

3rd Emerging Adulthood Conference
Tucson, AZ - February 15-16, 2007
Poster Submissions

Tieu, Thanh-Thanh, Dumas, T., & Pratt, M.

thanhthanhtieu@gmail.com

Do You Know What I Mean? Identity Status in Adolescence and Life Story Coherence in Emerging Adulthood

Research on identity development has used both Marcia's identity status and narrative approaches. Narrative approaches view the self as a life story, which typically varies in coherence (McAdams, 1993). This research examined the relations between life story coherence and identity status using a longitudinal design. Study one revealed that story coherence at age 26, coded by trained raters, was significantly related to prior identity status at ages 17, 19 and 23. In study two, untrained raters' general impression of stories replicated the findings with trained raters. Overall, more advanced identity statuses in adolescence were related to greater story coherence in emerging adulthood.

Tompsett, Carolyn, Fowler, P., & Toro, P.

ctompsett@wayne.edu

Changes in deviant peer affiliation and antisocial behavior among formerly homeless youth

The current study proposes a hierarchical linear modeling approach to examining trajectories of deviant peer affiliation in formerly homeless and housed emerging adults. These trajectories will be used to predict antisocial behavior among adults. 252 homeless and 149 housed teens were recruited and followed up at 6 time points over 6.5 years. Preliminary analyses indicated that antisocial behavior in adulthood is predicted by homeless/housed status, number of deviant peers in adulthood, age, and gender. It is hypothesized the three different trajectories of deviant peer affiliation will emerge, and that these trajectories will differentially predict antisocial behavior.

Toor, Salmaan, & McIntyre, A.

stoor@utk.edu

Optimism, Social Responsibility, and Directedness: A Cross-Cultural Investigation

This cross-cultural study investigated the constructs of optimism, directedness, and social responsibility. The samples used in this study were college students studying in the United States and college students studying in Pakistan. The U.S. sample represented the individualistic society and the Pakistani sample represented the collectivistic society. Significant differences were present in each psychological construct that was measured in this study. The findings suggest culture plays a significant role in how individuals perceive themselves, their responsibilities, and immediate environment. Similar, future studies will result in the better understanding of the role of culture in perceptions and behaviors.

Toyokawa, Teru, & Kogo, R.

toyokata@plu.edu

Emerging Adults' Vocational Identity and Conceptions of Adulthood in the United States and Japan

Developmental researchers have reported that emerging adults living in various cultures experience the transition from adolescence to adulthood differently. However, previous research has focused mostly on emerging adults in western societies. Additionally, little is known about how differently young people with varying levels of the achievement of developmental tasks in emerging adulthood (e.g., vocational identity formation) may negotiate the transition to

3rd Emerging Adulthood Conference
Tucson, AZ - February 15-16, 2007
Poster Submissions

adulthood. To address these limitations, the current study examined the relation between emerging adults' vocational identity statuses and their conceptions of adulthood. The participants of the current study were 128 U.S. and 400 Japanese university students. The cultural difference in the relation between young people's vocational identity, development tasks, and conceptions of adulthood will be discussed.

Trim, R., Meehan, B., King, K., & Chassin, L.

ryan.trim@asu.edu

The Relation between Adolescent Substance Use and Emerging Adult Internalizing Symptoms: Findings from a High-Risk Longitudinal Sample

Abstract???

Turner, Nicholas, & Davis, S.

N_Turner4@yahoo.com

Parent-Child Relations and Adjustment to College

Previous research has linked parental attachment to decreased levels of loneliness and depression in students upon entering college (Larose & Boivin, 1998). Furthermore, securely attached individuals were found to have higher levels of self-esteem, self-efficacy and academic achievement throughout their four years in college (Fass & Tubman, 2002; Lapsley, Rise, & FitzGerald, 1990). The current study expands on previous attachment research by exploring the relationship between parent attachment and the ease at which one adjusts to the social aspects of college life. The study was conducted using freshmen psychology students during the spring and fall of 2006 at North Central College in Naperville, Illinois.

Vannurden, Amy, & Narloch, R.

alvannurden@csbsju.edu

Reasons for sexual abstinence and its correlates in emerging adults

Approximately 20% of emerging adults are abstinent (Arnett, 2004), but this group is understudied. This study examines some possible reasons for sexual abstinence, including higher levels of religiosity/spirituality, intrinsic religious motivation, and more religious fundamentalism, as well as higher levels of family connectedness and more frequent family interaction. In addition, a higher number of sexual fears may be related to sexual abstinence. This study attempts to begin to determine how these characteristics relate to sexual abstinence in emerging adults.

Viner, Jesse, Humphrey, L., Pfeiffer, M., Hantoot, M., & Monroe-Cook, D.

jviner@yellowbrickprogram.com

Yellowbrick Program: A Full-Spectrum Psychotherapeutic Treatment Model for Emerging Adults

Yellowbrick Program is the first large-scale, full-spectrum clinical treatment program created for emerging adults. It is based upon Tanner's model of "Recentering", and Siegel's neurobiology of interpersonal experience, combined with developmental-psychoanalytic and family-systems theories, within a multi-component, multi-setting, and multi-disciplinary clinical program. Whether treatment occurs in the residence, the intensive outpatient milieu, outpatient psychotherapy, or with a career advocate at work, the primary mechanism of therapeutic change

3rd Emerging Adulthood Conference
Tucson, AZ - February 15-16, 2007
Poster Submissions

is seen as “corrective emotional experiences” during “real-life”, “real-time” interactions with staff, peers, families and the larger society, and processed within vital, empathic, collaborative psychotherapeutic relationships. We will present preliminary results from theoretically-relevant evaluation research.

von Irmer, Jorg, & Seiffge-Krenke, I.

vonirmer@uni-mainz.de

Why do emerging adults leave home late: The impact of family functioning

There is an apparent lack of studies examining psychological factors and predictors of different leaving home patterns. Whether different patterns are related to resources in the family, is an important question of our research. In a longitudinal study, three different leaving home patterns were found: in-time leavers, those still in the nest and a collapsed group of late leavers and returners. Family climate during adolescence and attachment representation were considered. Taken together, we found that in spite of higher conflict rates, in-time leavers got more resources by their family, such as a secure base and support for independence.

Walker, Lawrence J., Matsuba, M., & Frimer, J.

lawrence.walker@ubc.ca

Does Moral Personality Bridge the Judgment–Action Gap?

Moral psychology has focused on cognitive processes and eschewed personality ones. In an attempt to rectify this conceptual skew, this study examined whether personality processes contribute to the prediction of moral action beyond that explained by moral judgment. Participants were young adult moral exemplars and a matched comparison group (total $N = 80$). They completed several personality questionnaires and responded to a lengthy interview. Results indicated expected group differences on several personality variables and that, after controlling for moral judgment, personality variables improved the prediction of moral action. Thus, personality helps to bridge the explanatory gap between judgment and action.

Walsh, Jennifer L., & Ward, L.

walshjen@umich.edu

Connections Between Magazine Reading, Perceptions of Peer Sexual Experience, and Sexual Behavior in Emerging Adulthood

Both peers and media have been identified as key in the sexual socialization process. The current study examines the connection between magazine reading and perceptions of peer sexual experience and the influence of both on sexual behavior in 579 undergraduates. Controlling for demographics, reading women’s lifestyle, lad and porn, men’s health and style, and women’s health and fitness magazines was related to both perceptions of peer behavior and sexual behavior. Additionally, perceptions of peer “hookup,” unsafe sex, and intercourse and oral sex behaviors were related to sexual behavior, including intercourse, oral sex, and hookup experience and frequency of condom use.

White, Catherine, Havalchak, A., O’Brien, K., & Pecora, P.

crwhite@casey.org

How are former recipients of foster care faring as they enter adulthood? Select findings from the Casey Young Adult Survey

3rd Emerging Adulthood Conference
Tucson, AZ - February 15-16, 2007
Poster Submissions

This annual cohort survey of 19, 22, and 25 year olds examined outcomes among young adults who were maltreated as children and subsequently received foster care services for at least one year. Outcomes (e.g., mental health, education, and employment) were assessed through comprehensive telephone interviews utilizing quantitative and qualitative responses. Many young adults experienced disproportionately high rates of homelessness, unemployment, and mental health symptoms. Results suggest that young adults may experience a critical period several years after exiting foster care during which they are more likely to drop out of school, become homeless, or be without health insurance.

Wilderson, D.

dinawilderson@larkinstreetyouth.org

Eliminating the link between foster care and homelessness: A model to support successful transitions

Abstract???

Wilkinson-Lee, Ada, & Russell, S.

adaw@email.arizona.edu

Title???

Physical and emotional health in adolescence sets the stage for well-being in emerging adulthood; little is known about the role of adolescent health care access in predicting young adult health and health care access. We use waves 1 and 3 of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) collected between 1994 and 2002. This study examines whether access to health care services during adolescent years influences access to health care services in young adulthood among Mexican-, Cuban- and Puerto Rican Americans utilizing a conceptual extension of Anderson's Behavioral Model of Health Care.

Williams, Rebecca

rwilli33@uwo.ca

First-year University Students' Approach to their Current Developmental Period

The transition to adulthood is a topic of interest in both psychological and sociological disciplines. The current study sought to evaluate the theories of Dr. Jeffrey Arnett and Dr. James Côté by focusing on the approach taken by individuals undergoing the transition to adulthood. Participants were 169 full-time first-year students who took part in the longitudinal *Making the Transition* study (M age = 18.4, SD = .48, 60% female). Cluster analysis identified three groups of individuals with different approaches to the transition to adulthood ranging from passive to active identity seekers. Results are interpreted in the context of Arnett's and Côté's theories.

Willoughby, Brian, Carroll, J., & Marshall, B.

bwilloug@umn.edu

Coed vs. Gender Specific Dorms?: College Housing Types and Students' Risk Behaviors

College housing has undergone vast changes in the last 50 years with the largest shift being from same-sex to co-ed dormitories. Scholars have noted that we know little about the prevalence of co-ed college housing. We first assess the prevalence of co-ed housing and then look at the potential impact it may have on student behaviors and attitudes. Nationally, over 90% of college housing is now co-ed. Controlling for factors including religiosity we found that for college

3rd Emerging Adulthood Conference
Tucson, AZ - February 15-16, 2007
Poster Submissions

women, but not men, college housing type (co-ed versus same-sex dorms) was associated with significant differences on several variables assessing behavior and attitudes.

Xiao, Jing Jian, Shim, S., Barbr, B., & Lyons, A.

xiao@email.arizona.edu

Formation of Young Adults' Financial Behaviors and its Relation to Life Successes: Developing a Conceptual Framework and a Plan for A Longitudinal Study

In this poster presentation, we will discuss a conceptual framework developed for a longitudinal study, which will follow a sample of freshmen at the University of Arizona through multiple waves of data collection for over 20 years. The long-term goals of the research is to explore how these young adults develop positive and negative financial behaviors in earlier years and determine how these behaviors affect their life outcomes. A conceptual framework has been developed by integrating theories of emerging adulthood, consumer socialization, and planned behavior, and will be used to develop hypotheses and research questions for each wave of the study.

Yu, Jeong Jin, Rao, A., & Card, N.

jjyu@email.arizona.edu

Emerging Adults' Recollections of Antipathetic Relationships during Adolescence: A Seven-Factor Model of the Features of Antipathy

The current study examined the features of antipathetic relationships during high school as retrospectively recounted by emerging adults. Participants were 83 undergraduates enrolled in an introductory level psychology course at an urban university. Fifty-six participants (67.5%) were female, and their average age was 19.1 years ($SD = 1.44$). Participants' ethnic backgrounds were diverse. Results revealed that antipathetic relationships experienced by high school students was best represented by seven latent factors: Competition, Conflict, Reconciliation, Aggression, Avoidance, Overt Victimization, and Social Victimization. These findings are unique in illustrating the dimensions on which emerging adults define their former antipathetic relationships.