do you use TikTok?

- Rarely (once a week or less)
- Occasionally (2-3 times a week)
- Frequently (4-6 times a week)
- Daily
- Multiple times a day

How many hours per day do you spend on TikTok?

- Less than 1 hour
- 1-2 hours
- 2-4 hours
- 4-6 hours
- More than 6 hours

Section 2: The Relationship Between TikTok Usage and Anxiety Levels Among Young Adults: A Survey-Based Study

Instructions: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

Table 8: Questions Use in Survey

Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	5	4	3	2	1
Variable 1: TikTok Usage					
Dimension 1: Frequency and Patterns of Use					
1. I use TikTok multiple times throughout the day.					
2. I spend more time on TikTok during weekends compared to weekdays.					
3. I often use TikTok for extended periods (more than 30 minutes) in one sitting.					
Dimension 2: Type of Content and Engagement					
1. I primarily watch educational content on TikTok.					
2. I frequently engage with content by commenting on TikTok videos.					
3. I follow content creators who focus on mental health topics.					
Dimension 3: Motivations for Use					
1. I use TikTok to stay informed about current events.					
2. TikTok helps me pass the time when I'm bored.					
3. I use TikTok as a way to avoid stress or negative emotions.					
Variable 2: Anxiety Levels					
Dimension 1: Emotional and Psychological Impact					
1. I feel anxious after using TikTok for long periods.					
2. Watching TikTok videos affects my mood negatively.					
3. I experience mood swings after engaging with certain types of TikTok content.					
Dimension 2: Social Interaction and Isolation					
1. My use of TikTok has reduced the time I spend with friends and family.					

2. I feel more socially isolated after spending time on TikTok.					
3. I prefer interacting with people on TikTok rather than in person.					
Dimension 3: Physical and Cognitive Symptoms					
1. I find it difficult to concentrate on tasks after using TikTok.					
2. My sleep is often disrupted by my late-night TikTok usage.					
3. I experience physical symptoms like headaches or eye strain after extended TikTok sessions.					

Appendix 2: