

Self-Concept Clarity and Awareness of Narrative Identity

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Abstract

The way people perceive themselves affects them and their surroundings deeply, it impacts their thoughts, judgements, emotions and behaviors. That's why it is important to understand what constitutes one's self image. In this study, we aim to better understand a relationship between two concepts: self-concept clarity and narrative identity. Two questionnaires were used for this study: Self-Concept Clarity Scale, The Awareness of Narrative Identity Questionnaire. Sample consisted of 150 people aged 18 years or older. The theoretical basis of the study were McAdams theory of Narrative Identity. The results showcased results similar to those in existing studies and contribute to current research about the subject.

Method

The study's design, hypothesis and its analysis were pre-registered (<https://aspredicted.org/hp5cc.pdf>). The sample size was determined based on the average (most typical) effect size in social psychology ($r = 0.21$; Lovakov & Agadullina, 2021). The power analysis recommended a sample size of 136, with a statistical power of 0.80 and an alpha of 0.05. Recruited 214 participants (but $N = 150$). Only participants who passed the attention check were included (*How often do you think about the Roman Empire? This is an attention check question, mark the answer "2"*). Online survey (Microsoft Forms). Participants were recruited from various social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, and so on). Non probabilistic sampling. The participants were asked to complete two questionnaires: (1) Self-Concept Clarity Scale (Campbell et al., 1996) and (2) The Awareness of Narrative Identity Questionnaire (Hallford & Mellor, 2016).

Theoretical background

We built our assumptions on broadly based narrative theories of personality and identity (McAdams, 2021).

Hypothesis

There is a positive relationship between self-concept clarity and narrative identity.

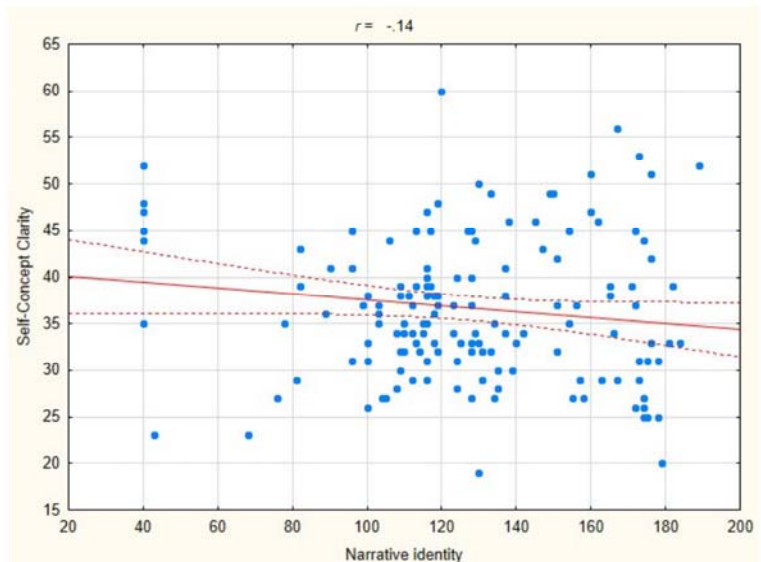
Results

Statistical analysis was performed using STATISTICA software (version 13). A Pearson correlation analysis was conducted in order to assess the strength of the relationship between self-concept clarity and narrative identity.

It turned out that the hypothesis was not accurate: **there is no significant relationship between self-concept clarity and narrative identity** ($r = -0.14$; $p > 0.05$).

Conclusion & things to consider

While our study hypothesis turned out to be inaccurate, showing no significant relationship between self-concept clarity and narrative identity, we believe that our study had a positive effect on current research. We stress out the importance of continued research in this subject. We decided to publish a study that is not confirming it's own original hypothesis and used aspredicted website, as we believe in clear and transparent science. Based on our study, new research regarding the topic should gather bigger samples than our study had. The hypothesis that we formulated turned out to be incorrect after the analysis of collected data. The theoretical assumptions on which the research was based also proved to be defective as it went through empirical verification.



Literature

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