

Impact of Social Media on Self-Esteem

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Abstract

Social media has gained immense popularity in the last decade and its power has left certain long-lasting effects on people. The upward comparisons made using social networking sites have caused people to have lower self-esteems. In order to test the hypothesis 150 students from institute of business management were surveyed through questionnaires and interviews. This research was limited to the students of IoBM and Facebook, being the most popular social networking site was used as the representative of social media. Correlation and regression model was applied to the data with the help of SPSS statistics to test the relationship between social media and self-esteem. The major findings suggest that approximately 88% people engage in making social comparisons on Facebook and out of the 88%, 98% of the comparisons are upward social comparisons. Further this research proves there that there is a strong relationship between social media and self-esteem. Increase in social media usage causes the self-esteem of individuals to decrease. One hour spent on Facebook daily results in a 5.574 decrease in the self-esteem score of an individual.

Keywords: Social media, Self-esteem and Social networking sites

Introduction

1.1 Background

Early 21st century marked the emergence and growth of social networking sites in the whole world. Since then these sites have become a major part of people's lives, specially the lives of the youth. Many teenagers are using social media, especially Facebook, to build relationships, connect with the world, share and gain knowledge and information, build stronger personalities and have better social lives (Boyd, 2007). Mitchell (2002)

claimed that social networking sites are used by youngsters to get engaged in romantic and casual online relationships. It has been observed by the changing behavior of the people that social media has many negative repercussions on people. Social networking sites help people to make social comparisons which increase the psychological distress of individuals and as a result lower the overall level of self-esteem (Chen & Lee, 2013). Many observers and researchers believe that due to increase in the usage of social networking sites, people have become the victims of lower self-esteem and self-growth.

1.2 Objectives

The major objective of this research is to highlight a clear impact of Facebook; as a most popular and frequently used social media sight on the self-esteem of youngsters. A mix method approach adopted therein would further enhance our study design and would provide clear insight towards direction of such relationship. This study would divert the attention of individuals & help them analyze their over indulgence on social media with in the most precious hours of their life and its possible consequences on lowering their social esteem.

1.3 Scope of the Study

Due to the constraints of time, money and geographical boundaries, this research was conducted in IOBM in Karachi, Pakistan. The sample size has also been limited to 150 participants due to time constraints. This research is narrow in scope and can be subject to limitations.

One of the inherent limitations of the study was that the respondents were not observed, they were given questionnaires to fill. So the results of the research depend upon the integrity and truthfulness of the subjects. Secondly all social networking sites were not included in the research. Only Facebook was considered the representative of all the social networking sites.

1.4 Problem Statement

High usage of social media is resulting in lower self-esteem amongst youth.

1.5 Research Questions

- Does any relationship exist between time spent on Facebook and self-esteem of individuals?
- What is the nature of such relationship?
- What factors of social media are responsible for lowering self-esteem of individuals?
- What solutions could be offered to solve this dilemma?

1.6 Hypothesis

H₀: there is no relationship between social media and self esteem

H_a: there is a relationship between social media and self esteem

Literature Review:

The use of social networking sites has globalized immensely in the past decade. Facebook is the most widely used social networking site as it has more than one billion users worldwide (Facebook, 2012). Apart from being the medium for expression of opinion and platform for sharing of knowledge and moments, Facebook has also reduced distances by making people feel more connected and helped them build new relationships and maintain the existing ones. (Boyd & Ellison, 2007).

One major feature of Facebook is to make the personal profiles of users available for public or friends to view and scrutinize and allow them to pass on their judgments and give feedback through comments to make sure the user understands their opinion on his personal life (Muise et al., 2009; Boyd & Ellison, 2007).

These opinions of other people, either friends or public, and the feedback from them have very strong effect on people's self-esteems. Heatherton and Polivy (1991) claim that the concept of self-esteem can be either stable or fluid in nature i.e. it can take time to develop for some people while it can change with trends and daily events for others. While negative feedback lowers the self-esteem of individuals, positive feedback increases the self-esteem to a very high degree (Valkenburg et al., 2006).

Some of the researchers have identified the major benefits and advantages of social networking sites. For example, Facebook gives individuals a sense of freedom and identity, boosts up the confidence level of individuals and cheers them up during hard times (Nyagah, Stephen and Muema, 2015). It also helps shy and introvert students, who find it difficult to initiate conversation, to build social capital as it reduces the level of restrictions involved in communication and offers a forum to build healthy and strong bonds and relationships (Ellison, Steinfield, & Lampe, 2007). Amichai, Hamburger & Vinitzky (2010) argue that many Introverts build relationships through social networking sites because usually they find difficulties during face to face dealings.

In order to fulfill their affiliation needs majority of the humans get possessed by an elementary drive which forces them to make social comparisons between themselves and others (Schachter, 1959). These affiliation needs are triggered by many social networking sites. Festinger (1954) claimed that these social networking sites lead many people to do self-evaluations and make social comparisons between themselves and others

based on social classes, social roles, beauty, popularity, wealth accumulation and other social functions.

People engage in two types of comparisons on social networking sites, upward and downward comparison. The former one is the comparison between an individual and those superior from him and possessing positive attributes while the latter one marks the comparison between an individual and those inferior than him and possessing negative attributes (Wills, 1981; Wood, 1989). Lockwood and Kunda (1997) argue that upward social comparisons can be inspirational for people as they could focus on replicating their comparison targets behavior and attitudes. But it has also been observed that upward comparisons make people feel inferior and have negative evaluations of themselves (Morse & Gergen, 1970). As a result, these upward comparisons in most of the cases have a negative effect on the self-esteem of people (Vogel, Rose, Roberts and Eckles, 2014).

Many researchers have concluded from their researches that high usage of Facebook causes depression and decreased prosperity in individuals (Feinstein et al., 2013). As most people do not use Facebook for their emotions or moods; they use Facebook to overcome their loneliness but only end being less satisfied with their lives (Kross et al., 2013). Chou and Edge (2012) concluded that people who use Facebook frequently have a very firm belief that other users, who they don't know very well offline, are living a very healthy, happy and prosperous life than themselves. These assumptions about other people's lives cause depression amongst individuals. According to Pantic (2014) anxiety, depression, psychotic disorders and low self-esteem are all the likely results of social networking sites, especially Facebook. Chen & Lee (2013) argue that Facebook usage is directly related to psychological distress of individuals which as a result reduces the self-esteem of people. Facebook has also caused cyber bullying to increase as through Facebook rumors could be spread easily and indecent pictures of individuals without their consent could be uploaded. Anxiety, depression and low self-esteem are all symptoms and results of cyber bullying (Moreno & Kolb, 2012).

Some researchers disagree with this and claim that generally it is just the internet which affects the self-esteem of individuals not the social networking sites specifically (Valkenburg, Peter and Schouten, 2006). Ellison et al (2007) found out that youngsters with low self-esteem find Facebook more beneficial as compared to the ones with high self-esteem. Due to the use of Facebook people with low self-esteem possess more social capital than the ones with high self-esteem (Tazghini & Siedlecki, 2013).

Methodology:

3.1 Data

Primary data was collected for this research. Questionnaires were distributed and filled out by the participants of the sample which asked some basic questions about their attachment with and time spent on social networking sites. Certain interviews were also conducted to know how people view other people's profiles and whether they make comparisons or not. Apart from this, Rosenberg self-esteem scale (Rosenberg, 1965) was used to identify the level of self-esteem of the participants. Questionnaire is given in the appendix 1 at the end of the report. In order to quantify the data level of satisfaction of the respondents was measured on a likert scale of 1-4. The division of points is mentioned in appendix 2.

3.2 Variables

The independent variable in this study is the social media usage of people. Computer mediated communication, such as Facebook has gained millions and millions of users in the past decade and now it has proven to be "one of the most trafficked site in the world" (Facebook, 2011a). The dependant variable is the self-esteem of people which is affected by social functions. Self-esteem is both stable and fluid, it develops and changes with time and is affected by daily events (Heatheron and Polivy, 1991).

3.3 Inclusion criteria

As youngsters tend to use social networking sites more than adults, this research will be based on youngsters of both genders between the age group of 18 and 25. Instead of complicating the research with different social networking sites, the main focus of the study would be to find the effect of Facebook usage on self-esteem.

3.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques

As the research is non-probabilistic and due to the geographical boundaries convenience sampling will be used.

A sample of 150 youngsters was selected, with 95% confidence level and confidence interval of 8, between the age of 18 and 25. They were given the questionnaires to fill.

3.5 Statistical Model

- Comparison of means
- Correlation between times spent on Facebook and self esteem
- Regression analysis between times spent on Facebook and self esteem

Results and Discussion:

4.1 Descriptive Analysis

Sample of 150 students from IoBM was selected based on the confidence level of 95% and confidence interval of 8. In order to test the hypothesis each respondent was given a questionnaire which tested their self-esteem and enquired the amount of time they spent on Facebook.

Summary Report

Table 1 Self-esteem

Time spent on facebook	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
less than half an hour	25.2500	32	2.67606
1-3 hours	16.7358	53	1.07687
3-5 hours	12.1951	41	1.32702
more than 5 hours	8.2500	24	2.11105
Total	15.9533	150	5.93967

The summary of the data is mentioned below in table 1. According to the survey the people who spend less than half an hour daily on Facebook have a mean score of 25.25 for self-esteem; people who spend 1-3 hours daily on Facebook have a mean score of 16.7358 for self-esteem; people who spend 3-5 hours daily on Facebook have a mean score of 12.1951 for self-esteem; people who spend more than 5 hours daily on Facebook have a mean score of 8.25 for self-esteem.

4.2 Inferential Analysis

Correlation test was applied to the data mentioned in table 1 to find out whether there is any relationship between self-esteem and time spent on Facebook. The results of the correlation test are summarized in table 2.

Table 2 Correlations

		Time spent on facebook	Self-esteem
Time spent on facebook	Pearson Correlation	1	-.933**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	150	150
Self-esteem	Pearson Correlation	-.933**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	150	150

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the result of the correlation test it can be concluded that there is a negative relationship between the two variables. Increase in the time spent on Facebook would result in the decrease of the self-esteem of an individual. It can also be concluded that there is a statistically significant correlation between social media usage and self-esteem as the sig value shown in table 2 is less than 0.05.

After applying the correlation test the next step was to apply linear regression analysis to predict the value of the dependent variable (self-esteem) with the help of the predictor variable (time spent on Facebook). The summary of the results are mentioned in table 4, 5 and 6.

Table 3			Model Summary	
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.933 ^a	.871	.870	2.14059

a. Predictors: (Constant), Time spent on facebook

Table 3 shows the model summary of the data. The value of R is 0.933 and it represents simple correlation which we have already calculated in table 2. The R Square shows how much of total variation in the self –esteem (dependent variable) can be explained by time spent on Facebook (independent variable) which is very large in this case; 87.1%.

Table 4		ANOVA^a				
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	4578.522	1	4578.522	999.218	.000 ^b
	Residual	678.152	148	4.582		
	Total	5256.673	149			

a. Dependent Variable: Self-esteem

b. Predictors: (Constant), Time spent on facebook

ANOVA Table helps to measure how well the regression equation fits the data. As shown in table 4 sig, value is less than 0.05. This means that the regression model is statistically significant and a good predictor of the dependent variable which in this case is the self-esteem of individuals.

Table 5		Coefficients^a			
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	29.221	.455		64.271	.000
Time spent on facebook	-5.574	.176	-.933	-31.610	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Self-esteem

Table 5, the coefficients table, helps to make predictions of the dependent variable by using the regression equation. The regression equation is made with the help of beta values and after putting the value of independent variable, time spent on Facebook, will predict the value of the dependent variable, self-esteem. The regression equation of this research is:

$$\text{Self-esteem} = 29.221 - 5.574(\text{time spent on Facebook})$$

4.3 Discussion

The first section of the questionnaire enquired how frequently Facebook is used by each respondent on a daily basis, the reason behind the usage and whether these respondents make comparisons with others on Facebook or not. The second section of the questionnaire measured the self-esteem of each individual.

After the questionnaires were collected certain interviews were conducted and people were asked the reason for which they use Facebook and whether they make social comparisons on Facebook or not. According to the results approximately 88% people engage in making social comparisons on Facebook and out of the 88%, 98% of the comparisons are upward social comparisons. It has been observed that upward comparisons make people feel inferior and have negative evaluations of themselves (Morse & Gergen, 1970). These upward comparisons in most of the cases have a negative effect on the self-esteem of people (Vogel, Rose, Roberts and Eckles, 2014). The answers of the respondents suggested that every individual between the age of 18 and 25 uses Facebook and most of the people use Facebook to build new relationships, remain informed regarding the major events in the world and fulfill their affiliation needs. Numerous studies have proved that social networking sites are used by teenagers to make strong and healthy relationships with their peers (Ellison, Steinfield, & Lampe, 2007).

The results of the questionnaire were compiled and analyzed. The findings of this research suggest that there is a strong relationship between social media usage and self-esteem of individuals. Both of these variables are negatively associated as shown in table 2. Increase in social media usage would cause the self-esteem of people to decrease. Time spent on Facebook could be used to predict the self-esteem of individuals. One hour spent on Facebook daily results in a 5.574 decrease in the self-esteem score of an individual.

This research clearly shows the negative impact of Facebook on the self-esteem of individuals. Self-esteem is the mixture of two variables; the self-respect of individuals and their self-confidence (Branden, 1969). As people spend more time on Facebook, they visit other people's profiles and they start envying certain individuals who they think are superior or better-off than them. Walther and colleagues argue that most people use Facebook to know what is going on in other people's lives and judge others on the basis of the cues found on the profiles of these people (Walther, Van Der Heide, Kim, Westerman, & Tong, 2008). These individuals make upward comparisons with others. As a result they start feeling inferior, less privileged and ungrateful. These negative feelings have a direct impact on the self-esteem of individuals. Social comparisons made using social networking sites such as Facebook makes the people feel worse about their

lives and promotes negative well-being of individuals (Steers, Wickham, & Acitelli, 2014). As a result people end up having low self-evaluations.

Conclusion, Limitations, and Recommendations:

5.1 Conclusion

Social media has a very strong impact on the self-esteem of individuals. Students use these social networking sites for information, communication and building and maintain of relationships. But majority of the people end up making upward and downward comparisons with others. The upward comparisons make people envy others and their lifestyles and also feel less obliged and ungrateful for their bounties. As a result the self-esteem of such people gets negatively affected. Social media is growing very drastically in almost every country in the world. So it is impossible to keep people, especially students who use Facebook on a daily basis, away from social media for a very long time. Parents and teachers should play an active role here by guiding students regarding self-esteem, self-recognition, self-actualization and self-confidence. Parents should also limit the access of their children on these sites plus raise awareness in their children regarding the negative repercussions of Facebook.

5.2 Limitations

As this was a small research conducted for academic purposes it was limited to the students of IoBM. The sampling method used was convenience sampling so there can be certain doubts on whether the sample is a true representation of the whole population or not. Due to certain cost and time constraints the sample size was also kept short. Though the questionnaire was well constructed but the integrity of the students cannot be measured. Self-esteem depends on person to person and the factors that cause to change also vary from person to person so their never can be an accurate measure for self-esteem. Due to embarrassment or other social factors the respondents might have not been truthful in their answers. Instead of including each social networking site in the research only Facebook was used and considered the representation of all the social networking sites.

5.3 Recommendations

- Parents should keep a check on their children. They should observe the effects of these sites on their children and accordingly limit the time their children spend on such social networking sites.
- Children should be taken to workshops and awareness programs where they should be guided about self-esteem, self-recognition, self-actualization and self-confidence.

- Parents and teachers should raise the morale of students and make them more confident in their conduct.
- Campaigns must be held to raise awareness in people regarding the negative repercussions of social networking sites.

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Appendix A: Questionnaire

1) How much do you spend on Facebook?

Half an hour	1-3 hours	3-5 hours	More than 5 hours
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2) How often do you comment on other people’s profile?

Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Never
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3) While viewing other people’s profile do you compare yourself with them?

Yes	No	Sometimes
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4) Does the number of likes on your picture or status affect you?

Yes	No	Sometimes
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5) Why do you use Facebook?

Building relationships	Medium of communication	Information	Fulfill affiliation needs	Other(please specify)
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Instructions: Below is a list of statements dealing with your general feelings about yourself. Please indicate the level of your satisfaction on a scale of 1-4 with 4 being the highest level of satisfaction.

	1	2	3	4
1. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.				
2. At times I think I am no good at all.				
3. I feel that I have a number of good qualities.				
4. I am able to do things as well as most other people.				
5. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.				
6. I certainly feel useless at times.				
7. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.				
8. I wish I could have more respect for myself.				
9. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.				
10. I take a positive attitude toward myself.				