

Communication Studies Student Works

Communication Studies

Fall 2014

The Dreaded Lit Review

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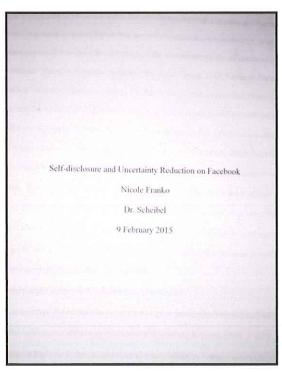
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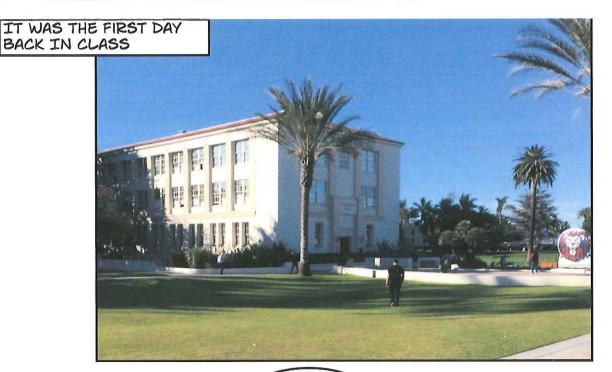
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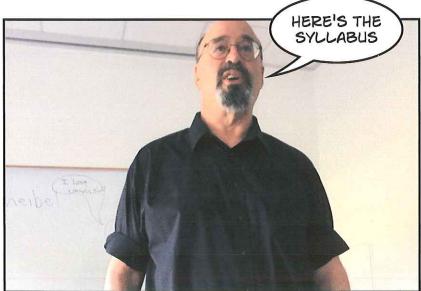


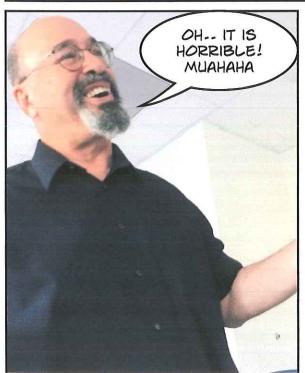




Nicole Franko CMST 204 MWF 9-9:50







DESCRIPTIONS O

ARGUMENTS PAPER; You analyze one quantital LITERATURE REVIEW. This paper will be one literature review. This paper will teach you have will be similar to the arguments YOU MAKE in also teach you to use APA CORRECTLY. This paper developing a RESEARCH QUESTION, which is review. Your paper does NOT answer the research.

THAT SOUNDS HORRIBLE

LITERATURE REVIEW PAPER: This paper wood of that you construct an arguleads up to and justifies a research question on a communication-related topic synthesizing information from thirty (30) published academic journal research series of "preliminary assignments" (below) will move you closer to completting Review. This paper will be extremely difficult and will require incredible amounterly organization, and emotional strength. And it will require that you und correctly apply APA writing guidelines.

PRELIMINARY ASSIGNMENTS. There will be numerous assignments that will he for researching and writing the <u>Literature Review</u>. These are important assign different ways. Some are designed to demonstrate your informational literacy your topic; others are designed to help you collect arguments from previously research studies; these arguments will also be used in your own Literature Repreliminary assignments will range from 0-50 points.

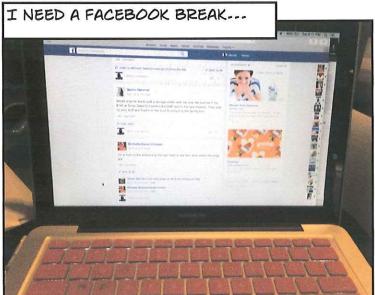
RITICAL REFLECTION COMIX: You will describe and critique the process of w iterature review (e.g., the stages, the processes of what you did; things that hallenging, boring, what was "cool," what "sucked," and what you learned a nd yourself). It should show your creativity, planning, and attention to detay or thy of posting on an ePortfolio so that future employers will think you are hey will want to hire you.

NAL EXAM: This will be a basic cumulative final exam. Multiple choice, tru swer, essays. Definitions, identification of ideas, concepts, research meth plications, APA form, and anything we covered in class. Study guide and p















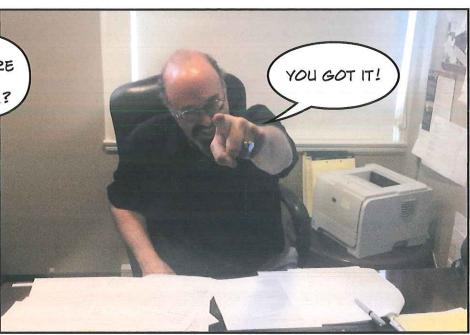








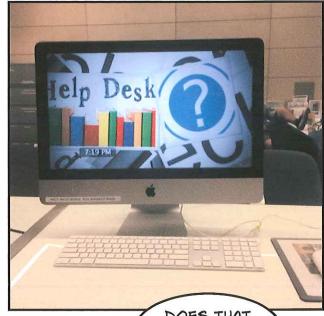












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Search Results: 1 - 10 of 495

DOES THAT SAY 495 RESULTS?!

Re

The 'Privacy Paradox' in the Social Web: The Impact of Privacy Individual Characteristics, and the Perceived Social Relevand Forms of Self-Disclosure¹.



Journal

By: Taddicken, Monika. Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication. Jan Diagrams, 9 Charts. DOI: 10.1111/jcc4.12052.

Subjects: PRIVACY; PSYCHOLOGY; ATTITUDE (Psychology); INTERNET management; SELF-disclosure

Show all 11 images

Cited References: (52)

PDF Full Text (636KB) Catalog Record





Concerning the relationship between privacy concerns and the number of applications, the hypothesis can be accepted. This path shows a significant negative coefficient ($\beta_{n+pc} = -0.19$, p = 0.000). People who are concerned about their online privacy tend to use fewer Social Web applications. However, regarding the hypothesized effect of the number of applications used on self-disclosure, the calculated path model shows a high negative path coefficient ($\beta_{\text{shotal ras}} = -0.35$, p = 0.000). This result is contrary to the proposed hypothesis (H5b rejected). Individuals who only use a few different Social Web applications tend to reveal more personal information. Users seem to focus on specific applications and stay within these.

Furthermore, this assumption is supported by the finding that the disclosure of sensitive information in particular - either restricted or open - is higher negatively related to the number of applications used than the disclosure of personal facts. People who use only a small number of different Social Web applications disclose a lot of sensitive information on the Social Web. Conversely, the disclosure of factual information is hardly related to the number of applications.

Hypothesis H5c must also be rejected. The path coefficients of self-disclosure with open and

restricted access are similar. Thus, users seem to concentrate their self-disclosing behavior on specific Social Web applications. This might be explained with users' strong focus on communication with friends and family. It was found that e.g. SNS are more often used for maintaining social relationships than for finding new contacts (Boyd & Ellison, 2007; Ellison et al., 2007). If users wish to communicate and maintain contact with close friends and family, it is not necessary for them to use manyfold applications, particularly when users know that their comments will be addressed on a daily basis (Ellison et al., 2007, 2011; Haythornthwaite, 2005).

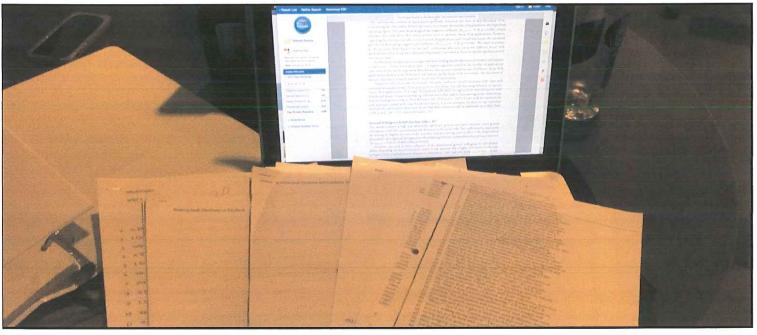
General Willingness to Self-Disclose (H6a-c, H7)

The results indicate a high and statistically significant positive correlation between one's general willingness to self-disclose and actual self-disclosure in the Social Web. The coefficients for these paths are among the highest in every model, and they indicate a strong positive effect of the dispositional personality trait of general willingness on self-disclosing behavior, independent of any privacy concerns (Pasteral pse = 0.59, p = 0.000) (Hos confirmed).

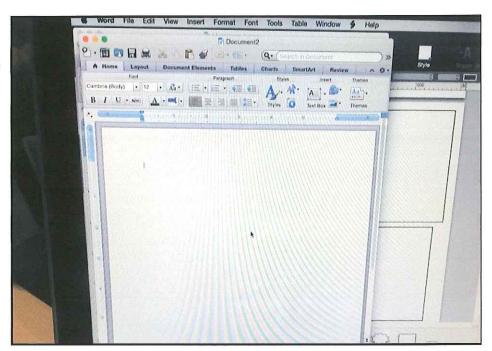
However, the level of direct influence of the dispositional general willingness to self-disclose different denotations on the self-disclosure index. It is request that a highest efficiency of the dispositional general willingness to self-disclose different personal that is highest efficiency and the self-disclosure index. It is request that a highest efficiency and the self-disclosure index. It is request that a highest efficiency and the self-disclosure in the self-dis

differs depending on the self-disclosure index. It was assumed that a higher willingness would lead

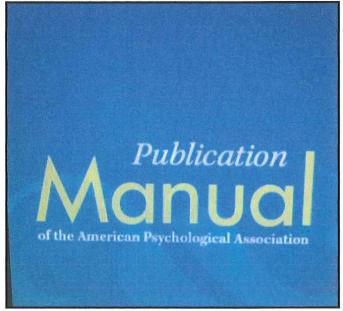




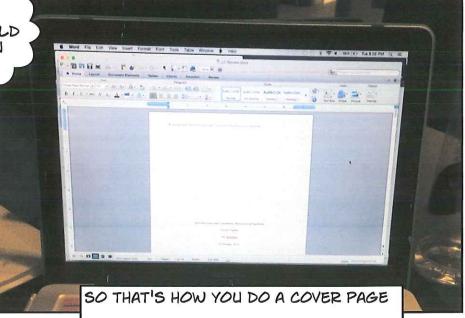












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