

The Relationship between Self-monitoring and Interpersonal Identity in Adolescence

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This study examines the relationship between self-monitoring and interpersonal identity in adolescence. The purposes of this study are to: (1) examine the self-monitor's high sense of authenticity and negative consciousness regarding interpersonal relations, and (2) investigate the effect of interpersonal identity on adaptation in adolescence. In the study, a questionnaire was administered to university students (n=212) regarding self-monitoring, interpersonal identity, sense of authenticity, negative consciousness regarding interpersonal relations, self-esteem, and general mood (positive affect, negative affect, calmness). The results show that the groups reporting high self-monitoring and low interpersonal identity tend to have a lower sense of authenticity and higher negative consciousness regarding interpersonal relations, compared to other groups. In addition, this study indicates that interpersonal identity is an important factor in adaptation in adolescence.