



The fear of COVID-19 and job insecurity impact on depression and anxiety: An empirical study in China in the COVID-19 pandemic aftermath

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Abstract

The employees' psychological health and resilience in times of emergency and general uncertainty was chosen due to the immense implications for economics, entrepreneurs, psychologists and psychiatrists, and policymakers. This study aims to provide an insight into uncertainty-induced anxiety and depression among Chinese employees in the aftermath of the COVID-19 outbreak. Analysis performed in the context of China in the COVID-19 pandemic aftermath is significant due to the universal nature of external shock impact on psychological welfare, applicable across nations and business sectors and in similar contexts. The statistical analysis was performed with SEM software AMOS version 23. The research model consisting of fear of COVID-19, job insecurity, anxiety, depression, was empirically tested. A purposive sampling technique was applied with the online questionnaire shared with employees in companies located in China. Respondents were working in educational services, information technology, engineering, electronics, and other sectors on white-collar jobs. The data collection was conducted from May to August 2020, in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic in China. The research sample consisting of 283 respondents was used for analysis. Path analysis was performed, and standardized parameter estimates, standard errors, and p-values were calculated. The results indicate a positive and significant impact of job insecurity on depression and anxiety. Furthermore, results indicate that the fear of COVID-19 significantly impacts anxiety and depression but does not impact job insecurity. The findings can be used in a multidisciplinary effort to mitigate the psychological damage. Furthermore, they complement the ongoing epidemiological and scientific discourse on people's personal health and choice of coping.

Keywords COVID-19 mental health · Anxiety · Depression during COVID-19 · Job insecurity · Fear of COVID-19

Introduction

The sudden outburst of COVID-19 pandemic engulfed major economies, health institutions and policymakers in an emergent contingency planning to manage adversities.

Policies were introduced to mitigate consequences not solely from the financial and trading standpoint, but more importantly, proceeding from the more fundamental motivation to preserve the public welfare and sanity. As the crisis struck unexpectedly, policymakers were blindsided. Scientists from

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diverse disciplines were called upon to engage in a cooperative attempt to explore potential effects and uncover the remedy for the crisis's long-term effects on the human psyche. The unnerving uncertainty permeated all pillars of a healthy and sustainable society, calling into question the very stability of individuals' form of themselves and their surroundings during adversity (Van Bavel et al., 2020). Considering identity is partially fluctuating and inconstant, it is not surprising changes in the external environment perpetuate consequences for one's internal mental states and influence individuals' overall certainty perceptions (Kira et al., 2021). When people feel insecure, unsafe, or threatened, these fear-triggered emotions will shape their behavioral responses, be they adaptive or maladaptive (Kerahrodi & Michal, 2020). Self-identity, which is highly contextual and dependent on the appraisals drawn from collective identity, can be permanently altered by negative experiences and excessive anxiety, resulting in the formation of pathological coping patterns (Godinic & Obrenovic., 2020). So far, the research on the psychological consequences of COVID-19 has been extensive, especially concerning the occurrence of mental and mood disorders in the wake of instability-induced insecurity, accounting for the economic (Lund et al., 2018), psychological (Pfefferbaum & North, 2020) and psychiatric (Anjum et al., 2020) and policy-making (Zhang, 2020) perspective. Furthermore, as financial shocks shook economies, businesses were faced with several disruptions and many hindrances, including shutdowns, abrupt transitions to an online environment, changes in demand and supply shortages, and production closures (Shirahmadi et al., 2020). Consequently, unemployment rates increased dramatically, creating the atmosphere of general uncertainty wherein individuals questioned their employment and were faced with all the ramifications ambiguity brings about, such as worrying about not finding an alternative redeployment in case of displacement, loss of social outlet, affiliation-related status, structure, income, validation, purpose and opportunities for personal and professional development (Parolin et al., 2020). Apart from evident monetary loss, the stress of insecurity affects individuals' mood, relationships and general psychological and emotional health, leading to powerlessness, hurt, anger and depression. Changes in labor market dynamics caused employers to worry about liquidity and sustainability of operative activities and employees to dwell on their roles and responsibilities in the work setting.

Meanwhile, the pandemic influenced all labor market-related indicators, such as average salary (Qian & Fan, 2020), underemployment (Kawohl & Nordt, 2020), hiring rates, the occurrence of work-family conflict (Charoensukmongkol & Puyod, 2021; Novitasari et al., 2020), absenteeism (Der Feltz-Cornelis et al., 2020) and psychological impairment (Salman et al., 2020).

This paper aims to provide a preliminary insight into uncertainty-induced anxiety and depression among Chinese employees in the aftermath of the outbreak. As the phenomenon is still relatively new, the majority of data generated by prior research on threat outcomes on mental health and psychological impairment was collected during pandemic peaks. We created a framework encompassing the fear of COVID-19, uncertainty, anxiousness and depression. Our objective was to capture and measure the frequency and intensity of unhealthy and dysfunctional responses to fear using standard clinical inventory. Respondents were asked to self-reflect and assess according to personal subjective experience following the crisis. As Shramadi et al. (2020) well noted, public appraisals of the ongoing situation give a deeper understanding of personal experiences individuals undergo when subjected to an intense and volatile environment, and allow for comparison with the objective situation. Moreover, they enable us to better understand reckless behavioral responses during peril, considering people more often act on their emotions when striving for self-preservation, and are less likely to engage in an impartial, objective appraisal of the imminent danger.

Theory and Model Development

Fear of COVID-19

Sudden volatility and precariousness disrupting the common political, social, and economic functioning will likely have significant outcomes for psychological well-being (Reichert & Tauchmann, 2011). The intensity and impact of such instability will dictate the psychological vulnerability of the exposed population. Previous research on financial strain as a cause of mental impairment indicates that financial stressors during the economic decline translate to collective panic that is the social equivalent of a clinically significant depressive episode (Mahmud et al., 2021). Unpredictability and inconstancy-related stressors encompass restlessness over perceived, potential, or objective job loss which manifests as a depression layered with anxiety, unrest, dysthymia and dejection (Althouse et al., 2014; Catalano et al., 2011; Jesus et al., 2016). The association with a mood disorder was confirmed in the aftermath of prior monetary disasters, such as the Great Depression and the 2008 financial crisis (Lo & Cheng, 2014; Phillips & Nugent, 2014). A significant association between the pandemic and economic deterioration leads us to believe that the job uncertainty will have repercussions for psychological welfare and will, more specifically, lead to anxiety and depression (Dozois, 2021). Fear is conceptualized as an antecedent of maladaptive coping mechanisms and is thought to cause social and individual disintegration with two detrimental outcomes. It

either inflicts intense psychological suffering, or it causes strain and dissociation wherein employees can disengage, lose focus or entirely fall back on their work assignments, thus risking discharge.

Accounting for Maslow's motivational hierarchy, we interpret hereinafter the ramifications of COVID-19 in light of such considerations that involve the negation or suspension of opportunities to realize physiological, relational and self-efficacy needs. The volatile nature of COVID-19 has significantly affected all economies, reducing the number of temporarily or full-time employed individuals (Zhang, 2020). As is now evident, the repercussions of COVID-19 are more extensive than those of similar crises and recovery will take much longer. Contrary to natural disasters or short-lived health challenges that entail short-term operational closures or confinement to mitigate the effects, the pandemic have been present for more than two years and are still an ongoing battle. It has affected all major economic segments, health, trading, and policy. Furthermore, it caused significant crashes and shook the Chinese economy, thus limiting employment and career opportunities and access to healthcare services.

Hypothesis 1 The fear of COVID-19 leads to job insecurity

The Relationship Between Uncertainty and Depression

Prior research exploring the extent and intensity of depression phenomenon found individuals experiencing the mood disorder to be living in a state of constant distrust, caution and apprehension over specific stressors, such as one's current or overall life situation, whereby the mood swing feels like a creature with a life of its own (American Psychological Association, 2020a; Karp, 1996, pp. 124–5). Such a condition is characterized by an acute awareness that one lacks control and has little or no influence over the issue at hand. The underlying unease and waywardness causing the depressive episode often become a trigger for the chronic mental illness. The severity of the depression is evident in that it causes a vicious cycle in people's lives, where the profound lack of autonomy is simultaneously the root cause and the predominant feature of the disorder (Kira et al., 2021). The idea that depression affects the Self was long recognized by psychoanalysis. The low mood can lead to the disintegration of the Self by virtue of personal and social atrophy. The malady is felt as a prevalent sensation of melancholy arising from the disappointment in the objective world, eventually resulting in depreciation, devaluation and contentious retraction (Freud, 1957). Moreover, the explanation of the Self as being actualized through continuous communication with the real world and as a consequence of such interaction,

as Heidegger, (1927/1962), Freud (1957) and Fuchs (2002) argued, presupposes the contextual socio-economic and circumstantial origin of the disorder.

Under main indications of clinical depression, vulnerable individuals experience extreme dissociation, retraction, or avoidance that manifests in causalities in the social, professional, or personal province. The excessive irritability aspect of depression arises from implicit angst that is latent in such a state (Dobson, 1985), so relevant scales often include anxiousness measurements to determine the condition (Svenaeus, 2007, 2008). The most common pattern includes severe retraction from the majority of or all activities individuals previously considered meaningful. The pathology spreading across cognitive processes causes continuous intrusion of harmful obsessive thoughts and influences the behavior.

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) defines depression as a disorderly state with a clinically significant negative and dysfunctional repetitive behavioral and emotional pattern in reaction to a specific stressor that the individual perceives as especially problematic or as a general disability encompassing one or more crucial aspects of an individual's life (American Psychiatric Association, 2000a, b, xxxi). Work serves to fill more than one purpose in life, as it not only allows individuals to make ends meet but also enables them to plan for the future, provides social support and recognition, facilitates career and personal growth and provides a sense of achievement. To lose such an asset is to lose a pillar of well-being, as psychological well-being is obtained through safe, rewarding and beneficial employment (Charoensukmongkol & Suthatorn, 2021).

Job Insecurity

Uncertainty arises as a consequence of a volatile, inconstant, erratic and unmanageable environment wherein individuals not only feel discomposed and unsure, but start to question their reasoning and the very ground they base their decisions upon, including thinking skills, knowledge, and information appraisal (Brashers, 2001). Following Herzberg's (1968) definition, job certainty entails stable and secure employment with accompanying benefits, monetary or otherwise, in a particular status, income, career development and training, retirement and bonuses, and it extends beyond occupational characterization to include current and prospect development opportunities and socio-economic situation (Herzberg, 2017). According to the Conservation of Resources (COR) theory, people always seek to multiply their resources, and when some are threatened, they will use other less relevant available assets to retain those that are considered essential (Vander Elst et al., 2014). In other words, to maintain sanity and curb anxiety, they will use the energy, strength,

skills, and knowledge to devise an effective strategy for preserving their well-being, to the employer's detriment (Jesus et al., 2016). An extensive amount of stamina and energy is invested in maintaining the coping strategy, and the association between coping behavior related to economic stress and psychological welfare is empirically substantiated in the literature (Stein et al., 2013).

The social aspect of job certainty concerns a complex network of intimate, professional, friendly and mentorship bonds employee forms with coworkers, partners, clients, leaders and managers. Unexpected closures and social distancing measures during COVID-19 national threat management enforcing lockdowns and proscribing the remote working policy forced employees into isolation. Such a sudden transition from a community-based environment to solitude leaves repercussions for mental health, leading to slow deterioration, irritability, anxiousness, and pervasively negative attitude or obsessive thoughts (Casale & Flett, 2020).

Job certainty plays a pivotal role in ensuring individuals' psychological well-being. For instance, under the proper leadership, employees experience less stress and are therefore able to fully engage in creative endeavors and drive an organization towards success (Huang et al., 2020; Puyod & Charoensukmongkol, 2021). To fulfill this objective, employees should first and foremost be fed transparent and accurate information that will enable for more precise assessment of the impending danger (Lin, 2020; Puyod & Charoensukmongkol, 2021). Sudden volatility in the organizational and business environment has both socio-economic and psycho-somatic repercussions (Stanisławski, 2019). The precondition for framing negativity into the opportunity for self-development and awareness lies upon the presumed individuals' capacity to differentiate between self-oriented fears and the industrial resentment due to the weak organizational constitution and poor resilience. Failing to acknowledge underlying emotions and fears contributing to anxiety and strain leads to negative thinking patterns. Job uncertainty can cause significant damage to employees' psyche as it consumes one's essential resources, blocks creativity and leads to workplace rigidity that can be detrimental in market volatility (Jofre-Bonet et al., 2018). As a central concern in organizational psychology, the uncertainty phenomenon was previously investigated in terms of adversities anxiety and strain bring to the organizational performance (Bert et al., 2021; Ganson et al., 2021; San Too et al., 2021). When it's key that the organization runs smoothly, where agility and flexibility are essential when responsiveness to sudden changes matters the most, a phenomenon of decline in performance and turnover increases. Instead of proving that they are crucial for organizational success and up to the challenge, employees disengage from their assignments, lack concentration, lack vision and willingness to take on the challenge, and fall back on their performance.

This phenomenon is commonly known as reaction distress employed by individuals as an avoidance strategy. It represents a lack of motivation for active engagement when the action should be taken (Labrague & de los Santos, 2021). Furthermore, once the fear of losing employment kicks in, employees may detach from tasks or organization in general and focus their efforts on devising an alternative strategy that may ease their fears, such as creating a spending plan, seeking out supplementary income and taking on additional freelance projects, searching out information on qualifying for aid in case of a layoff, such as insurance, loans and tax reliefs. While this may be a useful coping strategy for individuals, namely adaptive fear control, it is damaging for organizations. During adversity and general ambiguity, people either assume an adaptive manner to cope with stress or engage in maladaptive coping, resulting in heightened paranoia, depression, angst, and anxiety (Liao et al., 2014). Either of these coping mechanisms requires resources. Consequently, we conclude the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 2: Job insecurity leads to depression

Anxiety

Anxiety refers not only to a specific feeling of irritability, uncertainty and fear but on a more fundamental level, it represents an internal state of a human being coping to manage and manipulate surroundings to ensure survival (Banerjee, 2020). Way back before psychology and psychiatry emerged as specialized disciplines, many great existentialists have pondered the issue of existential dread, how it relates to one's perception, and to what extent it changes in response to external stimuli (Kierkegaard, 1843/1954, 1849/1954; Sartre, 1939/1994, 1989; Husserl, 1954). However, fear and anxiety should be delineated with regard to their reference (Barlow, 2002). For instance, following Tillich (1952a, b), fear is directed towards a particular issue while anxiety has no specific object but is rather an underlying precondition for all action. Therefore, it is incitement and stimuli for growth and development when balanced and managed adequately. Whenever a person is dwelling on the future, transience, meaning, and sustenance the Self is always inevitably bemused by its fate.

Several authors have employed Terror Management Theory (TMT) to address the issue and empirically substantiate these theoretical assumptions. According to TMT, anxiety is a result of human fear of death, final extinction that emerges from the mixture of self-preservation instinct and acknowledgment of impermanence (Solomon et al., 1991). Failure to account for the influence of both ends can result in pathology. Prior studies found the threat to be predictive of one's coping strategy choice, anxiety to be predictive of willingness to engage in prevention and the level of

panic indicative of self-preservation (Cypriańska & Nezlek, 2020). Due to COVID-19 being a significant threat on more than one frontier, the pandemic are more likely to harm public psychological welfare (Ahorsu et al., 2020). At the onset researchers eagerly engaged in investigating the association of pandemic-induced anxiety with other mood disturbances and the occurrence of psycho-somatic diseases (Stanton et al., 2020).

As was already demonstrated in the literature, financial disadvantage and lack of resources for satisfying rudimentary physiological needs lead to mental deterioration, be it from fear and psychological uncertainty or actual shortage of sources for preservation (Fabian, 2013; Flores et al., 2017). The job can be represented as the reservoir of conveniences, as it is a means of acquiring essential skills and knowledge that can be an asset in obtaining additional opportunities for income and resource accumulation. However, during the COVID-19 threat not only related to job security but to health concerns as well (Blustein et al., 2019; Lai et al., 2020), people invest significant effort into coping with challenges, managing daily obligations under highly stressful conditions and confronting trepidation with protective action, which drains the psyche. Therefore, we conclude the following:

Hypothesis 3: Job insecurity leads to anxiety

Our paper moves past the purely biological and neurological annotation of depression to encompass more comprehensive causation, such as socio-economic and occupational factors that contribute to the occurrence of depressive episodes. To make an association more explicit, we posit the environmental conditioning of depression, arguing for the considerable role external factors exert on a human psyche. The rationale for such reasoning is based upon numbers concerning the increase in depressive states during major financial, natural and health disasters (Almeida & Xavier, 2013; Liao et al., 2014). Empirical evidence points to a major increase in depressed, anxious, paranoid and suicidal populations (Branas et al., 2015; De Vogli et al., 2013). In this lieu, major crises, disasters, pandemic, and related instability and volatility can cause a frenzy, resulting in mental illness (Taylor, 2019). Economic decline leads to low mood and anxiety through prospect or actual job loss (Mahmud et al., 2021).

During adversity and major disastrous events, the need for relatedness comes to the fore as individuals facing a challenge strive for social support (Krug et al., 2021). Furthermore, one draws a sense of Self from social identity, i.e., the role the individual assumes in collectives, and cultural and political association he or she makes, affiliations one acquires (Ryand & Deci, 2000). All partial identifications by affiliation constitute personal identity (Haslam et al., 2018).

Identity can be threatened either by the sudden collapse in a socio-economic environment that indirectly affects personal identity via closures, layoff, loss of status, etc. or by a personal identity crisis, whereby individuals' personal challenges and self-doubt reflect on their work or ability to perform a specific role in a broader community (Burke, 2020). Therefore, it is pretty logical to assume that employment is crucial for psychological well-being considering it allows for actualization and fulfillment of several human needs, such as the need for relatedness, social support, self-development, self-accomplishment, self-efficacy and serves as the tool for ensuring life quality (Thompson et al., 2017).

Furthermore, the implementation of lockdown policies and restrictions on social gatherings imposed during the COVID-19 outbreak peaks drained people of much required social support that is considered a pillar to psychological well-being, leaving individuals lonesome, alienated, and isolated (Jahangiry et al., 2020). As social beings people are in constant need of interaction and mutual validation (Zhao & Wu, 2021). Breaking of affiliations, even for short periods, especially those that are considered constitutive of one's identity may lead to severe mental downfall, burning out the energy and stripping individuals of their sense of purpose (Killgore et al., 2020; Tull et al., 2020). Fear can function both as a facilitator or impediment (Pollock et al., 2020), i.e., it can serve as a stimulus for abiding by protective rules and taking preventive measures with the end goal being a desire to end the threatening situation as soon as possible. However, excessive fear may paralyze and lead to personality collapse, wherein each action may seem futile and meaningless. There is now already extensive empirical support for the claim that job uncertainty during COVID-19 leads to strain and depression (Blanuša et al., 2021; Godinic et al., 2020; Nelson & Kaminsky, 2020).

Hypothesis 4: The fear of COVID-19 leads to depression

Hypothesis 5: The fear of COVID-19 leads to anxiety

Materials and Methods

The study used the survey strategy with cross-sectional data collection via an online questionnaire. Spector (2019) suggested that a cross-sectional research design can provide support for relationships between variables. A purposive sampling technique was applied with the online questionnaire distributed to white-collar employees in organizations located in China, Jiangsu province. Respondents were working in knowledge-intensive sectors related to educational services, information technology, engineering, and electronics on white-collar jobs, to ensure the homogeneity of the sample. The research sample was accessed with the help of the companies management. The data collection was conducted

anonymously from May to August 2020 in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The questionnaire consisted of questions and scales capturing demographic data, fear of COVID-19, job insecurity, anxiety, and depression. The multi-item scales were evaluated on a 5-point Likert scale. The link to access the online questionnaire was distributed to 400 employees. A total of 301 respondents completed the questionnaire. The missing values were eliminated, followed by the analysis that was performed on the sample of 283 respondents. Out of 283 respondents, 150 were male (53%) and 133 were female (47%). All the respondents were of Chinese nationality. Most of the respondents were between 21 and 29 years old, 43.4% respectively and between 30 and 39 years old, 32.5% respectively. 21.9 percent were older than 40, and only 3.2% of the respondents were under 21 years of age. In terms of educational background, 90% of the participants have a bachelor's degree or above. Specifically, 40.6% of the respondents have a bachelor's degree, 49.4% hold a postgraduate and Ph.D. degree. The remaining 10% hold a high school degree. As for employment status, among all the respondents, 54.1% worked 40 h or more per week, and the other 45.9% worked less than 40 h per week. The demographic information is displayed in Table 1.

Table 1 Demographic information

Demographic categories	Frequency	Value percentage
Gender		
Male	150	53.0%
Female	133	47.0%
Age		
18–21	9	3.2%
21–29	123	43.4%
30–39	92	32.5%
40–49	45	15.9%
50–59	14	5.0%
Nationality		100.0%
Chinese	283	
Education level		
Postgraduate degree	140	49.4%
Bachelor's degree	115	40.6%
High school degree	28	10%
Employment status		
Fulltime—40 h or more per week	153	54.1%
Part time—Less than 40 h per week	130	45.9%
Total respondents	283	

Measurements

Fear of COVID 19

The Fear of COVID-19 was taken from Blakey et al. (2015), who adapted the Wheaton et al. (2012) scale. The scale was used to assess the fear of Ebola. The Fear of COVID 19 scale consists of 9 items measured on a 5 point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all" (1) to "Very much" (5). Scale includes sample items: "How quickly do you believe contamination from COVID-19 is spreading in your country?"; "To what extent has the threat of COVID-19 influenced your decisions to be around people?" and "To what extent has the threat of COVID-19 influenced your travel plans?".

Job Insecurity

We adopted the job insecurity (JIS) scale from De Witte (2000). The items were evaluated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree". The scale consists of four items that include: "(1) Chances are, I will soon lose my job, (2) I am sure I can keep my job, (3) I feel insecure about the future of my job, and (4) I think I might lose my job in the near future."

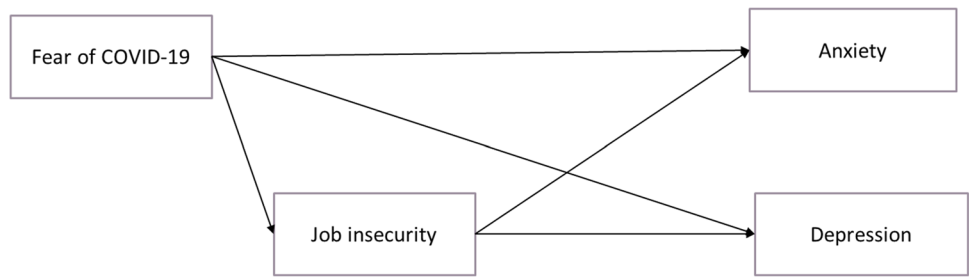
Anxiety

The seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorders (GAD-7) scale is used to evaluate worry and anxiety symptoms. The GAD-7 scale consists of seven items that are measured with a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "1" represented "not at all" to "5" represented "nearly every day." The sample items include: "Worrying too much about different things"; "Trouble relaxing" and "Being so restless that it's hard to sit still".

Depression

The Center for Epidemiology Scale for Depression (CES-D) was utilized to evaluate the frequency of depression symptoms. The scale was created by the National Institute of Mental Health for epidemiological research (Radloff, 1977) and consists of 20 items. Four independent factors: depressive affect, positive affect, somatic symptoms, and interpersonal relations comprise the CES-D scale. A 5-point Likert scale ranging from "1" for "rarely or none of the time (< 1 week)" to "5" for "almost or all of the time (the whole month)" was used to measure the items that captured how the respondents felt during the last month. Sample items include: "I felt depressed"; "I felt that everything I did was an effort" and "My sleep was restless".

Fig. 1 Research model of the study



Statistical Analysis and Results

The statistical analysis was performed with SEM software

AMOS version 23. The research model consisting of four variables, including fear of COVID-19, job insecurity, anxiety, depression was tested (Fig. 1). The research sample consisting of 283 respondents was used for analysis. The

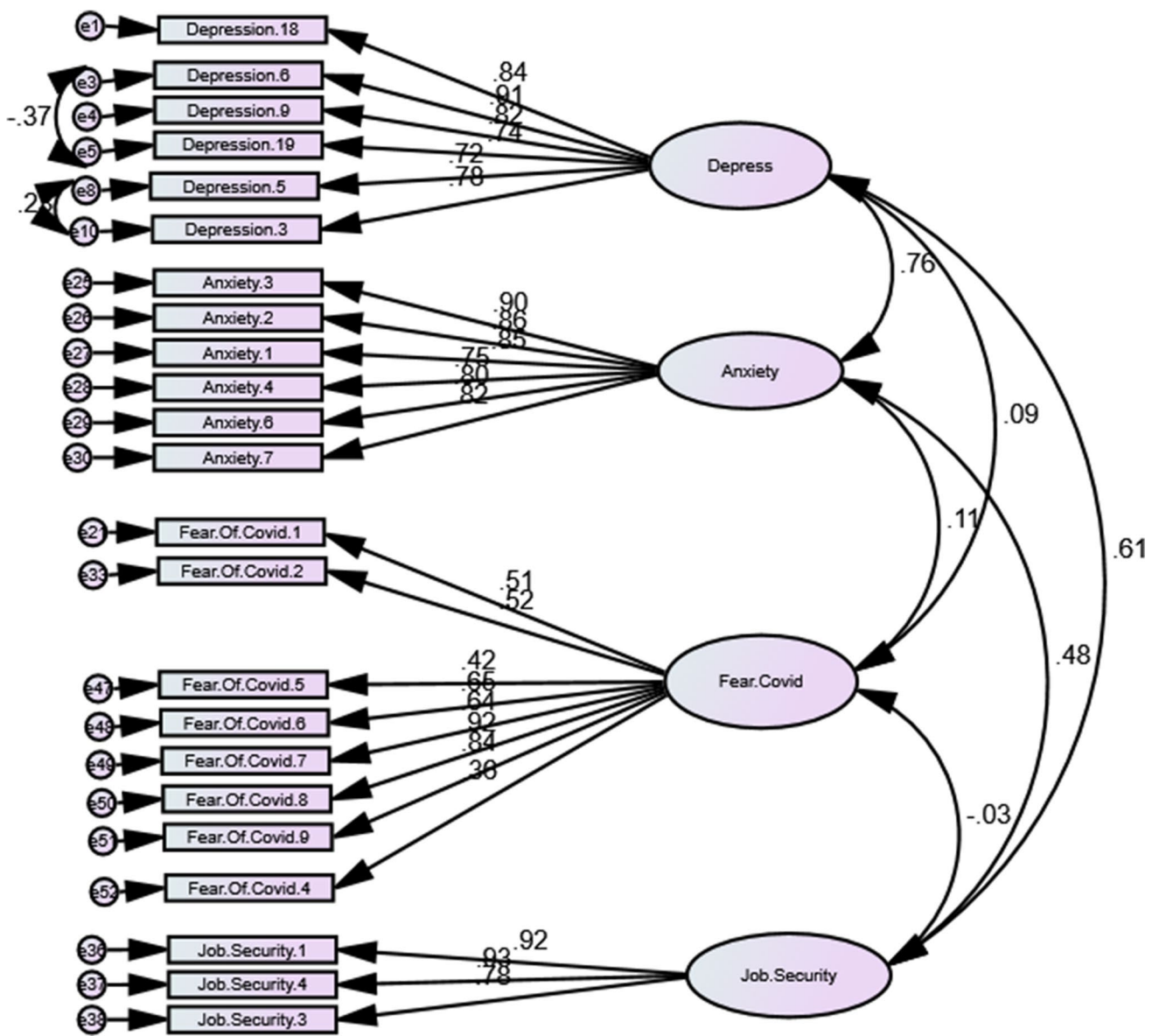


Fig. 2 Measurement model (CFA)

Table 2 CR, AVE, and correlation matrix

Validity testing								
	CR	AVE	MSV	MaxR(H)	Fear.Covid	Depress	Anxiety	Job.Insecurity
Fear.Covid	0.905	0.547	0.043	0.915	0.740			
Depress	0.907	0.621	0.612	0.925	0.098	0.788		
Anxiety	0.945	0.740	0.612	0.948	0.207	0.782	0.860	
Job.Insecurity	0.884	0.719	0.141	0.908	-0.033	0.376	0.248	0.848

Table 3 Model fit measures

Measure	Estimate	Threshold	Interpretation
CMIN	0.927	–	–
DF	3	–	–
CMIN/DF	0.309	Between 1 and 3	Excellent
CFI	1	> 0.95	Excellent
SRMR	0.017	< 0.08	Excellent
RMSEA	0	< 0.06	Excellent
Pclose	0.992	> 0.05	Excellent

validity check of the measurement tool was performed using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Maximum likelihood estimation was done, and the goodness-of-fit indices were calculated for the observed model to assess the model and data fit. Indices that were calculated include χ^2/df (normed chi-square statistic); RMSEA (root mean square error of approximation); NFI (normed fit index); CFI (comparative fit index); GFI (goodness-of-fit index); RMR (root-mean-square residual) and TLI (Tucker–Lewis Index). The confirmatory factor analysis was performed indicating that model requires improvement ($\chi^2/df = 3.813$; CFI = 0.784; SRMR = 0.077; RMSEA = 0.053). Factor loadings below 0.55 were deleted (Fornell and Larcker, 1981), and CFA was performed (Fig. 2). After deleting Depression 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 and 20 and Anxiety 5 due to high correlation between depression and anxiety and adding two covariances the model fit became better ($\chi^2/df = 3.788$; CFI = 0.89; SRMR = 0.062; RMSEA = 0.053). That was justified by Byrne (2010) due to synonymous formulation.

Composite reliability (CR), average variance extracted (AVE), and correlation matrix aimed to confirm the convergent and discriminant validity were calculated (Table 2). AVE coefficients of all the variables is above 0.6, whereas

CR was above 0.8, indicating consistency. Thus, the convergent validity was confirmed. Furthermore, as indicated in the table AVE is higher than maximum shared variance (MSV) of each construct, thus confirming discriminant validity.

Next, structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to test the structural model. The hypothesized model was evaluated for the fit, with the results suggesting fit improvements. To achieve a better fit a covariance between e3 and e2 was added and a path between Fear and Job Insecurity was removed due to poor significance ($p = 0.427$). Consequently, Hypothesis 1 is rejected. The manipulations allowed to attain an excellent model fit ($\chi^2/df = 0.309$; CFI = 1; SRMR = 0.017; RMSEA = 0) as shown in Table 3.

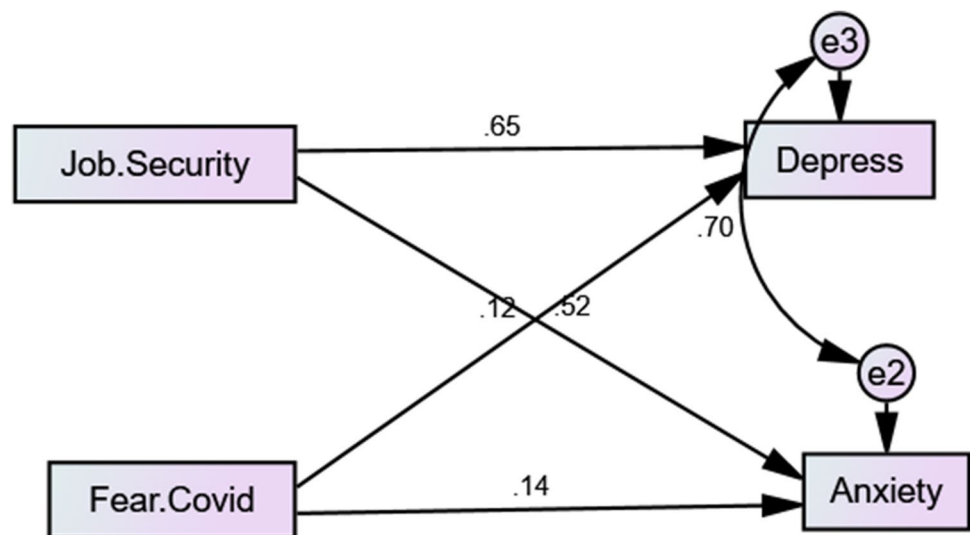
Path analysis was performed and standardized parameter estimates, standard errors, and p-values were calculated (Table 4). Fear of COVID-19, job insecurity, anxiety and depression relationships were assessed. The results indicate a positive and significant impact of Job insecurity on Depression ($\beta = 0.644$; $p < 0.001$) and Anxiety ($\beta = 0.506$; $p < 0.001$). Consequently, Hypotheses 2 and Hypotheses 3 are accepted. The analysis showed that the fear of COVID-19 has a significant impact on Anxiety ($\beta = 0.235$; $p < 0.005$) and Depression ($\beta = 0.208$; $p < 0.005$). Thus, Hypotheses 4 and 5 are accepted. Standardized parameter estimates, standard errors, and p values for the structural model are displayed in Table 3. The SEM model is depicted in Fig. 3.

Discussion

The post-pandemic environment surely brought about calamities with regard to many causalities for individuals' socio-economic functioning and psychosocial states. The actual picture should be of the utmost relevance for organizational psychologists and general managers as the outcomes of the

Table 4 Standardized parameter estimates, standard errors, and p values for the structural model

Dep. Var	Path	Indep. Var	Std Estimate	Estimate	S.E	C.R	P	Label
Depress	<—	Job.Insecurity	0.648	0.644	0.058	11.189	***	
Depress	<—	Fear.Covid	0.119	0.208	0.102	2.05	**	
Anxiety	<—	Job.Insecurity	0.519	0.506	0.063	7.982	***	
Anxiety	<—	Fear.Covid	0.136	0.235	0.112	2.097	**	

Fig. 3 Improved structural model

distraught population are directly dealing with a critical workforce that is to be employed post hoc weak economic recovery. In the aftermath of the COVID-19 outburst, we are becoming able to generate much more accurate data on the actual number of psychologically impaired and vulnerable Chinese individuals and assess the extent and intensity retrospectively. As other studies have eagerly engaged in conducting and confirming reports on mood disorders and related traumatic disturbances on a macro-level, our paper allows for comparison between gathered reports and self-assessment survey responses, including a break-down for clarification of key antecedents of depression and anxiety during adversity. Our framework accounted for two possible fear responses: maladaptive and adaptive behavior. One hinges on fear and leads to retraction and avoidance, which is damaging for the human psyche and creates a negative pattern in organizational citizenship behavior. In contrast, adaptive responses entail high threat perception and high efficacy beliefs, e.g.e, individuals' beliefs in the efficaciousness of the preventive action, which is taken for the sole purpose of curbing the spread. They are willing to sacrifice socializing, status, affiliations, capital, knowledge, incomes, and bonuses when they believe the action is attainable and will be very effective. We draw our inferences from prior works by Teasdale et al. (2012) and Van Bavel et al. (2020). Each of the two strategies requires a significant investment of core resources, be it actual financial assets and cognitive capital and skills for obtaining additional income and advancing career opportunities or resorting to a reservoir of psychological resources one uses to counter the threat and create a buffer against traumatic events. Respiratory diseases require transparent, quick and responsive communication on desirable behavioral modifications, and prior study attempts focused on risk evaluation such as perceived plausibility, while the emotional aspect of the measurement itinerary was

directed towards capturing the perceived and objective possibility of getting sick, a latent idea layered with excessive worry, angst and avoidance. The coinciding of psychological and behavioral factors during previous health challenges was long before posited from experience with preceding crisis (Liao et al., 2014).

We have therefore ascertained that the financial shock has a negative impact on the human psyche by means of rising job insecurity, i.e., the phenomenon is not exclusively related to the unemployed and poor, but also to those who are under the real or perceived threat of getting layoff or are missing career opportunities and long-term projects they would generally have. Furthermore, apart from other short-lived health challenges, the COVID-19 pandemic differs in that it has been ongoing for two years now and we are still at odds with managing its ramifications. To remedy the consequences, the introduction of somewhat controversial policies and restrictions on social gatherings is rigorous and universal, draining individuals of psychological resources that would otherwise be employed as an asset for acquiring additional advantageous sources. Unlike other related epidemics and disasters, the outbreak has touched upon all frontiers – personal, social, monetary, physiological (Aguiar-Quintana et al., 2021; Godinic et al., 2020). Contrary to our assumption that the fear brought on by the pandemic will increase the job insecurity, we were not able to establish statistically significant relationship between the two, which is at odds with findings gathered by Blanuša et al. (2021) and Ruffolo et al. (2021).

According to Blanuša et al. (2021), the psychological strain becomes more and more prominent as the job becomes less secure. Workplace volatility increases the dilemma and general mistrust and leads to occupational and personal psychopathology (Bünnings et al., 2017). Monetary preoccupation and not knowing what the future

holds, combined with doubt in subsequent employability and a severe lack of control, results in employees being alienated, distracted, distant and disengaged (Huang et al., 2012). According to observations prevalence of the maladaptive coping is recorded in our survey. As it turns out, even those compliant with enforced norms and aware of challenges ahead that did abide by restrictions and regulations still experienced symptoms of anxiousness and depression, such as discouragement, obsessive thinking, burnout, tension and discontent. Psychological welfare is always at risk when one is presented with a substantial threat. Events that qualify as such include catastrophes, disasters, breakdowns, recession, health challenges, tensions and market crashes. Without precedent, these lead to depression and anxiety (Burgard et al., 2012; Caramanica et al., 2014; IMF, 2020; Li et al., 2020) Therefore, the hypotheses 2 and 3 stating job insecurity leads to depression and anxiety, are accepted. Our results are fully in line with Stanisławski (2019), Bert et al. (2021), and San Too et al. (2021).

The majority of Chinese workers experienced adverse emotional rollercoasters due to uprising ambiguity and comprehensive lifestyle change consisting for the most of constrain and isolation. Almost revolutionary, the transition to an online environment and shifting all social and occupational activities to an online mode lacking clear indication of 'going back to normal' lead to panic, angst and depressive thinking.

In this study, we tested the precaution measures taken by respondents and the fear imposed by social distancing and related policies. Not surprisingly, those with significant threat awareness due to high susceptibility and possible exposure to the virus were also concerned with the response efficacy. Hypothesis 4 and 5 stating fear of COVID-19 leads to anxiety and depression are accepted, and thus we in the aftermath of the infection corroborate findings generated by LaMontagne et al. (2020), and Rossi et al. (2020), Nelson and Kaminsky (2020) and Ganson et al. (2021) during peaks of the pandemic. Furthermore, we have corroborated COVID-19 induced trauma results of Aguiar-Quintana et al. (2021) and Ganson et al. (2021)

Conclusion

The topic of employees' psychological health and resilience in times of emergency and general uncertainty was chosen due to the immense implications for economics, entrepreneurs, psychologists and psychiatrists, and policymakers. Results gathered from the Chinese sample are, due to the universal nature of external shock impact on psychological welfare, applicable across nations and business sectors and in similar contexts. Considering COVID-19 is a

global challenge, notwithstanding the difference in restrictions choice and implementation timeline, repercussions for workforce and labor market concerning possible challenges coincide. Governmental and organizational failure to recognize potential hindrances and timely provide support and resources often results in a low success rate of creative endeavors and reduced performance. A support system is often not set in advance, and employees are left struggling with their new roles, obligations, expectations, and a whole new business model. They may easily engage in skepticism or lower the organizational outcome by looking into alternative possibilities for acquiring income. Such reactions stem from fear and even lead to high turnover intention. Even those who aren't considering plan b, if not adequately addressed, become less of a success factor and more a hindrance. All these reflections are relevant during the crisis. However, the attention is shifted from prevention to post-crisis healing in the aftermath. Infrastructural support, guidance, training, counseling, and pre-qualifications become a viable option to ensure labor adequacy. Our results add to the existing literature and further elaborate on the major shocks ramifications on mental health and latent drivers of mental disorders arising from stressful circumstances. Practically, our findings can be contrasted to prior studies and included in a multidisciplinary effort to mitigate the psychological damage. It aligns with the ongoing epidemiological and scientific discourse on people's intimate health and coping choices.

Study Limitations and Future Research

The research suffers from several limitations. The study uses a cross-sectional research design, which is widely considered inferior to longitudinal research when establishing causal relationships between variables. Thus, future studies can use longitudinal research to validate the study results. Additionally, the data collection was carried out during the aftermath stage of the COVID-19 pandemic in China. Future studies can investigate the relationships during other stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. Another limitation is that the study relies on self-reported measures to collect data. Future studies may use content analysis and experimentation to investigate the impact of social media on mental health.

Furthermore, due to the limited sample size, we could not account for the differences in anxiety and depression levels among different occupational groups and across industries. Future studies are advised to address the limitation by examining the occurrence of mental disorders and the effects of job insecurity in the COVID-19 aftermath among individuals from specific industries and diverse occupations. We could not confirm the impact of fear of COVID-19 on

job insecurity. Nevertheless, we recommend future research to assess the relationship and mediation effects of job insecurity. Other factors, such as personality and proneness to fear and anxiety, tenure and professional qualification, confidence in leadership, may interfere to reduce responsiveness to fear of COVID-19. Future studies should further look into these factors. This study offers preliminary insight into psychological aftereffects and lays the ground for future investigation on how job insecurity relates to fear, identity disturbance, and anxiety.

Data Availability The datasets, models created during this research can be provided by the corresponding authors upon the reasonable request.

Declarations

Consent to Participate Informed consent from participants was acquired online, before they started the investigation.

Ethical Statement Approval was obtained from the ethics committee of Huazhong University of Science and Technology. The procedures used in this study adhere to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Conflict of Interest All authors certify that they have no affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

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