

The Media & Our Mental Health

by

Joyce Lum Ka Wei

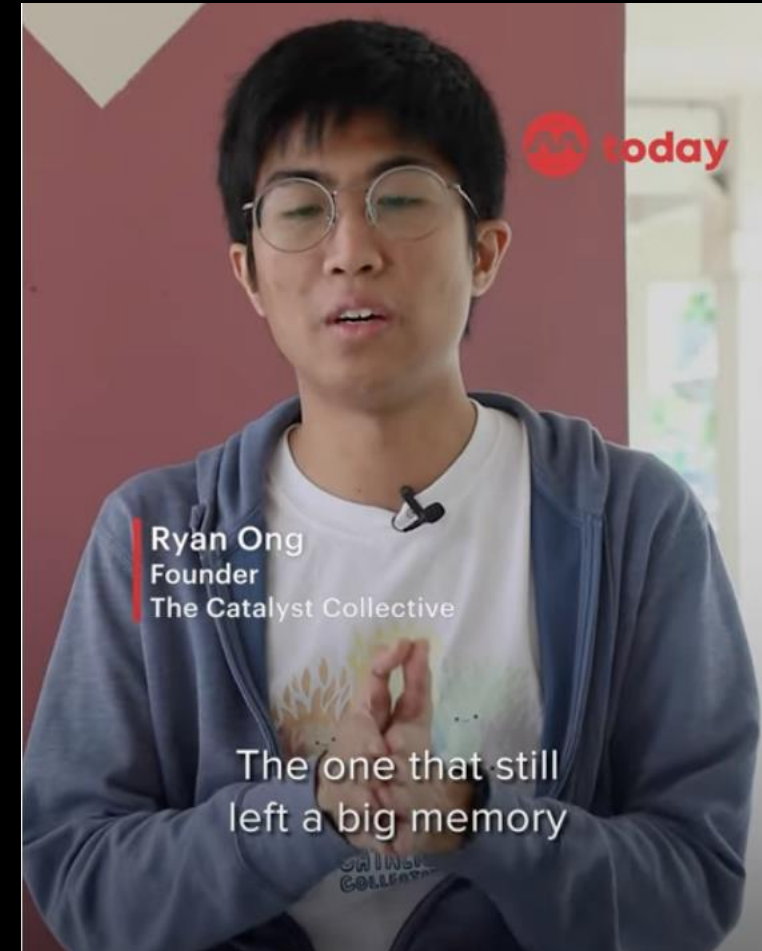
MA of Social Sciences, Psychology (Research)

Presented on: 18 December 2024

A Case on Internet Abuse...

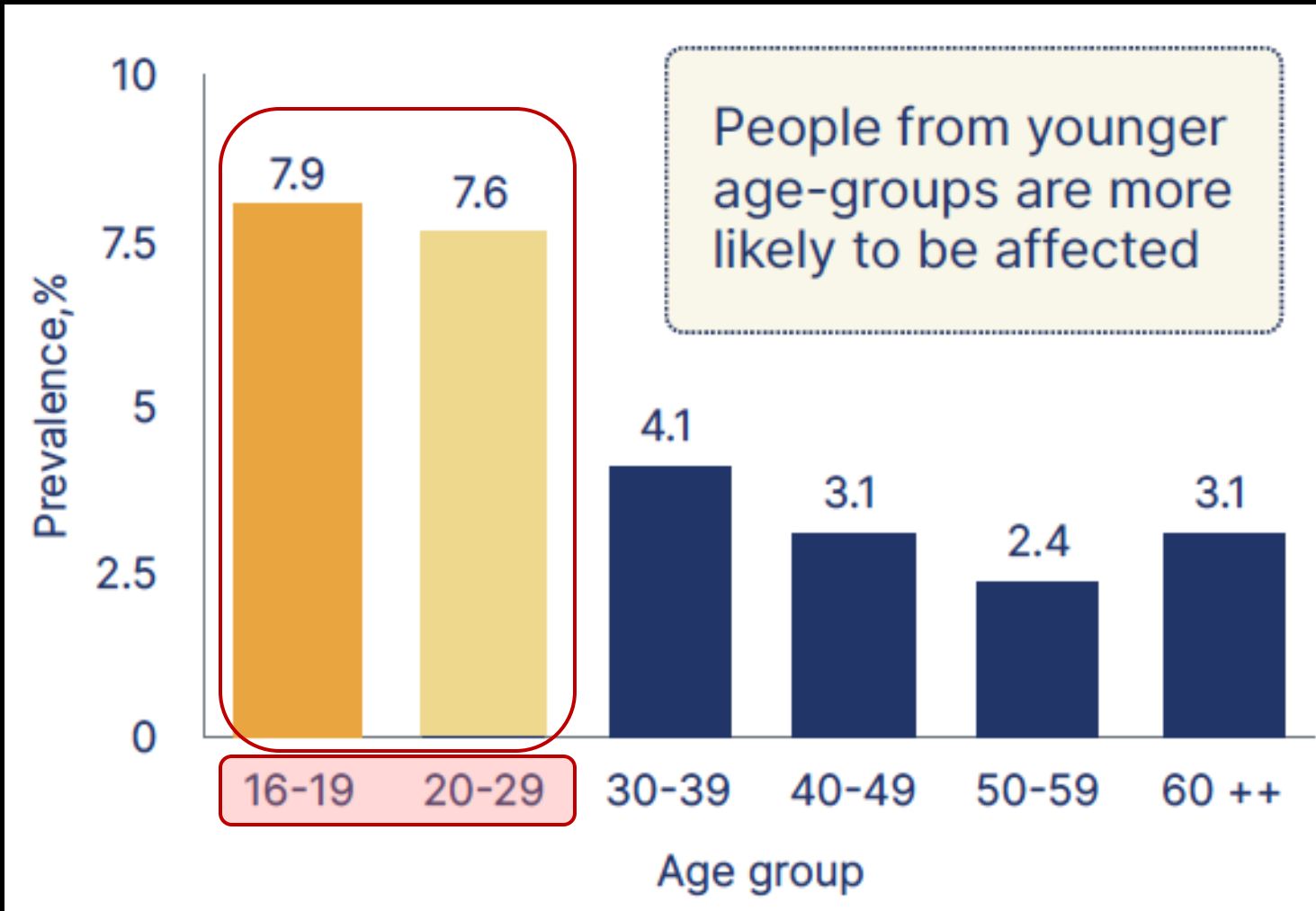
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F0mjYvOAdlU>

How would you feel
if you went through what he went through?



Mental Health in Malaysia Today (2023)

1,000,000 people in Malaysia aged 16 years old and above have **DEPRESSION**
or **4.6%**

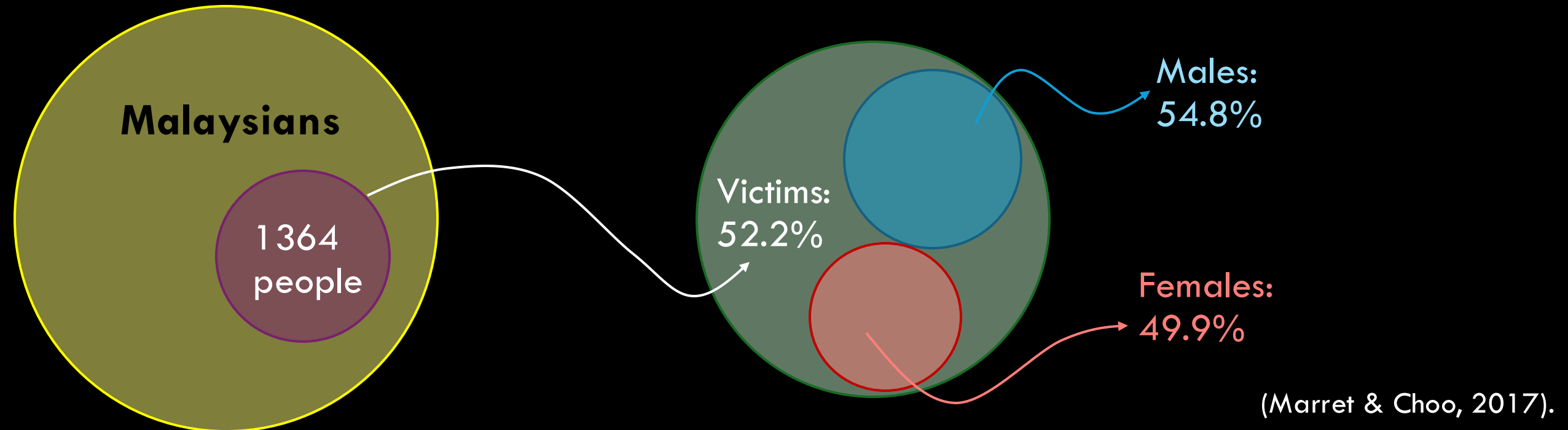


↑ 2X
The number of people with depression **doubled** from 2019 to 2023

Internet Abuse in Malaysia (2017)

Table 2 Prevalence of victimisation and perpetration experiences by types and gender

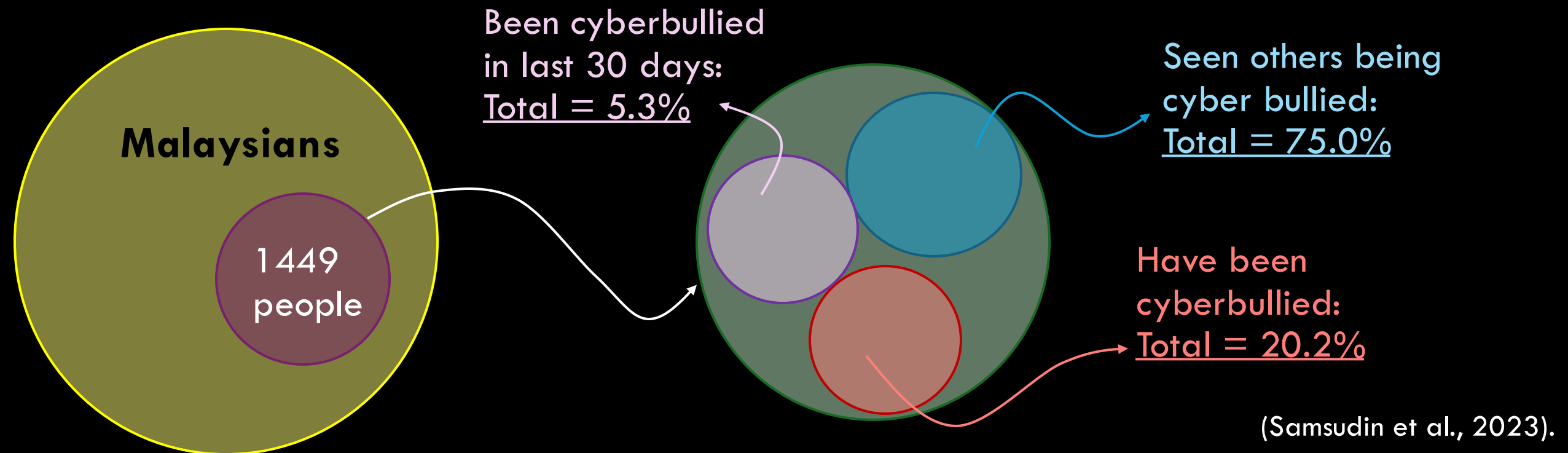
Type of exposure	Male (n=646) %	Female (n=718) %	Total (n=1364) %
Online victimisation	54.8	49.9	52.2
<i>Types*</i>			
Online harassment	52.2	43.3	47.5
Sexual solicitation	17.2	20.8	19.1



Internet Abuse in Malaysia (2023)

Table 2 Cyberbullying experiences reported (n=1449)

	Never	Once	A few times	Several times	Many times
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
I have seen other people being cyberbullied	363 (25.1)	94 (6.5)	332 (22.9)	362 (25.0)	298 (20.6)
In my lifetime, I have been cyberbullied	1156 (79.6)	142 (9.8)	107 (7.4)	36 (2.5)	7 (0.5)
In the last 30 days, I have been cyberbullied	1371 (94.6)	41 (2.8)	20 (1.4)	11 (0.8)	4 (0.3)



What is Mental Health?

A state of mental well-being that enables people to:

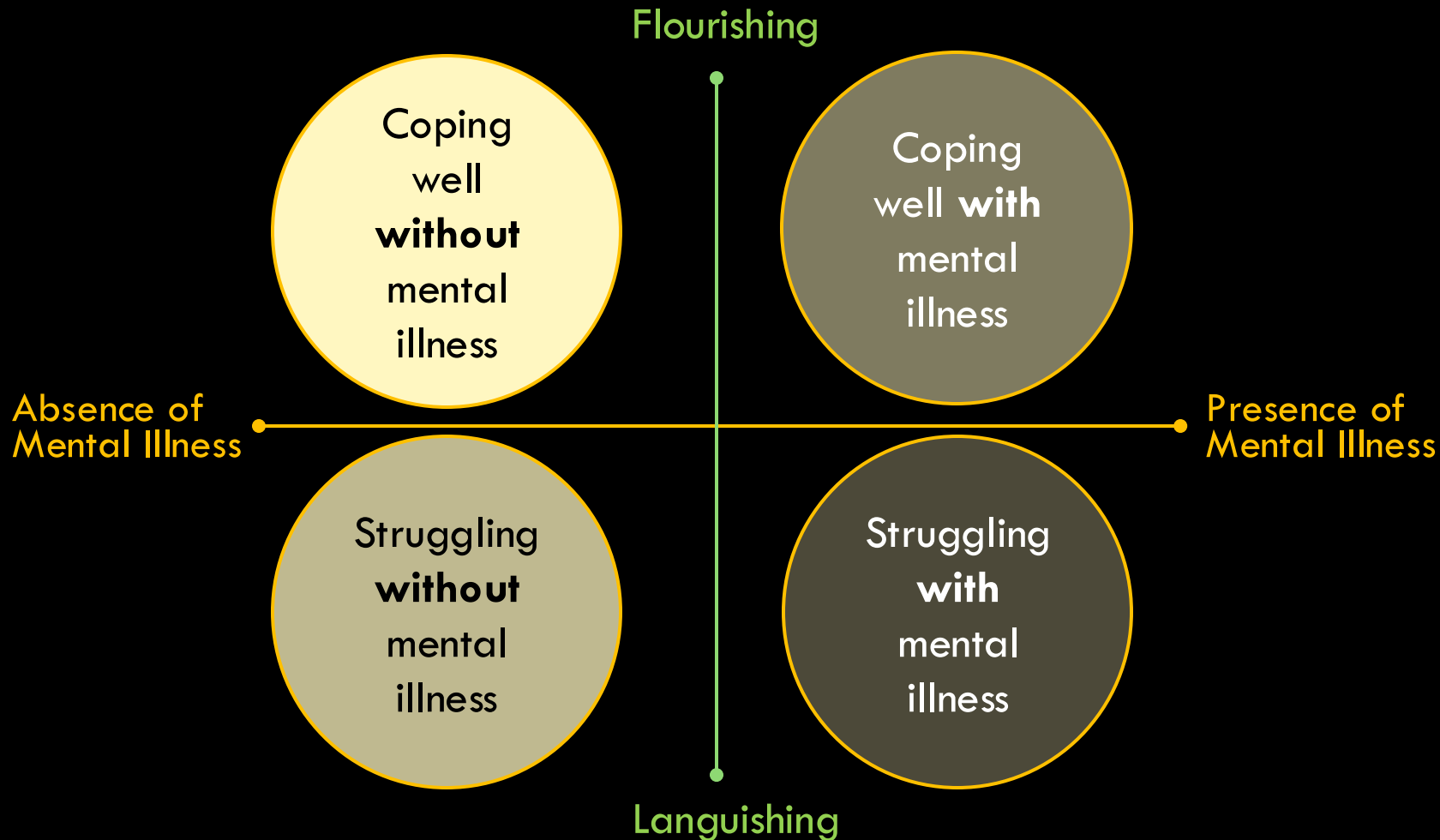
- Cope with life stresses ——— *Individual well-being*
 - Realize their abilities
 - Learn well
 - Work well
 - Contribute to their community ——— *Community functioning*
- 
- ```
graph LR; A[Cope with life stresses] --- B[Individual well-being]; C[Realize their abilities] --- D[Individual functioning]; E[Learn well] --- D; F[Work well] --- D; G[Contribute to their community] --- H[Community functioning];
```

## **Absence of Mental Health $\neq$ Presence of Mental Illness**

- We may be struggling to cope with stress, learn & work well, having poor mental health without mental illnesses.
- Mental illnesses & mental health are **not** mutually exclusive.

# What is Mental Health?

## Dual-Continuum Model of Mental Health & Mental Illness



x-axis = Mental Illness  
Continuum (Mental illnesses  
– yes/no)

y-axis = Mental Health  
Continuum (Mental health  
– yes/no)

# Internet Abuse & Mental Health:

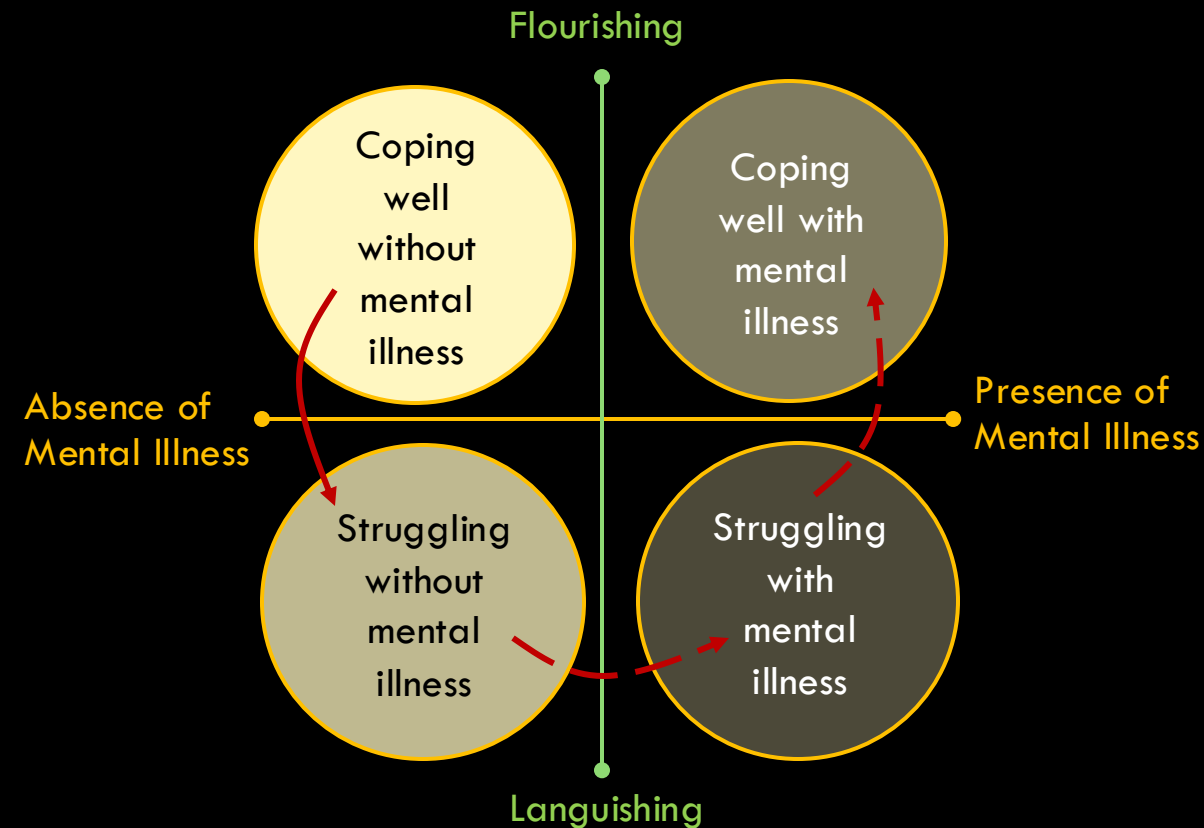
How does internet abuse affect our mental health?

Cyberbullying experience generally:

- Negatively impacts emotional regulation capabilities (e.g., cognitive reappraisal)

Cyber-victimization:

- Increases perceived stress
- Increases rumination (repeatedly attending to the negative events)
- Reduces one's self-efficacy in emotional regulation
- Reduces problem-solving coping abilities



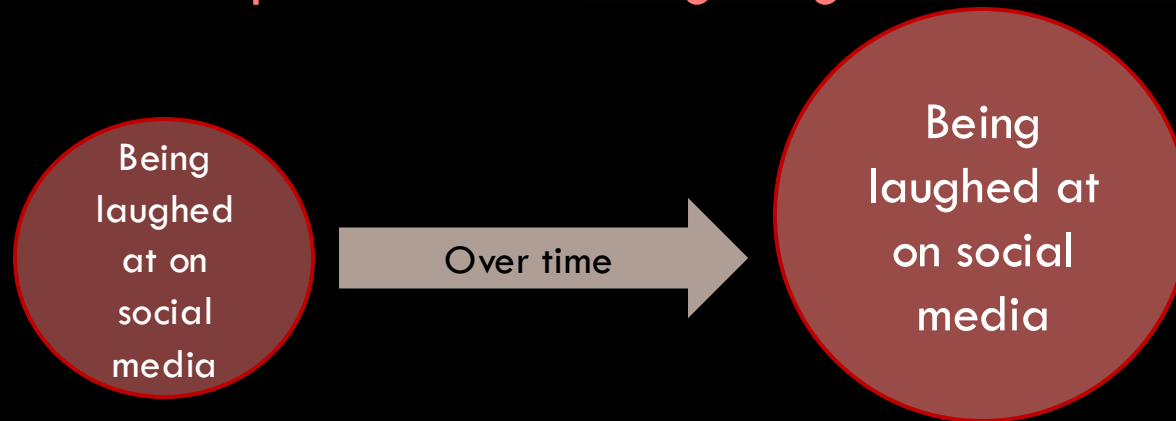


# Internet Abuse & Mental Health:

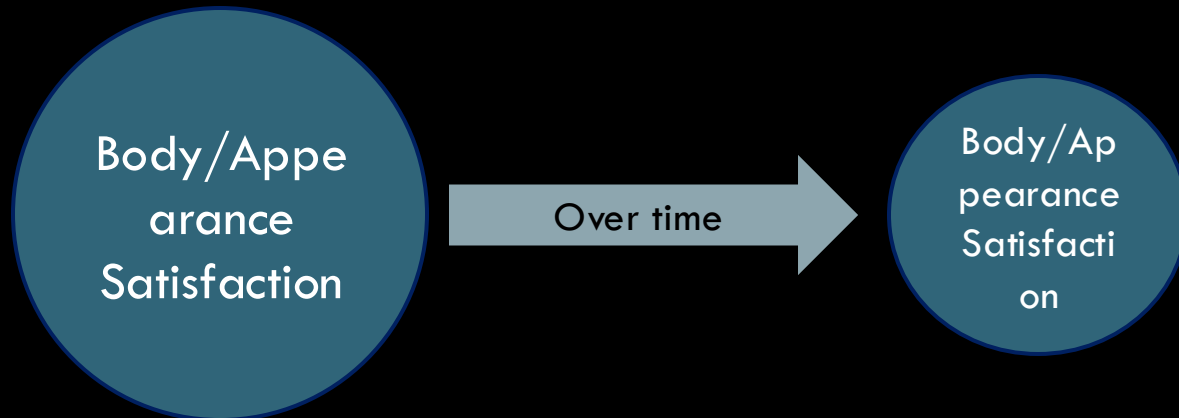
Deciphering the Association between Types of Cyberbullying & Aspects of Well-being

A longitudinal network analysis shows that over time,

An increment in experiences of being laughed on social media



Predicts a decrement of being *satisfied with one's body/appearance*

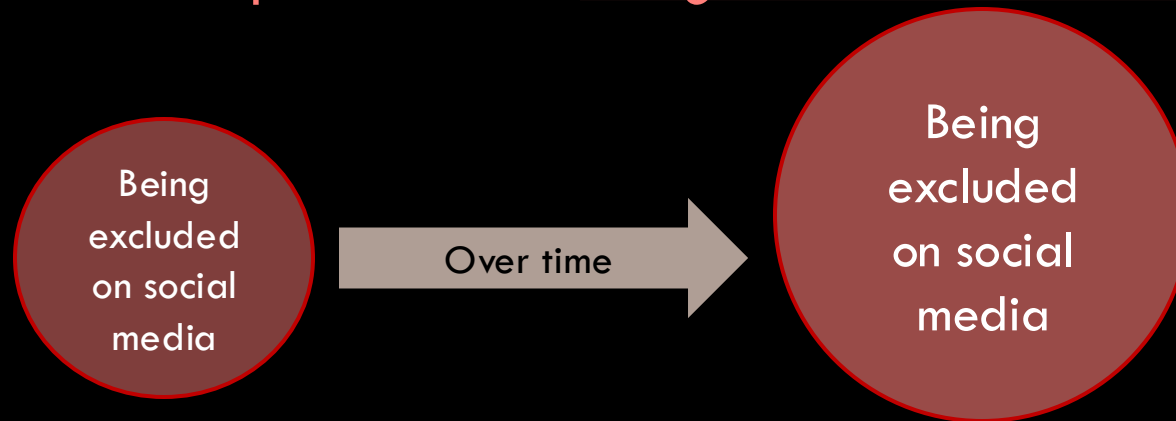


# Internet Abuse & Mental Health:

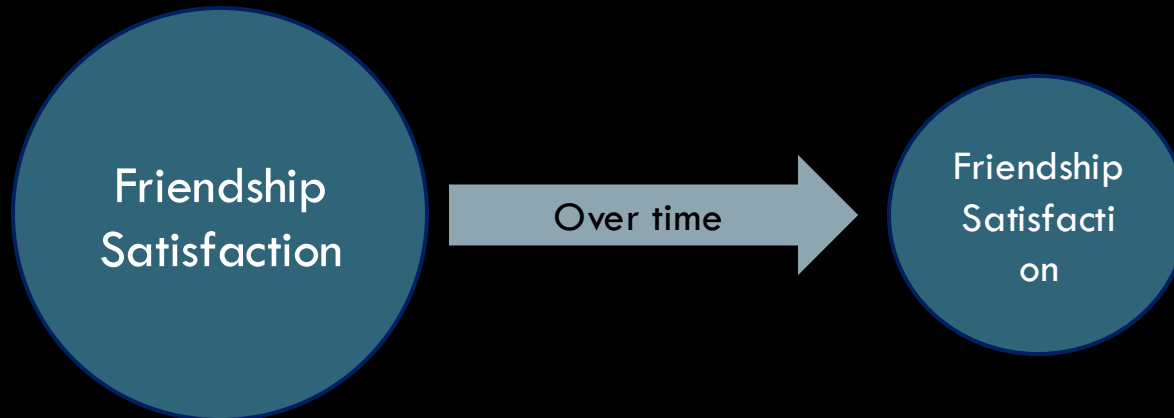
Deciphering the Association between Types of Cyberbullying & Aspects of Well-being

A longitudinal network analysis shows that over time,

An increment in experiences of being excluded on social media



Predicts a decrement of being *satisfied with one's friendships*

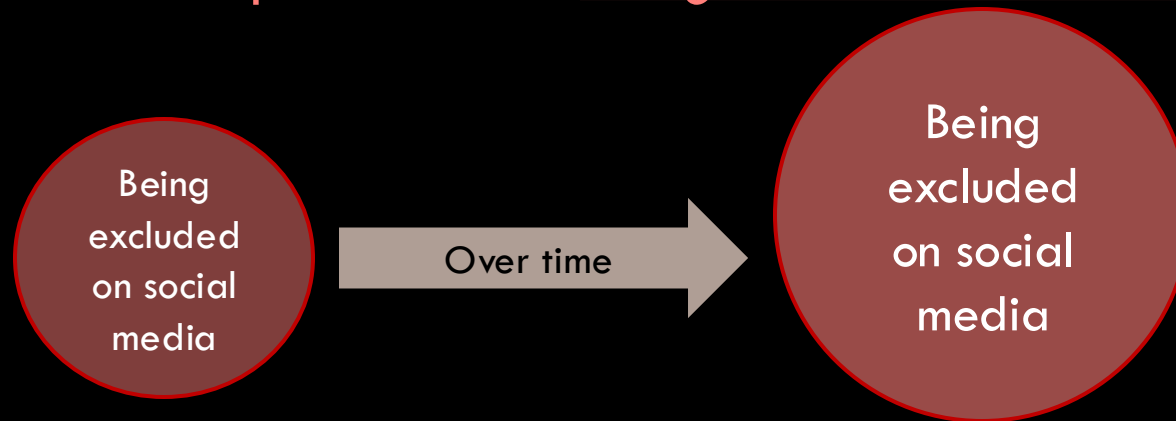


# Internet Abuse & Mental Health:

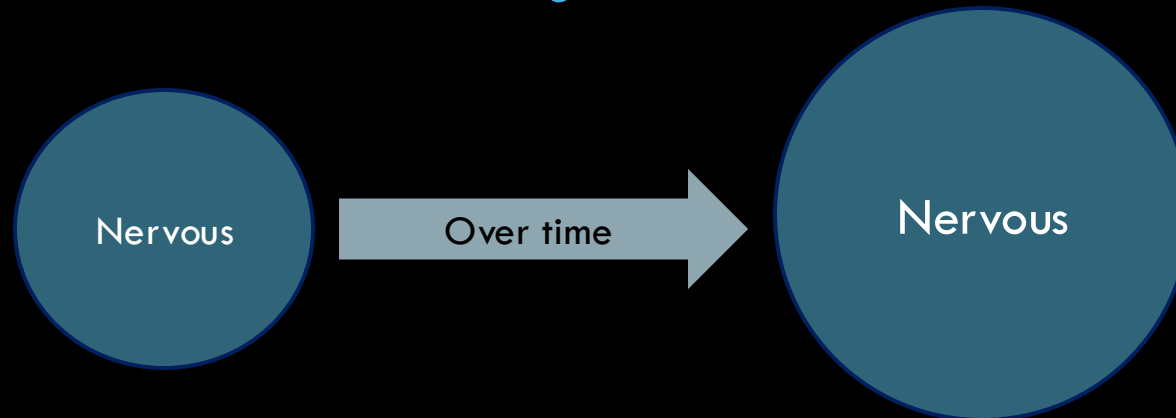
Deciphering the Association between Types of Cyberbullying & Aspects of Well-being

A longitudinal network analysis shows that over time,

An increment in experiences of being excluded on social media



Predicts an increment of *feeling nervous*



Last but not least, take care of your social waters,  
even on social media.

“Technology can help us be more angelic,  
providing a low-cost way to reach out to others and lift them up.

However,  
by distancing us from tangible emotional signals of others’ suffering,  
it can also unleash the worst of our demons.”

---

Waytz & Gray (2018)

# Sources

- Institute for Public Health. (2023). *National Health and Morbidity Survey 2023: Non-communicable Diseases and Healthcare Demand - Key Findings*. National Institutes of Health, Ministry of Health Malaysia. <https://iku.gov.my/nhms-2023>
- Keyes, C. L. M. (2002). The mental health continuum: From languishing to flourishing in life. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 43(2), 207–222. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3090197>
- Keyes C. L. (2005). Mental illness and/or mental health? Investigating axioms of the complete state model of health. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 73(3), 539–548. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.73.3.539>
- Leung, A. N. M., Ho, H. C. Y., Hou, W. K., Poon, K. T., Kwan, J. L. Y., & Chan, Y. C. (2024). A 1-year longitudinal study on experiencing workplace cyberbullying, affective well-being and work engagement of teachers: The mediating effect of cognitive reappraisal. *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being*, 16(4), 1606–1625. <https://doi.org/10.1111/aphw.12546>
- Marret, M. J., & Choo, W. Y. (2017). Factors associated with online victimisation among Malaysian adolescents who use social networking sites: A cross-sectional study. *BMJ Open*, 7(e014959). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2016-014959>
- Peker, A., Cengiz, S. & Eroğlu, Y. (2024). Coping skills and perceived stress as pathways to well-being in adolescents experiencing cyber-victimization. *Current Psychology*, 43, 20709–20721. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-024-05864-2>
- Samsudin, E. Z., Yaacob, S. S., Chen, X. W., Ruzlin, A. M. N., Azzani, M., Jamil, A. T., Muzaini, J., Ibrahim, K., Suddin, L. S., Selamat, M. I., Saman, M. S. A., Abdullah, N. N., Ismail, N., Yasin, S. M., Azhar, Z. I., Ismail, Z., Isa, M. R., & Mohamad, M. (2023). Prevalence of cyberbullying victimisation and its association with family dysfunction, health behaviour and psychological distress among young adults in urban Selangor, Malaysia: A cross-sectional study. *BMJ Open*, 13(e072801). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2023-072801>
- Schunk, F., Zeh, F., & Trommsdorff, G. (2022). Cybervictimization and well-being among adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic: The mediating roles of emotional self-efficacy and emotion regulation. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 126, 107035. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2021.107035>
- Vieta-Piferrer, J., Oriol, X. & Miranda, R. (2024). Longitudinal associations between cyberbullying victimization and cognitive and affective components of subjective well-being in adolescents: A network analysis. *Applied Research Quality Life*, 19, 2967–2989. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11482-024-10363-4>
- Waytz, A., & Gray, K. (2018). Does online technology make us more or less sociable? A preliminary review and call for research. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 13(4), 473–491. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691617746509>
- Westerhof, G. J., & Keyes, C. L. (2010). Mental illness and mental health: The two continua model across the lifespan. *Journal of Adult Development*, 17(2), 110–119. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10804-009-9082-y>
- World Health Organization. (2022). *World mental health report: Transforming mental health for all*. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240049338>