

Study busts myths about gossip

May 3 2019



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

A new UC Riverside study asserts that women don't engage in "tear-down" gossip any more than men, and lower income people don't gossip more than their more well-to-do counterparts. It also holds younger people are more likely to gossip negatively than their older counterparts.

It's the first-ever study to dig deep into who gossips the most, what topics they gossip about, and how often people gossip—52 minutes a day on average.

"There is a surprising dearth of information about who gossips and how, given public interest and opinion on the subject," said Megan Robbins, an assistant psychology professor who led the study along with Alexander Karan, a [graduate student](#) in her lab.

If you're going to look at gossip like an academic, remove the value judgment we assign to the word. Gossip, in the academic's view, is not bad. It's simply talking about someone who isn't present. That talk could be positive, neutral, or negative.

"With that definition, it would be hard to think of a person who never gossips because that would mean the only time they mention someone is in their presence," Robbins said. "They could never talk about a celebrity unless the celebrity was present for the conversation; they would only mention any detail about anyone else if they are present."

"Not only would this be difficult, but it would probably seem strange to people they interact with."

In the research, Robbins and Karan looked at data from 467 people—269 women, 198 men—who participated in one of five studies. Participants were 18 to 58 years old.

Participants wore a portable listening device Robbins employs in her research called the Electronically Activated Recorder, or EAR. The EAR samples what people say throughout the day; about 10 percent of their conversation is recorded, then analyzed by research assistants.

The research assistants counted conversation as gossip if it was about

someone not present. In all, there were 4,003 instances of gossip. They then filtered the gossip into three categories: positive, negative, or neutral.

The assistants further coded the gossip depending on whether it was about a celebrity or acquaintance; the topic; and the gender of the [conversation](#) partner.

Among the results:

- Younger people engage in more negative gossip than older adults. There was no correlation with overall frequency of gossip when all three categories were combined.
- About 14 percent of participants' conversations were gossip, or just under an hour in 16 waking hours
- Almost three-fourths of gossip was neutral. Negative gossip (604 instances) was twice as prevalent as positive (376)
- Gossip overwhelmingly was about an acquaintance and not a celebrity, with a comparison of 3,292 samples vs. 369
- Extraverts gossip far more frequently than introverts, across all three types of gossip
- Women gossip more than men, but only in neutral, information-sharing, gossip
- Poorer, less education people don't [gossip](#) more than wealthier, better-educated people. This runs contrary to assertions found in popular "best habits of the rich" books.

A final result? Everyone gossips. "Gossip is ubiquitous," the study concludes.

More information: Megan L. Robbins et al. Who Gossips and How in Everyday Life?, *Social Psychological and Personality Science* (2019). [DOI: 10.1177/1948550619837000](https://doi.org/10.1177/1948550619837000)

Provided by University of California - Riverside

Citation: Study busts myths about gossip (2019, May 3) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-05-myths-gossip.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.