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Urban Living and Multicultural Cities in Asia: from Colonial Past to Global Future

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PROCEEDING OF

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PSYCHOLOGY AND MULTICULTURALISM

URBAN LIVING & MULTICULTURAN CITIES IN ASIA:
FROM COLONIAL PAST TO GLOBAL FUTURE

Important Note:

Jakarta, November 2017

Greetings From the Dean

Welcome to the first International Conference on Psychology and Multiculturalism,

In 2017, Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia celebrates its 25th anniversary. On the 8th of June 1992, the faculty was opened with a bachelor degree program and started the academic activities with only about 70 students. Twenty five years passing by, currently we have four study programs at bachelor, master (professional and science), and doctoral level serving about 1500 students. It is a great achievement that this year we finally have a complete level of study program!

As a commemoration of our gratitude and celebration for this achievement, we are convening academicians, students, and practitioners to discuss and learn from each other in an international conference, namely "Urban Living and Multicultural Cities in Asia: From Colonial Past to Global Future". This is our first international conference and it is a reflection of our academic themes, namely to understand and develop urban dwellers, multicultural, and disadvantaged people. It is relevant with Jakarta, where our campus is located, that the conference covers behaviors and psychological aspects of people within the history of the city, its economic and industrial growth, health, education, and information technology innovations.

Our keynote speaker and panelists are experts in their field. I hope we can learn a lot from them. For presenters and guests, welcome and thank you for joining our conference, I hope you can have wonderful discussions in this conference.

Dr. Angela Oktavia Suryani, M. Si

Dean of Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia

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Convenient for Positive Expression: Role of Expressivity and Internet Use Motives to Online Self-disclosure

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ABSTRACT

Previous studies found that online self-disclosure was related social network (sites) characteristics and hyper-personal variables such as privacy concern and anonymity, which led to greater benefit and lesser risks. Current study tried to link (emotional) expressivity and internet use motives – namely convenience, interpersonal/communication, and social – to online self-disclosure. Expressivity and all motives for using internet were hypothesized to significantly predict uncovering self on internet. One hundred and fifty-two Indonesian internet users filled Berkeley Expressivity Questionnaire, Internet Motive Questionnaire-12, four-items of subjective online self-disclosure, and five yes-no questions related to personal information online, which were converted to a dummy variable called actual self-disclosure. Due to non-normality nature of the data, subjective and actual self-disclosure data were splitted by median and converted to dichotomous category. Logistic regression analysis showed that although actual and subjective self-disclosure is significantly correlated, positive expressivity and convenience motive only significantly predicts subjective self-disclosure. Result will be explained further in discussion section.

Keywords: positive expression

Brin (in Ben-Ze'ev, 2003) explained about transparent society, which is elaborated as appearance of personal information is inevitable in modern society. It means that modern people – in multicultural and global settings – actively select their own information to be published. By the help of technology – particularly internet – self-disclosure on current era can be commonly found on social network (web)sites. Using them for disclosing self would result in greater conversational effectiveness via direct approach in interaction and reducing uncertain behaviors (Tidwell & Walther, 2002). The kind of activity is the key to close relationship with others as Valkenburg and Peter (2007) have found in their study. They found that breadth and depth of self-disclosure in online setting affects close friendship, mediated by online communication. Moreover, Attrill (2012) summarized that online self-disclosure is not only quicker than its offline counterpart, but also resource minimum and function as substitute to face-to-face disclosure. Therefore, it may strengthen interpersonal, even intercultural and global communication among world's citizen.

There are many kinds of format for uncovering self to public. Text posts (in forms of status, wall posts, or tweets) and pictures are two most common formats for internet users to disclose their own self online (Stern & Salb, 2015). Specter (2012) also found that textual self-disclosure plays role to form friendship on Facebook, but not for pictorial self-disclosure. It implies that the way one reveals his or her self would determine the relationship quality, especially on initiation stage. In addition, self-exposure through audiovisual media via webcam was also found to be greater in terms of information than face-to-face interaction (Antheunis, Valkenburg, & Peter, 2007).

Previous studies linked online self-disclosure to characteristic of social network (sites). Several social network indicators such as network size (number of friends or contacts), tie strength (relationship intensity), and network density (numbers of possible relationship) are found to be significant predictors of online self-disclosure (Wang, Burke, & Kraut, 2016). French and Read (2013) also found on in-depth interview among US and South Korean

students that social sphere also influences how they open themselves on their online social network site account. It implies that not only how many connections that one has but also attribution between contacts in social networking site that regulates online self-disclosure. Particularly, network size and tie strength determine two modes of online self-disclosure, namely dyadic and public.

Attrill (2012) claimed that there is a difference in broadcasting personal information on the internet across online channel, particularly in instant messaging, social network sites, and online shopping board. He found that people reveal themselves on instant messaging and online social network sites more than online shopping board for impersonal information such as interests, relationships, or generally personal matters. Intra-categorical or within-information analysis concluded that there was no significant difference between personal (beliefs and intimate feelings) and impersonal information exposed by internet users in three mediums of disclosure. Specific to social network site, there are two notable characteristics that influence online disclosure, namely media affordances and directedness. Treem and Leonardi (2012) described media affordances as certain characteristics that social media have in relation to self-disclosure in terms of information permanence and message attribution either to sender or recipient. In addition, directedness is defined as post or message target reference, whether personal, group, or general public. The two characteristics can hinder or make internet user selective to broadcast online public profile. In regards to that, public messages or posts are not directed to particular person or group and express more about the author of post, as group chat or personal messages are directed to certain person or collective and describes more about messages' recipient (Burke, Marlow, & Lento, 2010; Kramer & Chung, 2011).

Personal-related variables are also accounted for self-disclosure to happen in cyber realm. Cyberspace provides people to communicate – even expose – anything they want, including opinion that is reluctantly said in face-to-face interaction. Tosun (2012) mentioned that internet is a potential space to reveal true self, which means internet user uncover their whole or part of their actual self which cannot be expressed in face-to-face interaction. The finding implies that self-presentation expressed on internet is not fake or made-up self. Contrary to popular belief, Bryce and Fraser (2014) found that the main reason of adolescent wants to open up online was that they perceived greater benefit in online self-exposure than the risk. Risk of revealing self is not as damaging as its offline counterpart and so that many internet users broadcast themselves even more (Ben-Ze'ev, 2003). Hyper-personal effect, mainly privacy, also disinhibit disclosure. Ben-Ze'ev (2003) explained that internet consists more of strangers among its users than acquaintance, hence make self-disclosure more open because internet users less care about strangers' evaluation and their concern of privacy is low. He also mentioned that because privacy concern is low, internet can be utilized for privacy exercise. The statement also supports argument for paradox of online personal disclosure. Linking back to media affordance and social network theory, internet users shall disclose less about themselves as network size and tie strength intensifies. Nevertheless, personal information disclosed online is found more on format that can be accessed by public.

In regards to personal-related variable, a little number of studies provide explanation about emotion and motive-related variables to self-disclosure on internet realm. Therefore, next section will elaborate possible link of emotional expression and motive-related aspect to online self-disclosure.

Expressivity and Online Self-disclosure. Self-disclosure can be recognized as a means to express self, which implies that ability to convey thoughts and emotions in disclosure plays a significant role. Gross and John (1997) coined 'expressivity' as term for ability to express positive and negative emotion and also conveying impulse for expressing

those emotions. Furthermore, Ben-Ze'ev (2003) highlighted particularly about emotional self-disclosure which occurred more on online settings. As for expressivity in online profile, Weisbuch, Ivcevic, and Ambady (2009) found that it determines disclosure in face-to-face interaction as well as expressivity in daily life. It is essential to know whether expressivity on social networking sites would also lead to greater online disclosure.

Positive emotion's role in disclosure was supported by finding that positive affect results in greater self-disclosure in acquaintance face-to-face interaction (Vittengl & Holt, 2000). Similar effect also applies in Qiu, Lin, Leung, and Tov (2012) who found that Facebook users tend to communicate positive emotions more than negative ones. The finding was consistent from self-report and other-report measurement. On the other hand, Bazarova and Choi's (2014) study on Facebook found that internet users are more open to express negative emotions and vent out their problem through status update, rather than wall posts or private messages. In regards to impulse strength, Ben-Ze'ev (2003) mentioned that there is a reverse role for emotion and privacy. It means that if someone greatly express emotion, he or she has to be aware privacy diminishes so that they would open self even further. Those findings imply that emotional valence and strength can lead to uncover self even more.

Internet Use Motive and Online Self-disclosure. Motives of online self-disclosure can be related to reason of using internet, mainly social and interpersonal-related motives. There are quite of studies relating reasons to use internet, mainly social networking sites, to self-disclosure. Weiwei and Peiyi (2011) and also Ables (2013) on separate studies found that social, information-related (sharing and organizing), and work-related motives predict depth and frequency of personal information disclosure on Facebook. The findings were backed up by Tosun (2012), who found that disclosure of true self on internet links to relationship issues, which are establishing new friendships, maintaining long distance relationship, and terminating romantic relationship. Relationship motives affect online disclosure in adult population as well as teenagers (Lwin, Miyazaki, Stanaland, & Lee, 2012). In addition to that, self-disclosure on internet is related to entertainment and self-presentation purpose (Lee, Im, & Taylor, 2008). Entertainment purpose on the study mainly focused on keeping up with trends and doing things that bring pleasure.

In spite of previously mentioned motives, there has been a little number of studies relating easiness of using internet to disclose self. Research on Canadian college students shows that internet is used for its convenience, followed by amusement (Johnson, 2007). Different from utilizing mass media because one has to be famous for achievement or sensational event, lay people can disclose about themselves on their social network sites profile. Disclosing self via internet does not need much effort because according to technological acceptance model, perceived ease of use becomes an important aspect of daily use of technology (Davis, 1989). Atrill (2012) provided hint that disclosing personal information online needs less resource and effort than its offline counterpart. Hence, internet may be considered as convenient for disclosing self when compared to face-to-face interaction.

Current Study. Current study put emphasis on revealing personal description on public sphere of internet, as Bazarova and Choi (2014) point out that further explanation is needed for public self-disclosure more than dyadic one and public information on internet may provide more insight than initial face-to-face acquaintance. Feature of public posts that explain more about its author also becomes a reason for choosing public messages as focus in this study. It is also important to understand online self-disclosure not only from perceived completeness in disclosing self but also from actual behavior of self-disclosure. Hence, this study include assessment of personal information provided public on social networking sites.

It is essential to understand online disclosure from emotion expression because disclosure is complete if many range of emotions are shown during interaction. Ben-Ze'ev

(2003) also claimed that emotional closeness would lead to greater self-disclosure. One way to experience emotional closeness is by expressing many kinds and high strength of emotion toward people.

Hypothesis 1A: Positive expressivity would significantly predict subjective online self-disclosure.
Hypothesis 1B: Positive expressivity would significantly predict actual online self-disclosure.
Hypothesis 2A: Negative expressivity would significantly predict subjective online self-disclosure.
Hypothesis 2B: Negative expressivity would significantly predict subjective and actual online self-disclosure.
Hypothesis 3A: Impulse strength would significantly predict subjective online self-disclosure.
Hypothesis 3B: Impulse strength would significantly predict actual online self-disclosure.

It has been mentioned about the importance of understanding online self-disclosure motives not only from social or communication aspect, but also from internet as entertainment mode and its convenience. In regards to that, current study utilizes four motives of internet use from Amiel and Sargent (2004), namely entertainment, convenience, interpersonal/communication, and social. The first motive is defined as motive for getting rid of loneliness as well as making and maintaining contacts. Convenience means that internet is used to ease the way of life. As interpersonal/communication speaks for itself, it differs from social motives by means that it refers to being undetected and having something that cannot be done in daily interaction. The categorization also aligns with Krasnova, Spiekermann, Koroleva, and Hildebrand's (2010) categorization of disclosure benefit on internet medium.

Hypothesis 4A: Entertainment motive would significantly predict subjective online self-disclosure.
Hypothesis 4B: Entertainment motive would significantly predict actual online self-disclosure.
Hypothesis 5A: Convenience motive would significantly predict subjective online self-disclosure
Hypothesis 5B: Convenience motive would significantly predict actual online self-disclosure
Hypothesis 6A: Interpersonal/communication motive would significantly predict subjective online self-disclosure.
Hypothesis 6B: Interpersonal/communication motive would significantly predict actual online self-disclosure.
Hypothesis 7A: Social motive would significantly predict subjective online self-disclosure
Hypothesis 7B: Social motive would significantly predict actual online self-disclosure

Method

Participants

One hundred and fifty-five participants (69,7% female, 81,6% lives in Jakarta and its hinterland) were recruited for this study. They are Indonesian internet users aged 17-62 years old ($M = 25,41$, $SD = 4,37$). All participants joined on one to eleven social networking sites,

with the most participants (*n* = 30) had six social networking site accounts. Three participants were excluded because they were considered as data outliers (*z*-score more than +3 *SD* or less than -3 *SD*), making 152 participants were analyzed for hypothesis testing. The number of participants surpassed consideration of medium effect size (f^2 = 0,15), α = 0,05, and power of 0,8 in which G*Power software suggested minimum sample size for these requirement of 77 participants. Participants were recruited by providing online questionnaire link to individual or group chat messenger. To attract participants, the writer mentioned that research participation would also opt for lucky draw of cellphone charge/fee of Rp. 50,000 for four participants.

Measurement

Subjective self-disclosure was measured by Stern and Salb's (2015) four-item questionnaire (α = 0,878), which assessed whether participant's social media profile was considered detail, complete, or revealing self. In addition, actual online self-disclosure behavior was also asked separately from the questionnaire. Five yes-no questions were utilized to assess types of publicly appeared personal information on participant's social network site, namely personal contact, personal photograph, favorite things, current city, or social network site posts (status, tweets, and check-ins). Each category was assessed for absence-or-presence. Score of actual self-disclosure was collected from the sum of all information types, so that the more personal information provided on social networking site, higher score a participant would get on this variable. Because both subjective (Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic = 0,115, Shapiro-Wilk statistic = 0,969, *p* < 0,05) and actual self-disclosure (Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic = 0,175, Shapiro-Wilk statistic = 0,888, *p* < 0,05) data are not normally distributed, the data are splitted by median (subjective self-disclosure = 13; actual self-disclosure = 2) and dichotomously categorized (high and low). It is suggested to use median when reducing measurement because median is relatively stable even with outliers and median gives equal portion of sub-group among participants (Coolican, 2014).

Expressivity was measured by adapted version of Gross and John's (1997) Berkeley Expressivity Questionnaire. The original scale consists of sixteen items, which is reduced into three dimensions, namely positive expression (4 items, α = 0,689), negative expression (5 items, α = 0,636), and impulse strength (6 items, α = 0,807). An item of negative expression subscale was dropped out from analysis due to unacceptable corrected inter-item correlation (less than 0,2).

Internet Motive Questionnaire (IMQ) was adapted from Sargent's (2007) to measure four purposes of Internet use. The version used in this study was IMQ-12, short version of previous multidimensional IMQ-45 developed by Amiel and Sargent (2004). Due to poor reliability of Entertainment subscale, the data was dropped from main analysis of this study. Hence, only Social (3 items, α = 0,693), Interpersonal/Communication (3 items, α = 0,720), and Convenient (3 items, α = 0,614) subscales were utilized on this study.

Result

Table 1 provides descriptive statistics for all variables included in this study. From table below, it can be recognized that positive emotions are more expressed than negative ones among study participants. Speaking of internet use motive, interpersonal motives become the most common reason of utilizing internet, followed by convenience and then social motives. The descriptive also shows that on average, participants reveal two personal informations on the web.

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Minimum	Maximum	M	SD
1.Negative Expressivity	1,00	5,80	3,42	0,93
2. Positive Expressivity	1,80	5,60	4,07	0,79
3. Impulse Strength	1,33	7,00	4,13	1,20
4. Convenience	3	27	16,45	5,50
5. Interpersonal	3	27	20,68	4,49
6. Social	3	27	12,73	5,43
7. Subjective Self-disclosure	4	28	13,61	5,32
8. Actual Self-disclosure	1	5	2,36	1,10

Actual and subjective self-disclosure is significantly correlated (Spearman's = 0,268, $p = 0,001$). Logistic regression was used for hypothesis testing on current study. Result on table 2 concludes that positive expressivity and convenience motive significantly predict subjective self-disclosure. Hence, hypothesis 1A and 5A is accepted but hypothesis 2A, 3A, 4A, 6A and 7A is rejected.

Table 2

Logistic Regression Analysis to Subjective Self-disclosure

	B	S.E.	95% Confidence Interval of Odds Ratio		
			Lower	Odds Ratio	Upper
1. Negative Expressivity	,338	,243	,872	1,402	2,256
2. Positive Expressivity	,587*	,294	1,011	1,799	3,200
3. Impulse Strength	-,346	,214	,465	,707	1,076
4. Convenience	,085*	,042	1,003	1,089	1,183
5. Interpersonal	-,026	,051	,882	,974	1,076
6. Social	,008	,035	,940	1,008	1,081
7. Constant	-3,298	1,301			

*$p < 0,05$

Table 3 provides conclusion that all predictors do not significantly predict actual self-disclosure. Similar result also occurred when logistic regression analysis was conducted for each component of actual self-disclosure. Neither expressivity component nor internet use motives could significantly predict occurrence of personal contact, personal photograph,

favorite things, current city, or public posts on social network site. Therefore, current study rejects hypothesis 1B to 7B.

Table 3
Logistic Regression Analysis to Actual Self-disclosure

	B	S.E.	95% Confidence Interval of Odds Ratio		
			Lower	Odds Ratio	Upper
1. Negative Expressivity	-,263	,237	,483	,769	1,224
2. Positive Expressivity	-,066	,278	,543	,936	1,614
3. Impulse Strength	,107	,207	,741	1,113	1,670
4. Convenience	,081	,042	,998	1,084	1,177
5. Interpersonal	-,019	,050	,889	,981	1,082
6. Social	-,034	,035	,902	,967	1,036
7. Constant	,053	1,223			

Similar results are achieved after addition of demographic variables (sex, age, and number of social network account). Table 4 and 5 provide result with inclusion of demographic variables. It concludes that no demographic variables would alter the previous result.

Table 4
Logistic Regression Analysis to Subjective Self-disclosure (after inclusion of demographic variables)

	B	S.E.	95% Confidence Interval of Odds Ratio		
			Lower	Odds Ratio	Upper
Negative Expressivity	,365	,252	,878	1,440	2,361
Positive Expressivity	,568*	,301	,979	1,765	3,184
Impulse Strength	-,265	,224	,494	,767	1,191
Convenience	,089*	,043	1,005	1,093	1,188
Interpersonal	-,041	,053	,865	,960	1,065
Social	,008	,036	,939	1,008	1,082
Sex	,449	,411	,700	1,567	3,506
Age	,069	,049	,972	1,071	1,180

	B	S.E.	Lower	Odds Ratio	Upper
Number of Social Network Sites Account	,124	,086	,957	1,132	1,338
Constant	-5,992	2,052		,002	

*p < 0,05

Table 5

Logistic Regression Analysis to Actual Self-disclosure (after inclusion of demographic variables)

	B	S.E.	95% Confidence Interval of Odds Ratio		
			Lower	Odds Ratio	Upper
Negative Expressivity	-,262	,244	,477	,770	1,241
Positive Expressivity	-,094	,286	,520	,910	1,593
Impulse Strength	,147	,221	,751	1,159	1,788
Convenience	,080	,042	,997	1,083	1,178
Interpersonal	-,040	,053	,866	,961	1,065
Social	-,045	,036	,890	,956	1,027
Sex	,373	,402	,660	1,452	3,193
Age	-,055	,053	,854	,947	1,050
Number of Social Network Sites Account	,145	,084	,981	1,156	1,362
Constant	1,025	2,017		2,787	

Discussion

Current research supports Qiu, Lin, Leung, and Tov's (2012) finding that revealing self on internet is related to positive emotion expression. Internet users would open themselves more when they want to express positive emotions. The finding can also provide support for internet utilization for selective self-presentation, as internet users would disclose when they feel positive but not when bad things interfere their feelings. The finding also extends Vittengl and Holt's (2000) conclusion that positive affect leads to greater self-disclosure in acquaintance face-to-face interaction.

Result of this study also confirms that internet users disclose themselves because internet is an easy-to-use platform to reveal self, which extends the application of technology acceptance model. This finding elaborates that internet convenience explains online self-disclosure better than social or communication motive. It means that internet users open themselves because of the accessibility to technology but not always for communication or other social purposes. The result also partially supports Krasnova, Spiekermann, Koroleva,

and Hildebrand's (2010) findings. While previous finding of internet convenience for uncovering self was replicated, this study yields different result for social and interpersonal/communication motive. Further study may refer to Atrill's (2012) finding, notably on whether convenience of using internet as medium for self-disclosure relates to its fastness and less resource or any other aspect of technology acceptance model. It is important to acknowledge whether broadcasting personal information online has more worth than face-to-face interaction.

This research also further explains that expressivity and internet motives differ in explaining subjective and actual online disclosure although the two variables are related. It may be explained by reluctance and concern of bringing online to offline disclosure. Ben-Ze'ev (2003) noted that providing personal contact or exchange of posts may lead to different closeness and privacy issue from online interaction. This study also refers to Specter's (2012) finding of mode differences for online disclosure and its link to relationship initiation. As for this study, both textual (social media posts) or pictorial (personal photograph) self-disclosure are not predicted by expressivity or internet motives. It means an opportunity for other social and psychological processes than emotional expression or convenience-and-social motives for utilizing internet would explain both modes of self-disclosure.

Additional analysis of demographic variables shows that no demographic variables would change result before those variables are included. It gives a hint that internet is a common tool for disclosing self, regardless of sex-and-gender or age issue. This result also provides a clue that number of social networking sites account ownership do not reflect amount of personal information provided on those channel. Overall, the additional analysis concludes that internet is an open world to open up about personal information.

The limitation of this study is on its measurement. As noted, most of the measurements have lesser than rule-of-thumb standard of reliability coefficient although Hinton, Brownlow, McMurray, and Cozens (2004) suggested that Cronbach's alpha between 0,5 - 0,7 is considered as moderate reliability. It is speculated that lower-than-rule-of-thumb standard is because of the number of items, notably for internet motives measurement which consisted of three items per dimension. Entertainment subscale also become liability as its reliability coefficient does not meet requirement (0,471) so that it needs to be excluded in current study. Therefore, entertainment contribution among internet use motives for explaining self-disclosure on internet remains unknown.

Current study focuses on breadth and perception of complete broadcast of self through internet. Further study may focus on the depth of online self-disclosure related to expressivity or internet motives. As Whitty and Joinson (2009) pointed out, it is different to reveal standard personal information and potentially dangerous or stigmatizing information. A support for this argument also comes with a finding that internet is used as a 'coming-out' channel for sexually marginalized people (McKenna & Bargh, 1998). It may be interesting to look up for variables that may influence the depth of online disclosure.

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