SELF-MONITORING, CONCERN FOR APPROPRIATENESS, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT MODERATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE AND YOUNG ADULT AGGRESSION

Audrey Masilla and Kristine M. Jacquin, Ph.D.

This study examined the relationship of childhood exposure to violence and adult aggressive behavior. Researchers have found many consequences resulting from high exposure to violence, but have not examined protective factors that may reduce negative consequences. In addition, until the current study, no one had examined the possible protective factors of self-monitoring, concern for appropriateness, and social support. In this study, 1,307 college students completed an online survey assessing childhood exposure to violence, adult aggression, social support, and self-monitoring. Together, childhood exposure to violence, social support, and concern for appropriateness accounted for a large proportion of the variance in adult aggression. Self-monitoring, social support, and concern for appropriateness moderated the relationship between childhood exposure to violence and young adult aggression.

“NOW DEAR, WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?” PATRONIZING COMMUNICATION AND OLDER EYEWITNESSES’ MEMORY PERFORMANCE

Lindsey E. Wylie, J.D., Ph.D., Eve M. Brank, J.D., Ph.D. and Brian H. Bornstein, Ph.D., M.L.S.

Previous eyewitness research has aimed to understand when age differences occur in eyewitness memory; however, few studies have explored the underlying social constructs that may explain why older adults sometimes perform more poorly as eyewitnesses. The current research examines stereotype assimilation and age-based rejection sensitivity as potential mechanisms for understanding age differences in eyewitness memory. The authors experimentally examined the effects of patronizing communication on memory performance. Findings from a structural equation model suggest that older adults’ belief that they will be treated in an ageist way leads to certain instances of poorer eyewitness performance.