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Social Identity and Intergroup Communication  
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### Annotated Bibliography 1

Coyne, S. M., Weinstein, E., Sheppard, J. A., James, S., Gale, M., Van Alfen, M., Ririe, N., Monson, C., Ashby, S., Weston, A., & Banks, K. (2023). Analysis of Social Media Use, Mental Health, and Gender Identity Among US Youths. *JAMA Network Open*, 6(7), <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2023.24389>

#### Literature Review/Rationale:

This study focuses on the interaction between social media use of youth, gender identity, and mental health. The purpose of the study was to examine the association between social media use and mental health between different genders identities such as transgender, gender nonbinary, and cisgender youths. The authors were not guided by a specific theory or hypothesis. The authors focused on closely examining the social media use of the participants. They looked at factors such as type of media, favorite site, break time from social media. The authors also looked at factors such as depression, body image, and emotional/conduct problems, in relation to mental health.

#### Method:

This study was conducted as a cross-sectional study. The information was collected through the use of an online survey which was completed between May and August 2021. The sample size consisted of 1,231 youth aged 10 to 17 years old. The participants were from all 50 states in the US. The race and ethnicities of participants included American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black, Hispanic or Latinx, Pacific Islander, White, and mixed or another race or ethnicity. Participants were also asked their gender identity which included cisgender female, cisgender male, and transgender, nonbinary, or other. Participants were also asked for their families household income.

#### Results/Discussion:

The findings of this study indicate that social media use should be encouraged at different amounts based on a child's gender identity. The authors found that it may be damaging to a child that identifies with any other gender identity than cisgender mental health to keep that child away from social media. The authors explain that these gender identities may not have the safe space they have on social media, in their offline world. The findings of this study indicate that gender identity plays a significant role in the mental health outcomes measured in the study. Overall, transgender and non binary youth had the highest levels of depression, emotional/conduct problems, and negative body image. The findings of this study were almost opposite for transgender and nonbinary youth in comparison to cisgender youth in relation to mental health outcomes stemming from social media usage.

#### Application:

The information learned from this study helps me understand the mental health outcomes in relation to gender identity and social media. This study also gives me a look into how other gender identities are affected other than cisgender gender identity. I will integrate this information on my infographic by including a mental health section, where results of this study could be featured.

Liu, D., & Guo, X. (2017). Exploring gender differences in acceptance of mobile computing devices among college students. *Information Systems & E-Business Management*, 15(1), 197–223. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10257-016-0315-x>

#### Literature Review/Rationale:

The general context of this study is examining differences in gender's acceptance of mobile devices. Through this study the authors developed two different models that influence the acceptance of mobile devices, particularly in higher education. The authors stated that there are two main reasons why they wanted to study the difference in mobile device acceptance. The first reason they provided was that this study can help deepen the understanding of how important gender plays a role in the difference of mobile device adoption. The second reason was that there were no other studies that focused only on this topic in regards to college education. The theory that guided this study was TAM or Technology Acceptance Trust. With their hypothesis being one: perceived usefulness positively affects the acceptance of mobile computing devices among university students. The second hypothesis was: perceived usefulness positively affects the acceptance of mobile computing devices among university students more strongly for females than males.

#### Method:

The authors collected data for this study in the form of questionnaires sent out to college students in thirteen different colleges in Hangzhou, China. A total of 800 questionnaires were distributed, while 526 responses were collected, 343 of which were valid. 47.6 of all participants were male and 52.4% were female. Most of the participants were between the ages of 18 and 23 years old. The questions on this survey consisted of Likert scale questions. The authors analyzed this data using AMOS 18.0 software in which confirmatory factor analysis, examining the relationships among the constructs, and using the goodness-of-fit index were used.

#### Results/Discussion:

The findings of this study included statements from the authors such as this; “confirms that gender differences still exist and their acceptance patterns on mobile devices are different from previous literatures”. The results of this study were that since male college students value status, their acceptance of mobile devices relied heavily on perceived usefulness and social benefits. While on the other hand, female college students value social and utilitarianism, therefore their acceptance of mobile devices relies on all five factors discussed in this study which includes; perceived usefulness, perceived ease to use, social benefit, trust and perceived financial cost.

#### Application:

The information from this study will help me in a different way than the others since this study does not focus directly on the use of media by different genders. It will help me because media use has to start with the acceptance of media use and mobile devices, and this study focuses directly on that topic. This information will help me deeper understand the findings and data I use from other sources for the infographic.



Lim, J.-S., Heinrichs, J. H., & Lim, K.-S. (2017). Gender and Hedonic Usage Motive Differences in Social Media Site Usage Behavior. *Journal of Global Marketing*, 30(3), 161–173. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08911762.2017.1308615>

### Literature Review/Rationale:

This study examines how the user's gender and hedonic usage motive differences influence evaluation and usage of social media sites. Hedonic is defined as "relating to or considered in terms of pleasant (or unpleasant) sensations". The authors based this study off of a model on which describes the relationship among four social media site usage determining factors, social media involvement, satisfaction, and usage intention. The model overall focuses on two variables which are gender and hedonic usage motives of the social media site users. The Technology Acceptance Model is also used in this study. The authors have six overall hypotheses which include; "H1: The effect of (a) information quality, (b) information security, (c) usefulness, and (d) ubiquitous interaction on social media involvement will be moderated by gender", "H2: The effect of (a) information quality, (b) information security, (c) usefulness, and (d) ubiquitous interaction on social media satisfaction will be moderated by gender", "H3: The effect of (a) social media involvement and (b) social media satisfaction on usage intention will be moderated by gender", "H4: The effect of (a) information quality, (b) information security, (c) usefulness, and (d) ubiquitous interaction on social media involvement will be moderated by the hedonic usage motive", "H5: The effect of (a) information quality, (b) information security, (c) usefulness, and (d) ubiquitous interaction on social media satisfaction will be moderated by the hedonic usage motive", "H6: The effect of (a) social media involvement and (b) social media satisfaction on usage intention will be moderated by the hedonic usage motive".

### Method:

The data for this study was collected by a self-administered questionnaire. 159 questionnaires were completed. The sample was made up of business school juniors and seniors of a Midwest university. Overall there were 96 males and 63 females. The surveys included questions about information quality, information security, usefulness, ubiquitous interaction, involvement, satisfaction, and usage intention, and basic demographics. The authors analyzed the data with the use of confirmatory factor analysis.

### Results/Discussion:

The overall findings of this study include these statements: females show significantly stronger relationships than males, suggesting that females consider information quality as the most important factor in determining social media involvement and satisfaction, males show a much stronger relationship between involvement and usage intention and a much weaker relationship between satisfaction and usage intention than females, and The path from information quality to involvement is much larger for the high hedonic-motive users than the low-hedonic-motive users. On the other hand, the relationship between security and involvement is much stronger for the low-hedonic-motive users than for the high-hedonic motive users.

Application:

I will use the information and data from this study to explain differences in gender usage on social media sites. This is a perfect article considering it is based exactly on what my topic is for this project. This study provides good and clear data to feature on my infographic. This study helped me learn a lot of information about gender differences on social media and the different good/bad experiences that they have because of it.

Annotated Bibliography 4

Aktas, H., Akyrol, M., Kartal, H., & Gurel, K. T. (2014). New Media and Youth: Differences in the Use of Social Network Sites between Young Men and Women Users. *Journal of Research in Gender Studies*, 4(1), 721–736.

### Literature Review/Rationale:

This study has a main research question of: what are the differences between male and female students' social network use? The research question leads to the purpose of the study, which was to find the differences between male and female media users such as age they begin using media, reasons for membership of sites, time spent on sites, and things they do on certain sites. The main media site that the researchers focused on in this study is Facebook because this study is from 2014. The researchers did not have a hypothesis, however, the researchers were guided through this study by the Technology Acceptance Model, which was based on the Theory of Reasoned Action. The Theory of Reasoned Action states that social behaviors are related to individuals' attitudes; and the use of information technologies is affected by individual behavior.

### Method:

The authors collected data for this study through the method of survey. The questions asked on this survey consisted of questions such as: Are you a member of facebook? How many hours are you using the internet daily?, and How many friends that you have on facebook do you interact with in real life? The answers to these questions were analyzed by being separated by gender, male or female. The participants of this study consisted of second and third year students of Anadolu Communications Business School in Konya, Turkey. 120 surveys were filled, with 108 of those being usable.

### Results/Discussion:

The results of this study were reported through the use of tables. There is one table for each question. Overall, the key findings included a few statements that are important to note to understand how gender can create differences when it comes to media use. The first finding states that males spend more time on the internet than females. The second finding was that for both genders, 90% of the participants have a facebook profile filled with people whom they have never met in person. Males were found to treat Facebook more as a source of popularity, while females were more cautious on the number of facebook friends they have, and who they are accepting friend requests from. I think that this might be because in general, females mature faster than males therefore females know to be more safe on the internet. This theory would make sense for this study since the sample was made up of college students.

### Application:

The information that was found in this study will be useful for my infographic because it has a lot of data that clearly shows the difference in media use between genders. I can integrate this information into my infographic by possibly including sections based on different types of media. Therefore, this study in particular is helpful because it directly focuses on Facebook as the form of media.

Sin, S. J. (2016). Social media and problematic everyday life information-seeking outcomes: Differences across use frequency, gender, and problem-solving styles. *Journal of the Association for Information Science & Technology*, 67(8), 1793–1807. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.23509>

### Literature Review/Rationale:

The general context and purpose of this study is for the authors to contribute to the understanding of the outcomes of social media use based on personal and emotional control, interaction effects, and difference in gender use. There were multiple hypotheses used throughout the study. Those hypothesis included; “The levels of problematic informational outcomes differ based on an individual’s frequencies of using (H1a) social networking sites, (H1b) microblogs, and (H1c) Q&A sites for ELIS”, “The levels of problematic informational outcomes differ by gender”, “The levels of problematic informational outcomes differ by problem-solving styles, specifically the styles of (H2b) Approach-Avoidance, (H2c) Problem Solving Confidence, and (H2d) Personal Control”, and “The problematic outcome score varies with an individual’s social media use, gender, and problem-solving styles, and also with the interactions between the aforementioned social media use behavior and individual characteristics.” Overall the study focuses on the outcomes of social media information seeking in the everyday life context.

### Method:

The data for this study was collected by the use of online questionnaires that were emailed to undergraduate students at a large U.S. public university using their universities mass emailing service. 55.4% of the participants were between the ages of 20 and 24 years old, while the rest were under the age of 20. The sample was made up of 69% women, and came from multiple different educational backgrounds. There were three separate groups of questionnaires that were sent out. The first questionnaire asked about frequencies of using SNS, microblogs, and SQ&A sites in ELIS, ELIS is nonacademic and non-work-related information behavior. The second questionnaire asked about participants how much their ELIS is affected by the five problematic informational outcomes. The five problematic informational outcomes include; encountering too much information, irrelevant information, conflicting information, outdated information, and noncredible information. Lastly, the third questionnaire focused on asking questions about the participants’ demographics, including gender and problem-solving styles. The data that was collected from these online questionnaires were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance.

### Results/Discussion:

The findings of this study came from 791 completed surveys. The overall results of the questionnaires proved that most respondents were not too troubled in their ELIS, there were statistically significant gender and problem-solving style differences, and that among the five problematic outcomes, irrelevant and non credible information ranked highest. These findings matter because social media is forever changing and growing and has real effects on people. It is important to know how social media is affecting us. Therefore, H2b, H2c and H2d were supported.

*Application:*

This information is useful for my topic because it gives me real data and insight into how social media affects us. This study also included the difference in social media use between genders which is what my topic revolves around. This information will be a good addition to the data and evidence portion of my infographic.