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DEPARTMENT of PSYCHOLOGY

College of Arts & Sciences

EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

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• Participants completed the following ncepts guestionnaires online:

 Rejection Sensitivity Questionnaire, Adult Version (A-RSQ) (Berenson et al., 2019) ($\alpha = .81$).

Introduction

Rejection sensitive (RS) individuals tend

to engage in less self-disclose (Ando,

1978; Ksionzky & Mehrabian, 1980).

• Wilson & colleagues (2018) found that

less, they reported self-disclosing more

in online environments than in-person.

• Current study aimed to replicate results

Method

• 272 participants (206 females) recruited

through Sona ($M_{age} = 20.7, SD = 5.19$).

of Wilson et al. (2018) using different

measurements of self-disclosure and

examining the role of true self.

although RS individuals self-disclose

- Online Self Disclosure Scale (OSDS) (Lee et al., 2019) (α = .77), modified to include a wide range of social media (rather than only Twitter and Facebook).
- Self-Disclosure Index (SDI) (Miller et al., 1983) (α = .97), modified to assess self-disclosure to same-sex and opposite-sex strangers and friends online and in-person.
- Real Me Scale (McKenna et al., 2002) $(\alpha = .60)$ assessing the extent to which participants feel more comfortable expressing their "true" selves in online environments as opposed to in-person.
- Demographics questions, including questions about use of social media.

Results

Rejection Sensitivity and Self-Disclosure in Online and In-Person Communications

Amber Nerren, Elizabeth Wilson, & Ginette Blackhart

East Tennessee State University

- Prior to conducting analyses:
- 9 participants removed from analyses including OSDS because they indicated not using social media (n = 263).
- 73 participants removed from analyses including the SDI due to response bias (n = 205).
- Using different self-disclosure assessments, our results did not replicate Wilson et al. (2018).

 RS was not significantly correlated with self- disclosure through social media (OSDS) (r =12, p = .06) (n = 263) or with self- disclosure online (r = .11, p = .13) or in- person (r =05, p = .47) as assessed by the SDI (n = 205). 		1	2	3	4	5
	1. A-RSQ	-				
	2. Real Me	0.17*	-			
	3. OSDS	-0.13	0.12	-		
	4. SDI Online	0.08	0.36*	0.30*	-	
	5. SDI In-Person	-0.08	0.05	0.29*	0.74*	-
	Mean	9.44	6.13	27.60	3.17	3.56
	SD	4.17	3.58	8.56	1.09	0.97
	Note: n = 201; *p < .05					

• True self was not significantly related to self-disclosure in person (r = .07, p = .31), but was significantly related to self-disclosure online (as assessed by the SDI), r = .37, p < .001 (n = 205); and with self-disclosure through social media, r = .17, p = .007 (n = 263).





• We found a significant indirect effect between RS and selfdisclosure online (on the SDI), indicating that true self mediated that relationship, p= .02, 95% CI = .003, .031.



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Conclusion

- Rejection sensitivity was not significantly correlated with selfdisclosure in the current study.
- This may be due to using different assessments of self-disclosure than Wilson et al. (2018), who used the **Revised Self-Disclosure Scale** (Wheeless & Grotz, 1976).
- · We did find, however, that feeling more comfortable expressing the true self in online environments predicted selfdisclosure online and mediated the relationship between rejection sensitivity and online self-disclosure as measured by the SDI.

Limitations

- Used self-report to assess selfdisclosure.
- Over 75% of the sample consisted of female participants.

Future Research

- Replication of the current study and of Wilson et al. (2018) is needed, especially in light of differences in findings. perhaps due to the use of different selfdisclosure questionnaires.
- Research on this topic must go beyond self-reported self-disclosure to further assess the relationship between rejection sensitivity and self-disclosure online and in-person.

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