

The influence of perceived social support on impulsivity and risk-taking behaviors

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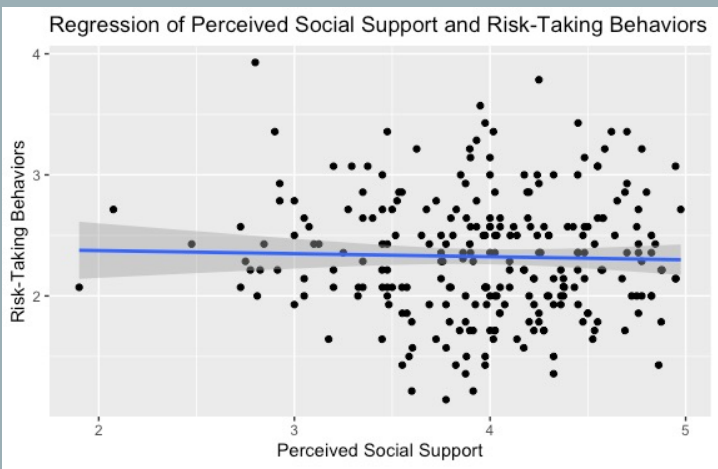
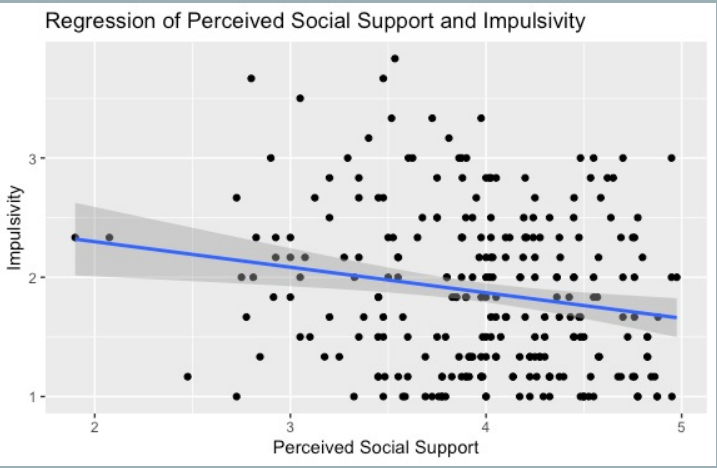
INTRODUCTION

- Prior research demonstrates a negative correlation between perceived social support and risk-taking behaviors. Gender may moderate this effect.^{1,2}
- Studies show a negative correlation between perceived social support and impulsivity within youth.^{3,4}

METHODS

- N = 259 undergraduate students at the University of Minnesota retrieved from the Personality Projects and the Development of Virtue Archive.⁵
- Data collected at six-month intervals and spanned about one and a half years. Regression model was performed for each hypothesis and a multiple regression model was used to test the effect of interaction variables.

Perceived Social Support has a negative correlation with impulsivity levels. No effect is shown between perceived social support and risk-taking behaviors.



RESULTS

- There was a significant negative correlation between perceived social support and impulsivity
- No effect demonstrated between perceived social support and risk-taking behaviors.
- Effects become insignificant when controlling for gender, childhood perceived socioeconomic status, current perceived socioeconomic status, and parent's level of education.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Use a larger sample size and run regressions again
- Determine if these correlations continue into adulthood.

REFERENCES

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