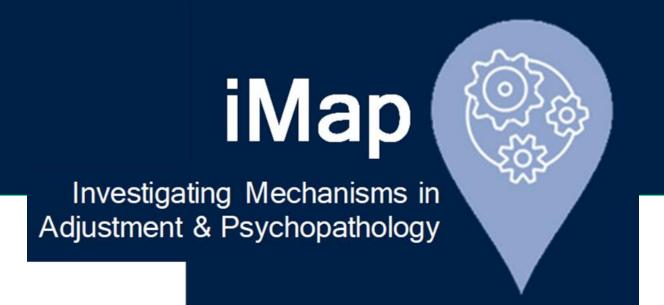
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BACKGROUND

- Early life exposures such as *attachment* styles hard wire one's *appraisal of stressors*, determining an outcome of psychological distress and chosen coping strategies.
- Knowledge of the interplay of these mechanisms for groups of emerging adults is therefore of great importance.
- Of note, these group differences are often reported according to race/ethnicity and gender.

OBJECTIVES

• However, most of these group comparisons assume equal psychometric functioning of measures, negating <u>tests for measurement</u> <u>invariance</u> prior to making inferences about minoritized populations.

METHODS

- Multigroup confirmatory factor analysis (CFA): Black Women, Black Men, Latino Men, Latina Women, White Men and White Women.
- Latent mean level differences were also examined on an online sample of n=1,187 (33% Black, 35% Latino/a, 32% White; 50% Women)
- Participants responded to a measure of *adult* attachment and perceived stress

MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE

Table 1 – Summary of Tests of Measurement Invariance							
MODEL: Attachment		Model comp	$\Delta \chi^2 \left(\Delta df \right)$	ΔCFI	ARMSEA	ΔSRMR	Model Decision
M1	Configural						———
M2	Metric	M1	-58.313 (-65)	-0.001	.006	013	Accept
M3	Scalar	M2	-438.701 (-1)	0.065	026	159	Reject
M4	Partial Scalar	M2	2.857 (5)	0.000	001	.001	Accept
MODEL: Perceived Stress		Model comp	$\Delta \chi^2 \left(\Delta df \right)$	ΔCFI	ARMSEA	ΔSRMR	Model Decision
M1	Configural						
M2	Metric	M1	- 41.269 (-20)	0.02	015	071	Reject
M3	Partial Metric	M1	-15.074 (-15)	0.000	.014	034	Accept
M4	Scalar	M3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Accept

Note. $\chi 2$ = chi-square; df = degrees of freedom; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; RMSEA= Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR= Standardized Root Mean-square Residual; CI= confidence interval; Δ = difference between fit statistics for the two models; Decision "Accept" = accepting the assumption of invariance, decision "Reject" = rejecting the assumption of invariance.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- Bias in measurement was found for both measures, corrected using partial metric and scalar invariance for perceived stress and attachment respectively.
- For mean differences the two highest and least scores according to intersectional groups were as follows: distress: White Women, Latina Women, White Men; coping: Latino Men, Latina Women, White Men; avoidance: White Men, Latino Men, Latina Women; anxiety: White Men, Black Men, White Women.

CONCLUSION

• Moving the literature towards a better understanding of intersectional group differences may necessitate models that can test for bias in measurement.

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