Society for the Scientific Study of Psychopathy

6TH BIENNIAL MEETING
HOLIDAY INN CHICAGO MART PLAZA, CHICAGO, IL
JUNE 25-27, 2015
WWW.PSYCHOPATHYSOCIETY.ORG

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SOCIETY AWARDS

R.D. Hare Lifetime Achievement Award

This award is given to a person who has made significant contributions to the scientific study of psychopathy over the course of his or her lifetime.

2015: **PAUL J. FRICK**
2013: **CHRISTOPHER PATRICK**
2011: **HERVEY M. CLECKLEY** (1903 – 1984)
2009: **JOSEPH P. NEWMAN**
2007: **DAVID T. LYKKEN** (1928 – 2006)
2005: **ROBERT D. HARE**

Early Career Contributions Award

This award was created to recognize exceptional young scholars who have shown considerable promise and productivity in the formative years of their career. Beginning with the 2015 presentation, the award was renamed the Jevon Scott Newman Award for distinguished early career contribution to the scientific study of psychopathy and awardees receive an honorarium provided by Joseph Newman and Alida Evans in memory of their son Jevon.

2015: **EVA KIMONIS,** The University of New South Wales, *Translating Basic Research to Develop and Test a Novel, Targeted Intervention for Antisocial Children with Callous-Unemotional Traits*

2013: **DUSTIN PARDINI,** University of Pittsburgh Medical, *Developmental Conceptualizations of Psychopathy: What Do We Know and Where Do We Go?*
BRIAN HICKS, University of Michigan, *Developmental Interplay Between Disinhibition and Boldness*

2011: **ESSI VIDING,** University College, London, *Genes, Brains and Parents: What Are Children with Callous-Unemotional Traits and Conduct Problems Made of?*
EDELYN VERONA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, *Psychopathy Dimensions and Etiological Pathways: Phenotypes, Genotypes, and Cognitive-Affective Mechanisms*

Cheryl Wynne Hare Poster Award

This award is given from the Cheryl Wynne Hare Memorial Fund in memory of the daughter of Robert and Averil Hare. The award is given to a student who presents the best poster at the meeting.

2013: **JULIE BLAIS** & Adelle Forth, Carleton University. *Risky Decisions: The Role of Psychopathy Information in Decisions Regarding Dangerous and Long-Term Supervision Offenders*
JOANA B. VIEIRA, Pedro R. Almeida, Fernando Ferreira-Santos, Fernando Barbosa, João Marques-Teixeira, & Abigail Marsh, Georgetown University. *Distinct Patterns of Neural Activation Underlie Economic Decisions in Individuals Scoring High and Low in Psychopathic Traits*

Honorable Mention:
RACHEL E. KAHN & Paul J. Frick, University of New Orleans, Eric A. Youngstrom & Jennifer Kogos Youngstrom, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Norah C. Feeny, Case Western Reserve University, Robert L. Findling, Johns Hopkins University. *Informant Differences Among Primary and Secondary Variants of Callous Unemotional Adolescents*

2011: **JOHANNA FEILHAUER**, Maastricht University, Maaike Cima, Tilburg University, Nancy Nicolson, Maastricht University. *Cortisol, Psychopathy Dimensions and Types of Aggression in at Risk Youths*

SUSANNE WOLF, Luna C. Muñoz, Joanne M. McBoyle, University of Central Lancashire. *Group Dynamics of Adolescents with Callous-Unemotional Traits and Their Risk-Taking: A Linguistic Inquiry*

Honorable Mentions
ALEXANDROS LORDOS & Kostas Fanti, University of Cyprus. *Why CU Could Stand for "Callous/Unremorseful": Reconsidering the Factor Structure of the ICU*
RICK C. WOLF, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Ryan W. Carpenter, University of Missouri, Christopher M. Warren, University of Victoria, Joshua D. Zeier, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Arielle Baskin-Sommers, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Joseph P. Newman, University of Wisconsin-Madison. *Reduced Susceptibility to Attentional Blink Deficit in Psychopathic Offenders: Implications for the Attentional Bottleneck*
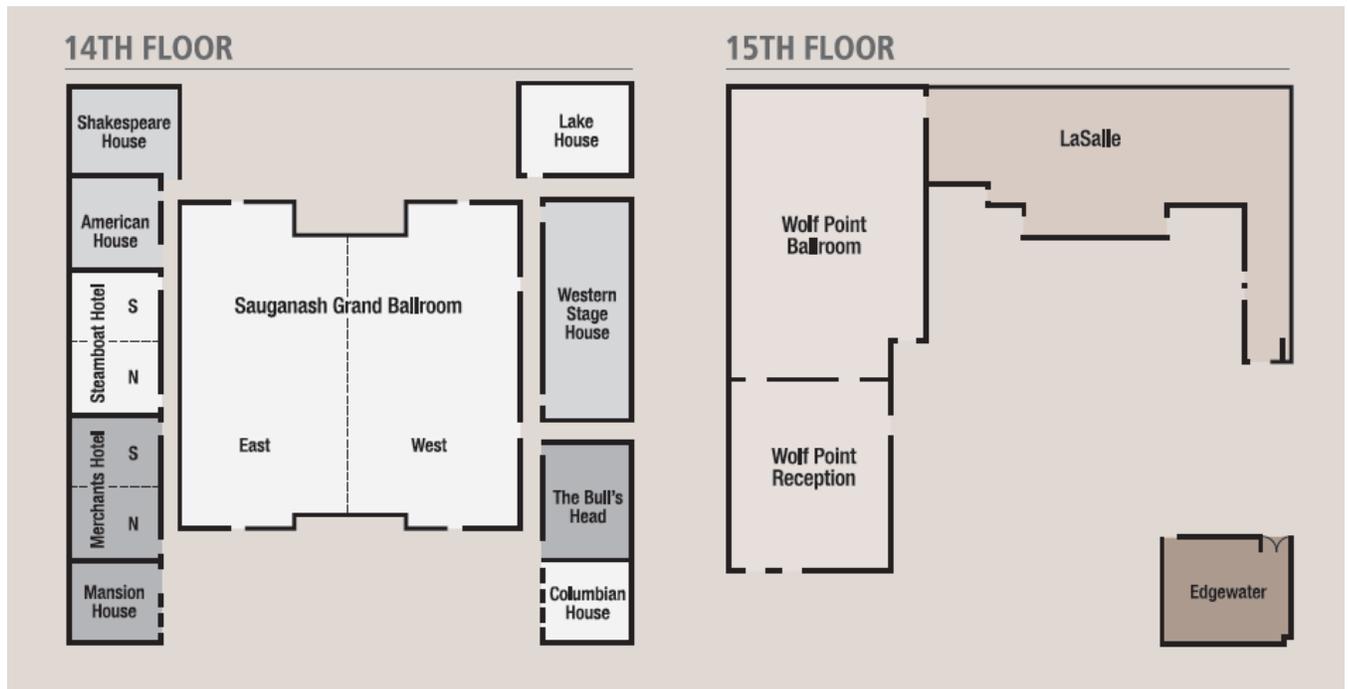
2009: **MEGAN O'LEARY** & Jeanette Taylor, Florida State University. *Psychopathic Personality Traits and Cortisol Response to Stress*
ARIELLE BASKINS-SOMMERS, John Curtin, Jeremy Bertsch, Joseph P. Newman, University of Wisconsin-Madison. *Psychopathic Traits Moderate Electrophysiological Activity and Fear Response*

2007: **KAREN J. DEREFINKO** & Donald R. Lynam, University of Kentucky. *The Misconception of Psychopathic Low Anxiety: Meta-analytic Evidence for the Absence of Inhibition*
HEDWIG EISENBARTH, Georg W. Alpers, D. Segre, A. Angrilla, University of Wuerzburg. *Psychopathic Women's Evaluation of Emotional Expressions*

MEETING ROOM MAP

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OVERVIEW

Date	Thursday June 25	Friday June 26 Track 1	Friday June 26 Track 2	Saturday June 27
Location	Sauganash Ballroom East	Sauganash Ballroom East	Wolfpoint Ballroom	Sauganash Ballroom East
8:45a	Opening Remarks			
9:00a	Symposium: *Neurodevelopmental processes, epigenetic regulation, and the development of psychopathy* (**Mark Dadds**, Chair)	Symposium: *Female correlates and manifestations of psychopathic traits: Cross-development and -method studies* (**Edelyn Verona,** Chair)	Symposium: *Studies addressing the affect dysregulation theory: Environmental factors and attentional effects* (**David Kosson & Michael Vitacco,** Chair)	
9:15a				
9:30a				Cheryl Wynne Hare Student Poster Award
9:45a				**Jevon Scott Newman Early Career Contribution Award (Recipient: Eva Kimonis)**
10:00a				
10:15a	Coffee Break	Coffee Break		
10:30a	Paper Session: *Innovative approaches to studying psychopathy* (**Robert Latzman**, Moderator)	Symposium: *Unraveling the social dynamics of psychopathy* (**Kasia Uzieblo,** Chair)	Symposium: *The role of emotion, cognition, and their interactive effects in psychopathy* (**Lieke Nentjes,** Chair)	Coffee Break
10:45a				**Presidential Address (Scott Lilienfeld)**
11:00a				
11:15a				
11:30a				
11:45a	Lunch (on your own)	**Business Meeting** (Sauganash Ballroom East)		
12:00p				Lunch (on your own)
12:15p				
12:30p		Lunch (on your own)		
12:45p				
1:00p				
1:15p	Symposium: *Multi-method approaches to understanding the etiology, development, and measurement of psychopathy versus externalizing* (**Luke Hyde,** Chair)			
1:30p				Paper Session: *Psychopathy subtypes* (**Rachel Kahn**, Moderator)
1:45p		Paper Session: *Prediction and construct validity of measures of callous/unemotional traits* (**Alexandros Lordos**, Moderator)	Paper Session: *Exploring multiple models and measures of psychopathy* (**Martin Sellbom,** Moderator)	
2:00p				
2:15p				
2:30p	**R. D. Hare Lifetime Achievement Award (Recipient: Paul Frick)**			
2:45p				Coffee Break
3:00p		Coffee Break		Symposium: *Clarifying processes underlying callous-unemotionality (meanness) through behavioral and*
3:15p		Paper Session: *Diverse approaches to understanding the etiology of*	Paper Session: *Risk prediction* (**Raymond Knight,** Moderator)	
3:30p	Coffee Break			

Time	Thursday June 25	Friday June 26 Track 1	Friday June 26 Track 2	Saturday June 27
3:45p	Symposium; *Neurobiological models of psychopathy: Integrating data across neural systems* (**Stuart White,** Chair)	*psychopathy* (**Alice Jones,** Moderator)		*neurophysiological assessment* (**Sarah Brislin,** Chair)
4:00p				
4:15p				**Three-Minute "Blitz talk" Papers** (**Luke Hyde**, Moderator)
4:30p		Paper Session: *Neurophysiological studies of psychopathy in adults* (**Stephen D. Benning,** Moderator)	Symposium: *Emotional processing in children and youth with disruptive behavior disorders and CU traits* (**Hedwig Eisenbarth & Harma Meffert,** Chairs)	
4:45p				
5:00p	**Three-Minute "Blitz talk" Papers – Cheryl Wynn Hare Award Finalists** (**Stuart White,** Moderator)			
5:15p				*Closing Remarks* (**Scott Lilienfeld**, President & **James Blair,** President-Elect)
5:30p				
5:45p				
6:00p	6:15-8:00p **Welcome Reception, Student/Members Social, Cash Bar & Hors-D'Oeuvres** (Sauganash Foyer/ Sauganash West)/ 6:30-8:00p **Poster Session A** (Sauganash Ballroom West)	6:00-7:30p **Poster Session B** with Cash Bar (Sauganash Ballroom West)		*Poster Session C & Closing Reception,* *Cash Bar & Hors D'Oeuvres* (Sauganash Ballroom West)
6:30p				
7:00p				
7:30p				
Location	Sauganash Ballroom East (except where noted)	Sauganash Ballroom East (except where noted)	Wolfpoint Ballroom (except where noted)	Sauganash Ballroom East (except where noted)
Date	**Thursday June 25**	**Friday June 26 Track 1**	**Friday June 26 Track 2**	**Saturday June 27**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24

7:00p-9:00p   *Executive Board Meeting* (STEAMBOAT)

6:00p-9:00p   *Registration* (SAUGANASH FOYER)

THURSDAY, JUNE 25
SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST

7:30a-10:30a   *Registration* (SAUGANASH FOYER)

8:45a-9:00a   *Opening remarks* (**Scott Lilienfeld**, President)

9:00a-10:15a   *Neurodevelopmental processes, epigenetic regulation, and the development of psychopathy* (**Mark Dadds**, Chair) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)

   a) *Reduced face preference in infancy: A developmental precursor to callous-unemotional traits?* **Rachael Bedford**, King's College London, **Andrew Pickles**, King's College London, **Helen Sharp**, University of Liverpool, **Nicky Wright**, University of Liverpool, **Jonathan Hill**, University of Reading, rachael.bedford@kcl.ac.uk
   b) *The serotonin 1B receptor gene (HTR1B) and callous-unemotional traits.* **Caroline Moul**, **Mark R. Dadds & Carol Dobson-Stone**, University of New South Wales, **David J. Hawes**, University of Sydney**, John Brennan**, University of New South Wales, cmoul@psy.unsw.edu.au
   c) *Methylation of the oxytocin and cortisol receptor genes in the development of psychopathy.* **Mark R. Dadds**, **Caroline Moul & Carol Dobson-Stone**, University of New South Wales**, David J. Hawes**, University of Sydney, **John Brennan**, University of New South Wales, **Richard E. Ebstein**, National University of Singapore, m.dadds@unsw.edu.au
   d) *Environmental risk, oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) methylation and youth callous-unemotional traits: A 13-year longitudinal study.* **Charlotte Cecil**, King's College London, **Sara R. Jaffee**, University of Pennsylvania, **Jonathan Mill & Edward D. Barker**, King's College London, charlotte.cecil@kcl.ac.uk
   e) *Discussant,* **Essi Viding,** University College London, e.viding@ucl.ac.uk

10:15a-10:30a   *Coffee Break* (SAUGANASH FOYER)

10:30a-11:45a   *Innovative approaches to studying psychopathy* (**Robert Latzman**, Moderator) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)

   a) *Situating psychopathy research within the NIMH Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) framework.* **Christopher J. Patrick**, Florida State University, cpatrick@psy.fsu.edu
   b) *Triarchic psychopathy dimensions in chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes): An innovative investigation of the neurobiological foundation of psychopathic personality.* **Robert D. Latzman & Lisa K. Hecht**, Georgia State University, **Christopher J. Patrick**, Florida State University, **William D. Hopkins**, Georgia State University, rlatzman@gsu.edu
   c) *Psychopathic traits and motivation to change: The effectiveness of group-based motivational interviewing with at-risk adolescents.* **Christopher T. A. Gillen**, **Christopher T. Barry**, **Michael B. Madson**, **Joyce H. L. Lui & Lauren Lee-Rowland**, The University of Southern Mississippi, christopher.gillen@eagles.usm.edu
   d) *Psychopathy facets exhibit differential associations with substance abuse treatment processes and outcomes: A cross-sectional and prospective investigation among U.S. military veterans.* **Daniel**

M. Blonigen, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, **Jessica Y. Britt**, Palo Alto University, **Leena Bui**, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, dmblonigen@gmail.com

e) *Juror decision-making in a capital murder case.* **Rheanna J. Remmel**, **Jennifer Cox**, **Andrea L. Glenn & W. Carter Reed**, University of Alabama, rjremmel@crimson.ua.edu

11:45p-1:15p   *Lunch (on your own)*

11:45p-1:15p   *Registration* (SAUGANASH FOYER)

1:15p-2:30p   ***Multi-method approaches to understanding the etiology, development, and measurement of psychopathy versus externalizing*** (**Luke Hyde,** Chair) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)

a) *Specificity of associations between measures of CU behavior assessed in early versus late childhood and links to more severe behavior problems.* **Rebecca Waller**, University of Michigan, **Thomas J. Dishion**, Arizona State University, **Daniel S. Shaw**, University of Pittsburgh, **Frances Gardner**, Oxford University, **Melvin N. Wilson**, University of Virginia, **Luke W. Hyde**, University of Michigan, rewaller@umich.edu

b) *An examination of the protective effects of observed parental warmth on the link between very early CU behaviors and school-aged conduct problems in an adopted sample.* **Luke W. Hyde**, University of Michigan, **Daniel S. Shaw**, University of Pittsburgh, **Rebecca Waller**, University of Michigan, **Jenae M. Neiderhiser**, Penn State University, **David Reiss**, Yale University, **Jody Ganiban**, George Washington University, **Misaki N. Natsuaki**, UC Riverside, **Leslie D. Leve**, University of Oregon, lukehyde@umich.edu

c) *Reward and punishment processing in youth with conduct problems and callous-unemotional traits: Characterization of the neural response and implications for intervention.* **Amy L. Byrd**, **Samuel Hawes**, **Rolf Loeber & Dustin A. Pardini**, University of Pittsburgh, alb202@pitt.edu

d) *The application of cognitive remediation to psychopathic and externalizing offenders.* **Arielle Baskin-Sommers**, Yale University, **John Curtin & Joseph Newman**, University of Wisconsin, arielle.baskin-sommers@yale.edu

e) *Discussant,* **James R. Blair**, National Institute of Mental Health, JamesBlair@mail.nih.gov

2:30p-3:30p   ***R. D. Hare Lifetime Achievement Award*** (**Christopher P. Patrick**, Chair)
Paul J. Frick, University Distinguished Professor, Department of Psychology, University of New Orleans and Professor, Learning Science Institute of Australia, Australian Catholic University. *Major controversies in extending the construct of psychopathy to youth*

3:30p-3:45p   ***Coffee Break/ Snacks*** (SAUGANASH FOYER)

3:45-5:00p   ***Neurobiological models of psychopathy: Integrating data across neural systems*** (**Stuart White,** Chair) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)

a) *Regional deformations in the amygdala are associated with psychopathic traits and future criminal offending in men.* **Dustin Pardini,** University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, **Yaling Yang,** University of Southern California, **Amy Byrd & Samuel Hawes,** University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, dap38@pitt.edu

b) *Prosocial learning: Vicarious reinforcement when choosing for others.* **Patricia L. Lockwood,** University College London, **Matthew A. J. Apps,** University of Oxford, **Vincent Valton, Jonathan P. Roiser & Essi Viding,** University College London, patricia.l.lockwood@gmail.com

c) *Interpersonal traits of psychopathy linked to reduced integrity of the uncinate fasciculus.* **Michael Koenigs, Richard C. Wolf**, **Maia S. Pujara & Joseph P. Newman**, University of Wisconsin, Madison, **Kent A. Kiehl,** MIND Research Network, **Jean Decety**, University of Chicago, **David S. Kosson,** Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science,

mrkoenigs@wisc.edu

d) *Neural correlates of the propensity for retaliatory behavior in youth with disruptive behavior disorders with and without callous-unemotional traits.* **Stuart F. White,** National Institute of Mental Health, **Michelle VanTieghem**, Columbia University, **Sarah J. Brislin,** Florida State University, **Isaiah Sypher, Soonjo Hwang, Daniel S. Pine & James R. Blair,** National Institute of Mental Health, whitesf@mail.nih.gov

e) *Discussant*, **Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, kkiehl@mrn.org

5:00p-6:15p   ***Three-Minute "Blitz talk" Papers – Cheryl Wynn Hare Award Finalists***
(**Stuart White**, Moderator) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)

During the 2015 SSSP conference, we are piloting a new type of presentation to supplement the focus on more traditional and longer research talks. This presentation, called a "three minute talk" involves timed 3-minute presentations followed by 2 minutes for questions. Presentations will be supplemented with a poster presented immediately following the session.

All presentations in this Blitz session are finalists for the Cheryl Wynn Hare Award.

a) *A meta-analytic investigation of the fearlessness hypothesis of psychopathy.* **Ashley L. Watts & Scott O. Lilienfeld**, Emory University, **Patrick A. DeMartino**, University of Georgia, **Katheryn C. Sauvigne**, Tulane University, ashleylwatts@gmail.com

b) *Gendered contexts: psychopathy, prostitution, and sex exchange.* **Bethany G. Edwards & Edelyn Verona**, University of South Florida, bedwards15@mail.usf.edu

c) *Are fearless dominance traits necessary or superfluous in conceptualizing psychopathy?: Incremental validity above and beyond other psychopathy dimensions.* **Brett Murphy & Scott Lilienfeld**, Emory University, bmurphy.psych@gmail.com

d) *Identifying the underlying mechanisms of impulsivity in psychopaths.* **Georgina M. Aisbitt & Robin A. Murphy**, University of Oxford, georgina.aisbitt@bnc.ox.ac.uk

e) *Sex, drugs, and callous-unemotional traits in a sample of juvenile justice-involved males.* **Laura C. Thornton & Paul J. Frick**, University of New Orleans, **James V. Ray**, University of Texas at San Antonio, **Laurence Steinberg**, Temple University, **Elizabeth Cauffman**, University of California at Irvine, lcthorn1@uno.edu

f) *Failing to adapt: Dark triad and medium effects on negotiation.* **Lisa Crossley & Michael Woodworth**, UBC Okanagan, **Jeff Hancock**, Cornell University, **Pamela J. Black & Robert D. Hare**, UBC Okanagan, lisanicolecrossley@gmail.com

g) *Empathic accuracy in adolescents with conduct disorder and varying levels of callous-unemotional traits.* **Nayra A Martin-Key**, **Terri Brown & Graeme F. Fairchild**, University of Southampton, namk1e13@soton.ac.uk

h) *Can Emotional Understanding of Psychopathic Individuals Be Improved Through Training? A Training Study of Vocal Affect.* ***Angel Mackenzie & John Logan***, Carleton University, angelmackenzie@cmail.carleton.ca.

i) *A parsimonious account of externalizing, antisocial personality disorder, and psychopathy.* **David D. Vachon**, University of Minnesota, **Joshua D. Miller**, University of Georgia, **Donald R. Lynam**, Purdue University, **Amos Zeichner**, University of Georgia, **Robert Krueger**, University of Minnesota, dvachon@umn.edu

j) *Associations between developmental patterns of psychobiological functioning and later conduct problems and callous-unemotional behaviors.* **Nicholas J. Wagner & W. Roger Mills-Koonce**, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, **Cathi Propper**, The Center for Developmental Science, **Michael Willoughby**, RTI International, **Ginger Moore**, Pennsylvania State University, **Pete Rehder & Veronica Cole**, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, wagnern@live.unc.edu

k) *Callous-unemotional traits and response to time-out: Examining behaviors and affect during*

time-out in a clinic-referred sample of children. **Sarah M. Haas**, University of Buffalo, **Daniel A. Waschbusch**, Penn State Hershey Medical Center, **Michael Willoughby**, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, smhaas@buffalo.edu

l) *Factors differentiating callous-unemotional youth with and without conduct problems*. **Tina D. Wall & Paul J. Frick**, University of New Orleans, **Kostas A. Fanti**, University of Cyprus, **Eva R. Kimonis**, The University of New South Wales, tdwall1@uno.edu

m) *Understanding the psychopathic phenotype through finite mixture modeling*. **Yelena Khvatskaya & Mark F. Lenzenweger**, SUNY-Binghamton, elena.vats@gmail.com

6:00p-7:00p *Registration* (SAUGANASH FOYER)

6:15p-8:00p *Welcome Reception, Student/Members Social, Cash Bar & Light Hors-D'Oeuvres* (SAUGANASH FOYER/ SAUGANASH BALLROOM WEST) In honor of Jevon Scott Newman, student registrants will receive free drink vouchers, to be picked up at the registration desk.

6:30p-8:00p *Poster Session A* (SAUGANASH BALLROOM WEST)

8:00p **Student Event**: "*So you thought graduating was the hard part…*" A discussion about post-PhD plans, careers and work-life balance. To be led by Stuart White, Luna Munoz Centifanti, and Hedwig Eisenbarth. Meet in the Sauganash Foyer at 8pm and then we'll proceed to a local watering hole. Discussion to be followed by the student social/networking event.

9:30p **Student Social:** Student social and networking event – come meet other students from the society! Location TBD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26
PARALLEL SESSIONS

8:00a-10:30a   *Registration* (SAUGANASH FOYER)

9:00a-10:15a   *Female correlates and manifestations of psychopathic traits: Cross-development and -method studies* (**Edelyn Verona,** Chair) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)

a)   *A preliminary study of associations between parental emotion socialization, gender, and callous-unemotional traits.* **Molly Miller & Monica Marsee**, University of New Orleans, mamille2@my.uno.edu

b)   *The effects of gender and psychopathic traits on the relationship between early trauma, internalizing and externalizing.* **Hedwig Eisenbarth**, University of Colorado Boulder, **Johanna Zechmeister**, University of Regensburg, **Soo Rhee & Detre Godinez**, University of Colorado Boulder, Hedwig.eisenbarth@colorado.edu

c)   *Gender and manifestations of psychopathic traits and externalizing,* **Edelyn Verona**, University of South Florida, everona@usf.edu

d)   *Brain imaging in female psychopathy.* **Kent A. Kiehl**, **Julia Lushing**, **Vaughn Steele & Carla Harenski**, University of New Mexico, kkiehl@mrn.org

e)   *Discussant,* **Randall T. Salekin**, University of Alabama, rsalekin@ua.edu

   Studies addressing the affect dysregulation theory: Environmental factors and attentional effects (**David Kosson & Michael Vitacco,** Chair) (**WOLFPOINT BALLROOM**)

a)   *The relationship between reactive attachment disorder, psychopathic traits, and experiences of childhood abuse and neglect in school-age children.* **Cody V. Schraft & David S. Kosson,** Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, cody.schraft@my.rfums.org

b)   *Psychopathic individuals have heightened ability to increase empathy in response to instruction.* **Matthew S. Shane & Nathan L. Arbuckle**, University of Ontario Institute of Technology,

c)   *The affect dysregulation hypothesis: Evidence from a lexical decision task.* **Jennifer E. Vitale**, Hampden-Sydney College, **Zachary Resch**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **Joseph P. Newman**, University of Wisconsin, Madison, **David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, jvitale@hsc.edu

d)   *Maladaptive emotion regulation strategies in adult psychopathic offenders.* **N. Rebecca Riser**, Veterans Affairs San Diego Healthcare System, **David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, david.kosson@rosalindfranklin.edu

e)   *Expression and regulation of attachment-related emotions in children with conduct problems and callous-unemotional traits.* **David J. Hawes**, University of Sydney, **Mark R. Dadds**, **Nyree Gale**, **Megan Godbee**, **Caroline Moul**, **Dave Pasalich & Elian Fink**, University of New South Wales, david.hawes@sydney.edu.au

10:15a-10:30a   *Coffee Break* (SAUGANASH FOYER)

10:30a-11:45a *Unraveling the social dynamics of psychopathy* (**Kasia Uzieblo,** Chair) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)

a)   *Emotion processing in psychopathy: Towards an interpersonal context.* **Sarah Gordts**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, **Kasia Uzieblo**, University College London, **Thomas More**, Ghent University, **Eva Van den Bussche & Gina Rossi**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, sarah.gordts@vub.ac.be

b)   *We need to talk about social reward: Associations between psychopathic traits and social reward.* **Lucy Foulkes & Ana Seara-Cardoso**, University College London, **Craig S. Neumann**,

University of North Texas, **Eamon McCrory & Essi Viding**, University College London, l.foulkes11@ucl.ac.uk

c) *The dyadic interplay between psychopathic traits, relationship commitment and relationship quality in couples*. **Kasia Uzieblo & Emilie Michaux**, Thomas More University College, **Laurence Claes**, KU Leuven, **Lesley Verhofstadt**, Ghent University, kasia.uzieblo@thomasmore.be

d) The impact of primary and secondary psychopathy on survivors of romantic relationship with a psychopathic partner. **Courtney Humeny & John Logan**, Carleton University, courtney_humeny@carleton.ca

e) *Discussant*, **David Kosson,** Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, david.kosson@rosalindfranklin.edu

The role of emotion, cognition, and their interactive effects in psychopathy (**Lieke Nentjes,** Chair) (**WOLFPOINT BALLROOM**)

a) *Reflexive attention to eyes in atypically developing children with callous-unemotional traits*. **Luna C. Centifanti**, University of Durham, **Matthias Gamer**, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, **Nicholas D. Thomson**, University of Durham, luna.munoz@durham.ac.uk

b) *Affective resonance to others' emotional faces: Response in amygdala and anterior insula varies with subjective affective ratings and individual differences in psychopathic traits*. **Ana Seara Cardoso**, University College London, **Catherine Sebastian**, Royal Holloway University of London, **Jonathan Roiser & Essi Viding**, University College London, ana.cardoso.09@ucl.ac.uk

c) *Dissociating emotion and attention to emotion in psychopathy*. **Nathaniel E. Anderson & Vaughn R. Steele**, MIND Research Network, **J. Michael Maurer & Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, nanderson@mrn.org

d) *Facial expressive, self-reported, and psychophysiological consequences of emotion regulation in psychopathy*. **Lieke Nentjes**, University of Amsterdam, **David P. Bernstein**, Maastricht University, **Arnoud Arntz**, University of Amsterdam, **Ewout Meijer**, Maastricht University, **Reinout W. Wiers**, University of Amsterdam, l.nentjes@uva.nl

e) *Discussant*, **Arielle R. Baskin-Sommers**, Yale University, abaskinsommers@gmail.com

11:45p-12:30p   *Business Meeting* (**SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST**)

12:30p-1:45p   *Lunch (on your own)*

12:30p-1:45p   *Registration*   (**SAUGANASH FOYER**)

1:45p-3:00p   *Prediction and construct validity of measures of callous/unemotional traits* (**Alexandros Lordos**, Moderator) (**SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST**)

a) *The importance of psychopathic personality traits in predicting early childhood conduct problems*. **Louise Frogner, Anna-Karin Andershed & Henrik Andershed,** Orebro University, louise.frogner@oru.se

b) *Does the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional traits predict recidivism?* **Natalie Goulter & Eva R. Kimonis**, The University of New South Wales, **Patrick J. Kennealy**, Travis County Adult Probation Department, n.goulter@unsw.edu.au

c) *Prediction of physical aggression at 4.5 years from callous-unemotional (CU) traits at 2.5 years: A test of the validity of the CU traits construct in young children*. **Nicola J. Wright & Helen M Sharp**, University of Liverpool, **Andrew Pickles**, King's College London, **Jonathan Hill**, University of Reading, nwright@liv.ac.uk

d) *Isolating trait and method variance in the measurement of callous and unemotional traits.* **Andrew D. Gill**, **Melissa Paiva-Salisbury & Timothy R. Stickle**, University of Vermont, adgill@uvm.edu

e) *Limited prosocial emotions and executive dysfunction display incremental predictive validity for conduct disorder severity.* **Alexandros D. Lordos & Kostas A. Fanti**, University of Cyprus, lordos.alexandros@ucy.ac.cy

Exploring multiple models and measures of psychopathy (**Martin Sellbom,** Moderator) (**WOLFPOINT BALLROOM**)

a) *Capturing triarchic psychopathy constructs within the DSM-5 trait framework.* **Laura E. Drislane,** Florida State University, **Martin Sellbom**, Australian National University**, Dustin B. Wygant,** Eastern Kentucky University**, Sarah J. Brislin & Casey M. Strickland,** Florida State University**, Elliott Christian,** Australian National University**, Robert F. Krueger,** University of Minnesota**, Christopher J. Patrick,** Florida State University, drislane@psy.fsu.edu

b) *Associations between self-reported psychopathy and crime and recidivism from a triarchic perspective.* **Martin Sellbom**, Australian National University, **Dustin B. Wygant**, Eastern Kentucky University, martin.sellbom@anu.edu.au

c) *The unique relationships among personality disorders and psychopathy facets.* **Kristen M. Klipfel**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **Carlo Garofalo**, Sapienza University of Rome, **David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, kmklipfel@gmail.com

d) *Tell me who you are, I'll tell you how you lead: Beyond the Full-Range Leadership model, the role of corporate psychopathy on employee attitudes.* **Cynthia Mathieu,** Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, **Paul Babiak**, Anubis Research, cynthia.mathieu@uqtr.ca

e) *A meta-analysis exploring the relationship between psychopathy and instrumental versus reactive violence.* **Julie Blais**, Brock University, **Elizabeth Solodukhin**, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, **Adelle E. Forth**, Carleton University, julie.blais@alumni.carleton.ca

3:00p-3:15p   ***Coffee Break*** (SAUGANASH FOYER)

3:15p-4:30p   ***Diverse approaches to understanding the etiology of psychopathy*** (**Alice Jones,** Moderator) (**SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST**)

a) *Structural and functional MRI changes in aggression are associated with alterations in frontostriatal microRNA expression.* **Jeffrey C. Glennon**, **Amanda Jager**, **Houshang Amiri**, **Armaz Aschrafi**, **Tamás L. Kocicz & Jan K. Buitelaar**, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, J.Glennon@cns.umcn.nl

b) *A(r)rested state: violent offenders and resting state theta and gamma.* **Inti A. Brazil**, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, i.brazil@donders.ru.nl

c) *Psychopathic traits are negatively related to empathy indexed by mu suppression.* **Josanne D. M. van Dongen**, Erasmus University Rotterdam, **Inti A. Brazil**, Radboud University Nijmegen and Pompestichting, **Ingmar H. A. Franken**, Erasmus University Rotterdam, j.d.m.vandongen@fsw.eur.nl

d) *Callous-unemotional traits and empathy deficits: Mediating effects of affective perspective-taking and facial emotion recognition.* **Joyce H. L. Lui**, The University of Southern Mississippi, **Christopher T. Barry & Donald F. Sacco**, The University Southern Mississippi, joyce.lui@eagles.usm.edu

e) *Callous-unemotional traits do not predict outcomes on gold standard assessments for autism spectrum conditions: A clinical perspective on presentation of two 'disorders of empathy'.* **Alice P. Jones**, Goldsmiths, University of London, **Will Mandy**, **Sara Martins & David H. Skuse**, University College London, a.jones@gold.ac.uk

Risk prediction (**Raymond Knight,** Moderator) (**WOLFPOINT BALLROOM**)

a) *The efficacy of the Two-Tiered Violence Risk Estimates (TTV) and the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R) in assessing violent recidivism in high risk offenders.* **Frances P. Churcher & Jeremy F. Mills**, Carleton University, frances.churcher@carleton.ca

b) *A methodological comparison of psychopathic traits in an incarcerated adolescent sample.* **Brandi C. Fink**, University of New Mexico, **Adam S. Tant & Katherine Tremba**, MIND Research Network, **Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, bcfink@unm.edu

c) *An examination of the effects of African American status on the predictive validity of the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version.* **Michael F. Caldwell**, University of Wisconsin, Madison, **Miranda Sitney**, Mendota Mental Health Institute, mfcaldwell@wisc.edu

d) *Predictive validity of the PCL-YV in adolescent female offenders.* **Brittany N. Penson & John F. Edens**, Texas A&M University, bpenson@tamu.edu

e) *A theoretical model to explain the covariation of callous-manipulativeness and hypersexuality.* **Raymond A. Knight & Franklyn J. Graham**, Brandeis University, knight2@brandeis.edu

4:30p-5:45p   *Neurophysiological studies of psychopathy in adults* (**Stephen D. Benning,** Moderator) (**SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST**)

a) *Hemispheric asymmetries in psychopathy during moral judgment.* **Molly Simmonite**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **Kent A. Kiehl & Carla L. Harenski**, University of New Mexico, msimmonite@mrn.org

b) *Brain imaging reveals dynamic cognitive dysfunction specific to left hemisphere activation conditions in psychopathy.* **David S. Kosson & Molly Simmonite**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **Carla L. Harenski & Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, david.kosson@rosalindfranklin.edu

c) *Psychopathy and physiological responses to risk-taking.* **Stephen D. Benning**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, stephen.benning@unlv.edu

d) *Electrophysiological evidence of enhanced top-down attention in psychopathy.* **Elizabeth A. Krusemark & Joseph P. Newman**, University of Wisconsin, Madison, ekrusemark@wisc.edu

e) *Dysfunctional error-related processing in psychopathic personality captured using interview-based assessments, not self-report measures.* **J. Michael Maurer & Vaughn R. Steele**, MIND Research Network, **Brandi C. Fink**, University of New Mexico, **Gina M. Vincent**, University of Massachusetts Medical School, **Edward M. Bernat**, University of Maryland, College Park**, Vikram Rao**, MIND Research Network, **Vince D. Calhoun & Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, mmaurer@mrn.org

Emotional processing in children and youth with disruptive behavior disorders and CU traits (**Hedwig Eisenbarth & Harma Meffert,** Chairs) (**WOLFPOINT BALLROOM**)

a) *The better of two evils? Interactions between conduct problems and callous-unemotional traits relate to opposite physiological patterns of fear-reactivity across development.* **Kostas A. Fanti**, University of Cyprus, kfanti@ucy.ac.cy

b) *Specific emotional processing deficits in disruptive behavior disorder with callous-unemotional traits.* **Harma Meffert**, National Institute of Mental Health, **Kayla Pope, Patrick M. Tyler, Anna K. Erway & Mary M. Lorimer**, Boys Town National Research Hospital, **Soonjo Hwang, Stuart F. White & James R. Blair**, National Institute of Mental Health, harma.meffert@nih.gov

c) *Attention and response inhibition in an emotional context: Investigating emotion regulation in youths with conduct disorder and varying levels of callous-unemotional trait.* **Stephane De Brito**, **Liam Grisley, Jack Rogers**, **Rosalind Baker & Roberta Clanton**, University of

Birmingham, **Karen Gonzalez**, **Ignazio Puzzo & Areti Smaragdi**, University of Southampton, **Gregor Kohls & Kerstin Konrad**, Uniklinik RWTH Aachen, **Graeme Fairchild**, University of Southampton, s.a.debrito@bham.ac.uk

d) *Attribution of intent and conduct disorder: functional imaging of the hostile attribution bias in children and adolescents.* **Anne Martinelli**, **Anka Bernhard & Katharina Ackermann**, University Hospital Frankfurt, **Benjamin Kreifelts & Dirk Wildgruber**, University of Tuebingen, **Tim Hahn & Sabine Windmann**, University of Frankfurt, **Christine M. Freitag**, University Hospital Frankfurt, **Christina Schwenck**, University of Giessen, anne.martinelli@kgu.de

e) *Children with callous-unemotional traits can take the emotional perspective of others but fail to appreciate competing goals in ambivalent emotions contexts.* **Karen Salmon**, Victoria University of Wellington, **Richard O. Kearney & Maria Liwag**, The Australian National University, Canberra, **Clare-Anne Fortune**, Victoria University of Wellington, karen.salmon@vuw.ac.nz

6:00p -7:30p   *Poster Session B* with *Cash Bar* (SAUGANASH BALLROOM WEST)

7:45p   **Aftermath Foundation Interest Group Meeting:** Those who are interested in learning more about the *Aftermath: Surviving Psychopathy Foundation* are encouraged to gather in the couch area adjoining the hotel lobby at 7:45 PM, to head out for an 8:00 PM dinner.

8:30a-9:30a   *Registration* (SAUGANASH FOYER)

9:30a-9:45a   *Cheryl Wynne Hare Student Poster Award* (**Edelyn Verona**, Chair)

9:45a-10:30a   *Jevon Scott Newman Early Career Contribution Award* (**Randy Salekin**, Chair) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)
Eva R. Kimonis, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales. *Translating basic research to develop and test a novel, targeted intervention for antisocial children with callous-unemotional traits*

10:30a-10:45a   *Coffee Break* (SAUGANASH FOYER)

10:45a-12:00a   *Presidential Address* (**Scott Lilienfeld,** President) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)
Should the Society for the Scientific Study of Psychopathy put itself out of business?

12:00p-1:30p   *Lunch (on your own)*

1:30p-2:45p   *Psychopathy subtypes* (**Rachel E. Kahn**, Moderator) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)

a) *Cluster analysis and external validation of psychopathic offender subtypes in a Canadian multisite sample of offenders.* **Mark E. Olver**, University of Saskatchewan, **Kathy Lewis**, Lewis Psychological Services, **Lindsay A. Sewall & Gordon E. Sarty**, University of Saskatchewan, **Stephen C. P. Wong**, Swinburne University, mark.olver@usask.ca
b) *Meta-analysis of personality traits that differentiate psychopathy subtypes.* **Brian M. Hicks**, University of Michigan, **Laura E. Drislane**, Florida State University, brianhic@umich.edu
c) *The stability of psychopathic subtypes in adolescent offenders.* **Jared R. Ruchensky & John F. Edens**, Texas A&M University, jruch34645@tamu.edu
d) *Using latent profile analysis to uncover PCL-based subtypes: Data from across the globe.* **Craig S. Neumann,** University of North Texas, **Robert D. Hare,** University of British Columbia, Darkstone**, Andreas Mokros**, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, **Arielle Baskin-Sommers,** Yale University, **Raymond Knight & Sonja Krstic**, Brandeis University, craig.neumann@unt.edu
e) *Exploring forms and functions of aggression in callous-unemotional variants.* **Rachel E. Kahn**, Virginia Tech University, **Paul J. Frick**, **Laura C. Thornton & Monica A. Marsee**, University of New Orleans, rachek1@vt.edu

2:45p-3:00p   *Coffee Break* (SAUGANASH FOYER)

3:00p-4:15p   *Clarifying processes underlying callous-unemotionality (meanness) through behavioral and neurophysiological assessment* (**Sarah Brislin,** Chair) (SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)

a) *Advancing understanding of callousness (meanness) through behavioral operationalizations.* **Sarah J. Brislin**, **Jennifer M. Buchman-Schmidt & Isabella M. Palumbo**, Florida State University, **James R. Blair**, National Institute of Mental Health, **Christopher J. Patrick**, Florida State University, brisling@psy.fsu.edu
b) *Primary and secondary juvenile psychopathy variants show distinct fear-potentiated startle response.* **Eva R. Kimonis**, The University of New South Wales, **Kostas Fanti**, University of Cyprus, **Jason Hall**, University of South Florida, **Natalie Goulter**, The University of New South Wales, e.kimonis@unsw.edu.au

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c) *Genetic and environmental aetiology of the dimensions of callous-unemotional traits.* **Essi Viding**, University College London, **Jeffrey Henry**, Université Laval, **Jean-Baptiste Pingault**, University College London, e.viding@ucl.ac.uk

d) *Differential functions of the amygdala and their dysfunction in patients with disruptive behavior disorders as a function of callous-unemotional traits.* **James R. Blair**, National Institute of Mental Health, jamesblair@mail.nih.gov

e) *Discussant,* **Paul J. Frick**, University of New Orleans, pfrick@uno.edu

4:15p-5:15p   ***Three-Minute "Blitz talk" Papers*** (**Luke Hyde**, Moderator) **(SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)**

a) *Callous-unemotional traits trajectories, conduct disorder, and executive control predict externalizing behaviors in a sample of male youth.* **Ari M. Fish,** Yale University, **Rebecca Waller & Luke W. Hyde,** University of Michigan, **Arielle R. Baskin-Sommers,** Yale University, ari.fish@yale.edu

b) *Sex differences in the relationship between conduct disorder, psychopathy, and brain structure in the FemNAT-CD study.* **Areti Smaragdi**, **Amy E. Wells**, **Ignazio Puzzo & Karen Gonzalez**, University of Southampton, **Jack Rogers**, **Roberta Clanton**, **Rosalind Baker & Stephane De Brito**, University of Birmingham, **Graeme F. Fairchild**, University of Southampton, a.smaragdi@soton.ac.uk

c) *Blunted accounts: An examination of the language of psychopathic and nonpsychopathic offenders during the PCL-R assessment interview.* **Marina T. Le**, **Lisa Gilman**, **Michael T. Woodworth & Robert D. Hare**, University of British Columbia, marina.le1228@gmail.com

d) *Investigating psychopathy variants in a longitudinal sample of female adolescents.* **Natalie Goulter & Eva R. Kimonis**, The University of New South Wales, **Samuel W. Hawes & Dustin A. Pardini**, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, n.goulter@unsw.edu.au

e) *Prediction of recidivism using the psychopathy checklist-revised and the psychopathic personality inventory within a forensic sample.* **Matthew Widdows & Vaughn R. Steele**, MIND Research Network**, Eyal Aharoni**, RAND Corporation, **Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, mwiddows@mrn.org

f) *Because I said so: The influence of psychopathic traits on parenting style.* **Megan R Kopkin**, University of Alabama, **Jennifer Cox**, University of Alabama, mrkopkin@crimson.ua.edu

g) *Is the psychopath next door happier than you?: Psychopathic traits and life satisfaction.* **Christopher A. Coffey**, University of Alabama, **Megan R. Kopkin**, University of Alabama, **Jennifer M. Cox**, University of Alabama, cacoffey1@crimson.ua.edu

h) *Time-frequency measures differentially index affective processing of pictures in psychopathic and externalizing offenders.* **Jia Wu**, **Linda Mayes & Arielle Baskin Sommers**, Yale University, jia.wu@yale.edu

i) *Contrasting three theories of attention to emotions: Individuals high in callous unemotional traits can ignore goal-irrelevant cues to attention with no specificity for fear or eyes.* **Amy Dawel**, **Romina Palermo, Richard O'Kearney, Martin Sellbom, Jessica Irons & Elinor McKone**, The Australian National University, Amy.Dawel@anu.edu.au.

5:15p-5:45p   ***Closing Remarks*** (**Scott O. Lilienfeld**, President & **James Blair,** President-Elect) **(SAUGANASH BALLROOM EAST)**

6:00-7:30p   ***Poster Session C & Closing Reception, Cash Bar & Light Hors D'Oeuvres*** **(SAUGANASH BALLROOM WEST)**

POSTER SESSION A
THURSDAY, JUNE 25: 6:15P -7:45P **(SAUGANASH BALLROOM WEST)**

1. *Validity of the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory-Short Version: A Multi-Method Assessment.* **Christopher T. A. Gillen**, The University of Southern Mississippi, **Adelle E. Forth**, Carleton University, **Emily A. M. MacDougall & Randall T. Salekin**, The University of Alabama, christopher.gillen@eagles.usm.edu.

Although clinical-rating scales (i.e., Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version; PCL:YV; Forth et al., 2003) remain some of the most valid and reliable assessments of adolescent psychopathy (Silva et al., 2012), the use of self-reports to assess the construct in adolescents is a viable option due to the need for efficient, screening instruments when assessing large numbers of individuals (Ansel et al., 2014). One self-report, the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory- Short Version (YPI-S; van Baardewijk et al., 2010), has shown initial promise in measuring psychopathic traits in detained youth (Colins et al., 2012; Vahl et al., 2014); however, most of this research was conducted with European samples using single-informant designs. Given these limitations, continued research is needed to examine the utility of the YPI-S in different samples using a multi-informant approach. This study addresses these limitations by examining the convergent validity of the YPI-S with other self-report and clinician-rated measures in a sample of 64 justice-involved youth from the U.S (13-18 years). Clinician-ratings were obtained using the PCL:YV. Youth completed the YPI-S, the Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD; Frick & Hare, 2001), and the Inventory of Callous Unemotional Traits (ICU; Kimonis et al., 2008). The Peer Conflict Scale (Marsee & Frick, 2007) and the Self-Report of Delinquency (Elliot, et al., 1985) were used to assess aggression and delinquency. Forty PCL:YVs are included in this analysis; data for all juveniles will be included for the conference.\Total YPI-S scores showed good internal reliability (α = .77), but lower consistency for Grandiose-Manipulative (GM), Callous-Unemotional (CU), and Impulsive-Irresponsible (II) scores (αs between .63 and .69). YPT-S total, GM, CU, and II scores were moderately to strongly correlated with concurrent APSD facet scores (rs between .39 and .65, p< .003) and YPI-S CU scores were also moderately related to ICU total scores (r= .34. p= .006). Controlling for all facets in a regression, only II scores predicted aggression (β= .46) and delinquency (β=.32). However, only GM scores were related with PCL:YV interpersonal scores (r= .40. p=.018); the CU-affective correlation approached significance (r= .31. p= .068). These findings provide some evidence that the YPI-S can be a reliable and valid research tool with American youth, particularly in regards to the assessing the interpersonal and affective features of the construct.

2. *Callous-Unemotional Traits and Response to Time-Out: Examining Behaviors and Affect During Time-Out in a Clinic-referred Sample of Children*. **Sarah M. Haas**, University of Buffalo, **Daniel A. Waschbusch**, Penn State Hershey Medical Center, **Michael Willoughby**, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, smhaas@buffalo.edu.

Research has demonstrated that CU traits are broadly associated with poor treatment response (e.g., Miller et al., 2013; but see Kimonis & Armstrong, 2012), including poor response to time- out (Hawes & Dadds, 2005). Although theory suggests that children with CU traits are relatively insensitive to punishment from time-out (see Moul, Killcross, & Dadds, 2012), some researchers have suggested this results in minimal behaviors in time-out (Dadds & Rhodes, 2008) whereas others have shown CU traits are associated with higher rates of negative behaviors in time-out (Haas et al., 2011). The current study examined the relationship between CU traits and nuanced characteristics of time-out within two behavioral treatment paradigms. Method. 44 children (79.5% boys), ages 7.0 to 12.6 (M=9.3, SD=1.4) with ADHD and conduct problems participated in a Summer Treatment Program (STP). All children received two treatment packages (4 weeks each) for the duration of the summer: (a) standard STP in which 10-minute time-outs were increased to 20 minutes if served inappropriately, and (b) modified STP in which 10-minute time-outs were reduced to 5 minutes if served appropriately. Two trained research assistants (RAs) observed full time-outs in blocks of 30 seconds, observing for 20 seconds and recording for 10 seconds. Measures. Conduct problems were assessed by parents and teachers (Disruptive Behavior Disorder Rating Scale) and clinicians (DISC-IV). CU traits were assessed by teachers (ICU; M=39.95; SD=12.60). Behaviors and emotions exhibited during time-outs were observed by RAs unaware of the CU status of each child. After each time-out, RAs provided global ratings regarding different characteristics of the time-out. 540 time-outs were recorded and reliability was completed for 31% of the time-outs. The majority (83%) of inter-rater reliabilities of the categories was above .72. Analyses. Data were analyzed using hierarchical regressions, with demographics (medication status, age, gender) entered in step 1, CP and CU entered in step 2, and the CP and CU interaction entered in step 3. Standard and modified treatments were examined separately. Results. (a) CP was not significantly associated with any time-out characteristics across treatments, (b) CU was significantly associated with less effective and more enjoyable time-outs as well as displaying stronger emotions in time-out across treatments, (c) CU was uniquely associated with aggressive behavior and happy emotions in time-out (standard

treatment), (d) although not significant, CU was associated with more happy and less sad/angry emotions in time-out across treatments. These findings suggest that CU traits are associated with less effective time-outs and that children with CU traits may be more inclined to display positive emotions during time-out even while simultaneously displaying more negative behaviors. Although preliminary, this suggests that rewarding positive behavior in time-out (modified) is less effective at controlling time-out behavior than punishing negative behavior in time-out (standard).

3. *Factors Differentiating Callous-Unemotional Youth With and Without Conduct Problems.* **Tina D. Wall & Paul J. Frick**, University of New Orleans, **Kostas A. Fanti**, University of Cyprus, **Eva R. Kimonis**, The University of New South Wales, tdwall1@uno.edu.

Among youth with conduct problems (CP), those high on callous-unemotional (CU) traits engage in more severe, proactively aggressive, and persistent patterns of antisocial behavior. What is less clear is whether there are some youth with elevated CU traits who are less likely to commit antisocial behaviors and who do not act in ways that violate the rights of others or that break major societal norms. Utilizing a sample of 1715 elementary school-aged children, the current study aimed to identify those elevated on CU traits but who differ on their level of CP, and to investigate the differences between these groups on behavioral and social factors. Five distinct groups were identified using latent profile analysis (LPA): low risk (67.2%), CP only (7.9%), CU only (9.4%), moderate CP-CU (8.4%), and high CP-CU (7.2%). In order to easily identify factors that differentiate youth high on CU with and without CP, the moderate CP-CU group was excluded from further analysis. The CU only and CP-CU groups did not differ significantly on their level of CU traits. Separate MANOVAs were conducted to compare groups on impulsivity and executive functioning variables, parenting factors, and peers and school connectedness, and to test for gender interactions. There were significant main effects of group [Pilliai's Trace=.29, $F(18, 1824)=11.01$, $p < .001$, $\eta2 = .10$] and gender [Pilliai's Trace=.05, $F(6, 606)=5.08$, $p < .001$, $\eta2 = .05$] for impulsivity and executive functioning. Least Significant Difference post hoc analyses indicated that the CU only group had significantly lower hyperactivity-impulsivity and executive functioning deficits, and significantly higher self- regulation than the CP-CU group. Overall, boys tended to score higher on impulsivity and more executive functioning deficits. There was a main effect of group [Pilliai's Trace=.11, $F(12, 726) =2.32$, $p=.007$, $\eta2 =.04$] for parenting indicating that mothers of the children in the CU only group reported more maternal involvement and positive parenting than those in the CP-CU group. There was a main effect of group [Pilliai's Trace=.32, $F(6, 860)=2.32$, $p=.03$, $\eta2 = .02$] for support and connectedness in which children in the CU only group reported more school connectedness than those in the CP-CU group. The only significant interaction with gender was for friend support and did not involve the CP-CU and CP groups. The results indicate that these factors may be protective against CP for youth with CU traits.

4. *Associations Between Infant Behaviors During the Face-To-Face Still-Face Paradigm and Behavioral and Emotional Deviancy in Early Childhood.* **Nicholas J. Wagner & W. Roger Mills-Koonce**, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, **Cathi Propper**, The Center for Developmental Science, **Michael Willoughby**, RTI International, **Ginger Moore**, Pennsylvania State University, **Pete Rehder**, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, wagnern@live.unc.edu.

Deficits in social orienting (i.e., gazing toward caregivers) during dyadic interactions and reactivity to stressful stimuli have been identified as behavioral correlates of oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and callous-unemotional (CU) behaviors in older children. In infancy, researchers have stressed the importance of behavioral signaling as a means of communicating emotional needs to the parent which, when responded to appropriately, support the development of well regulated and competent emotional and social behavior (Kochanska, 1997). Furthermore, mother-directed orienting or gazing may signify the extent to which an infant views their mother as a secure base from which soothing and support can be received (Bowlby, 1969). As such deficits in orienting toward and making eye contact with attachment figures in emotionally charged scenarios (Dadds, Jambrak, Pasalich, Hawes, & Brennan, 2011) may contribute to cascading errors in the development of empathy and conscience (Dadds et al., 2012) and later ODD and CU behaviors. Understanding the extent to which social orienting and reactivity inform the development of these outcomes requires that we extend downward the study of socio-behavioral functioning into infancy. The goal of the current study was to investigate infants' mother-directed gaze and reactivity during the face-to-face and still-face episodes of the face-to-face still-face paradigm performed at 6 months in the prediction of ODD symptoms and CU behaviors in early childhood. Using longitudinal data (n = 206), hierarchical regression analyses revealed that sensitive, but not harsh, parenting at 6 months predicted both ODD and CU behaviors. Further, infants' negative reactivity during the still-face episode and mother-directed gaze during the face-to-face episode predicted fewer ODD symptoms in early childhood. Examination of interaction effects suggested that mother-directed gaze attenuated the negative relation between reactivity and ODD symptoms and CU behaviors in early childhood (see figures 1 and 2). The current study is one of the first to extend downward the investigation of the behavioral phenotypes of ODD symptoms and CU behaviors into infancy.

5. *Associations Between Developmental Patterns of Psychobiological Functioning and Later Conduct Problems and Callous-Unemotional Behaviors.* **Nicholas J. Wagner & W. Roger Mills-Koonce**, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, **Cathi Propper**, The Center for Developmental Science, **Michael Willoughby**, RTI International, **Ginger Moore**, Pennsylvania State University, **Pete Rehder & Veronica Cole**, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, wagnern@live.unc.edu.

Most clinical research suggests that callous-unemotional (CU) behaviors are associated with distinct biobehavioral profiles often characterized by low basal activity and hyporeactivity. However, recent studies of infants report findings to the contrary. Mills-Koonce found that children high on CP and CU behaviors had higher levels of basal autonomic and HPA axis functioning at 15 months of age compared to controls (Mills-Koonce et al., 2014; also see Willoughby, Waschbusch, Moore, & Propper, 2011). This study suggests that infants with later elevated CP and CU may display very early hyper- activity, which stands in contrast to models of stress physiology in older children with CP and CU. In order to investigate the associations between psychobiological trajectories and later CP and CU behaviors, the current study (N = 1,295) modeled baseline respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) and   cortisol from age 6 to 36 months using a novel method, longitudinal latent profile analysis (LLPA), which places fewer restrictions on the shape of growth across time than standard growth mixture models or latent class growth models. LLPA seeks to find discrete clusters, which characterize change over time for individuals but does not impose any particular shape of growth. After the optimal class solutions were identified for both RSA and cortisol, the associations between growth class and later CP and CU behaviors were modeled using a new method for the estimation of distal outcomes which simultaneously estimates an auxiliary model where outcomes are used as latent class predictors within a multinomial logistic regression (Asparouhov & Muthén, 2014). Fit statistics identified 4 latent classes for both baseline RSA and cortisol with the majority of participants demonstrating stable patterns of functioning. Interestingly, there is a small group of participants who demonstrate a transition from hyper-activity to hypo-activity from 15 to 36 months on both RSA and cortisol. Further, class 4 in the cortisol model demonstrated significantly higher levels of CU in first grade and class 4 in the RSA model demonstrated significantly higher levels of CP and CU behaviors in first grade (see figure 3; all p < .05). This study provides insight into age-specific differential findings in the associations between CU behaviors and psychobiological functioning and suggests that biobehavioral patterns associated with later CP and CU behaviors may undergo dramatic change across childhood.

6. *Empathic Accuracy in Adolescents with Conduct Disorder and Varying Levels of Callous- Unemotional Traits*. **Nayra A Martin-Key**, **Terri Brown & Graeme F. Fairchild**, University of Southampton, namk1e13@soton.ac.uk.

Previous research on empathy has often involved the use of oversimplified stimuli (e.g., pictures of static faces), which are low in ecological validity. To address this limitation, we modified an Empathic Accuracy (EA) task that was originally developed by Zaki and colleagues. This involved recording individuals (targets) speaking about emotional life events. The target was then asked to watch the clips they recorded and provide continuous ratings of the intensity of their own emotions. Participants are then asked to watch the clip and provide continuous ratings of the intensity of the target's emotion. The correlation between the participant's and the target's ratings is the measure of EA. Participants' cognitive empathy is assessed by asking them to identify the emotion displayed in each clip, whilst their affective empathy is measured by asking them to select the emotion they felt when watching the clip. The current study used this paradigm to examine empathy in males aged 13-18 years (27 with a Conduct Disorder (CD) diagnosis and 41 typically-developing controls). The CD sample was divided into subgroups with either high callous-unemotional (CU) (CD/CU+) or low CU (CD/CU-) traits. No between-group differences in ability to track emotion intensity were detected. However, individuals with CD were significantly less accurate at recognising fear and disgust than controls. Interestingly, the CD/CU+ group were better at recognising sadness and disgust than the CD/CU- group, although these differences were not significant after correcting for multiple comparisons. Participants with CD reported significantly less affective empathy for disgust, sadness and fear than controls, while no differences between the CD/CU+ and CD/CU- subgroups were found in affective empathy. Although this study is limited by relatively small sample sizes, the between-group differences in empathy extend previous research by demonstrating that, even with ecologically-valid stimuli, adolescents with CD display clear empathic deficits. Interestingly, psychopathic traits appeared not to influence participants' affective empathy, which runs counter to theoretical models of psychopathy. The EA paradigm developed in this study could be employed to assess empathy in clinical settings and to test the effectiveness of interventions designed to increase empathy in adolescents with CD.

7. *Sex, Drugs, and Callous-Unemotional Traits in a Sample of Juvenile Justice-Involved Males.* **Laura C. Thornton & Paul J. Frick**, University of New Orleans, **James V. Ray**, University of Texas at San Antonio, **Laurence Steinberg**, Temple University, **Elizabeth Cauffman**, University of California at Irvine, lcthorn1@uno.edu.

Although callous-unemotional (CU) traits have been associated with serious antisocial behavior in adolescents, relatively

little is known about their association with risky sexual behaviors. To address this gap in the literature, the current study examined the relationship between CU traits and risky sexual behavior in a large sample of justice-involved adolescents. Not only did this study test whether CU traits at baseline were associated with risky sexual behavior at a one-year follow-up, it also tested whether this association was mediated by substance use and/or sensation seeking assessed at an intermediate time point (i.e., a six-month follow-up). The sample was 1,216 first time male juvenile offenders with mid-range offenses (e.g., theft of goods, simple battery). Participants' mean age was 15.29 (SD = 1.29) at baseline and the sample was predominantly White Latino (46.3%), followed by Black (38.0%), and White Non-Latino (15.7%). At the one-year follow-up, 644 adolescents reported having vaginal sex with someone in the previous six months. CU traits were associated with having vaginal sex with a stranger and having unprotected vaginal sex (r = .126, p < .001; r = .156, p < .001, respectively). Further, bootstrapping mediational analyses indicated that CU traits only had significant indirect effects through both substance use (Effect = .013, Boot LCI .007 - .020) and sensation seeking (Effect = .012, Boot LCI .005 - .020) for having vaginal sex with a stranger, but no significant direct effect (Effect = .025, p = .06). In contrast, CU traits did have a positive direct effect (Effect = .016, p =.002) on unprotected vaginal sex, but no indirect effects through substance use or sensation seeking. Analyses were also run with anal sex as an outcome but these only involved 59 adolescents who reported having anal sex in past six months. From this greatly reduced sample, only six month substance use (Effect = .503, p = .003) was associated with having anal sex with a stranger and none of the predictors were associated with unprotected anal sex. Taken together, CU traits do appear to be particularly important for risky vaginal sex, and CU traits association with risky anal sex is unclear given the restricted range observed in the current sample.

8. *Gendered Contexts: Psychopathy, Prostitution, and Sex Exchange.* **Bethany G. Edwards & Edelyn Verona**, University of South Florida, bedwards15@mail.usf.edu.

Scholars have suggested that antisocial-externalizing psychopathic traits may be more commonly expressed within intimate contexts (e.g., sexuality) in females compared to males. The current work investigates relations between psychopathy, substance use, and formal prostitution and sex exchange, particularly among women, across two studies with aims to investigate: (1) relative contributions of psychopathy and substance use in relation to prostitution (official crime of trading sex for payment) in women; (2) whether psychopathy moderates the relationship between substance use and prostitution in women; (3) gender differences in correlates of engaging in gendered context of sex exchange (exchanged sex for money, drugs, or necessities, with males typically soliciting and females providing sex). Study 1 included 171 community-dwelling female offenders, and Study 2 included 321 participants of both genders (43% female) with histories of substance use and/or violence. Participants in both studies completed the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version. Prostitution in Study 1 and 2 was measured as self- report and/or public record crime data, and lifetime sex exchange in Study 2 was assessed using a questionnaire based on previous research. For our first aim, findings demonstrated that psychopathy, particularly Factor 2, was significantly associated with prostitution above substance use, suggesting that unique variance in Factor 2 is a meaningful correlate of prostitution in women (Study 1: OR = 1.33; Study 2: OR = 1.48). For the second aim, while substance use, notably cocaine dependence (Study 1), and Factor 2 (both studies) showed reliable associations with prostitution, psychopathy did not moderate the relationship between substance use and prostitution. For the third aim, gender moderated the relationship between Factor 1 and sex exchange, with Factor 1 positively related to sex exchange in men, b = .11, 95% CI [.003, .22], and negatively related in women, b = -.17, 95% CI [-.31, -.04]. The results for women may reflect that higher scores on interpersonal-affective traits, such as manipulation for personal gain and superficial charm, are associated with more skill at obtaining desired goods (e.g., money, drugs) in less risky ways than sex exchange. Alternatively, differences in the distinct roles of males and females within sex exchange may also account for opposite relationships with Factor 1, with males often soliciting and females often providing sex. To conclude, these studies provide evidence that antisocial-externalizing traits relate to prostitution among women, supporting the notion that women with these traits may be prone to manifest them within intimate and gendered contexts (i.e., sexual risk-taking). Moreover, findings indicate gender differences in the manifestation of interpersonal-affective traits (e.g., manipulation) within sexual exchange contexts.

9. *Understanding the Psychopathic Phenotype through Finite Mixture Modeling.* **Yelena Khvatskaya & Mark F. Lenzenweger**, SUNY-Binghamton, elena.vats@gmail.com.

An emerging body of research argues strongly for psychopathy being a dimensional construct rather than one that has a qualitative latent structure. In other words, individuals are better described as having a quantitative degree of psychopathic traits as opposed to being qualitatively either a psychopath, or not. The quantitative nature of psychopathic traits has been observed in both younger samples (juvenile delinquents; Edens, Marcus, & Vaughn, 2011) and adult samples (Marcus, John, & Edens, 2004; Guay, Ruscio, Knight, & Hare, 2007; Walters, Marcus, Edens, Knight, & Sanford, 2011). The research supporting a dimensional latent structure hails largely from taxometric analyses. However, at the same time, there is a clear-

cut body of research addressing the existence of subgroups of psychopathy. For example, there is evidence for three or four clusters of psychopaths, which have distinct and separate correlates (Swogger & Kosson, 2007; cf., Poythress et al., 2010). Thus, some research supports a dimensionality to the psychopathy construct, yet distinct sub-groups can be resolved in samples assessed for psychopathic features. Unfortunately, both taxometric and traditional clustering routines are ad hoc in nature from the statistical perspective. In the present study, we used an established and statistically well-principled method – finite mixture modeling (FMM) –to analyze two large samples of psychopathy feature data. Unlike both taxometric and traditional clustering routines, FMM also provides an objective statistical basis for model selection We used data collected from two different non-institutionalized, non-clinical samples (Sample I: N=709 and Sample II: N=915), consisting of males and females. Sample I assessed psychopathic features using Hare's original psychopathy screener (PCL-SR); Sample II used Lilienfeld's psychopathic personality inventory (PPI-R). We present the results of our finite mixture modeling analyses derived from these two large independent samples. We also use a variety of external psychological measures to further characterize the individuals in our samples in the face of the FMM results. Finally, we compare our FMM results to those obtained using taxometric and traditional clustering approaches. Our findings are discussed in the context of efforts directed at creating an empirically grounded taxonomy of psychopathic personality.

10. *Identifying the Underlying Mechanisms of Impulsivity in Psychopaths.* **Georgina M. Aisbitt**, University of Oxford, **Robin A. Murphy**, University of Oxford, georgina.aisbitt@bnc.ox.ac.uk.

Repeated anti-social behaviour in psychopaths is often attributed to punishment insensitivity (e.g., Gray, 1970). Studied experimentally through impulsivity, assessments typically focus on outcome processing and a primary behavioural consequence of inhibition: reduced responding. Psychopaths' impulsive behaviour is reportedly characterised by poor inhibition (Budhani, Richell, & Blair, 2006; Newman, Patterson, & Kosson, 1987; Newman, Patterson, Howland, & Nichols, 1990; Newman & Kosson, 1986). However, there are multiple possible mechanisms underlying impulsivity, such as: a strong tendency to perform a response, a weak tendency to withhold a response, or a combination of the two; whether the difference concerns behavioural action or cognitive processes (e.g., Shilling, Chetwynd, & Rabbitt, 2002); or whether the problem relates to learning about the cues or the outcomes (e.g., punishment; Patterson, Kosson, & Newman, 1987). Therefore, the simple demonstration of the symptom of impulsivity, increased responding, is equivocal about the source of the difference. We developed a task to assess: multiple behavioural and cognitive inhibitory predictions and their underlying mechanisms, including: cue/outcome processing that might be expected to affect attention (e.g., salience); and over/under developed excitatory/inhibitory response tendencies, which we tested in a forensic and community psychopath samples. In a series of experiments we found that: the psychopathy groups' behavioural inhibition did not differ from controls (errors of commission and omission on a Go/NoGo task; SSRT mean and integration on a Stop-Signal Task), nor did their ability to learn excitatory and inhibitory associations. However, the psychopathy groups showed decreased cognitive inhibitory flexibility: an altered ability to use prior learning to guide subsequent learning. Cue processing, specifically increased sensitivity to cue salience, and overdeveloped excitatory response tendencies were implicated. These mechanisms may account for previous research: for example, overdeveloped excitatory associations and a focus on cue salience (not association strength) may explain perseveration and psychopaths' apparent insensitivity to changing cue- outcome associations (e.g., Newman et al., 1987). Therefore, this novel method for assessing inhibition offers insight in to the underlying mechanisms altering behaviour, suggesting psychopath's impulsive behaviour is best characterised as inflexible.

11. *A Meta-analytic Investigation of the Fearlessness Hypothesis of Psychopathy.* **Ashley L. Watts & Scott O. Lilienfeld**, Emory University, **Patrick A. DeMartino**, University of Georgia, **Katheryn C. Sauvigne**, Tulane University, ashleylwatts@gmail.com.

Psychopathic personality, or psychopathy, is a constellation of interpersonal, affective, and behavioral features. Little is known about the causes of psychopathy, although numerous processes appear to underlie psychopathy, such as emotion-processing and cognitive information processing deficits. Although numerous attempts have been made to explain the etiology of psychopathy, the field of psychopathy has yet to unite in terms of one theoretical framework. The debate surrounding the extent to which psychopathy can be explained by one etiological model remains highly contentious.
We reviewed published findings from investigations of psychopathy's relations with fearlessness by means of meta-analytic review with a particular focus on studies including behavioral and psychophysiological laboratory indices (e.g., fear-potentiated startle, facial affect recognition, classical conditioning paradigms). Studies that met criteria included the following information: (1) a psychopathy measure, (2) a fear-provoking or fear recognition paradigm, and (3) a behavioral or laboratory measure of fear response. Participants from any setting (i.e., community, prison), age group (e.g., child, adolescent, adult), gender, and racial or ethnic background were included. The total number of studies included was 65.
Using a random effects model, the overall results indicated a small to medium relation between psychopathy (including callous-unemotional traits) and fear deficits ($r=.19$, 95% CI =.15, .24, $p = .000$). Significant and substantial heterogeneity

among the effect sizes was detected (Q=253, I2=75%, df=62, p=.000). Several follow-up moderator analyses revealed significant heterogeneity across task, in which effects were stronger for facial affect recognition, body posture recognition, passive avoidance, and aversive conditioning paradigms; outcome measure, in which effects were strongest for fear-potentiated startle, continuous flash suppression, facial affect recognition accuracy, skin conductance response, and passive avoidance errors; psychopathy measure, in which effects were strongest for the PCL(-R), APSD, and MMPI Pd; categorical (versus dimensional) scores; psychopathy factor, in which effects were stronger for Factor 1 traits but significant for both factors; and setting, in which effects were stronger for settings with higher mean levels of psychopathic traits (e.g., forensic). Funnel plots suggested evidence for publication bias.Overall, most studies reported some diminished fear response in psychopathic individuals, but the overall effect was small to moderate in magnitude. Nevertheless, a number of findings were inconsistent with the fearlessness hypothesis, and the small effect suggests that fearlessness is not likely the only etiological mechanism of psychopathy. Implications for research will be discussed.

12. *Are Fearless Dominance Traits Necessary or Superfluous in Conceptualizing Psychopathy?: Incremental Validity Above and Beyond Other Psychopathy Dimensions.* **Brett Murphy & Scott Lilienfeld**, Emory University, bmurphy.psych@gmail.com.

Many theorists conceptualize psychopathy as consisting of highly maladaptive or malignant traits, such as impulsivity and manipulativeness, alongside largely adaptive traits such as relative fearlessness and low levels of distress and dysphoria (e.g., Lilienfeld et al, 2012; Patrick, Venables, & Drislane, 2013). Other theorists, however, have questioned the idea that psychopathy is characterized by seemingly adaptive traits, such as boldness and fearless dominance (e.g., Lynam & Miller, 2012). To these researchers, impulsive, highly antisocial individuals can be classified as "psychopathic" regardless of whether they are confident, bold, and relatively free from emotional distress. This study aimed to shed light on this debate by examining the incremental validity of fearless dominance (FD) or boldness traits in assessing psychopathy using the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R; Hare, Hart, & Harpur, 1991). Within a participant sample of more than 1600 adult male offenders, we examined the incremental validity of FD traits in the Psychopathy Personality Inventory (PPI; Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996), above and beyond the other elements of the PPI, in predicting scores on the PCL-R. In an alternative analysis, based upon the triarchic model of psychopathy put forth by Patrick et al (2009), we examined the incremental validity of boldness traits, above and beyond the other two components of the triarchic model (meanness and disinhibition), in predicting scores on the PCL-R. We also ran these analyses with Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) symptoms as the dependent variable. Finally, in order to compare the relative importance of FD and boldness against the other components of these models, we analyzed the incremental validity of those other traits in the same fashion. In this large sample of male offenders, FD and boldness traits both contributed modestly, but meaningfully, to predicting scores on the PCL-R. They did not, however, add meaningful incremental validity in predicting ASPD symptoms, indicating that FD and boldness traits play a significant role in distinguishing between psychopathy and ASPD. The incremental validity added by FD and boldness traits was especially pronounced for the interpersonal traits of psychopathy (e.g., superficial charm, deceitfulness). FD and boldness were the only components of the PPI and triarchic models that had meaningful incremental validity in capturing these aspects of the PCL-R, which indicates that FD and boldness may be particularly essential to effectively capturing the interpersonal characteristics of psychopathy.

13. *Failing to Adapt: Dark Triad and Medium Effects on Negotiation.* **Lisa Crossley & Michael Woodworth**, UBC Okanagan, **Jeff Hancock**, Cornell University, **Pamela J. Black & Robert Hare**, UBC Okanagan, lisanicolecrossley@gmail.com.

The Dark Triad (DT) of personality is a group of traits that share a number of commonalities, including a manipulative and callous nature. The current study aimed to understand how DT individuals operate in the context of negotiations, both face-to-face (FtF) and through computer- mediated communication (CMC). Participants (N = 206) were randomly assigned to either the buyer or seller role and given twenty minutes to negotiate the purchase of concert tickets. Psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism were measured with the SRP-III, NPI, and MACH-IV, respectively. The language of the interactions was analyzed using the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count program. Consistent with their more manipulative nature, high DTs earned significantly more than low DTs when negotiating FtF. This advantage was reversed when the negotiation took place over CMC, with low DTs earning significantly more than high DTs. Why did high DTs lose their negotiating advantage over CMC? An analysis of the linguistic patterns of the negotiations revealed that high DTs failed to adapt their emotional language style to the online setting. Overall, high DTs used less positive emotion (e.g., great, nice) than low DTs, but this main effect was modified by a significant interaction between DT levels and medium. The interaction revealed that low DTs produced more positive emotion language FtF than high DTs, but this difference disappeared in CMC. The same pattern was observed for assent (e.g., yes, agree) and negations (e.g., no, never), with low DTs modifying their language to the text-based interaction while high DTs did not change their linguistic style across the two media. This pattern suggests that high DTs are unable or unwilling to adapt to the medium. One possibility is that high DTs are unable to leverage the positive nature of FtF interaction when communicating in text. A more specific analysis of the individual traits revealed that that while high and

low psychopathy individuals use the same amount of positive emotion words in CMC, high psychopathy individuals use significantly less than low psychopathy individuals when FtF. The same findings were obtained for narcissism. Notably, nonverbal behavior has been proposed to contribute to the success of DT individuals when FtF through distraction, intimidation or appearing confident. The language of high DT (particularly those scoring higher in psychopathy and narcissism) appears to be less compelling or adaptable to online environments where there is an absence of nonverbal cues.

14. *Can Emotional Understanding of Psychopathic Individuals Be Improved Through Training? A Training Study of Vocal Affect.* **Angel Mackenzie & John Logan**, Carleton University, angelmackenzie@cmail.carleton.ca.

Individuals with high levels of psychopathic traits (HP individuals) show deficits in processing of emotional stimuli, including facial expressions and emotional language compared to individuals with low levels of psychopathic traits (LP individuals). Although emotion-processing and associated emotional responses are impaired in HP individuals, they are nevertheless skillful at outwardly portraying the appropriate emotional response. The ability of HP individuals to produce emotional responses inconsistent with their own emotion-processing capability is suggestive of a learned response. Given sufficient feedback, can HP individuals be "trained" to improve their emotional understanding? In the present study, psychopathic traits (using the SRP-III) were measured in 256 undergraduate students and a median split was used to separate HP from LP individuals (median = 48). Participants were presented with a pre-test of spoken words varying in emotional prosody and asked to categorize the word using a discrete set of emotion categories (happy, sad, angry, fear). Participants were then presented with a training session wherein they listened to words varying in emotional prosody spoken by five different talkers and were asked to categorize the emotion represented in each word, with accuracy feedback: if incorrect, they were provided with the correct response. The pre-test stimuli were presented again in a post-test after the training session, and accuracy of responses between pre- and post-tests was compared. Two tests of generalizations (novel talker, novel words) were included to assess whether any changes over the course of training generalized to novel stimuli. HP individuals were less accurate (in both pre- and post-tests) than LP individuals at categorizing emotional stimuli, consistent with the presence of an emotion-processing deficit in HP individuals. While both groups improved in their emotion recognition over the course of training, LP individuals showed a larger improvement with training, suggesting that although HP individuals are capable of improving in their ability to process the training stimuli, they are at a disadvantage compared to LP individuals. Surprisingly, LP individuals were not more accurate than HP individuals in the tests of generalization. Overall, this study demonstrates that individuals varying in psychopathic traits differ in their capacity to learn how to process emotional stimuli during a brief training session.

15. *Callous Unemotional Traits and Friendship Quality in Adolescence.* **Katharina Ackermann**, **Kathrin Ueno**, **Anne Martinelli, Anka Bernhard & Christine M. Freitag**, University Hospital Frankfurt, **Gerhard Bittner**, Gerhard Bittner Institute of Psychology, **Christina Schwenck**, Giessen University, katharina.ackermann@kgu.de.

Adolescents who are high on callous unemotional (CU)-traits show deficits in empathy, a lack of feelings of remorse or guilt and callousness (DSM 5, "with limited pro- social emotions", American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Those features are essential in building and maintaining friendships, which become increasingly important in adolescence. Its success or failure can have an impact on later development and well-being. Because children and adolescents with CU traits show deficits in affective empathy, which in turn is an important factor in positive friendship quality, it is expected that children with and without CU traits show differences with respect to their friendship qualities. Yet only few studies have focused on CU- traits and close friendships and their quality. The aim of this study is therefore to better understand friendship features (quantity and various qualities) and group differences between adolescents high and low in CU traits. A community sample of about N=800 adolescents between 13 and 18 years old take part in the study. CU traits are assessed with the Inventory of Callous Unemotional Traits (ICU; Essau, Sasagawa, & Frick, 2006) in self, parent and teacher ratings. Friendship quality and quantity is measured using the Network of Relationship Inventory in its Relationship Quality Version (NRI-RQV; Furman & Buhrmester, 2009). Age and gender are considered. Means, standard deviations, correlations, main and interaction effects are analysed. First results of the on-going study will be presented. It is expected to show no group differences in the quantity of friends. Although significant differences in some qualities of friendship between groups are predicted: youth high on CU traits should not differ from youth low in CU traits in their ratings of friendship intimacy and support, but should show higher rates in conflict. In line with previous research, age and gender differences should be found concerning friendship quality but not with respect to CU traits. The results extend the understanding of the relationship qualities of youth high on CU traits, which can be built upon in working with high-risk youth.

16. *The Cleckley Case Studies.* **Cristina M. Crego & Thomas A Widiger**. University of Kentucky, cristina.pinsker@uky.edu.

As suggested by Hare (1986), Patrick (2006a), and many others, the most influential description of psychopathy was

provided by Cleckley (1941, 1976). Cleckley provided a diagnostic list of 21 features, eventually reduced by to 16. However, more recently developed models of psychopathy have more or less deviated from Cleckley's description, with some disagreement as to the nature and extent of this deviation. The purpose of the current study was to obtain systematic descriptions of each of the 15 prototypic cases of psychopathy described by Cleckley. After reading one of the fifteen case studies participants filled out a 37 trait list that includes traits from current models of psychopathy; a 12-trait list that includes traits identified by Cleckley that might not be present in current models; and a 30-item list of traits from the five-factor model. The results are discussed with respect to the original Cleckley criterion list, current revisions to this list, and the five-factor model.

17. *Serial Murder: Psychopathy At Its Darkest.* **Bethany K. Walters**, Alliant International University, **Laura E. Drislane & Christopher J. Patrick**, Florida State University, **Eric W. Hickey**, Alliant International University, bnwalters@hotmail.com.

There is a common perception among both lay persons and mental health professionals that serial murderers possess a high degree of psychopathic traits; however, little empirical research has been conducted to directly evaluate this claim. The present study assessed levels of psychopathy in well-known perpetrators of serial murder (including Ted Bundy, Gary Ridgeway, John Wayne Gacy, Jeffrey Dahmer, and Edmund Kemper) using the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 2003). For each case, four diagnosticians (the authors) independently rated the PCL-R based on biographical information recorded in publicly available books, documentaries, interviews, and case files. Inter-rater reliability was high across all cases. A final PCL-R score was determined for each serial murderer based using a consensus-based approach. Differences in scores for particular items across raters were resolved through re-review and discussion of all facts considered relevant. Results indicated that while the serial murderers assessed in this study exhibited high scores on certain facets of psychopathy (in particular, affective features reflecting deficits in guilt, empathy, and connectedness; McCord & McCord, 1964), contrary to popular perception, few cases exceeded the standard threshold for a PCL-R diagnosis of psychopathy (i.e., total score $\geq$ 30), M = 25.54, range = 18 (Ridgeway) to 33.7 (Bundy). Individual PCL-R factor and facet scores will be discussed, as well as implications for conceptualizing the association between psychopathy and serial murder. Recommendations for future research on this topic will also be provided.

18. *Risky Business: The Role of Psychopathy and Violence Risk Assessment in Forensic Psychiatric Discharge Decisions.* **Jamie Curno & Adelle E. Forth**, Carleton University*, jamie_curno@hotmail.com.

By law, decisions to release an individual found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder (NCRMD) must be guided by public safety, reintegration potential, the mental condition and other needs of the accused (Canadian Criminal Code, s.672.54). However, assessing this is much more elusive. Despite a wealth of prescriptive research demonstrating the utility of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 2003), Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG; Harris, Rice, & Quinsey, 1993) and the Historical Clinical Risk Managment-20 (HCR-20V2; Webster, Douglas, Eaves, & Hart, 1997) in predicting risk for violent recidivism, research still shows that forensic decision-making is subject to irrelevant influences and often disregards these pertinent risk factors (Hilton & Simmons 2001; McKee, Harris, & Rice, 2007). Although recently emerging evidence suggests a trend towards improvement (e.g., Crocker, Nicholls, Charette, & Seto, 2014), research has failed to examine if any progress has been made in this regard over almost the last decade. The goal of the current study is to evaluate the extent to which psychopathic traits as well as other empirically validated risk and protective factors are being discussed in clinical reports used to adjudicate disposition decisions. This will be assessed through the retrospective coding of clinical team recommendations and transcripts for the tribunal's reason for decision obtained from the closed files of 80 NCRMD acquittees, who had a disposition hearing between the years of 2007-2014, at the Royal Ottawa Mental Health Center. Descriptive statistics will be run to determine how frequently items contained within the PCL-R, VRAG, HCR-20V2, and the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors (SAPROF; de Vogel, de Ruiter, Bouman, & de Vries Robbé, 2009) are discussed. Additionally, a series of mixed design ANOVAs will be run to determine if the number of risk or protective factors mentioned differs as a function of disposition decision (i.e., detention, conditional discharge, absolute discharge) and risk factor type (i.e., assessment, factor/facet of origin). The results will be discussed in the context of the existing research examining the use of psychopathy and violence risk assessment in discharge decision-making and the implications for the current state of research in practice will be addressed.

19. *An fMRI Investigation of Reward Processing in a Community Sample of Youth at Risk for Antisocial Behavior.* **Laura Murray**, University of Michigan, **Daniel S. Shaw & Erika E Forbes**, University of Pittsburgh, **Luke W. Hyde**, University of Michigan, lmur@umich.edu.

Youth and adults with antisocial behavior (AB) and psychopathic traits have been shown to have disruptions in reward

processing. For example, they perseverate on previously rewarded strategies that are no longer rewarded, which could lead to chronic offending even in the face of punishments. Thus, a few recent studies have examined neural correlates that may underlie disrupted reward processing in individuals who display antisocial behavior and psychopathic traits. However, the direction of findings has been mixed, with some studies reporting aspects of psychopathy to be associated with hyperactivity to reward in the ventral striatum (VS) (Buckholtz et al., 2010), whereas others have reported hyporeactivity to reward in the VS (Carre et al., 2013). One explanation for these mixed findings is a failure to address specific phases of reward processing including anticipation/expectation versus consumption/receipt of rewards and the use of relatively small samples of normative adults. To address these limitations, we used fMRI to investigate whether young adult AB and psychopathic traits were associated with neural differences in the anticipation and consumption of rewards in a sample of 144 ethnically diverse, low income young adult males (age 20) recruited from a 20 year longitudinal study in Pittsburgh. This sample allowed us to investigate whether both dimensional and categorical (i.e., subgroups) conceptualizations of AB and CU traits were related to neural response to reward and punishment processing using a card guessing game with both anticipation and consumption phases. Compared to low CU, low AB subjects (CU-AB-), individuals with high levels of CU traits (CU+AB+ and CU+AB-) had increased VS activity in the consumption phase of reward processing. VS activity was higher for those with CU traits on rewarded trials compared to trials in which potential losses were not received (small volume corrected: FWE p=0.005). No significant differences between groups were observed for the anticipation phase of reward processing. Results will be discussed in relation to previous studies, contrasting our findings and the specifics of our sample to previous studies.

20. *Reduced Limbic Connectivity During Moral Judgment in Psychopathy.* **Samantha J. Fede**, University of New Mexico, **Jana Schaich**, Duke University, **Vaughn R. Steele**, **Carla L. Harenski & Vikram Rao**, MIND Research Network, **Walter Sinnott-Armstrong**, Duke University, **Mike Koenigs**, University of Wisconsin, Madison, **Vince D. Calhoun & Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, sjfede@unm.edu.

Psychopathy is associated with profound moral insensitivity. This is seen in both interpersonal (i.e., lack of empathy) and antisocial domains (i.e., committing serious crimes). Prior studies find that psychopaths have reduced grey matter in paralimbic regions and that it is associated with reduced hemodynamic response during moral processing in regions such as the PCC, vmPFC, and temporoparietal junction (TPJ). Some research has been done on functional connectivity and psychopathy, finding reduced activity in paralimbic components. Here we aim to expand the literature on psychopathy by investigating how psychopathy modulates functional connectivity during moral judgment. Based on this prior study, we expected that individuals high in psychopathy would have less activity in default mode network (DMN; i.e., limbic structures), frontoparietal and visual/posterior cingulate components during moral judgment. Incarcerated adult males (N = 236) were scanned on a 1.5T mobile magnetic resonance imaging system. Psychopathy was assessed using the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). While in the scanner, participants were shown 150 morally laden words or short phrases, including morally negative, positive, and controversial stimuli (e.g., incest, sharing, and cloning, respectively), and asked to respond whether the stimuli were morally "wrong" or "not wrong". Independent components analysis was used to extract functional networks related to the task. Participants were divided into two groups based on a median split by scores on the PCL-R. Activity in a left DMN component was lower in high scorers on the PCL-R compared to low scorers. Specifically, activity in the PCC extending into the medial prefrontal cortex was lower in high scorers. This DMN component was also task-related, corresponding to judgment of morally controversial stimuli. No frontoparietal or visual components were related to PCL-R scores. DMN activity has previously been found in tasks of healthy moral processing and is made up of many regions in the limbic system. Many of these are also implicated in the paralimbic dysfunction hypothesis of psychopathy (Kiehl, 2006). DMN deficits are thought to reflect poor internal monitoring and mediation of emotional processes, both related to moral insensitivity. Additionally, we see this component related to morally controversial items, consistent with previous use of this task. Overall, these findings add to our understanding of the underlying functional connectivity deficits associated with psychopathy. The results also provide details as to how activity during moral decision making is abnormal in psychopathy.

21. *Aberrant Paralimbic Functional Connectivity in Psychopathic Male Offenders.* **Devin M. Ulrich**, Duke University, **J. Michael Maurer**, **Prashanth K. Nyalakanti & Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, devin.jones@duke.edu.

Psychopathy has been associated with dysfunction in a number of brain regions, most notably the paralimbic system. Decreased gray matter volume and concentration in paralimbic regions has been associated with psychopathic traits in both adult and juvenile samples. Several studies have also found decreased functional connectivity within the paralimbic circuit (e.g., between the amygdala and orbitofrontal cortex) in small samples of individuals with psychopathic traits when compared to control individuals with low levels of psychopathic traits. However, few studies have assessed whether neural dysfunction maps on to the dimensional construct of psychopathic traits. Given the continuous distribution of psychopathy scores in the population, the present study sought to measure the association between functional connectivity within a

paralimbic circuit and Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R) scores. In a large sample of incarcerated adult males (N > 550), seeds from four bilateral paralimbic regions of interest were examined (i.e., amygdala, orbitofrontal cortex, posterior cingulate cortex, and temporal pole). Analyses examined relationships with brain connectivity to PCL-R total, Factor 1 and 2, and Facet 1 - 4 scores. The association between functional connectivity within paralimbic circuits and each of the subscales of the PCL-R allows us to better understand what forms of neural dysfunction map on to which specific traits of psychopathic individuals. Our results suggest that reduced functional connectivity in psychopathic individuals found in previous studies appear to be driven by Factor 2 and Facet 4 traits.

22. *Examining the Factor Structure of the Self-Report of Psychopathy Short Form Across 4 Samples.* **Hailey L. Dotterer & Rebecca Waller**, University of Michigan, **Craig S. Neumann**, University of North Texas, **Daniel S. Shaw & Erika E. Forbes**, University of Pittsburgh, **Ahmad R. Hariri**, Duke University, **Luke W. Hyde**, University of Michigan. hailey.dotterer@gmail.com.

Psychopathy refers to a constellation of complex behaviors and personality traits, including grandiosity, callousness, irresponsibility, and antisocial behavior. Though psychopathy has been typically studied in criminal populations, some recent studies have used self-reports to examine psychopathic traits among non-criminal samples. The goal of the current study was to examine the underlying factor structure of the Self-Report of Psychopathy Scale – Short Form (SRP-SF) and the equivalence of different factor structures of this measure across several complementary samples. Specifically, we examined the factor structure of the SRP-SF within 2,554 young adults from three independent undergraduate samples and a high-risk young adult sample. Using confirmatory factor analysis, we found that a traditional four-correlated factor model and a more novel four-bifactor model had good fit for the SRP-SF data. Additionally, evidence of weak invariance was found for both models across site and across gender suggesting that the same pattern of factors can be identified in diverse groups. However, we also found differences in model stability between the two best-fitting models, with the four-correlated factor model being more consistent in estimation across groups. Further, in the four-bifactor model, item loadings on the specific affective factor were nonsignificant for females. These findings highlight alternate factor structure approaches to the SRP-SF and can inform our understanding of the measurement of low-level psychopathic traits in community samples.

23. *Validation of an Interview Form of the Externalizing Spectrum Inventory in a Male Offender Sample.* **Lauren N. Henry**, **Sarah J. Brislin**, **Isabella M. Palumbo**, **Noah C. Venables & Christopher J. Patrick**, Florida State University, Lnh11b@my.fsu.edu.

Psychopathy has been conceptualized as entailing the confluence of impulsive-disinhibitory tendencies with affective-interpersonal detachment. Studies have found that tendencies towards antisocial behavior, substance problems, and disinhibitory personality traits are all indicators of a common, heritable externalizing factor (e.g., Krueger et al., 2002). The Externalizing Spectrum Inventory (ESI; Krueger et al., 2007; Patrick et al., 2013) was designed to comprehensively assess the domain of disinhibitory problems and traits in the domain of self-report. A counterpart clinical interview version, the ESI-Interview Form (ESI-IF), was developed to provide for an alternative operationalization of externalizing tendencies, with potential advantages (e.g., opportunity to clarify and cross-check responses). The current study evaluated this interview-based ESI form for convergent and discriminant validity using data from a sample of male offenders from a residential substance use treatment facility (N = 190; M age = 30.3). The subscales of the ESI-IF, which range from 4 to 5 items, exhibited acceptable internal consistencies (M α value = .80; range = .64 - .92). Additionally, scores on the ESI-IF as a whole and its subscales converged in expected ways with counterpart ESI questionnaire scores, and demonstrated theory-consistent relationships with criterion measures including the Psychopathy Checklist- Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 2003), MPQ- based triarchic scales (Brislin et al., in press), and Gough's Socialization Scale (Gough, 1960). Analyses were also undertaken to examine differences in information provided by the interview and questionnaire forms of the ESI. Most notably, participants endorsed significantly higher levels of blame externalization, alienation, and lower planful control in the interview form, while endorsing higher rates of alcohol and substance use on the questionnaire version. Findings will be discussed in terms of their implications for valid assessment of disinhibitory tendencies associated with psychopathy in differing settings.

24. *Memory for Central and Peripheral Details of Emotional Images: The Role of Psychopathic Traits.* **Ellen N. Tansony & Adelle E. Forth**, Carleton University, ellen.tansony@carleton.ca.

Studies examining emotional memory have consistently found that with negative (relative to neutral) stimuli, memory for central details is enhanced, while memory for peripheral details is inhibited (e.g., Christianson & Loftus, 1991). This pattern of results has been termed the central/peripheral trade-off, and has been supported by eye-tracking studies which have shown that participants fixate more often on central details of negative images than on peripheral details (e.g., Chipchase & Chapman, 2013). Only one study to date has examined this trade-off in relation to psychopathy and found that while

nonpsychopaths acted in accordance with the trade-off, psychopaths did not (Christianson et al., 1996). To date, no research has examined the influence of psychopathy on emotional memory in conjunction with an eye-tracking device to determine where attention is focused as emotional images are viewed. The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between psychopathic traits, the central/peripheral trade-off, and eye-tracking patterns upon viewing emotional images. A preliminary sample of 38 undergraduate students (a total sample of 80 will be obtained) scoring high (n = 23) or low (n = 15) on the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale viewed a series of three images that ranged in emotional valence (positive, negative, and neutral) and were subsequently tested on memory for central and peripheral details. Preliminary analyses suggest that overall, participants recall significantly more central than peripheral details. However, this effect remained only when the image was positive or neutral. Contrary to prior research, participants equally recalled central and peripheral details for the negative image. Despite this overall effect of enhanced central memory, across all images participants tended to fixate more often on the peripheral than on the central details. Interestingly, there was no effect of psychopathy on emotional memory or eye fixation patterns. Although more research is needed, it is anticipated that this study will allow for a greater understanding of how psychopathic traits relate to emotional memory and attention to emotional images.

25. *Response Perseveration and the Triarchic Conceptualization of Psychopathy.* **Pablos Ribes**, **Rosario Roy**, **Pilar Segarra**, **Alicia Fonfria**, **Angels Esteller**, **Carlos Ventura-Bort & Javier Molto**, Universitat Jaume I, pribes@uji.es.

Response perseveration is a well-established behavioral correlate of psychopathic personality in incarcerated males (Newman et al., 1987; Moltó et al., 2007), but not in incarcerated females (Vitale & Newman, 2001). From the Triarchic conceptualization of psychopathy (Patrick, Fowles, & Krueger, 2009), we sought to investigate the relation of boldness, meanness and disinhibition in maladaptive response perseveration. For this purpose, a computerized version of the Card Perseveration Task (CPT) was administered to 280 undergraduates (216 women) assessed for psychopathy dimensions by regression-based component scores from exploratory factor analysis on three self-report psychopathy scales —Triarchic Psychopathy Measure, Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised, and Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale. Correlational analyses showed that only Boldness component scores were significantly related to maladaptive response perseveration (number of cards played: r = .21, p < .0001; amount of money earned: r = -.20, p < .001), irrespective of gender. Analyses of reflection times after feedback showed that the number of cards played and the amount of money earned in the CPT were related to a lack of reflection both after punishment (rs = -.26 and .21, ps < .0001, respectively) and after reward feedback (rs = -.31 and .22, ps < .0001, respectively). Although response perseveration has been previously associated with the impulsive and irresponsible characteristics of psychopathy in incarcerated males (Moltó et al., 2007), our findings provide evidence for a role of the boldness phenotype in the failure to suspend a dominant response set for reward in the face of increasing punishment contingencies that result in maladaptive outcomes, at least in noninstitutionalized samples. Given that previous studies have failed to demonstrate maladaptive response perseveration in incarcerated females, our results could be especially relevant in understanding the psychopathy dimensions underlying behavioral disinhibition in women. Thus, our data further support the use of the Triarchic conceptualization of psychopathy in disentangling the laboratory correlates of this personality disorder.

26. *Facets of Psychopathy as Moderators of Cognitive Flexibility.* **Colin Bowyer**, **Jens Foell, Noah Venables**, **James Yancey**, **Isabella Palumbo**, **Walter Boot & Christopher Patrick**, Florida State University, cbb10f@my.fsu.edu.

The Triarchic Model (Patrick et al, 2009) conceives of psychopathy in terms of three distinct phenotypic components: boldness, disinhibition, and meanness. The current study evaluated in a sample of 15 undergraduate students (11 female) how these components of psychopathy, assessed using the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM), affect cognitive flexibility as indexed by the ability to switch between performance of two ongoing discrimination tasks. Specifically, the study procedure consisted of a task-switching paradigm that included an affective stimulus manipulation. The standard task switching procedure entails performance of one task (e.g., identifying whether a stimulus number is high or low) until a cue (e.g., a change in background color) signals the participant to switch to performing a second task (e.g., identify whether the number is odd or even). The current study used a variant of this procedure in which task stimuli consisted of faces surrounded by a colored frame rather than numbers. The two alternating tasks entailed identifying the gender of the face (male/female) or the color of the surrounding frame (red/green). The expression of the face signaled which task to perform: fear faces signaled performance of one task, neutral faces the other (with pairing of expression to task type counterbalanced across subjects). Performance on the procedure was indexed by 'switch-cost' difference scores for reaction time and accuracy – computed in each case as the average for switch trials minus the corresponding average for repeat trials. Thus, smaller switch-cost scores indicated better performance on the task. Analyses revealed that the boldness facet of psychopathy as indexed by the TriPM affected task performance most strongly. Participants high in boldness demonstrated a reduced overall switch-cost compared to participants lower in boldness. Additionally, participants lower in boldness showed a much larger slowing in overall reaction time for fearful as compared to neutral faces (i.e., across switch and repeat trials) than participants high in boldness.

These findings demonstrate effects for one component of psychopathy in particular, boldness, on flexibility of responding and inhibitory effects of emotional cuing in a dynamic performance context. Implications for understanding of psychopathy and real-world performance prediction are discussed.

27. *The Triarchic Model of Psychopathy and its Relationship with Temperament Traits in a (Non Forensic) Day Hospital Patient Sample.* **Andrea Kiskeri**, **Victor Ferrer**, **Monia De Sousa-Duso**, **Carmen Facal**, **Aurora Torrent & Iolanda Batalla**, Hospital de Santa Maria de Lleida, ibatalla@gss.scs.es.

The existence of psychopathic traits in clinical samples could be related to a chronified therapy course and a worse response to treatment. The triarchic model of psychopathy (Patrick, Fowles, Keneger, 2009) provides the basis for reconciling the different approaches for the description of psychopathy. These authors propose three constructs whereby the different phenotypic domains could integrate different conceptual models of psychopathy. In order to apply and better understand this model, it is crucial to see how it relates to other scales of personality pathology assessment used in daily clinical practice. To assess the relationship between the phenotypic domains of the triarchic conceptualization of psychopathy (Meanness, Boldness and Disinhibition) with the three dimensions of personality (Extraversion, Neuroticism and Psychoticism) in Eysenck's personality model (1952, 1967,1982) and with the well studied traits of anxiety of Spielberg (1970). Results could be useful for differentiating criteria for severity. The sample included patients admitted to the Adult Psychiatric Day Hospital HSM- Lleida (Spain) who agreed to participate in the study during the period February 2013 to December 2014.The data were collected via TRiPM, Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire-Adult (EPQ-A; Eysenck, 1975) and the score for Trait of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI; Spielberger, 1970). We included 97 patients assessed with the EPQ-A. (mean age 37, women 67%) and 88 with the STAI-T (mean age 37; women 66%) "Boldness" component had a direct and statistically significant correlation with "Extraversion" (0.589; p<0.001.) and a significant inverse correlation with "Neuroticism" (-0.306; p=0.002) and "STAI Trait Anxiety" (-0.413; p<0.001). "Meanness" had no correlations. "Disinhibition" had a direct and statistically significant correlation with "Neuroticism" (0.475; p<0.001), "Psychoticism" (0.349; p<0.001), and "STAI Trait Anxiety" (0.258; p = 0.015). The Total Score had a direct and statistically significant correlation with "Neuroticism" (0.236; p=0.020), "Psychoticism" (0.224; p=0.027). According to the results obtained, the boldest individuals in the sample (dominant and daring) were associated with an extroverted temperament (more sociable, active and risky), with more emotional stability and with less anxiety. The more impulsive, oppositional and predisposed to hostility (disinhibition) were individuals associated with emotional instability (strong reactions to all kinds of stimuli interference in their social adaptability), higher psychoticism (aggressive and impulsive tendency, low empathy, self-centered and irresponsible) and with more anxiety. The conceptualization of the psychopathic disorder according to this model was associated with emotional instability and higher psychoticism. These results coincide with Eysenk's model criteria for severity and can help differentiate patients by severity criteria. Further investigations and an expansion of the sample size are necessary, as well as the development of new studies in this field. The present findings have important implications for practice and have helped us design an individual treatment for each patient.

28. *Psychopathy, Perceived Stress, and Reactive Aggression: An Examination Adopting the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy in a Student Sample.* **Joseph H. R. Maes & Inti A. Brazil**, Radboud University, r.maes@donders.ru.nl.

Previous studies on the relationship between psychopathy and reactive aggression revealed somewhat inconclusive results. The present study examined this relationship in a student population adopting the Triarchic conceptualization of psychopathy. We used the TriPM to measure the psychopathy-related aspects of Boldness, Meanness, and Disinhibition.
Furthermore, we assessed whether associations between these scales and reactive aggression, if found significant, are mediated by perceived stress. Aggression was measured using the Aggression Questionnaire, which taps four distinct types of aggression: physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger, and hostility. Perceived stress was measured using the Perceived Stress scale. Meanness was significantly associated with neither perceived stress nor reactive aggression. Boldness was negatively associated with perceived stress and hostility, whereas Disinhibition was positively associated with perceived stress and all four aspects of reactive aggression. However, none of the associations between the latter two psychopathy-related traits and reactive aggression was mediated by perceived stress. These results contribute to a further understanding of the link between psychopathy-related features and reactive aggression and to a further conceptual validation of the TriPM scales.

29. *Differentiating the Dark Triad: An Investigation of Empathy Profiles and Olfactory Abilities.* **Mehmet K. Mahmut & Christine Leonards**, Macquarie University, mem.mahmut@mq.edu.au.

Empathy deficits are associated with all three Dark Triad personality constructs (psychopathy, Narcissism and Machiavellianism) but whether these constructs evidence both cognitive and affective empathy deficits is unclear. Moreover,

while higher degrees of psychopathy are associated with poorer olfactory abilities, whether Machiavellianism and Narcissism show similar olfactory deficits has yet to be investigated. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine if the Dark Triad personalities (psychopathy, Narcissism and Machiavellianism) can be differentiated by their empathy profiles and olfactory abilities. One-hundred and thirty participants completed personality measures tapping the Dark Triad constructs plus a standardised test of olfactory ability. The results showed that all the Dark Triad constructs were associated with lower levels of affective empathy but only psychopathy and Machiavellianism were also associated with cognitive empathy deficits. Only psychopathy was associated with poorer olfactory ability (i.e., odour discrimination) and males higher on psychopathy showed poorer discrimination ability than high psychopathy females. The current findings highlight the utility of using non-traditional instruments to differentiate constructs with a large degree of overlap and those characterised by lying and manipulation

30. *The Virtual Mask of Sanity: An Exploration of the Association Between Psychopathy, Empathy, Gender, and Electronic Aggression.* **Mary B. Ritchie**, **Adelle E. Forth & Ian Syrett**, Carleton University, maryritchie@cmail.carleton.ca.

Despite increasing evidence suggesting electronic media are being used in an aggressive manner (Hinduja & Patchin, 2009) and the identification of the consequences associated with such aggression (anxiety, suicide; Kowalski et al., 2008), few studies have investigated the characteristics predictive of electronic aggression. While research has almost exclusively focused on the role of gender (Fanti et al., 2012) and empathy (Luxembourg et al., 2011) in the prediction of electronic aggression, only one study has explored the role of psychopathy (Cyprus et al., 2012). Given the strong association between psychopathy and general aggression (Blais et al., 2014) it is not surprising that Cyprus et al. (2012) found an association between electronic aggression and callous unemotional traits. To further our understanding of the characteristics associated with electronic aggression, this study explored whether psychopathy, empathy, and gender predicted electronic aggression in the same way that they have been shown to predict general aggression (Blais et al., 2014; Jolliffe & Farrington, 2004) and identified the variables most salient to this prediction. A sample of 436 university students (110 male, 326 female) completed self-report measures of psychopathy and empathy, and then responded to questions assessing the frequency of direct and indirect aggression perpetrated electronically and in-person. Approximately 34% of the sample engaged in electronic aggression and 55% engaged in-person aggression at least once in the past year. Preliminary results suggest that high psychopathy and low empathy are associated with both direct and indirect electronic and in-person aggression (where r = .13 to .38). Results from a series of hierarchical regressions suggest that high psychopathic traits are predictive of aggression regardless of the context in which the aggression is perpetrated and that low empathy is only predictive of indirect electronic aggression after controlling for the other variables. Interestingly, the interaction between psychopathy and gender significantly predicted in-person direct aggression, and the three-way interaction between psychopathy, empathy, and gender significantly predicted indirect electronic aggression. Identifying the characteristics associated with electronic aggression will allow for the development of effective intervention strategies aimed at preventing the devastating consequences associated with electronic aggression.

31. *To Forgive or Not: The Role of Psychopathic Traits in Trait and State Forgiveness.* **Seung Chan Lee**, **Adelle Forth & Jennifer Guido**, Carleton University, sc62882@gmail.com.

Forgiveness of others is beneficial to the relationship itself by maintaining or rebuilding the relationship (Gordon, & Baucom, 1998) as well as forgivers' health status (Lawler-Row et al., 2008; Webb et al., 2010). Forgiveness is associated with interpersonal characteristics (e.g., distrust or emotionality) and personality dimensions (e.g., neuroticism) (Symington et al., 2002; Walker et al., 2002). To date only one study has examined the association between psychopathic traits and trait forgiveness. Giammarco and Vernon (2014) found that psychopathy is a significant predictor of trait forgiveness (β = -.165, t (214) = -2.101, p = .037) and that the relation between psychopathy and forgiveness was mediated by empathy. The present study examined which factor(s) (interpersonal manipulation, criminal tendencies, erratic lifestyle, and callous affect) of psychopathy are related with trait (dispositional) forgiveness, and state (situational) forgiveness (e.g., romantic relationship in this study; Eaton et al., 2006). Furthermore, this study investigated whether callous and unemotional traits (CU) mediated the relation between psychopathy and both dispositional and situational forgiveness. Participants were 208 male and 360 female undergraduate students who completed Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (Paulhus et al., in press), the Transgression-Related Interpersonal Motivations scale (McCullough et al., 2002), Trait Forgiveness Scales (Berry et al., 2005), and Inventory of Callous-Unemotional traits (Frick, 2003). Multiple regression analysis revealed that only Interpersonal Manipulation factor significantly predicts the level of trait forgiveness (β = -.340, t(561) = -5.48, p < .001). In addition, the impact of the specific transgression adds significantly to the prediction for trait forgiveness ($sr2$ = .037; β = -.183, t (561) = -4.14, p < .001). However, after controlling for the effect of psychopathy and the impact, gender did not significantly augment the predictive utility in trait forgiveness (p = .137). Additionally, we found that the level of CU traits partially mediated the relationship between the interpersonal manipulation factor and trait forgiveness. We will conduct the same analyses with state

forgiveness. These findings suggest that trait forgiveness is uniquely related to the interpersonal features of psychopathy, and indicate when developing interventions to facilitate forgiveness, interpersonal features of psychopathy as well as the impact of the specific transgression should be focused on.

32. *Does Anger Rumination Account for Relationships between Callous-Unemotional Traits and Internalizing and Externalizing Behavior in Adults?* **Roberto C. Guerra**, **Amber Turner**, **Salina Kapoor & Bradley A. White**, Virginia Tech, rguerra@vt.edu.

Callous-Unemotional (C-U) traits, a core feature of psychopathy, consist of emotional detachment, lack of empathy or guilt, and an uncaring demeanor (Frick, 2003). The concept and measures of C-U traits have recently been applied to adults (e.g., Kimonis et al., 2013). As in children, C-U traits predict externalizing behaviors (Byrd et al., 2013; White et al., 2015), but the underlying mechanisms are unclear. Less often, C-U traits have been linked to internalizing behavior (e.g., Essau et al., 2006; Kimonis et al., 2013). However, frequent co-occurrence of internalizing and externalizing behaviors (e.g., Kessler et al., 2005) complicates the picture. Furthermore, evidence suggests that although C-U traits measure an overarching construct, they are multidimensional, with unemotional traits being less often associated with externalizing problems than callous and uncaring traits (e.g., Kimonis et al., 2008). C-U traits have been found to be associated with anger (Ciucci et al., 2014). Anger rumination (AR) predicts both externalizing (e.g., White & Turner, 2014), and internalizing behaviors (e.g., Gilbert et al., 2005). Thus, we tested its role as a potential mechanism linking C-U traits to externalizing behavior, controlling for internalizing symptoms and considering unique associations for C-U facets. An undergraduate sample (N= 573, 74.9% female) completed the Inventory of Callous- Unemotional Traits (Frick, 2004) and Anger Rumination Scale (Sukhodolsky et al., 2001). An externalizing composite was formed from the Reactive-Proactive Questionnaire (RPQ; Raine et al., 2006), Student Antisociality Scale (Visser et al., 2010) and Self-Report of Aggression and Social Behavior Measure (Morales & Crick, 1998). The internalizing composite comprised the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ; Kroenke, 2001), and Cognitive/Somatic scales of the State- Trait Inventory for Cognitive and Somatic Anxiety (Ree et al., 2000). Non-focal C-U factors and non-focal outcome (Internalizing/Externalizing) were controlled to test for unique effects. As hypothesized, after covarying internalizing symptoms, AR mediated associations between callousness and uncaring facets and externalizing behavior, which was not observed for the unemotional facet. After controlling externalizing behavior, the unemotional facet uniquely predicted internalizing symptoms, which was mediated by AR. Implications are discussed, specifically regarding C-U multidimensionality and potential practical implications.

33. *Divergent Pathways to Aggressive Behavior in Youth.* **Aisha L. Howard & Edelyn Verona**, University of South Florida, alhoward@mail.usf.edu.

Prior research on violence and aggression has primarily used male samples. However, gender differences seen in the development of aggressive behavior in children suggest divergent gender-based pathways in risk factors associated with the development of conduct problems. Several theoretical perspectives, such as Patterson's family coercion model, Widom's social learning theory, and Chesney-Lind's life trajectory model, nurture hypotheses that violence exposure at a young age may influence the development of aggressive behavior differently for boys and girls. The current cross-sectional study tested a path analytic model differentiating correlates of youth aggression (N = 237). Based on prior research regarding gendered pathways to antisocial behavior, two separate paths of risk for aggression were tested: a gender-common path thought to influence aggression similarly in boys and girls, and a female-specific path. In the gender-common model, it was hypothesized that Direct Victimization (DV) and Witnessing Family Violence (WFV) would indirectly explain variance in aggressive behavior via the effects of personality characteristics (i.e., negative emotionality [NEM], constraint [CON]) and callous-unemotional (CU) traits. The female-specific model was hypothesized to involve a direct relationship between DV and status offending, which would in turn relate to substance use and aggression. Results suggest that for the gender-common model, DV and WFV were associated with increased NEM or lower CON for both genders, which in turn related to increased drug use and aggression (e.g., indirect effect between WFV and aggression through NEM for boys). For CU traits, there was a marginal association between WFV and CU traits in girls, and CU traits were related to aggression for both genders. For the female-specific model, DV and WFV were associated with increased status offending in girls, which was associated with increased drug use and aggression. This result was supported by an indirect effect between WFV and aggression through status offending and drug use specific to girls. These results suggest that exposure to both types of violence relate to aggressive tendencies in youth, albeit via at least one divergent pathway for girls. Specifically, family violence relates to increased risk of aggressive behavior via a gender- common pathway characterized by NEM, CON, and CU traits, as well as a female-specific pathway characterized by status offending and drug use.

34. *Parental Attachment and Abuse in Childhood as Predictors of Psychopathy Development in Adulthood in an Inmate Sample.* **Vanessa Pera Guardiola** Sant Joan de Du Lieda Catalonia Spain, **Iolanda Batalia Llordes**, GSS Hospital Santa Maria,

Carme Tello Casany, Sant Joan de Du Lieda Catalonia Spain, **Noemi Torrent Seti**, GSS Hospital Santa Maria, **Javier Bosque**, Ponent Penitentiary Center, vpera@comll.cat.

PURPOSE: To study the relationship between deficits in attachment security, repeated maltreatment or neglect in childhood and later psychopathy traits. The sample comprises 103 male inmates from the high security department of the Ponent Penitentiary Center, in Lleida (Spain). Exclusion criteria were the presence of DSM-IV Axis I diagnosis (except for past substance use disorder), neurodegenerative disorders and a Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised (WAIS-R; Wechsler, 1981) intelligence quotient (IQ) below. Psychopathy was assessed with the Spanish version of the Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R; Hare 2003) and total, factor and facet scores were obtained. The demographic and clinical information was recorded in a clinical interview by a trained psychologist and psychiatrist. The total number of convictions, both violent and non- violent, was also obtained.The existence of abuse in childhood (n = 37) was significantly associated with higher scores on the PCL-R total (p = .019), factor 2 (p = .001), facet 3 (p = 008) and facet 4 (p = 0.007). Emotional deprivation in childhood (n = 48) was significantly associated with higher scores on factor 2 (p = .006) and facet 4 (p = .003). Individuals with a history of abuse in childhood (n = 37) had significantly the highest number of violent charges (p = .007). Individuals with early emotional deprivation (n = 48) had more violent convictions (p = .028) but also have more total convictions. In our sample, the history of abuse and emotional deprivation in childhood is more associated with the antisocial lifestyle of the psychopathic disorder (Factor 2) than with the interpersonal and affective part of the disorder (Factor 1). The history of abuse and emotional deprivation is more related to the externalizing behavior of psychopathic disorder and individuals with these antecedents also commit more violent crimes. The present findings have important implications for practice and for the prevention of violence among incarcerated psychopaths. Programs aimed at strengthening parental warmth may be important.

35. *Psychopathic Traits Differentially Predict Cognitive Functioning.* **Jonathan S. Ryan**, Yale University, **Craig S. Neumann**, University of North Texas, **Arielle R. Baskin-Sommers**, Yale University, jonathan.ryan@yale.edu.

Despite early conceptualizations suggesting that psychopathy is related to enhanced cognitive functioning, research examining psychopathy as a unitary construct across cognitive domains has yielded findings that are negligible or are specific to subcomponents of functioning rather than global cognition. It is possible that certain psychopathic traits are more related to specific cognitive domains than others. Research using a two-factor or four-facet model of psychopathy has highlighted some trait-specific differences related to cognition, but this research has been limited in scope. Using structural equation modeling, the present study examined specific cognitive domains and their relationship to psychopathic traits. Incarcerated male offenders were assessed on three different measures of cognition (Wechsler Adult Intelligence [IQ], N=377; Picture- Word [PW] Stroop, N=286; Delis Kaplan Executive Function System [DKEFS] Tower, Proverbs, and Stroop, N=377) and psychopathy (Psychopathy Checklist-Revised). Three separate models were run and results indicated that all models had good fit (IQ: CFI=.91, RMSEA=.05; PW: CFI=.94, RMSEA=.04; DKEFS: CFI=.94, RMSEA=.03). For IQ, both the Interpersonal and Lifestyle facets were positively (b=.20 and b=.24, respectively) related to IQ, whereas the Affect facet was negatively (b=-.32) related to IQ. In the PW, a measure of selective attention, the Affect fact was negatively (b=-.26) related (i.e., less) to interference, whereas the Lifestyle facet was positively (b=.27) related to interference. Finally, the Interpersonal facet was positively (b=.32) related to Proverbs and the Affect facet was negatively (b=-.32) related (i.e., worse) to the Stroop. These findings suggest that unique correlates associated with the facets of psychopathy may influence the behaviors dominating these traits. For example, the enhanced abstract reasoning and IQ displayed by individuals high on Interpersonal traits may influence their ability to charm others. Similarly, the ability to inhibit dominant responses in individuals high on the Affect facet may make it easier for them to engage in callous behavior. Finally, difficulty inhibiting dominant responses, despite having high IQ, in individuals high on the Lifestyle facet may influence their irresponsible behavior. Overall, the results help clarify the complex results in previous studies, and provide a link between cognitive functioning and behaviors characteristic of psychopathic traits.

36. *Differential Reinforcement-Sensitivity and Autoshaping Patterns between Psychopathy and Other Malevolent Personalities.* **Adon L. Neria**, **Maricarmen Vizcaino & Daniel N. Jones**, The University of Texas at El Paso, alneria@miners.utep.edu.

Although research has examined the incentive salience of psychopathy from many angles, few have taken into account how psychopathy overlaps with other dark personalities in a Structural Equations Model (SEM). Further, no comprehensive theory exists that differentiates two closely related constructs: Psychopathy and Machiavellianism. To advance a larger theory on the incentive salience of malevolent personalities, we present data assessing the relationship between psychopathy, sadism, Machiavellianism, and narcissism with BIS / BAS and each other, thus reducing error by intercorrelation. We sampled a total of 356 participants from an online crowdsourcing website and analyzed a total of 3 competing SEMs. The results of the best-fitting model demonstrate differential associations with BIS / BAS across all personality variables, but of particular interest: we found that psychopathy was uniquely associated with deficits in inhibitory processes (as would be

expected), whereas Machiavellianism was uniquely associated with increased inhibitory processes. We interpret these data under the Behaviorist theory of shaping: We argue that psychopathic individuals are those who have autoshaped to become motivated by reward cues while Machiavellian are motivated by actual rewards. We further theorize that the criminal profiles of psychopathic people – who continuously commit high-risk / low-reward crimes – can be understood as negative automaintenance and that this characteristic distinguishes psychopathy from related constructs through this unique type of behavioral reinforcement. We present evidence that psychopathy is not only unique in its behavioral approach and inhibition processes, but in how such individuals process cues-to- reward vs. actual reward and punishment. Indeed individuals high in psychopathy were more motivated by reward cues than were other dark personalities. Findings and future directions are discussed against the backdrop of Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory and theory on incentive salience.

37. *Structural Neural Correlates of Callous-Unemotional Traits in a Sample of Typically Developing of Youths.* **Roberta Clanton**, **Jack Rogers & Rosalind Baker**, University of Birmingham, **Areti Smaragdi**, **Karen Gonzalez**, **Inganzio Puzzo & Graeme Fairchild**, University of Southampton, **Stephanie De Brito**, University of Birmingham, rcc357@bham.ac.uk.

Structural magnetic resonance imaging studies (MRI) on adults with psychopathy and antisocial youths with callous-unemotional (CU) traits recruited from clinical, forensic and community settings have identified abnormalities in grey matter volumes in several cortical and subcortical structures. Whilst evidence suggests that psychopathy and CU traits are dimensional, to date no sMRI study has examined the structural neural correlates of CU traits in typically developing youths. This study aimed to address this gap by using voxel-based morphometry (VBM) to examine grey matter correlates of CU traits in a community sample of youths with varying levels of CU traits. Using preliminary data from two UK sites collected as part of a larger, ongoing multisite European study (FemNAT-CD; www.femnat-cd.eu),54 TD youths (31 female) aged 9-17 years of age (M=12.8, SD = 2.68) underwent MRI on 3T scanners at both sites. All participants were screened for potential psychiatric disorders using the K-SADS-PL and CU traits were measured using parent-report ICU. MRI data were pre-processed using VBM8 and the Diffeomorphic Anatomical Registration Through Exponentiated Lie Algebra (DARTEL) toolbox. Age- and gender specific tissue probability maps were created with the TOM toolbox to account for variance in child participants. A regression analysis was conducted using SPM8 to investigate the association between whole-brain and regional grey matter volume (p<.001 uncorrected) and CU traits while controlling for age, gender, IQ, and sites. Regions of interest included the bilateral amygdala, anterior insula, anterior cingulate cortex, and orbitofrontal cortex. Whole brain analysis yielded a negative correlation between grey matter and total ICU scores in the superior temporal gyrus. ROI analyses did not yield any significant results. This preliminary finding in our community sample is consistent with previous VBM studies on adults with psychopathy and antisocial youths with CU traits recruited from clinical, forensic and community setting and suggests that reduced grey matter volume in the temporal lobe is implicated in psychopathy. Data collection is ongoing and future analyses and results will be presented at the conference.

38. *A Parsimonious Account of Externalizing, Antisocial Personality Disorder, and Psychopathy.* **David D. Vachon**, University of Minnesota, **Joshua D. Miller**, University of Georgia, **Donald R. Lynam**, Purdue University, **Amos Zeichner**, University of Georgia, **Robert Krueger,** University of Minnesota, dvachon@umn.edu.

Structural models of personality and psychopathology consistently yield an externalizing (EXT) factor. Meta-analytic findings show that EXT represents a mixture of low Agreeableness (−A) and low Conscientiousness (−C). We suggest that EXT entirely accounts for antisocial personality disorder (APD) and traditional models of psychopathy; aspects of traditional psychopathy associated with other personality domains (e.g., anger, excitement-seeking) can be understood as concomitants of −A and −C. As evidence, we show that (1) psychopathy and APD have nearly identical trait profiles (ICC = .92); (2) this profile can be accurately simulated using only −A and −C; and (3) an EXT scale constructed entirely of −A and −C traits is equivalent to psychopathy measures. Using 1,079 participants from two college samples, a community sample, and a prison sample, we show that this EXT scale and various measures of psychopathy equivalently predict a range of relevant outcomes, including impulsivity, gambling, substance use, antisocial behavior, personality pathology, institutional infractions, and various types of aggression (range of ICCs = .93 to .99). These results suggest that APD and traditional models of psychopathy are essentially the same, and that they can be described using only −A and −C. This account offers a parsimonious and unified theory of APD and psychopathy. It also aligns both disorders with structural models of personality, reinforcing the notion that personality disorders are maladaptive constellations of basic traits. In closing, we consider newer models of psychopathy (which include additional features, such as fearlessness, boldness, and emotional invulnerability), and argue that these models can also be accommodated by structural models of personality.

1. *The Association between Reactive Aggression and Psychopathic Traits and the Impact of Negative Affectivity.* **Christine L. Meltzer** & **Ann M. Carreno**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **Michael F. Caldwell,** University of Wisconsin, Madison, **David S. Kosson,** Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, christine.meltzer@my.rfums.org.

Despite data that indicate that the presence of psychopathic traits is associated with an increased tendency to behave aggressively, little attention has been paid to the relationship between reactive forms of aggression and these traits. Much of the focus has been placed upon the relation between psychopathic traits and proactive aggression as a substantial portion of the existent literature suggests that it is more relevant than reactive aggression to psychopathic traits. However, the decline of research examining the relationship between reactive aggression and psychopathic traits seems premature, as results regarding this relationship have been mixed. Furthermore, recent findings suggest that the relationship between these two constructs is most evident when examining psychopathy at the level of its components. Research by Swogger, Walsh, Houston, Cashman-Brown, and Conner (2010) also suggests that levels of anxiety or negative affectivity moderate the relationship between the impulsive-antisocial lifestyle component of psychopathy and reactive aggression. This study attempted to replicate and expand upon this finding, using an adolescent sample of 124 males of diverse ethnicity, placed in a juvenile treatment center. In order to further our understanding of the relationship between reactive aggression and psychopathic traits, both overall and at the facet level, participants' levels of psychopathic traits, reactive aggression and negative affectivity were analyzed to determine if any significant associations exist. In particular, the possible moderating effects of anxiety on the relationship between reactive aggression and the various characteristics of psychopathy was examined. Results were unexpected and indicated a relationship between Factor 2 and proactive aggression in this sample.
Our results may reflect the fact that, unlike most prior studies, we measured the degree to which an individual's aggressive behavior was usually proactive versus reactive. In addition, the Factor 2 X Negative Affectivity interaction was statistically significant only for analyses in which we controlled for scores on PCL: YV items assessing impulsive behavior and poor anger control, which may be potential confounds in many prior studies of these relationships. Findings add to our understanding of the relationship between psychopathy and aggression and the impact of study methodology on outcomes.

2. *Lower Emotion Identification Accuracy among Young Children with Callous-Unemotional Behaviors.* **Peter D. Rehder**, **William R. Mills-Koonce**, **Nicolas J. Wagner** & **Patricia T. Garrett-Peters**, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, **Michael T. Willoughby**, RTI International, pdrehder@uncg.edu.

There is evidence that callous-unemotional (CU) behaviors can be extended downward from adolescence into early childhood, account for some of the heterogeneity in children with elevated conduct problems (CP), and predict later antisocial behavior (Frick & Viding, 2009; Rowe et al., 2010). Studies of older children showing CU behaviors suggest a temperamental profile characterized by fearlessness (Frick & Morris, 2004) and reduced amygdala activation while processing fearful faces compared to other children (Marsh et al., 2008). The current study examined emotion identification accuracy among young children with and without elevated levels of CP and/or CU behaviors. We sampled 1,005 children from a birth cohort study of children and families living in rural regions of the United States. At 58 months old, children completed the facial expressions subscale of the Assessment of Children's Emotions Scale (ACES); which contained pictures of children making faces depicting (1) a specific emotion (joy, sadness, anger, or fear), (2) an ambiguous emotion, or (3) no emotion; and were asked if the pictured child was feeling happy, sad, mad, scared, or not feeling anything. One year later, primary caregivers completed the Disruptive Behavior Rating Scale (DBRS) to measure CP and the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) for CU behaviors. Children were classified as having elevated CP if they were rated highly on at least 4 oppositional defiant items or 3 conduct disorder items; and classified as having elevated CU behaviors if they were in the upper 10% of the distribution of ICU scores. Children were classified into the following groups used in subsequent analyses: no CP/CU (n=862); CP-only (n=20), CU-only (n=90), and CP+CU (n=33). General linear modeling indicated that CP/CU membership significantly predicted emotion accuracy [$F(1, 996)=8.85$, $p<.001$]. Children with no CP/CU were significantly more accurate at identifying emotions than children in the CU-only group [$p<.001$, Cohen's $d=0.387$] and the CP+CU group [$p<.001$, Cohen's $d=0.300$]. Children with no CP/CU were marginally more accurate in detecting emotions than children in the CP-only group [$p=.091$, Cohen's $d=0.216$]. Since previous studies with older children report deficits in recognizing fear, the subset of fear items were analyzed separately; no group differences were found. Findings suggest that young children with elevated CU behaviors (with or without CP) show early deficits in emotion identification.

3. *Attention in Individuals with Conduct Problems and Callous Unemotional Traits: Eyetracking Data.* **Melina N. Kyranides**, University of Cyprus, **Kostas A. Fanti**, University of Cyprus, meli_nicole7@yahoo.co.uk.

Individuals with Conduct Problems (CPs; severe and impairing levels of antisocial behavior), constitute a heterogeneous group. One method of subtyping individuals with CPs that has received acceptance in research and practice, is the presence or absence of significant levels of callous-unemotional (CU) traits. CU traits refer to specific affective (lack of empathy, absence of guilt, constricted display of emotion) and interpersonal (e.g. use of others for one's own gain) style that is characteristic of a subgroup of individuals with severe CPs. CPs and CU traits have both been associated with attention and emotional deficits. Specifically, CU traits have been associated with diminished reactivity to distress cues and lack of interest to socially important cues, while CPs in the absence of CU traits have been associated with emotional dysregulation difficulties and hyper vigilance towards threatening cues. The present study examines whether heterogeneous groups of young adults identified based on their longitudinal scores on CPs and CU traits, collected during adolescence, differ on eye gaze behavior during an affective dot probe task. Seventy-six participants (53.8% females, M age =19.96, SD = .97) were selected from a large sample (n=1893; 50,2% females, M age =16.99, SD = .91) of adolescents. Identified participants were administered two affective dot probe tasks, one including words (task 1) and the other including pictures (task 2). Attention allocation to emotional stimuli (distressing, threatening, and positive), was recorded using the Tobii X120 eye-tracking unit (e.g. proportion of gaze duration). To control for location effects, a facilitation index was calculated by subtracting the total eye gaze duration for affective stimuli from the mean eye gaze duration for neutral stimuli, but compared emotional to neutral stimuli in the same location. Individuals with CPs, exhibited selective impairment in attending to distressing words and pictures. This pattern of results indicates that individuals with high CPs display more scattered eye movements and attended to affective stimuli less compared to individuals with low CPs. The current findings built upon prior research pointing to impairments in executive functioning in individuals with CPs, possibly inhibition control difficulties. The results of the current study have scientific interest as well as considerable practical applications, as findings contribute to the understanding of the attentional deficits that are implicated in individuals with CPs, and the importance of addressing them when developing prevention and intervention programs.

4. *Cluster Analysis of Youth Offenders.* **Kristin A. Ridder & David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, kristin.ridder@my.rfums.org.

The aim of this study was to employ cluster analysis with a sample of 205 incarcerated adolescents to examine the existence of subtypes of youth offenders and to determine how these groups differed based on variables included in the clustering variate as well as variables used for external validation. Variables employed in the cluster analysis were chosen because they have been shown to distinguish subgroups of individuals with psychopathic traits and are theoretically or empirically related to psychopathy. One possible outcome of this cluster analysis was that the cluster solution would contain two clusters of adolescents who have features consistent with what are termed primary and secondary psychopaths in adults. The other possible outcome we examined was that one group of youth high in psychopathic traits would emerge. Clusters were derived using Ward's hierarchical agglomerative clustering method. The hierarchical analysis was followed up with a k-means iterative analysis using the centroids from the Ward's analysis method as initial seeds. Once the clusters were determined, they were compared on internal variables using an ANOVA and Tukey post-hoc comparisons. Additional comparisons on external variables were then conducted using ANOVAs and Duncan post-hoc analyses. The external variables consisted of measures of child abuse, impulsivity, depression, anger expression, and criminal behavior. Results of the cluster analysis indicated five clusters of youth. The five clusters included a cluster associated with primary psychopathy traits (Cluster 3), a cluster associated with secondary psychopathy traits (Cluster 2), a cluster, which was low in psychopathic traits (Cluster 1), a cluster that was characterized by drug and alcohol abuse problems (Cluster 4), and a cluster that was characterized by alcohol abuse (Cluster 5). Results were consistent with the first set of predications: two groups of youth emerged that resembled primary and secondary psychopathy in adults and that were characterized by high scores on all facets of psychopathy. Comparisons on additional external variables provided validation of the subtypes that was largely consistent with prior theory and research. Some of the results do not fit with prior research and theory, and the differences are discussed. Results of this study help to clarify inconsistent findings in youth and help extend the construct from adults due to the similarity of the primary and secondary psychopathy subtypes found in this study to the subtypes previously identified in adults. Similarities between clusters of youth with psychopathic features and adult psychopaths are discussed.

5. *Psychopathic Traits Moderate Relationships Between Parental Warmth and Antisocial and Other High-Risk Behaviors.* **Melanie A. Chinchilla & David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, melanie.chinchilla@my.rfums.org.

Risk and protective factors for antisocial behavior may operate differently for youth with versus without psychopathic traits. This study tested two competing theoretical perspectives, the temperamental predisposition perspective—that parent-child factors are less influential in the development of maladaptive behaviors for youth high in psychopathic traits than for other youth—versus the environmental perspective—that family and environmental factors do impact youth with psychopathic traits. Because prior studies have focused largely on harsh or inconsistent parenting, the affective component of psychopathy, and conduct problems, this study examined whether interpersonal, affective and overall traits of psychopathy moderated relationships between parental warmth and several forms of maladaptive behavior: conduct disorder symptoms, high-risk sexual behavior, and substance use. Participants were 214 ethnically diverse (European American, African American, and Latin American) male and female adolescents, 11-17 years of age, incarcerated at a suburban detention center near Chicago, Illinois. Moderation was examined via hierarchical multiple regressions. Affective traits of psychopathy moderated relationships between warmth and conduct disorder symptoms and warmth and substance use scores. For adolescents with low and medium levels of affective traits, higher levels of parental warmth predicted fewer conduct disorder symptoms and lower levels of substance use. Overall levels of psychopathic traits similarly moderated the relationship between warmth and substance use scores. Although psychopathic traits did not moderate relationships between warmth and risky sexual behavior, the study also provides evidence of a specific link between the interpersonal component of psychopathy and risky sexual behavior. Results not only corroborate the temperamental predisposition perspective on psychopathy but also demonstrate the utility of this perspective in the domain of substance abuse and demonstrate the value of this perspective with regard to overall levels of psychopathic traits.

6. *Peer Perceptions of Adolescents with Elevated Callous-Unemotional Traits.* **Farrah N. Golmaryami & Paul J. Frick**, University of New Orleans, **Christopher T. Barry**, University of Southern Mississippi, **Rachel E. Kahn**, Virginia Tech, fngolmar@uno.edu.

Research suggests there is a subset of antisocial youth with high levels of callous-unemotional (CU) traits (i.e., lack of guilt and empathy, a shallow affect, and callous use of others) and that peer relationships play an important role in shaping child/adolescent social development. However, little research has examined how children with CU traits are perceived by peers. In one of the few studies investigating the peer relationships of youths with CU traits, Muñoz, Kerr, and Besic (2008) found that adolescents with elevated CU traits reported having just as many friends as other adolescents; however, these friendships were less stable. Interestingly, they reported experiencing high rates of conflict within those friendships, whereas their peers did not. Thus, it appears that youths with CU traits have the social skills to form meaningful peer relationships and that their peers report more satisfaction with friendship quality than they themselves report. In addition, research shows that youths with CU traits tend to endorse social goals related to dominance and forced respect and may manipulate peers to obtain these goals (Pardini, 2011). Taken together, it is possible that there may be a disconnect between how children with CU traits view themselves in relation to peers and how peers view them. As a result, it is important to compare how children with CU traits rate themselves and how their peers perceive them. We examined the associations among peer nominations of prosocial behaviors and self- reported CU traits in a sample of 43 adolescents (24 male, 19 female) between the ages of 16 to 18 (M = 16.76 years, SD = .77). Results indicated that peer nominated prosociality was negatively correlated with self-reported CU traits (r = -.35, p < .05) and that this was largely due to the callousness (r = -.32) and uncaring (r = -.27) dimensions of these traits. Importantly, these correlations were relatively unchanged when controlling for self-reported delinquency. Of the items that formed the peer nomination composite, the item "does nice things for others" was negatively associated with callousness (r = -.31, p < .05) and the item "cheers others up" was negatively associated with the uncaring dimension (r = -.39, p < .01). Thus, there appears to be a moderate negative association between self-reports of CU traits and peer perceptions of the child's prosocial behaviors and suggesting some negative interpersonal consequences of adolescent CU traits.

7. *The Relationship between Early Life Events and Psychopathic Tendencies in Adolescents.* **Erica J. Christian & David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science. erica.christian@my.rfums.org.

Despite the growing body of literature dedicated to understanding psychopathic traits in adolescents, little is known about the etiology or the early environmental correlates of psychopathic traits. One particularly important environmental factor is life events. To address this gap in the literature, the current study aimed to examine the association between life events in the first four years of life and later psychopathic traits. Early life events data and psychopathic traits data were collected for 161 adjudicated male adolescents between the ages 11 and 17. Results indicated that affective facet scores were significantly and positively correlated with the total number of early life events. Additionally, three specific early life events scores showed significant positive associations with either affective or interpersonal Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL: YV) facet scores: parental incarceration for over a year, addition of a new adult to the family, and death of a sibling. Findings suggest that environmental factors are, in fact, positively associated with scores on the affective and interpersonal facets of

psychopathy. Results also raise the possibility that some specific life events may impact the development of affective or interpersonal components of psychopathy. Implications of the current study affirm the need for further investigation into the early environmental correlates of psychopathic traits.

8. *Predicting Psychopathic Traits in Middle Childhood from Negative Affect in the First Three Years of Life.* **Hillary M. Gorin**, **Allison R. Brown & Steven A. Miller**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **Nathalie M. G. Fontaine**, **Frank Vitaro**, **Jean R. Seguin**, **Qian Xu & Sheilagh Hodgins**, University of Montreal, **Michel Boivin**, Laval University, **Richard E. Tremblay**, University of Montreal, **David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Hillary.Gorin@my.rfums.org.

The mechanisms underlying the development of psychopathic traits in children are not well understood. In opposition to the emotion deficit hypotheses, the affect dysregulation theory posits that many children who later develop psychopathic traits experience substantial negative affect early in development but learn to block or tune out their emotional experiences. Such a process leads to the development of callous, unemotional traits and corresponding antisocial behavior. The present study sought to test this developmental trajectory by examining negative affect in approximately 900 toddlers, ages 17 months and 29 months of age, and later psychopathic traits in children, ages 5.5 to 8.5. Using data from the Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development (QLSCD/ ELDEQ), items were selected that appeared to correspond to constructs measured by the Psychopathy Checklist – Youth Version (PCL: YV) and examined using an exploratory factor analysis; a nineteen item, two-factor model provided the best fit. The first factor in the model consisted of items describing primarily affective, interpersonal, and lifestyle traits associated with psychopathy, whereas the second factor consisted of items describing antisocial and aggressive behaviors related to the antisocial facet of psychopathy. A measure of negative affect was constructed using items from the Emotional Disorder Scale utilized in the ELDEQ study. A structural equation model revealed that negative affective experiences at 29 months predicted scores on the second factor of psychopathic traits (aggressive and antisocial behavior) at seven years of age (b = 0.145, p = 0.042). However, negative affect did not predict scores on the first factor of psychopathic traits. An RMSEA of 0.028 and a CFI of 0.939 indicate an adequate fitting model. Contradictory to emotional deficit perspectives, these findings suggest that young children with conduct problems likely experience negative emotions as other children do. These findings suggest that children characterized by early antisocial behavior and aggression during middle childhood also have relatively higher levels of negative emotion earlier in life. Although these results partially corroborate the affect dysregulation theory, it is important to keep in mind that many analyses revealed no relationships between psychopathy and negative affect in this community sample.

9. *Psychopathy-Linked Narcissism, Heart Rate Change, and Social Aggression in Preadolescence.* **Abraham Dickey III**, York College-CUNY, **Deborah Borlam & Yu Gao**, Brooklyn College-CUNY, abrahamdickeyiii@gmail.com.

Emerging throughout early childhood or adolescence, psychopathy is a recalcitrant clinical construct that is very similar to antisocial personality disorder. It is usually preceded by a formal diagnosis of conduct disorder prior to 18 years of age. Following its emergence from gene-environment interactions, psychopathy exhibits a variable constellation of personality, psychophysiological, endocrine, and neurobiological abnormalities, alongside aversive psychosocial characteristics including routine amorality, social deviance, reactive (RA) and proactive aggression (PA) as well as pathological narcissism. Surprisingly, tendencies toward criminality and other maladaptive predatory behaviors can be reliably detected among children ages 6 through 13 by psychometrically evaluating three pivotal subscales – impulsivity (IMP), callous-unemotionalism (CU), and psychopathy-linked narcissism/pathological narcissism (PN) using the Antisocial Process Screening Device. Prior literature suggests that in adults, PN is associated with aggressive behavior and that two fundamental categories of social aggression may be characterized by distinct psychophysiological profiles. In this study 253 eight and nine-year old boys and girls (57%) residing in Brooklyn, New York were recruited and their psychopathic traits and levels of social aggression were assessed. It is hypothesized that (1) after controlling for CU and IMP, PN should be positively associated with both RA and PA, and (2) among children with high PN, low to moderate heart rate reactivity during an emotional self-regulation task should also be associated with high social aggression. After multiple regression analysis, findings suggest both hypotheses are correct. More specially, PN is the strongest predictor of PA when controlling for CU and IMP, β = .505, t(253) = 8.567, p <.001. Thus findings extend the narcissism-aggression association in preadolescents, and further suggest that less psychophysiological fluctuation associated with heart rate may be linked to elevated aggression irrespective of gender. Subsequently, findings also lend support for controversial research in clinical psychiatry which asserts PN as the primary trait responsible for the development of psychopathic/antisocial personality disorder. Future research aims to acquire better understanding between PN, psychophysiological correlates and social aggression via larger sample sizes and various measurements (e.g., electrodermal activity (EDA), cardiovascular activity including heart rate (HR), respiratory sinus arrythmia (RSA), pre-ejection period (PEP), electroencephalography (EEG), and event-related potentials (ERP)).

10. *Neural Correlates of Contextual Processing of Fearful Facial Expressions in Adolescents with Elevated Callous-Unemotional Traits.* **Elise M. Cardinale**, Georgetown University, **Amy L Palmer**, University College London, **Paul J. Whalen**, Dartmouth, **Abigail A. Marsh**, Georgetown University, emc62@georgetown.edu.

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits are linked to a variety of impairments in responding to fearful stimuli, including diminished fear learning, reduced subjective experience of fear, and impaired recognition of others' fear. These deficits are associated with dysfunction in brain regions including the amygdala and ventromedial prefrontal cortex. Many neuroimaging investigations of CU traits have demonstrated impaired responses to fearful facial expressions. However, the significance of this impairment is not yet clear. This is in part because a fearful expression could potentially signal that the expresser is afraid for himself, afraid for the perceiver, or afraid of the perceiver. Identifying how CU traits affect the way that fearful expressions are interpreted, or misinterpreted, may be critical for improved understanding of empathic deficits in psychopathy. The current study aims to disambiguate how fearful expressions are perceived by adolescents with CU traits when the source of perceived threat varies. 16 adolescents with high levels of CU traits as assessed by the Inventory of Callous and Unemotional Traits (ICU) and 15 healthy controls completed fMRI scanning during which they viewed blocks of fearful expressions. Before each block, participants were instructed to interpret the subsequent blocks of faces according to one of three instructions: as though the expressers were afraid for themselves, afraid for you, or afraid of you. A 3(condition)x2(group) ANOVA revealed significant group x condition interaction in rostral prefrontal cortex (PFC), right precentral gyrus and periaqueductal gray. Compared to healthy controls, adolescents with high CU traits exhibited more activity in rostral PFC, right precentral gyrus and periaqueductal gray following the "afraid of you" instructions but less activity in rostral PFC and periaqueductal gray following the "afraid for you" instructions. Following the "afraid for self" instructions, adolescents with high CU traits exhibited less activity in periaqueductal gray and more activity in right precentral gyrus. Additionally, during the "afraid for you" condition, activity in left amygdala was reduced among adolescents with high CU traits. These findings indicate that the way fearful expressions are interpreted moderates neural responses as a function of CU traits such that differing context is associated with dissociated activity associated with CU traits in regions involved in threat processing and mentalizing.

11. *Perceptual Categorisation of Emotional Facial Expressions in Youths with Conduct Disorder and Varying Levels of Callous-Unemotional Traits: A Novel Analytical Approach.* **Jack Rogers**, **Rosalind Baker**, **Roberta Clanton & Liam Grisley,** University of Birmingham, **Karen Gonzalez**, **Ignazio Puzzo & Areti Smaragdi**, University of Southampton, **Gregor Kohls & Kerstin Konrad**, Uniklinik RWTH Aachen, **Graeme F. Fairchild**, University of Southampton, **Stephane Be Drito**, University of Birmingham, j.rogers@bham.ac.uk.

Categorising emotional facial expressions is a highly complex and adaptive feature of visual perception enabling us to quickly and accurately interpret and respond to important social cues. Evidence shows that individuals with psychopathy exhibit impairments in facial expression recognition for a range of positive and negative emotions. Similarly, youths with conduct disorder (CD) show altered processing of facial expressions. CD individuals exhibiting high levels of callous-unemotional (CU) traits show pervasive impairments when processing fearful and sad facial expressions, while youths with CD and low levels of CU-traits perceive neutral facial expressions as threatening. Whilst there is good evidence showing impaired emotional facial recognition, low-level perceptual categorisation of facial expressions within this sample remains unexplored. Using logistic regression to measure categorical perception of facial expressions we provide a novel assessment of potential differences between youths with CD and typically developing (TD) youths. The present study also explores, for the first time, whether CU-traits influence categorisation of specific facial expressions. Using preliminary data from two UK sites collected as part of a larger, ongoing multisite European study (FemNAT-CD; www.femnat-cd.eu), we assess recognition of facial expressions in a community sample of male and female youths (n=123; M age 13.9 years, SD=2.8) with CD (n=39) and varying levels of CU-traits and TD youths (n=84). Participants categorised the expression displayed in the context of an emotional hexagon task. Facial expressions were morphed between six different emotions (happiness, anger, surprise, fear, sadness and disgust) with each continuum blended together using the same proportions. Preliminary analysis reveals altered responses to negative emotions (e.g. 'anger'), consistent with previous results, as well as a significant difference when categorising angry faces from the angry-happiness morphed continuum for CD youths compared to TD youths. Other facial emotion morphed continua were categorised in the same manner across groups. These results suggest that CD youths interpret an ambiguous face as 'angry' at the 50% category boundary region between angry and happy faces, possibly reflecting an attributional bias in response to real or perceived threat. Future analyses prior to the conference will examine the influence of participants' gender and levels of CU traits.

12. *Psychophysiology and Aggression: The Mediating Role of Executive Function.* **Nicholas D. Thomson & Luna C. Centifanti**, Durham University, n.d.thomson@durham.ac.uk.

There is a robust link between neurological and biological markers and aggression in children, yet there have been distinctions based on aggression subtypes: reactive aggression shown in response to provocation, whilst proactive aggression is goal-oriented and not in response to anger. In particular, low resting heart rate has been associated with higher levels of both reactive and proactive aggression (Xu et al., 2014). Heart rate is made up of the two branches of the autonomic nervous system, so further attention to each branch may be important. In particular, research using skin conductance, reflecting the sympathetic branch has shown negative associations with both psychopathic traits (callous-unemotional traits; Munoz et al., 2008) and proactive aggression (Gao et al., 2014), which have been shown to be associated with each other. Those with reactive aggression show high sympathetic reactivity. Showing a dissociation between reactive and proactive aggression based on executive functioning is a recent endeavor, but is based on theories of attention and attentional control. Executive functioning (EF) reflects attentional control and planning, which have been found to be differentially related to reactive and proactive aggression. There is a link between poor executive control and reactive aggression (White, Jarret, & Ollendick, 2013), but it may be that good (or intact) planning is associated with proactive aggression and psychopathy in children with low physiological arousal. However, little is known about the mediating effect that executive function may have between psychophysiology and aggression/psychopathy. Using a sample of 111 typically-developing children aged 9-11 years (58 boys), children's heart rate and skin conductance were measured during baseline and during a social provocation task. A measure of EF was used to capture cognitive flexibility, inhibition, planning, rule learning, and problem-solving. Further, teacher report of psychopathy (Antisocial Process Screening Device) and child report of aggression (Reactive-Proactive Aggression Questionnaire) were collected. Data is currently being analyzed to assess the link between psychophysiological re/activity to specific events (social and non-social) and aggression subtypes. Final analyses will test how executive function mediates the association between psychophysiological re/activity and aggression in children.

13. *Association Between Callous-Unemotional Traits and Brain Response to Pre-Attentive Masked Negative Emotions in Typically Developing Youths.* **Rosalind H. Baker**, **Jack C. Rogers**, **Roberta L Clanton**, **Liam Grisley & Stephanie A. De Brito**, University of Birmingham, rhb364@bham.ac.uk.

Previous research on clinical, forensic and community samples has examined neural correlates of affective processing in adults with psychopathy and youths with severe antisocial behaviour and callous-unemotional (CU) traits. These studies have found CU traits to be associated with reduced activity in subcortical areas, including the amygdala, anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) and insula, among other regions. Whilst evidence suggests that psychopathy is dimensional, to date no fMRI study has examined the neural correlates of affective processing associated with CU traits in typically developing youths. This study aimed to address this gap in the literature by investigating pre-attentive emotion processing in a community sample of youths with varying levels of CU traits. Twenty-eight youths (11 males) aged 9 to 17 years (M=13.1 years) underwent an fMRI scan in the context of the FemNAT-CD consortium: a multisite European study focusing on environmental and neurobiological factors implicated in conduct disorder in females and males. Participants and their parents were interviewed with the K-SADS to ascertain that all youths were healthy and CU traits were measured with the parent version of the ICU. Blocks of facial expressions (calm, fearful, and angry) were presented for 17ms, followed by a mask of a calm face (183ms). Data were analysed using SPM8, and regressions were conducted looking at the relationship between CU traits and brain response to fearful and angry faces, whilst controlling for age and gender. Regions of interest (ROI) analyses (p<0.001 uncorrected) focused on the amygdala, anterior insula, ACC and orbitofrontal cortex. Preliminary results revealed a negative correlation between CU traits and activity in the bilateral amygdala, bilateral anterior insula and left subgenual ACC for fearful greater than calm faces. No positive associations were observed in any ROIs for fearful compared to calm faces. There were no significant associations between activation in ROIs and CU traits for angry greater than calm faces. The reduced activity for fearful faces is consistent with results from studies on adults with psychopathy recruited from forensic, clinical, and community samples as well as antisocial youths with high CU traits. These preliminary results support the view that CU traits are dimensional in nature. Future analyses before the SSSP conference will investigate the potential moderating roles of gender and CU traits in a larger sample.

14. *Further Evidence for Reduced Threat Sensitivity in Relation to Factor 1 Features of Psychopathy in Criminal Offenders.* **Isabella M. Palumbo**, **Noah C. Venables**, **James R. Yancey & Christopher J. Patrick**, Florida State University, imp09@my.fsu.edu.

The Two-Process theory of psychopathy hypothesizes two distinctive neurobiological mechanisms contributing to the symptoms of this condition: a) deficits in reactivity of defensive (threat) systems that relate especially to the Factor 1

(affective-interpersonal) features, and b) impairments in inhibitory-executive functions related more to Factor 2 (impulsive-antisocial) features. The current study further evaluated the hypothesis that deficits in reactivity to aversive stimuli, measured through the blink startle reflex, would be selectively related to Factor 1 features as indexed by Hare's (2003) Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R)—and extended prior work by evaluating relations for separable Affective and Interpersonal facets of Factor 1. Participants consisted of adult males enrolled in a court-mandated, residential substance use program in Florida who were assessed for psychopathy using the PCL-R. Participants completed an affect-processing task in which abrupt noise probes occurred at unexpected times during viewing of aversive and pleasant as well as neutral picture stimuli. Eyeblink responses to the noise probes were recorded to index startle reactivity. Participants scoring high on the affective- interpersonal factor of the PCL-R exhibited reduced potentiation of startle to noise stimuli occurring during aversive as compared to neutral scenes. No effects were observed for the impulsive-antisocial features of psychopathy. Further, examination of effects for the two facets of PCL-R Factor 1 indicated that the observed deficit in aversive startle potentiation was attributable mainly to the Affective facet and its overlap with the Interpersonal facet—pointing to a particular role for callous-unemotional tendencies in affective processing deficits in adult criminal psychopathy. Findings are interpreted in terms of their implications for understanding of psychopathy and for current initiatives directed at incorporating neuroscience concepts and methods into assessments of mental health problems.

15. *Testing a Four-Factor Parcel Model of Psychopathy and its Relation to Externalizing Psychopathology in an Incarcerated Hispanic Male Sample.* **Julia R. Lushing**, University of New Mexico, **Craig S. Neumann**, University of North Texas, **Vaughn R. Steele**, MIND Research Network, **J. Michael Maurer**, University of New Mexico, **Samantha J. Fede & Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, jlushing@mrn.org.

The Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 2003) is the gold standard for assessing psychopathic traits in incarcerated samples. Recent research has explored parceling (i.e., sums or means of item groupings) to measure latent variables in the PCL-R (Forth et al., 2003; Kosson et al., 2004; Hare & Neumann, 2006). Parceling has been shown to reduce the number and variability of parameter estimates and increasing communalities (Bagozzi & Heatherton, 1994; Little et al., 2002; West et al., 1995). A four-factor parcel model comprising interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, and antisocial factors of the PCL-R was confirmed in an incarcerated male and female sample (N=5964) (Hare & Neumann, 2006). However, the latter study did not examine Hispanic samples, leaving questions regarding the generalizability of the psychometric properties of the PCL-R in this ethnic group. Here, we investigate the psychometric properties of the PCL-R in a Hispanic incarcerated sample (n=410). In addition to the PCL-R we also assessed externalizing psychopathology, e.g. the NEO Five Factor Inventory(NEO-FFI; McCrae & Costa, 2004). The NEO-FFI was used to predict PCL-R factors in regression models. The NEO-FFI comprises 60 questions aimed to measure the Big Five personality traits: agreeableness, openness to new experience, neuroticism, extroversion, and conscientiousness (McCrae & Costa, 2004). A confirmatory factor analysis was performed using the four-factor parcel model of psychopathy (Hare & Neumann, 2006). The standardized root- mean-square residual (SRMR) and the comparative fit index (CFI) were used to gauge absolute and incremental model fits, respectively (Hu & Bentler, 1999). The results indicated a good absolute fit (SRMR=.04) and desirable incremental fit (CFI=.92) of the four-factor parcel model for the male Hispanic incarcerated sample. Hispanic males also showed similar relations between dimensions of the NEO-FFI and the PCL-R compared with previous work in predominantly Caucasian samples. Specifically, Neuroticism and Agreeableness both were significant predictors of the affective factor (Factor 2). Agreeableness and Conscientiousness were significant predictors of the lifestyle factor (Factor 3), and Agreeableness was a significant predictor of the antisocial factor (Factor 4). These results provide evidence of construct validity of the PCL-R in Hispanic male samples.

16. *Interfacing Triarchic Model Constructs with the RDoC Initiative: Psychoneurometric Operationalizations of Psychopathy Facets.* **James R. Yancey**, **Noah C. Venables & Casey M. Strickland**, Florida State University, **Lindsay D. Nelson**, Medical College of Wisconsin, **Christopher J. Patrick**, Florida State University, yancey@psy.fsu.edu.

The NIMH Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) initiative calls for incorporation of neurobiological approaches and findings into conceptions of mental disorders. One approach to this endeavor is the construct-oriented psychoneurometric approach (Patrick et al., 2012, 2013) which seeks to operationalize biobehavioral dispositions as composites of indicators from domains of self-report and neurophysiology. Two constructs from the RDoC framework of particular relevance to psychopathy are weak response inhibition and acute threat sensitivity (INH- and THT+; Nelson et al, in press; Venables, Hall, Yancey, & Patrick, in press), which correspond to psychopathy facets of disinhibition and boldness (-reversed) from the triarchic model (Patrick et al., 2009). Drawing on prior published research, the current work operationalized INH- and THT+ as psychoneurometric variables in a large community adult sample (N = 454), and evaluated their associations with psychopathy measures and psychopathy- related variables. THT+ scores were quantified as a composite of four variables that loaded jointly in a factor analysis: a scale measure of fear/fearlessness, and three physiological measures of acute defensive

response to aversive picture stimuli (startle potentiation, corrugator EMG activation, and cardiac acceleration). INH- was defined in corresponding fashion as a composite of two scale measures of disinhibitory tendencies and two measures of brain response (oddball- target P3, noise-probe P3). Correlational analyses revealed robust, complementary associations of INH- and THT+ with psychopathy factor scores as assessed by self-report and antisocial symptoms as assessed by interview, as well as with other forms of psychopathology assessed through interview. Results from this research serve as a foundation for linking research on psychopathy to constructs from the RDoC framework and for establishing new cross-domain operationalizations of psychopathy facets.

17. *Triarchic Model Disinhibition is Differentially Related to fMRI Go/No-Go Task Domains in a High-Risk Community Sample of Young Adults*. **Lora M. Cope**, **Rebecca Waller**, **Luke W. Hyde**, **Hailey L. Dotterer**, **Robert A. Zucker**, **Brian M. Hicks & Mary M. Heitzeg**, University of Michigan, lcope@med.umich.edu.

The triarchic model (Patrick et al., 2009) conceptualizes psychopathy as comprising three distinct but related constructs: disinhibition, boldness, and meanness. Disinhibition is proposed to reflect impulsiveness, weak restraint, and a lack inhibitory control. The neural correlates of disinhibition have been characterized by several event-related potential studies, but to date, the specific brain regions associated with triarchic model disinhibition have not been investigated with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Participants were 16–24 year-old males and females (n=142; mean age=19.9) from an ongoing fMRI longitudinal study involving a community sample enriched for family history of alcohol use disorder. Scores on disinhibition, boldness, and meanness were derived from the NEO Personality Inventory- Revised (NEO PI-R) and validated in relation to various self-report based criterion measures. A go/no-go fMRI task was used to probe the neurobiological correlates of error monitoring and inhibitory control. Associations between disinhibition scores and brain activity during two contrasts of interest — inhibitory errors vs. hits and correct inhibitions vs. hits — were examined, controlling for boldness and meanness. Participants scoring above the median on disinhibition had more inhibitory errors (at trend-level) than those scoring below the median, $t(140)=1.95$, $p=.053$. Engagement of the left fusiform gyrus, right hippocampus, bilateral parahippocampal gyrus, left inferior temporal cortex, bilateral middle frontal gyrus (MFG; BA 9), and right inferior frontal gyrus (BA 47) during inhibitory errors was significantly negatively associated with disinhibition scores (at $p<.001$, extent threshold 35 voxels). Furthermore, activations in the right and left MFG and left parahippocampal gyrus were significantly negatively associated with the number of inhibitory errors. In contrast, there were no significant associations between disinhibition and brain activity during correct inhibitions. Scores on disinhibition were associated with brain activation during inhibitory errors, but not during correct inhibitions. These results suggest that disinhibition, as indexed by the NEO PI-R/triarchic model, is related to a failure to learn from mistakes and/or inattention to errors. Associations with boldness and meanness will also be discussed. This work increases our understanding of the specific brain mechanisms associated with the manifestation of psychopathic traits in non-incarcerated individuals.

18. *Triarchic Psychopathy Dimensions Evidence Differential Associations with Affective Psychopathology*. **Katheryn C. Sauvigne**, Emory University, **Lisa K. Hecht**, Georgia State University, **Scott O. Lilienfeld**, Emory University, **Robert D. Latzman**, Georgia State University, katie.sauvigne@gmail.com.

Psychopathic personality (psychopathy) is one of the most commonly studied forms of personality pathology, particularly with regard to associations with externalizing outcomes. Although some research has examined the associations between psychopathy and internalizing correlates, methodological and conceptual differences across studies have impeded our understanding of the relationship between psychopathy and affective psychopathology. To address this problem, the current study utilized (a) the triarchic model of psychopathy (Patrick, Fowles, & Kruger, 2009), a multidimensional and model of psychopathy that aims to integrate existing conceptualizations of the construct and (b) a multidimensional conceptualization of affective psychopathology based on an integrative structural model of the internalizing spectrum. Participant informants included 301 adults (63.7% female) recruited through Amazon's Mechanical Turk (MTurk; www.Mturk.com), an open online marketplace that facilitates access to participants for web-based data collection. Informants completed informant-report versions of the Triarchic Psychopathy measure (TriPM; Patrick, 2010) and the Inventory of Depression and Anxiety Symptoms (IDAS; Watson et al., 2007). Items were modified to assess the extent each statement described a target individual informants knew well (47.5% female, 40.5 % the informant's spouse/partner, 36.0% a friend, and 21.6 % a family member). Using structural equation modeling (SEM), latent dimensions of the triarchic model (namely, boldness, meanness, and disinhibition) were regressed on a bifactor affective psychopathology model consisting of latent distress and fear, as well as an over-arching internalizing factor. Results indicated significant negative associations between boldness and both fear and distress dimensions (βs = -1.42 and -1.49, t = -4.18 and -4.85, respectively, ps < .001); a significant positive association between meanness and fear (β = .79, t = 2.59, p < .05); and a significant positive association between disinhibition and the overarching internalizing factor (β = .86, t = 3.68, p < .001). Thus, the triarchic dimensions of psychopathy evidence diverging associations with dimensions of affective psychopathology, such that boldness reflects lower levels of fear and

distress, meanness reflects higher levels of fear, and disinhibition reflects high levels of internalizing symptoms more broadly. The current study represents the first study to examine associations between the triarchic dimensions of psychopathy and dimensions of affective psychopathology through a structural model of the internalizing spectrum. As such, this study contributes a unique, yet theoretically consistent examination of psychopathy and affective psychopathology.

19. *Error-Related Negativity and the Triarchic Conceptualization of Psychopathy.* **Carlos Ventura-Bort**, **Rosario Poy**, **Pilar Segarra**, **Alicia Fonfria**, **Angels Esteller**, **Pablo Ribes & Javier Molto**, Universitat Jaume I, cventura@uji.es.

The Triarchic conceptualization of psychopathy (Patrick et al., 2009) encompasses three distinct phenotypic domains: disinhibition, boldness, and meanness. Here we examined the contribution of these domains on the Error-Related Negativity (ERN) amplitude, a neural ERP index of self-monitoring of behavior, whose diminished amplitude has been associated with externalizing tendencies (e.g., antisocial behavior, substance use problems). In order to better assess the three triarchic domains, we used regression-based component scores from exploratory factor analysis on indices of triarchic domains that were derived from scores on three self-report measures: Triarchic Psychopathy Measure, Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised, and NEO PI-R. EEG data from 256-channel dense array were recorded during a Go/No-Go response inhibition task —6 blocks of 200 trials, 80% Go— in 305 undergraduates (83 men). ERN was defined as the mean amplitude between 0-100 ms after error responses over 2 clusters of 8-9 midline electrodes (FCz and Cz). Zero-order correlations showed that uniquely Disinhibition component scores were significantly related to diminished ERN amplitudes (FCz: $r = .22$; Cz: $r = .18$, ps $< .005$), and also to more errors ($r = .11$, $p < .05$). Subsequent multiple regression analyses using Gender and Triarchic components scores as predictors revealed that only Disinhibition accounted for 4.3% of the variance of the diminished ERN amplitude at FCz, $F(1,300) = 13.67$, $p < .0005$ (standardized regression coefficient, beta weight = .25), and for 2.0% at Cz $F(1,300) = 6.26$, $p < .05$ (beta weight = .17). All beta weights for Gender and Meanness and Boldness component scores were not significant (all ps $>.15$). These results indicate that a deficit in self-monitoring errors is related to the triarchic domain of disinhibition (e.g., impulsivity and deficient behavioral restraint), adding evidence to prior studies showing a relation between externalizing tendencies and diminished ERN. Furthermore, our data suggest that the ERN could be considered as a neurobiological indicator of the externalizing tendencies comprised in the Disinhibition domain of the Triarchic conceptualization of psychopathy.

20. *Examining Speech Perception Processing Among Psychopathic Offenders using the Fused Dichotic Words Test (FDWT).* **Kathleen Montry**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **Daniela Vinesar**, Roosevelt University, **Zachary Resch & David Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, katiemontry@gmail.com.

Prior studies of cerebral asymmetries in psychopathic offenders utilizing verbal dichotic listening have suggested reduced lateralization of language processing, or reduced right ear advantages in speech perception among psychopathic offenders. However, because these older studies utilized dichotic listening tests for which attentional factors are believed to affect test performance, these studies may not provide conclusive answers regarding lateralization of language function in psychopathy. Over the past 20 years, many studies have demonstrated that the Fused Dichotic Words Test (FDWT) provides a better method for assessing differences in activation of hemisphere-specific language systems. Because the two simultaneously presented stimuli appear to fuse interaurally, participants perceive only one word, and they simply report the one word they hear. On this measure, nonclinical participants commonly report a 10% right ear advantage, but anomalous performance asymmetries have been reported for several forms of psychopathology. We are administering the FDWT to a large sample of male inmates who are assessed used the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). Preliminary analyses (N = 21) failed to replicate previous findings that PCL-R score predicted reduced lateralization of speech perception processing ($r = .063$, $p = .401$). However, opposite relationships for two components of psychopathy appeared to cancel each other out. In this sample, antisocial traits were positively associated with the degree of right ear advantage ($r = .499$, $p = .025$). In contrast, interpersonal traits were nonsignificantly but negatively related to right ear advantage for syllables ($r = -.274$, $p = .242$). Final analyses for the full sample will be presented.

21. *Psychopathy and Harming Loved Ones for Money.* **Jessica R. Carre**, **Kassandra A. Tirres**, **Andrea Rangel & Daniel N. Jones**, The University of Texas at El Paso, jrcarre@miners.utep.edu.

The Dark Triad of personality – psychopathy, Machiavellianism and narcissism – are associated with callous affect and interpersonal manipulation (Jones, & Figuerdo, 2013). There have been conflicting findings as to which of these personality traits would be associated with interpersonal harm against a close other (Barber, 1998; Krupp, Sewall, Lalumiere, Sheriff, & Harris, 2012). Two studies examined the Dark Triad and harming a loved one, a stranger, and one's self. In Study 1, participants were asked how much money it would take to risk electrocuting themselves, a family member, and a stranger. Participants with higher levels of any Dark Triad trait were significantly more likely to risk electrocuting a stranger for

money, however only psychopathy was predictive of risking electrocuting a family member for money. In Study 2, participants brought a friend into the lab and were paid to give hot sauce to their friend, a stranger, and themselves. Again, all three Dark Triad traits were predictive of giving more hot sauce to the stranger, however, psychopathy alone predicted giving more hot sauce to a friend. These findings support the idea that psychopathy is uniquely related to harming close others.

22. *"But I Love You": A Qualitative Investigation of Victims' Altered Realities During a Romantic Relationship with a Psychopathic Partner.* **Courtney Humeny**, Carleton University, cmhumeny@gmail.com.

Victims of psychopaths have been a largely ignored area of research, even though up to 30% of domestic abusers meet the criteria for psychopathy (Huss & Langhinrichsen-Rohling, 2000). Emotional abuse is reported to be more long-term, terrorizing, and results in greater health impairments than physical abuse (Walker, 2009). Emotional abuse often precedes violence, but it is difficult for victims to define the abuse and its ongoing severity (Queen, 2007). Due to the deceitful and manipulative tactics of psychopaths, it follows that their victims may be prime candidates for a specifically debilitating form of emotional abuse: gaslighting, which is the presentation of false information used to disorient the victim and cause them to doubt their own reality (i.e., memory, perception, and even sanity). Gaslighting conditions the victim to survive in an environment that they become dependant on and cannot readily escape. To examine the question of how someone can be convinced that their reality is wrong, ten survivors of a romantic relationship with subclinical psychopaths completed open ended questions about their relationship experiences, which included the frequency, type, and severity of abuse. They were asked to fill out a modified version of the Self-Report Psychopathy scale (Paulhus, Hemphill, & Hare, in press) to assess the level of psychopathic traits in their partner. Qualitative methods were used to establish four themes based on the use of language in the process of gas lighting: 1) Establishment of power theme, 2) "They know the words but not the music" (Blair et al., 2006; p.114), 3) Playing the victim, and 4) Erosion of identity. These themes summarize the process of gas lighting that emerged from the data: Abusers force themselves to be salient in the victims' mind through persistent communication, playing the role of the victim, and isolating victims. Abusers drain the victim with subtle accusations and frequent use of emotionally distressing words. Victims become exhausted and lose a sense of who they were before the relationship. They experience conflict between what they feel and what their abuser tells them. Abusers' projected reality of who the victim is becomes accepted as the new standard of truth to validate victims' experiences. Victims are unable to recognize themselves and often feel like they are going insane with little sense of self worth. Discussion of the themes will center on characteristics of psychopaths and theories of psychopathy (i.e., Response Modulation Hypothesis; Newman & Lorenz, 2002).

23. *Revisiting Borderline Personality Disorder as a Female Expression of Psychopathy: A Facet Level Analysis.* **Michael Kruepke**, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaigna, **Edelyn Verona**, University of South Florida, kruepke2@illinois.edu.

Research suggests gender differences in relationships between psychopathic traits and borderline personality disorder (BPD) (Hicks et. al, 2010) such that women but not men scoring high on both the interpersonal-affective (F1) and impulsive-antisocial (F2) features of psychopathy display higher levels of BPD (Sprague et. al, 2012). Here, we use hierarchical regression to investigate and extend these findings by examining distinct facets of F1 (interpersonal versus affective) and F2 (impulsive lifestyle and antisocial) across two community dwelling samples with recent histories of violence and/or drug use (N=467, 34% women; N=319, 42% women). We especially predicted that interpersonal traits involving manipulation would be related to BPD in women. Adjusting for demographic factors and other facets, we found that antisocial traits were a stronger correlate of BPD in women than men. This effect was further moderated by interpersonal traits such that antisocial traits were most strongly related to BPD at high versus low levels of interpersonal traits in women, with the opposite being the case in men. These results suggest distinct manifestations of psychopathic traits in women and provide a more fine-grained understanding of the relationship between gender, psychopathy, and BPD.

24. *Longitudinal Relations between Primary and Secondary Psychopathy and Aggression: A Latent Profile Analysis.* **Allison M. Duario & Konrad W. Bresin**, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, **Edelyn Verona**, University of South Florida, daurio2@illinois.edu.

Although psychopathy was traditionally conceptualized as a unitary construct, there is evidence to suggest meaningful subtypes. Researchers conducting class analysis have found at least two classes elevated on psychopathy scores: primary psychopathy characterized by low anxiety and boldness, and secondary psychopathy, characterized by reactive aggression and high anxiety. Despite the growing literature, the cross-sectional research does not inform the predictive potential of class membership in understanding future risk for externalizing behaviors (e.g., aggression). To address this limitation we examined the longitudinal association between psychopathy class membership and future behavior, adjusting for prior

behavior. The current study conducted latent profile analysis (LPA) on a community sample of mostly offenders with recent substance use and/or violence (N = 320; 42% female). At baseline, participants were assessed with the PCL:SV along with measures of anxious arousal, aggression, intimate partner violence (IPV), and substance use. We retained 65% of the sample at a 6-month or 1-year follow up (N = 209; 45% female), where participants completed reports of aggression and IPV and interviews assessing substance use since the last session. We predicted at least two classes (e.g., primary and secondary) and that the secondary class would predict the highest levels of aggression and substance use. An LPA on the 4 PCL:SV facets and anxiety suggested a 5 class solution. We found two classes high on all PCL:SV facets, with one of these low on anxiety (primary) and the other high on anxiety (secondary). A third class scored relatively high only on the interpersonal facet, a fourth had moderate scores on the impulsive lifestyle features, and the fifth scored low on all facets. Using a cross-lagged design, we found that cluster membership did not predict substance use or IPV at follow up, but the primary and secondary classes showed higher prospective levels of anger and overt aggression relative to the average of the three other groups (small to medium effect sizes). As predicted, the secondary class showed higher physical and indirect aggression (medium to large effects) relative to the primary class. Smaller effects were present for anger, hostility, and verbal aggression. These results replicate and extend previous research and suggest cluster membership may be useful in predicting future aggressive behavior.

25. *The Self-Report Psychopathy Scales and Their Correlations with Deviant Personality Traits and Aggression in Sex Offenders.* **Kasia Uzieblo**, University College Thomas More, **Kelly De Bruyn**, KU Leuven, **Wim Huys**, Antwerp University, **Patricia Bijttebier**, KU Leuven, **Kris Goethals**, Antwerp University, **Craig Neumann**, University of North Texas, Kasia.Uzieblo@thomasmore.be.

The Hare Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP; Paulhus, Neumann, & Hare, in press) is a psychometrically strong instrument for the assessment of psychopathic traits (Neumann, Hare, & Pardini, 2014). There is growing evidence for the validity of the newest versions of the SRP-scales, i.e. the 64-item SRP-III and its abbreviated 28-item SRP-SF, though additional research is needed with forensic samples. The present study aimed to examine self-reported psychopathic traits in a forensic population and their association with external correlates. To our knowledge, it is the first study to examine the convergent and external validity of the SRP- scales in a sample consisting of sex offenders (N=511). The participants completed the SRP, the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised (PPI-R; Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005), the Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology – Screening Version (DAPP-SV; van Kampen & Beurs, 2009), and the Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory – Dutch (BHDI-D; Lange, Hoogendoorn, Wiederspahn, & De Beurs, 2005). Results showed the expected correlations between the SRP- and the PPI-R-scales, giving support to the convergent validity of the SRP- scales. In addition, both SRP-versions exhibited proper external validity: The SRP-scales were mainly associated with indices of emotional dysregulation, antisocial behavior and aggression. Although present results are promising, future research is still needed to examine the applicability of the SRP-scales in forensic samples.

26. *Do You Feel What You See? Psychopathic Traits, Pupillometry and the Mind-Body Disconnect.* **Katherine R. O'Farrell**, **Nicola S. Gray**, **Pastoral Cymru & Robert J. Snowden**, Cardiff University, OFarrellK1@cardiff.ac.uk.

Simulation Theory (ST; Goldman & Sripada, 2005) holds that emotion recognition is related to emotion experience. The Somatic Marker Hypothesis states that physiological responses give emotion experience value (Damasio et al., 1996). Reduced physiological responses to affective stimuli in psychopathy have been consistently found, indicating impaired emotion experience. However, evidence for emotion recognition deficits has been varied (Brook et al., 2013) suggesting a 'callous- empathy' (Book et al., 2007), or mind-body disconnect, in psychopathy. The present research aimed to examine this mind-body disconnect using a new approach. Pupillometry, the measure of the change in pupil dilation to affective stimuli, represents a novel, non-invasive method of assessing emotion experience in psychopathy. Male offenders from an adult prison completed a forced-choice recognition task (N=36), followed by a free-viewing task (N=26). Psychopathy was assessed with the PCL:SV (Hart et al., 1995), taking a dimensional approach to the disorder. In both tasks, participants viewed 30 affective (10 Happy, 10 Sad, 10 Fearful) and 10 Neutral IAPS stimuli, which were matched on arousal, complexity, luminance and contrast, based on pilot work indicating the relevance of these factors in pupillary response and recent research on attention/affect interactions. In the recognition task, a discrimination index ('d; Snodgrass & Corwin, 1988) was calculated for each briefly presented (100ms) stimulus type. In the free-viewing task pupil diameter (mm) was recorded by a 60Hz eye system before, during and after each 2s stimulus presentation; baseline corrected and subject to data smoothing. Index scores (Duque, Sanchez & Vazquez, 2014) based on pupillary dilation 1-2s post stimulus onset were calculated for each affective stimulus type as compared to neutral. Preliminary repeated measures ANOVAs showed both affective index and d' scores were emotionally modulated, indicating the utility of the task designs. Analyses with psychopathy measures, and between affective index and d' scores, failed to reach significance at this stage. With a completed sample, levels of psychopathy were predicted to inversely correlate to affective index scores. No correlations between 'd and

psychopathy, and d' and affective index scores, were predicted. Importantly, the study was the first to assess psychopathy through pupillometry; representing a novel physiological approach immune to manipulation.

27. *Eye Spy? Emotion Recognition and Detection in Psychopathy.* **Rebecca M. Kastner**, University of Alabama, **Andrea Glenn**, University of Alabama, **Martin Sellbom**, Australian National University, rmkastner@crimson.ua.edu.

Psychopathy is associated with deficits in the recognition of emotions in others, which may facilitate in the perpetration of criminal or immoral treatment of others. While clear negative emotion processing deficits have been noted in child and adolescent samples (e.g., Blair et al., 2001; Dadds et al., 2006), studies in the adult psychopathy literature have been less consistent in identifying specific deficits (Dawel et al., 2012; Glass & Newman, 2006; Marsh & Blair, 2008). Emotional features detection is the visual orientation to emotionally salient aspects of an image. Thus, emotional features detection is necessary to accurately identify emotions and subsequently for social learning (Dadds et al., 2012). The current study expanded upon previous research conducted mainly on children and adolescents with callous unemotional traits by examining emotion recognition errors and features detection in a sample of university students using novel technology.
Psychopathic traits in 237 university students were assessed using the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick, 2010) and the Hare Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP- III; Paulhus, Neumann, & Hare, in press). Participants viewed facial images while wearing an eye-tracking device. In the first task, participants were instructed simply to look at the images, whereas in the following tasks they labeled the emotion after viewing the image. By in large, psychopathy was not associated with emotion recognition errors, but participants scoring high on affective-interpersonal traits tended to have difficulty recognizing fear as well as several other emotions. For example, on one of the labeling tasks, errors in recognizing fear were correlated with the Interpersonal Manipulativeness (r = .22, p < .01) and Callous Affect (r = .19, p < .01) scales of the SRP-III and Meanness (r = .15, p < .05) on the TriPM. In a subset of 31 participants with quality eye tracking data, psychopathic traits were associated with looking at the socially relevant area sooner (r = -.37 to -.75) and gazing more within that area than outside of it (r = .40 to .66). Of note, on the last task psychopathic traits were associated with few discernable gaze patterns. The garnered information fails to find strong support for widespread emotion recognition deficits, but does reveal fear recognition deficits in those high on affective- interpersonal traits in specific situations and also suggests potentially different eye gaze patterns.

28. *Does Attentional Focus Influence Emotion Processing in Psychopathy? Findings from a Belgian Community Sample.* **Sarah Gordts**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, **Eva Van den Bussche**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, **Kasia Uzieblo**, Thomas More University College, **Gina Rossi**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Sarah.Gordts@vub.ac.be.

Deviant emotion processing has played a key role in clinical and theoretical accounts of psychopathy (e.g., Cleckley, 1976). Over the past decades, empirical findings across a myriad of experimental contexts have consistently indicated a reduced responsivity towards emotional information in psychopathic individuals. Although traditionally accounted for by an inherent affective deficit, it has been more recently argued that attentional focus moderates the emotional responsivity in psychopathy (e.g., Newman & Baskin-Sommers, 2011). Specifically, a stringent attentional filter is proposed to hamper the processing of contextual, goal-irrelevant information. Consistent with this attentional perspective, a growing research body indicates that affective and non-affective processing in psychopathy improves when attention is directly focused towards contextual stimuli. Although findings are promising, the attentional hypothesis is in need of further validation by applying alternative experimental paradigms, investigating community samples, and providing cross-cultural validation in European samples. Therefore, the current study investigated the attention-emotion interplay in a Belgian community sample comprising of 49 male and 123 female undergraduate students (N=171; mean age = 19 years). To test the influence of attentional focus on information-processing in psychopathy, we used an affective priming paradigm and a replicated flanker-task (Zeier, Maxwell, & Newman, 2009). Findings indicated that individuals with higher psychopathy scores had difficulty in cognitive control rather than applying a selective attentional filter. This difficulty was related to impulsive- antisocial psychopathic traits but not the interpersonal-affective features. These findings shed light on the cognitive problems associated with psychopathy in the broader community, and particularly a difficulty in cognitive control. Although the results do not support an early attentional filter, the findings are in line with the notion of distinct pathways to dysfunctional self-regulation through early and late attentional problems dependent on psychopathy facets (Zeier, Baskin-Sommers, Hiatt Racer, & Newman, 2012). Alternatively, the differences observed between community and incarcerated samples could suggest that the attention-emotion interplay fluctuates across a psychopathy severity continuum.

29. *Unique and Interactive Effects of Psychopathy Facets on Facial Emotion Recognition in Adults.* **Lauren A. Delk & Bradley A. White**, Virginia Tech, whiteba@vt.edu.

A well-established emotion-processing deficit in psychopathy regards difficulties in recognizing others' emotional

expressions (e.g., Dadds et al., 2006). Yet, important questions remain, including whether these deficits are specific to certain emotions (e.g., fear; Marsh & Blair, 2008) or pervasive, whether they may be attenuated in adulthood by compensatory mechanisms (Dawel et al., 2012) particularly in non-incarcerated ''successful'' psychopathy (Gao & Raine, 2010), how these deficits relate to specific facets of psychopathy (e.g., primary/affective- interpersonal vs. secondary/antisocial behavior; Dawel et al., 2012), and how these facets might interact (Reardon et al., 2002, Sylvers et al., 2011). Furthermore, while its role in emotion recognition in psychopathy is underexplored, anxiety levels may distinguish individuals with psychopathic traits (e.g., Karpman, 1941) and influence emotional responses (e.g., Kimonis et al., 2012). We extended this research by investigating in an adult non-clinical sample the unique and interactive roles of primary and secondary psychopathy in recognition of emotional faces, controlling for trait anxiety. We hypothesized that primary psychopathy is associated with fear- recognition deficits in particular (in comparison to other expressions like happiness), and explored whether primary and secondary psychopathy interact. 78 public-university undergraduate students (age M = 19.36 years; 54% female, 82% Caucasian) completed the Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy scale (Levenson et al., 1995), State-Trait Inventory for Cognitive and Somatic Anxiety (Grös et al., 2007), and Dadds and colleagues' (2006) facial recognition task. After covarying anxiety (β = -.33, p < .05), primary (β = -.31, p < .01) and secondary psychopathy (β = .37, p < .01) interacted (β = .228, p < .05). Probing (PROCESS; Hayes, 2013) revealed that fearful face recognition is significantly poorer for adults reporting higher primary and lower secondary psychopathy. While secondary psychopathy was inversely related to recognition of neutral faces (b = -.315, p < .05), no effects were found for other emotional expressions. To our knowledge, the present study is the first to investigate emotional expression recognition in an adult non-clinical sample using Dadds et al.'s task (2006), and among the few to examine unique effects of primary and secondary psychopathy and how they interact. We consider theoretical and potential practical implications of our findings.

30. *Personal Nostalgia Mediates Influences of the Avoidant Attachment Style on Psychopathy in Non-Clinical Adolescents.* **Keita Masui**, Research Fellow for the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, **Mitsuhiro Ura**, Otemon Gakuin University, kmasuii@gmail.com.

According to the attachment theory, insecure styles of attachment (i.e., anxious and avoidant) were facilitated by experience of rejected, abandoned, stressed, and alienate interpersonal relations (Bowlby, 1973). Previous studies argued a positive association between insecure adult attachment styles and psychopathy (e.g., Mack, Hackney, & Pyle, 2011). The purpose of the present study was to explore nostalgia as a possible mediator of the relationship between insecure styles of adult attachment and psychopathy in non- clinical adolescents. One hundred and twenty university students participated by responding to questionnaires that assess two insecure styles of attachment, primary and secondary psychopathy, and the experience of personal nostalgia. There was a significant positive correlation between the avoidant attachment styles, and primary and secondary psychopathy, and negative association between the avoidant attachment styles, two sub- factors of psychopathy, and the experience of personal nostalgia. Furthermore, the results of a mediation analysis revealed that the association between the avoidant attachment style and primary psychopathy was completely explained by the experience of personal nostalgia. The experience of personal nostalgia also mediated the relationship of the avoidant attachment style and secondary psychopathy. These results suggest that the avoidant attachment style tended to increase in degree of psychopathy by inhibition of the experience of personal nostalgia. The present study provides further insight into the role of the experience of personal nostalgia the link between insecure styles of attachment and psychopathy.

31. *Primary and Secondary Psychopathy Traits are Associated with Bullying Behaviour in College Students.* **Guilherme W. Wendt & Alice P. Jones**, University of London, psp01gw@gold.ac.uk.

This study explored the relationship between bullying behaviours (i.e. bullying, fighting, and victimization) and primary and secondary psychopathy in college students. Although bullying is described as a relatively common phenomenon in children and adolescents, only one study so far has examined associations between bullying and the 'Dark Triad' in adults (Baughman et al., 2012). In childhood, bullying behaviours have been demonstrated to be associated with callous- unemotional traits (e.g. Viding et al., 2009; Fanti & Kimonis, 2012). Taking the previous literature into account, we expected that scores on a self-report measure of psychopathy will predict involvement in bullying in an adult sample. The sample comprised 94 individuals (83% female), with ages ranging from 18 to 47 years old (M=25.49, SD=5.88). Participants completed the Levenson Self Report Psychopathy Scale (LSRP; REF) and the Illinois Bully Scale (IBS; REF) These measures indicated good psychometric properties (α=.77 for LSRP; and α=.82 for IBS). Statistically significant correlations were found between IBS bully subscale with LSRP total score (r=.43, p<0.01), and with primary and secondary psychopathy (r=.41, p<0.01; r=.30, p=0.03, respectively). The IBS fighting subscale correlated with LSRP total score, and with primary and secondary psychopathy (r=.30, .27, and .22, respectively, all p<.05). There are no statistically significant associations between psychopathy (total scores, and primary and secondary subscales) and victimization. When entered into a regression model alongside age, gender and secondary psychopathy, only primary psychopathy predicted bullying, as defined by the IBS

bullying subscale (F(4,93)=5.76, p<.001, adjusted R2=.18; β=.36, p=.001). None of the variables predicted being a victim of bullying or fighting, although there was a strong trend for primary psychopathy predicted scores on the 'fighting' subscale (F(4,93)=2.59, p=.04, adjusted R2=.06; β=.36, p=.05). Our findings suggest that primary psychopathic traits in adults predicts involvement in bullying behaviours, and to a less extent, fighting. Our findings are in line with previous work with children and is one of the first studies to extend this work in to adulthood. Understanding the causes of bullying in adulthood will be important in developing effective interventions, and better advising individuals who are victims of bullying.

32. *Dimensions of Psychopathic Personality Differentially and Interactively Predict Specific ADHD Symptom Clusters.* **Lisa K. Hecht & Katheryn Sauvigne**, Georgia State University, **Matthew A. Jarrett**, University of Alabama, **Robert D. Latzman**, Georgia State University, lhecht1@student.gsu.edu.

Psychopathic personality is frequently studied in relation to externalizing problems. Indeed, it has been broadly associated with various types of behavior dysregulation, including attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), yet this research has focused primarily on criminal samples. However, psychopathy is a multidimensional construct not exclusive to criminality. ADHD is also a heterogeneous construct, comprised of Inattention and Hyperactivity-Impulsivity symptoms (APA, 2014). Although it is broadly associated with ADHD, the individual contribution of psychopathy dimensions to ADHD symptom clusters is not well understood. The current study examined associations between three psychopathy dimensions: Boldness, Meanness, and Disinhibition (measured by the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure; Patrick, 2010) and Inattention (IN) and Hyperactivity-Impulsivity (H-I) ADHD symptom clusters (measured by the Barkley ADHD Adult Rating Scale; Barkley, 2011). Participants were 488 undergraduates (Mage= 18.91, 73.8% female). Bivariate correlations revealed significant associations between IN and Boldness (r= -.26) Meanness (r = .21) and Disinhibition (r = .56), whereas H-I correlated with Disinhibition (r = .46) and Meanness (r = .19). To examine unique and interactive effects, two hierarchical linear regression models were conducted controlling for age and gender. Disinhibition contributed positively to IN (β = .53, t = 11.47, p<.001), Boldness negatively (β = -.16, t = -3.77, p < .001), and Meanness did not contribute. Only Disinhibition contributed significantly to H-I (β = .49, t = 9.65, p < .001). Meanness and Disinhibition interacted to predict both IN and H-I (β = -.15, t = -3.45; β = -.15, t = -3.20; respectively, p's < .002), such that the positive association between Disinhibition and each ADHD symptom cluster was stronger for individuals low on Meanness. Results indicate dimensions of psychopathy exhibit common, as well as unique and interactive effects on behaviors that comprise ADHD symptom clusters. Whereas Inattention is primarily explained by low levels of boldness and high levels of disinhibition, Hyperactivity-Impulsivity is uniquely explained by high disinhibition. High levels of meanness attenuated associations with both symptom clusters. In sum, results reveal distinct dimensions of psychopathic personality traits underlie the presentation of behaviors related to ADHD symptom clusters.

33. *Clarifying the Link between Childhood Abuse History and Psychopathic Traits in Adult Criminal Offenders.* **Monika A. Dargis**, **Joseph P. Newman & Michael R. Koenigs**, University of Wisconsin, Madison, monikadargis@gmail.com.

Childhood abuse is a risk factor for the development of externalizing characteristics and disorders, including antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy. However, the precise relationships between particular types of childhood maltreatment and subsequent antisocial and psychopathic traits remain unclear. Using a large sample of incarcerated adult male criminal offenders (n=183), the current study confirmed that severity of overall childhood maltreatment was linked to severity of both psychopathy and antisocial personality disorder in adulthood. Moreover, this relationship was particularly strong for physical abuse and the antisocial facet of psychopathy. Emotional and sexual abuse histories were uniquely related to juvenile conduct disorder severity, rather than adult psychopathy or antisocial behaviors. Additionally, juvenile conduct disorder severity significantly mediated the relationship between childhood abuse history and psychopathy, suggesting that childhood abuse has a more proximal impact on childhood and adolescent behavior problems, which in turn contribute to the long-term development of particular psychopathic traits.

34. *Social Reward Preferences and Psychopathy in a Sample of Forensic Out-Patients.* **Johanna C. Glimmerveen & Joseph H. R. Maes**, Radboud University, **Erik Bulten**, Pompestichting Nijmegen, **Inti A. Brazil**, Radboud University, j.glimmerveen@donders.ru.nl.

Psychopathy is associated with abnormal emotional and interpersonal functioning as well as disturbed processing of reward and punishment. However, few studies have focused on the subjective evaluation of social rewards in individuals with high levels of psychopathic traits. A recent study on social reward preferences in a large community sample suggests that the level of psychopathic traits is negatively related to the subjective reward value of positive social interactions and positively associated with the enjoyment of callousness towards others (Foulkes, McCrory, Neumann, & Viding, 2014). In order to investigate social reward preferences in a sample of offenders following treatment in a forensic psychiatric out-patient

facility, data on the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale Short Form (SRP-SF; Paulus, Neumann, & Hare, in press), the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick, Fowles, & Krueger, 2009), and the Social Reward Questionnaire (SRQ; Foulkes, Viding, McCrory, & Neumann, 2014) were collected. The SRP-SF measures four dimensions of psychopathy (Affective, Interpersonal, Lifestyle and Antisocial) and the TriPM assesses three psychopathy-related components (Boldness, Meanness and Disinhibition). The SRQ quantifies preferences for social rewards within six domains: Admiration, Negative Social Potency, Passivity, Prosocial Interactions, Sexual Relationships and Sociability. We predict that the inverted pattern of social reward evaluation previously found by Foulkes et al. (2014) will emerge, with positive associations between psychopathic traits and Negative Social Potency, Sexual Relationships and Admiration and a negative association with Prosocial Interactions. With these data obtained in a clinical sample, our results will extend the recently evolving literature regarding the relationship between social reward preferences and psychopathic traits.

35. *An Examination of the Relationship between Adult Psychopathy and Childhood Trauma in a Jail Sample.* **Rachel C. Rock**, **Molly Cory**, **Michelle A. Jones**, **Alexandria Johnson & Randall T. Salekin,** The University of Alabama, **Martin Sellbom**, The Australian National University, rcrock@crimson.ua.edu.

There has been a substantial amount of research examining the etiological mechanisms associated with psychopathy. There is support for both genetic and environmental factors (e.g., Blair, Peschardt, Budhani, Mitchell, & Pine, 2006). Although genetic variation may be responsible for the many neurobiological factors associated with psychopathy, these studies clearly indicate that environmental risk factors for psychopathy should not be neglected. One such risk factor is childhood trauma, which for the purposes of this investigation will be focused on childhood physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, neglect, and witnessing domestic violence. Several studies have shown the association between childhood trauma and future psychopathology, including depression, alcohol and drug abuse, anxiety disorders, personality disorders, eating disorders, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD; e.g., Wonderlich et al., 2001). Although we know that childhood trauma is associated with psychopathy, we know little about the mechanisms through which this relationship occurs. Prior research has determined that exposure to trauma results in disinhibition (Trull, 2001). Research has also demonstrated a positive relationship between childhood trauma and both insecure parental attachment (e.g., Muller et al., 2000) and fearfulness (e.g., Wolfe et al., 1994). A plethora of research supports a relationship between childhood trauma and adult psychopathy. For example, a history of childhood trauma is positively correlated with scores on the PCL instruments (Weiler & Widom, 1996). In the current study, inmates at a local jail were assessed using the Psychopathy Checklist Screening Version (PCL: SV), an interview to assess for childhood trauma, and self- report measures of parental attachment, fear, and disinhibition. We examined psychopathy at both the overall and facet level (e.g., affective, interpersonal, lifestyle, and antisocial). In a racially diverse sample of 160 men (64%) and women (36%), path analyses indicated significant direct relationships between physical abuse and psychopathy ($\beta = .26$, $p =.01$), interpersonal ($\beta = 0.21$, $p = .03$), affective ($\beta = .25$, $p = .01$), lifestyle ($\beta = .19$, $p =.04$) and antisocial ($\beta = .26$, $p = .01$) traits. Both physical and sexual abuse also significantly predicted avoidant and anxious parental attachment. Although no significant indirect findings emerged, the data indicated there might be significant findings with increased power (there will be ~50 additional participants included by the conference). These findings are important as they shed further light on the development of psychopathy. Other implications and further directions will be presented.

36. *Gender Differences in Moral Intuitions of Psychopathic Offenders.* **Leah M. Efferson**, MIND Research Network, **Eyal Aharoni**, RAND Corporation, **Vaughn R. Steele**, MIND Research Network, **Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, lefferson@mrn.org.

Previous research has shown male psychopathy is associated with abnormal moral intuitions in criminal populations. Males scoring high in psychopathy endorsed harming others and promoting fairness as less important to morality than non-psychopaths, which may play a role in their antisocial behaviors (Aharoni, Antonenko, & Kiehl, 2011). It is unclear if females scoring higher in psychopathy possess similar deviant moral judgments. The goal of this study was to compare the moral intuitions of male and female prison samples to see if gender influences the relationship between psychopathy and moral foundations. One hundred and seventy seven female adult inmates completed the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (Graham, Nosek, Haidt, Iyer, Koleva, & Ditto, 2011), Balanced Inventory of Desired Responding (Paulhus, 1984) that measures impression management (IM), and were given the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (Hare, 2003). Controlling for IM, results found females higher in psychopathy supported harm avoidance (p<.01), respect for authority (p<.01), and purity (p<.05) less strongly than females lower in psychopathy, but no relationship was observed between psychopathy and fairness (p>.05) and ingroup loyalty (p>.05). This suggests females scoring higher in psychopathy are similar to male psychopaths in that they do not support reducing harm, but differ in that respecting authority and being pure are less important to their moral values than their male counterparts. Gender modulated the relationship between psychopathy and the authority foundation (p=.012) in that females higher in psychopathy support respecting authority less than males higher in psychopathy. The

previous results among males seem to generalize to females with the exception of respecting authority, suggesting treatment programs targeting high psychopathic women should take into account how their opinions concerning authority may contribute to their delinquent behaviors.

37. *What Makes Psychopaths Attractive?: The Relationship between Psychopathy and Attractiveness Judged Only From Appearance.* **Satoru Kiire**, Hosei University, **Misaki Watanabe**, Tamagawa University, **Muneyoshi Takahashi**, Tamagawa University, **Erina Kae**, Hosei University, yourmisaki@gmail.com.

"Superficial charm" is one of the items in the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), and is generally evaluated through interpersonal communication. On the other hand, however, psychopathic personality tends to physically attract people during impression formation before starting actual communication (e.g., Hultzman & Strube, 2013). Although physical attractiveness includes many factors, previous studies have not sorted out potential impacts of these factors on characterizing psychopathy. In this study, attractiveness factors relevant to psychopathic personality are reported. Experiment had two phases, 11 male undergraduates participated in phase one, as "target" participants, and 6 graduate students (1 male and 5 females, who have no acquaintance with targets) participated in phase two. In phase one, target participants' psychopathic traits were assessed using the Primary Secondary Psychopathy Scale Japanese version (PSPS-J; Oba et al., 2013) on a 7-point scale. Target participants answered the questionnaires, and a waist-up photo of each of them was taken. In phase two, 6 graduate students evaluated target participants' attractiveness from targets' photographs, answering the male physical attractiveness scale consisted of 4 factors: social, interpersonal, aesthetic, and healthy attraction (Kawana, 2011). The PSPS-J primary and secondary scores for all targets were 52.8 ± 7.5 and 24.0 ± 6.6, respectively. The male physical attractiveness scores were 4.40 ± 0.34 (social), 4.53 ± 0.26 (interpersonal), 3.69 ± 0.70 (aesthetic), and 3.77 ± 0.56 (healthy). A correlation analysis revealed a significant correlation between PSPS-J secondary score and interpersonal attraction score ($r = .76$, $p = .006$). We also conducted a multiple regression analysis and found that the PSPS-J secondary score can predict interpersonal factor of physical attractiveness: $R_{adj}^2 = .50$, $F (2, 8) = 5.90$, $p = .027$, $b*secondary = .76$, $t (8) = 3.35$, $p = .010$. Our results are in line with the PCL-R which points out that the psychopathic personality involves superficial charm. In addition, our data imply an importance of interpersonal factor of physical attractiveness to characterize psychopathy as we found a positive correlation between psychopathic tendencies and interpersonal attraction that was evaluated only from their appearances.

38. *Relationships between Psychopathy and Friendships, Personality, Education and Health Behaviors.* **Stephany M. Molina**, **Kimberly A Barchard**, **Vincent Brouwers**, **R. Shane Westfall & Stephen D. Benning**, University of Nevada Las Vegas, stephany.m.molina@gmail.com.

Psychopathy is a personality disorder with distinctive behavioral, emotional and interpersonal features. The dual process model of psychopathy conceptualizes the construct via two distinct factors: fearless dominance (FD) and impulsive antisociality (IA). FD is linked to psychologically adaptive features, whereas IA is often associated with externalizing maladaptive features of the construct. Specifically, FD has been linked with narcissism, boldness, and fearlessness; whereas IA is characterized by alienation, antisociality, and impulsivity. All of these traits are likely to impact the interpersonal relationships these individuals develop and maintain. While individuals higher in psychopathic traits are less likely to cooperate with others, research examining the impact of psychopathy on individuals' social networks is lacking. In the current study, first year undergraduate students (N = 364) completed an online personality questionnaire and provided ratings regarding their social networks. Students were given an opportunity to list up to ten friends and rate their relationship with each individual to provide an overall friendship quality score. Both FD and IA were unrelated to the number of friends listed and the proportion of friends they allowed us to contact. The interaction of FD and IA, however, was significantly negatively correlated with the proportion of contactability of friends. Individuals higher in FD were more likely to have higher overall friendship quality ratings. Consistent with prior research, FD was significantly positively correlated with extraversion, emotional stability, and openness; whereas IA was significantly negatively correlated with agreeableness, conscientiousness, and emotional stability. Individuals higher in IA reported significantly greater alcohol and caffeine consumption per week, current cigarettes use levels, and past health problems. Individuals higher in FD were more likely to be employed and educated. While this study provides information of how individuals view their own social networks, further information is needed regarding their friends' perspectives on the relationships and personalities of the individuals.

1. *Parenting and Conduct Problems in First Time Offender Male Juveniles with Callous- Unemotional Traits.* **Julia E. Clark**, **Paul J. Frick & Laura C. Thornton**, University of New Orleans, **James V. Ray**, University of Texas at San Antonio, **Laurence Steinberg**, Temple University, **Elizabeth Cauffman**, University of California at Irvine, jclark5@uno.edu.

Prior work has shown that parental knowledge and monitoring of youth behavior and affective aspects of the parent-child relationship are associated with conduct problems. However, parenting practices and conduct problems often relate less strongly for youth with high levels of callous-unemotional (CU) traits than for those with normative levels of CU traits. Although past work focuses on negative aspects of parenting (e.g., harsh discipline, inconsistency), recent studies examining positive aspects of parenting show a relationship between parenting and behavior for youth with high levels of CU traits. Importantly, these studies have focused on preschool samples. Thus, there is a lack of research addressing positive parenting and youth behavior in adolescence. The current study seeks to further this research by examining the relationship between positive and negative aspects of parenting with conduct problems in adolescence. Specifically, we investigate the associations between maternal warmth and hostility, parental knowledge and monitoring of youth behavior, and conduct problems in a juvenile justice-involved male sample. Further, we sought to examine whether CU trait level moderated these associations. Hierarchical regression analyses indicated that associations between parenting and conduct problems were not moderated by CU trait level with the exception of parental knowledge. The association between parental knowledge and self-reported offending (SRO) was significantly moderated by CU trait level ($b = -.078$, $p = .001$). Specifically, parental knowledge was negatively associated with SRO at both high and low levels of CU traits, but this association was stronger for youth with high levels of CU traits ($b = -1.51$, $p < .001$) than for youth with low levels of CU traits ($b = -0.78$, $p < .001$). Further, parental knowledge accounted for the associations between maternal warmth and conduct problems as well as between maternal hostility and conduct problems. Taken together, these findings suggest that the affective qualities of parent-adolescent relationships may relate to parental knowledge, such that youth with warmer parent-adolescent relationships may be more forthcoming with their activities and engage in less antisocial behavior. These findings also suggest that both positive and negative aspects of parenting are associated with antisocial behavior for youth with high levels of CU traits, which could inform future intervention and treatment.

2. *Psychopathic Traits as Moderators between Childhood Adverse Events and Conduct Problems in Detained Juveniles.* **Sarah C. VanMoffaert & David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, sarah.vanmoffaert@my.rfums.org.

Literature on abusive parenting and other adverse childhood experiences has indicated that such events have measurable impacts on children. Their impact appears to be different for children with psychopathic traits, however, as youth high in callous-unemotional (CU) traits do not seem to be impacted by these events to the same extent as other youth (Wootton et al., 1997; Oxford, Cavell, & Hughes, 2003; Frick et al., 2000; Edens et al., 2008). Most prior studies have examined poor parenting behavior in aggregate, not examining separate types of poor parenting behavior to discern the individual impact of each. In addition, prior studies have examined harsh parenting but have not previously examined interactions between psychopathic traits and some important types of adverse environmental factors, such as exposure to violence in the community or parental hostility (cf., Kimonis, Frick, Munoz, & Aucoin, 2008; Schraft, Kosson, & McBride, 2013). The current study filled some of the gaps in the literature by examining several types of maltreatment and poor parenting practices (sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, antipathy, and neglect) and their interactions with overall and core affective and interpersonal components of psychopathy to predict conduct problems, both as measured by conduct disorder symptoms and official criminal charges. Participants consisted of 241 youth between ages 11 and 17 (M=15.39, SD=1.09) incarcerated at a local juvenile detention center. Preliminary results indicate that the relationship between emotional abuse and conduct disorder symptoms was moderated by PCL:YV affective scores. The same moderating relationship was found for both physical abuse and neglect, but not for sexual abuse or parental antipathy. Moreover, the relationship between exposure to community violence and conduct disorder symptoms was moderated by PCL:YV total scores, affective scores, and interpersonal scores. For both PCL:YV total scores and affective scores, all moderating relationships indicated that a specific form of maltreatment was associated with a greater number of conduct disorder symptoms for youth low but not youth high in affective traits. However, in opposition to all other findings, the relationship between exposure to community violence and conduct disorder symptoms was stronger in children with higher interpersonal scores than in children with lower interpersonal scores. With one exception involving sexual abuse and interpersonal scores, no relationships involving criminal charges were significant. Nevertheless, these findings support the general literature in providing further evidence that children with higher levels of affective traits of psychopathy were characterized by a smaller relationship between several forms of maltreatment or traumatic experience and conduct problems, while demonstrating that this moderating relationship

generalizes to several novel forms of maltreatment or traumatic experience.

3. *The Impact of Race, Psychopathology, and Community Context on Violent Offending in an Adolescent Sample.* **Ava Casados & Molly Crossman**, Yale University, **Shabnam Javdani**, New York University, **Arielle Baskin-Sommers**, Yale University, abaskinsommers@gmail.com.

The present study investigates the joint effects of race, psychopathology, and community disadvantage on the perpetration of violent crimes among adolescents. Previous work suggests that Black males and females with comorbid Antisocial Personality Disorder (APD) and Psychopathy are more likely to commit violent crime than their White counterparts. Additionally, Black males and females diagnosed with aggressive Conduct Disorder (agg-CD) as youth are more likely to be violent. This study addresses a limitation of this work by examining the degree to which community disadvantage impacts the combined effects of race and psychopathology on violent crime. The sample comprised 1,116 White (20.2%), Black (44.2%), and Latino (35.7%) males (too few female participants to yield reliable estimates) between the ages of 14 and 18. Multivariate analyses were used to investigate race-psychopathology combinations, and the moderating impact of exposure to community violence. Youth without APD or Psychopathy were less violent than all other groups (Odds Ratio [OR]=.42, p<.05) and Black youth (9.33%) were less likely to have Psychopathy compared to Whites (17.33%) and Latinos (15.33%). However, Black youth with comorbid APD and Psychopathy were twice as likely to commit more types of violent crimes than Whites with APD and Psychopathy. Furthermore, Black (OR=2.15, p <.01) and Latino (OR=1.03, p <.01) youth with agg-CD committed a significantly greater number of violent crime types than their White counterparts. This relationship was further qualified, such that Black and Latino youth with comorbid APD and Psychopathy who were exposed to higher levels of community violence committed a greater number of violent crime types compared with similarly situated Whites (ORBlack=1.06, p<.05; ORLatino=1.01, p<.05). Thus, while psychopathology and race were key factors in identifying subgroups of youth, community context, in part, explained these racial differences. These results suggest that race and psychopathology may be important variables for delineating subgroups of youth offenders who are especially violent, but that chronicity may be linked to specific community conditions. The present study sheds light on the interaction between community level mechanisms and psychopathology as they relate to violent offending. In combination with previous studies, this work suggests that prevention and intervention strategies should consider both individual and community-level factors.

4. *Validating Primary and Secondary Subtypes of Psychopathy in School-Aged Children.* **Meghan E. Mckenzie & Steve S. Lee**, University of California Los Angeles, mmckenzie85@ucla.edu.

Although typically conceptualized as a unitary construct, there is persuasive evidence that psychopathy is considerably heterogeneous. Primary (P1) and secondary (P2) subtypes of psychopathy are characterized by similar levels of antisocial behavior, but are distinguished based on the underlying motivation and etiology of such behaviors (Karpman, 1941). The distinction between P1 and P2 has been detected in incarcerated and population-based samples of adults and adolescents using measures of trait anxiety and related correlates (e.g., maltreatment). For example, P1 is associated with increased instrumental aggression and under-reactivity on measures of emotional and cognitive processing (i.e., passive avoidance learning and modulation of response to emotional and neutral stimuli) whereas P2 is more reactively aggressive, associated with higher rates of substance and alcohol use, and is unrelated to deficient emotional and cognitive processing (Hicks et al., 2004, Kimonis, et al., 2011, 2012; Newman & Schmitt, 1998; Vaughn et al., 2009). To date, however, less is known about whether P1 and P2 psychopathy subtypes are evident in school-age children. The aims of the current study are twofold: (1) To employ model-based cluster analysis of psychopathic trait data in children aged 6-9 years old and (2) To test the validity of subgroups based on their association with reactive and instrumental aggression, alcohol expectancies, and performance on an emotion regulation task. The sample included 230 ethnically diverse 6- to 9-year olds with and without ADHD followed prospectively over a two-year period. Psychopathy subtypes were created using model-based cluster analysis, which uses Bayesian information criterion values to provide fit estimates for different numbers of clusters. Youth scores at baseline on three factors (i.e., narcissism, callous-unemotional traits, and impulsivity) of the Antisocial Process Screening Device and the negative emotionality scale of the Child and Adolescent Dispositions Scale were used as cluster variables. Analysis of Covariance controlling for age and sex, was used to compare subgroups on three different outcome measures variables at two-year follow-up: scores on the reactive and proactive aggression scales of the parent-report Reactive-Proactive Aggression Questionnaire, youth self- reported alcohol expectancies, and reaction times and number of false alarms on an emotion go/no-go paradigm. Our research group recently demonstrated that individual differences in dimensions of psychopathy independently predict negative outcomes (i.e., conduct problems). The current study extends upon such research by incorporating rigorous quantitative methods to further explore diverging correlates of psychopathy facets. Preliminary results indicate that the best fitting model contains two-clusters of individuals exhibiting similar levels of psychopathic traits, yet differing on anxiety symptoms, which is consistent with hypothesized results.

5. *Prevalence of Trauma and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Children and Adolescents with Conduct Disorder.* **Anka Bernhard**, **Katharina Ackermann**, **Anne Martinelli & Christine M. Freitag**, J. W. Goethe University Hospital Frankfurt, anka.bernhard@kgu.de.

Conduct Disorder (CD) refers to aggressive, antisocial and rule-breaking behavior in childhood and adolescence. Over the last decades the prevalence of CD has increased in the western industrialized world. Studies report high comorbid relationships between CD, Trauma and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). In a study of Reebye et al. (2000) more than 50% of children and adolescents with CD reported trauma experiences. This is only one of few studies examining Trauma and PTSD in a clinical population of children and adolescents with CD. It still remains unclear whether traumatic experiences play a differential role for the development of CD in girls and boys. Therefore this study will examine the prevalence of Trauma and PTSD in a clinical population of children and adolescents with CD compared to healthy controls under consideration of psychosocial characteristics. A multicentric study called „FemNAT-CD" investigates in a multidisciplinary approach CD in children and adolescents. With a 2 (female, male) x 2 (CD, control)-design the prevalence of Trauma and PTSD and associated psychosocial risk factors will be examined in a „FemNAT-CD"-subgroup (N=30). Semi-structured clinical interviews (Kiddie- Sads-Present and Lifetime Version, Interview of psychosocial risk factors) as well as questionnaires (e.g. Childhood Trauma Questionnaire) will be used to investigate the phenotypic data for participants and their parents. The prevalence of Trauma and PTSD in a clinical population of children and adolescents with CD compared to healthy controls will be presented. Should higher rates of experienced Trauma in girls and boys with CD emerge combined with specific associated psychosocial risk factors will this have important implications for prevention and therapy of affected children and adolescents with CD.

6. *Deficits in the Neural System Underlying the Processing of Vocal Fear: A Potential Biomarker for Callous-Unemotional Behaviors in Early Childhood.* **Caroline P. Hoyniak**, **John E. Bates**, **Isaac T. Peterson, Chung-Lin Yang & Isabelle Darcy**, Indiana University, **Nathalie M. G. Fontaine**, University of Montreal, choyniak@indiana.edu.

Children with callous-unemotional (CU) behaviors are characterized by a lack of guilt and empathy, disregard for others, and difficulty processing emotions. There is relatively little research on CU behaviors in early childhood, although such behaviors have been observed as early as 3 years of age (Hyde et al., 2013). To address this gap, the current study examined the neural responses that underlie emotion processing in early childhood using the event-related potential (ERP) technique. By focusing on the mismatch negativity (MMN) component, thought to index automatic attention shifts to environmental variations (Lohvansuu et al., 2013), associations between automatic shifts of attention to emotionally salient stimuli and CU behaviors were explored. Participants included 22, 3–5 year old children (13 females; M=48.88 months, SD=10.03). The children participated in an auditory oddball task while electroencephalography (EEG) data were collected. The task included both a happy and a distressed condition. In the happy condition, 56 neutral pseudo-words (frequent) and 24 pseudo-words spoken with a happy prosody (target) were presented to the toddlers. In the distressed condition, 56 neutral pseudo-words (frequent) and 24 pseudo-words spoken with a fear prosody (target) were presented to the toddlers. ERPs were time-locked to the presentation of the pseudo-word stimuli. A multi-step temporal-spatial principal components analysis (PCA) was performed on the 128 electrodes to determine regions of electrodes and timeframes that accounted for the majority of the variability in the average waveform. The PCA identified a component corresponding to the MMN, which was maximal in left fronto-central electrodes and had a mean amplitude of -4.50 µV (SD=9.04) for the fear stimuli and -0.87 µV (SD=5.72) for the happy stimuli. CU behaviors were assessed using the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits- Parent Version- Preschool (ICU; Frick, unpublished scale), and were examined in association with the MMN using Pearson correlations. The MMN component elicited during the fear trials (but not happy trials) was significantly associated with scores on the unemotional subscale of the ICU (r=.58, p=0.03) and trended towards a significance with the callousness subscale (r=.51, p=0.06), such that children with more parent-reported CU behaviors had smaller difference waveforms during the fear condition. These findings suggest that children displaying CU behaviors may have a poorer ability to process and differentiate distressed emotional stimuli. These findings provide, to our knowledge, the first evidence that deficits in the neural system underlying the processing of negative emotions may be a biomarker for CU behaviors in early childhood.

7. *A Conceptualization of Youth with Callous-Unemotional Traits and Low Conduct Problems.* **Marie-Zoe K. Hadjicharalambous & Kostas A. Fanti**, University of Cyprus, mz.hadjicharalambous@gmail.com.

Despite the heterogeneity within Callous-Unemotional (CU) traits, CU with Conduct Problems (CU+CP) and CU without CP (CU-only) groups, there is limited information for the CU-only group in the literature. CU traits are believed to represent the affective component of psychopathy, and also are a developmental precursor to adult psychopathy. Thus, it is hypothesized that the CU-only group will be associated with characteristics describing psychopaths who lack antisocial behavior or convictions (successful psychopaths), while the CU+CP group will be associated with characteristics describing psychopaths

who are convicted for their antisocial behavior (unsuccessful psychopaths). The final sample (Mage= 15.54, SD= 1.55, 44.4% female) was identified based on participants' longitudinal data on CU traits and CP, classifying them into control (low CU, low CP), CU-only and CU+CP groups. In study 1, 47 participants were interviewed about the occurrence of violating school rules and society's laws, along with questions regarding the consequences of these acts. In study 2, 54 adolescents completed questionnaires assessing individual characteristics and temperamental factors. In study 3, 53 adolescents were administered computerized tasks assessing executive and intellectual functioning. The CU- only group was less likely to break any school rules or community laws in contrast to CU+CP group. Youth in the CU-only group that did violate rules were less likely to get caught by the school or community authorities, in contrast to CU+CP group. In addition, the CU-only group was less impulsive, narcissistic, reactive and overt aggressive and less activated to reward than the CU+CP group. Also, the CU-only group was more attentive and displayed more inhibitory control than CU+CP group. CU-only group were better in selective attention and strategic planning than CU+CP group, and took more risk than the control group, but not the CU+CP group. Moreover, the CU+CP group displayed better working memory than the CU-only group, but CU-only group displayed better nonverbal intellectual ability and were more resistant to interference in working memory than CU+CP group. The findings suggest that the CU-only group has similar characteristics to successful psychopaths, whereas the CU+CP group has similar characteristics to unsuccessful psychopaths. Thus, findings have implications for theoretical perspectives on successful and unsuccessful psychopathy and extend these findings to younger ages, pointing to developmental continuity. In addition, the characteristics of CU-only group can provide information for therapeutic applications over CP.

8. *Callous-Unemotional Traits Trajectories, Conduct Disorder, and Executive Control Predict Externalizing Behaviors in a Sample of Male Youth.* **Ari M. Fish**, Yale University, **Rebecca Waller & Luke W. Hyde**, University of Michigan, **Arielle R. Baskin-Sommers**, Yale University, ari.fish@yale.edu.

The presence of callous-unemotional (CU) traits in youth is related to the development of externalizing behaviors, such as violence and substance use. Moreover, CU traits together with a Conduct Disorder (CD) diagnosis in adolescence and early adulthood have been shown to lead to especially severe externalizing behaviors. Neuropsychological deficits in executive functioning, specifically low executive control, are also strongly related to externalizing. Despite these established relationships, previous research examining the developmental (i.e., longitudinal) and interactive effects (e.g., CU + CD, CU+ CD x Executive Control) of these factors has been limited. The present study sought to (1) examine the stability of CU traits in a high-risk, adolescent male sample (N=1,170) over a five year study period using group-based trajectory modeling, (2) examine the joint predictive effect of CU trait trajectories and CD diagnosis on future violence and substance use, and (3) explore whether executive control further moderates the effects of a CU trait trajectory membership and CD on violence and substance use. Results showed that (1) CU trait trajectory membership could be grouped into three stable trajectories across adolescence (i.e., low [26.5% of the sample], moderate [5.4%], and high [16.1%]) and that adolescents in the high CU group were significantly more likely to exhibit violence (p<.001) and substance use (p<.01) versatility than adolescents in the low or moderate groups; (2) adolescents in the high CU group with CD symptomatology were significantly more likely to exhibit violence and substance versatility at the five-year follow-up than were those in the low (p<.001) and moderate groups (p<.05), and that (3) adolescents with high levels of CU traits, CD, and high executive control were significantly more likely to exhibit violence (p<.001) and substance versatility (p<.05) than were those in other groups. Together, the results highlight the need to consider the development of individual differences over time, the joint effects of risk factors, and moderating effects of neurocognitive factors. These findings are important as they identify multiple variables that play distinctive roles in determining potential externalizing behaviors in high-risk youth.

9. *Psychopathy and Antisocial Behaviour: The Moderating Effects of Maternal Neglect and Warmth.* **Nathalie Y. Gauthier & Angela S. Book**, Brock University, ng04bn@brocku.ca.

 Psychopathy has been most often conceptualized using Hare's 2-Factor model, which includes interpersonal and affective traits (Factor 1), and a behaviour component relating to erratic and antisocial tendencies (Factor 2). There is ongoing debate about the role of antisociality in psychopathy, with some areas of research that identify non-criminal psychopathy, or "successful" psychopathy. Past research has implied the role of an aversive childhood environment (e.g., poor quality of parental relationship, abuse) in explaining negative outcomes (e.g., antisocial behaviour, aggression) in those high in psychopathic personality traits. The current study investigated whether early childhood environment moderated the relationship between the interpersonal and affective traits of psychopathy (Factor 1) and antisocial behaviour (part of Factor 2) in a community sample. Specifically, retrospective reports of Childhood Abuse and Parental Neglect (from Mother and Father separately) were included as risk factors, and were predicted to interact with psychopathic personality traits to be associated with higher antisocial behaviour. Parental Warmth was included as a protective factor, and was expected to predict lower Antisocial Behaviour scores in those high in psychopathic traits. Using hierarchical multiple regression analyses it was found that men scored higher in Antisocial Behaviour than women, and thus analyses were conducted separately by sex.

Further, a main effect of Childhood abuse was found, predicting higher Antisocial Behaviour scores. Only Maternal Neglect significantly interacted with Factor 1 traits to predict higher antisocial behaviour scores in men. Maternal Warmth also interacted with Factor 1 to predict lower Antisocial Behaviour Scores in men. No moderation effect was found in women. Thus, it seems that in men, the relationship with the mother serves as an important factor in the development of antisocial behaviour in psychopathy. This may provide some insight into why some individuals high in psychopathic traits are low in overt antisociality or criminality ("successful" psychopaths), while others are highly antisocial or criminal ("unsuccessful" psychopaths).

10. *Atypical Maternal Behaviors in Infancy Predict Early Measures of Oppositional Defiant Behaviors and Callous-Unemotional Behaviors at 3 years of Age.* **Peter D. Rehder & William R. Mills-Koonce**, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, **Nicolas J. Wagner**, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, **Michael T. Willoughby**, RTI International, pdrehder@uncg.edu.

Three-year-old children exhibiting high levels of callous-unemotional (CU) behaviors and disorganized attachments to caregivers are more likely than other children to engage in aggressive behavior during middle childhood (Willoughby, Mills-Koonce, Gottfredson, & Wagner, 2014). Given that children with disorganized attachments may experience the greatest maladaptive parenting behaviors (Lyons-Ruth, Bronfman, & Parsons, 1999), such maladaptive behaviors are likely key predictors of CU behaviors and aggression. The current study examined maladaptive parenting behaviors using the AMBIANCE coding system (Lyons-Ruth et al., 1999) during the Strange Situation Paradigm (Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, & Wall, 1978) as predictors of parent-reported oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and CU behaviors among 3-year-old children. We sampled n=311 of n=1364 children from the NICHD Study of Early Childcare and Youth Development (NICHD-SECCYD) whose families participated in the 15-month assessment visit and who had parent-reported externalizing behavior from the 36-month assessment. We identified all children who exhibited elevated levels of oppositional defiant (ODD; n=92), callous unemotional (CU; n=90), or ODD+CU (n=67) behaviors and used propensity score matching methods to identify an additional n=90 demographically similar children who did not exhibit elevated ODD or CU behaviors. Results from general linear models indicate that higher levels of mothers' hostile/intrusive behaviors were positively associated with ODD behaviors for boys (β=.06, p=.01), but not girls (β =-.01, p=.98). Further, higher levels of mothers' role/boundary confusion and withdrawal behaviors were associated with increased CU behaviors for boys ([β=.05, p=.02] and [β=.05, p=.05], respectively), but not girls ([β=-.01, p=.79] and [β=-.02, p=.41], respectively). Finally, higher levels of mothers' affect communication errors negatively predicted the co-occurrence of elevated levels of ODD and CU behaviors (OR [95% confidence intervals]=0.72 [.53-.98], p=.04), whereas higher levels of role/boundary confusion (OR [95% CI]=1.56 [1.19-2.02], p=.001) and withdrawal behaviors (OR [95% CI]=1.60 [1.15-2.23], p=.006) positively predicted the co-occurrence of high levels of ODD and CU behaviors among boys. These findings suggest that maladaptive parenting behaviors during infancy may partially account for boys' ODD and CU behaviors at 3 years old, including the co-occurrence of high levels of both ODD and CU.

11. *Psychopathic Traits in Young Children: A Stable Two-Factor Model.* **Hillary M. Gorin**, **Allison R. Brown & Steven A. Miller**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **Nathalie M. G. Fontaine**, **Frank Vitaro**, **Jean R. Seguin**, **Qian Xu & Sheilagh Hodgins**, University of Montreal, **Michel Boivin**, Laval University, **Richard E. Tremblay**, University of Montreal, **David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Hillary.Gorin@my.rfums.org.

The timing and mechanisms underlying the development of psychopathic traits in children is a critical topic in psychopathy research. The present study sought to examine psychopathic traits in children, ages 5.5 to 8.5, using items which were included in multiple waves of a large longitudinal study of approximately 900 community children, the Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development (QLSCD/ ELDEQ). Items were selected from the ELDEQ battery that corresponded to the items on the Psychopathy Checklist – Youth Version (PCL: YV) for 12 to 18 year old youth. Exploratory factor analyses using a Geomin rotation and the WLSMV estimator revealed a stable, well-fitting two-factor model at each of the three age points, ranging from approximately 5.5 to 8.5 years of age (68-80 months, 80-92 months, and 92-104 months).
However, items did not correspond directly to the two-factor model of Psychopathy Checklist psychopathy, in which Factor One contains interpersonal and affective features and Factor Two captures antisocial and behavior symptoms. The first factor in the current model contains items involving affective, interpersonal, and lifestyle (and two antisocial) items, while the second factor consists of items measuring aggressive and antisocial behaviors. Current findings suggest that psychopathic traits are moderately stable between the ages of 5.5 and 8.5. This measure of psychopathic traits may have implications for the future recognition and treatment of young children by aiding in early detection of psychopathic traits.

12. *Investigating the Left Hemisphere Activation Hypothesis: An Electrophysiological Study of the N320.* **Kathleen Montry & Molly Simmonite**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **Vaughn Steele**, The MIND Research Network, **Michael Brook**, Northwestern University, **Kent A. Kiehl**, The MIND Research Network, **David Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, katiemontry@gmail.com.

The Left Hemisphere Activation (LHA) hypothesis suggests that psychopathic individuals may function normally under most conditions but exhibit state- dependent deterioration of functioning in contexts in which left-lateralized neural systems are differentially taxed. While previous research has suggested that psychopaths exhibit dynamic cognitive, emotional, and behavioral deficits on a variety of lab tasks that have been shown to preferentially activate left hemisphere resources, predictions made by the LHA hypothesis have not yet been directly tested using electrophysiological measures. This study was designed to investigate whether expected LHA deficits are electrophysiologically evident in psychopathic criminal offenders by examining the evocation of the N320, an event-related potential (ERP) elicited by nontarget stimuli during a phonological/phonetic decision task that has been shown to have greater amplitude over the left temporal lobe than over the right temporal lobe in healthy individuals. The LHA hypothesis predicts that psychopathic offenders will display anomalous N320 amplitude over their left temporal lobe during phonological processing. Following electrophysiological data pre-processing and artifact rejection utilizing independent components analysis (ICA), a four-way mixed repeated measures ANOVA with Stimulus Type (pronounceable and nonpronounceable stimuli), Site (anterior and posterior temporal sites), and Hemisphere (left and right) as within-subject factors and Group (psychopaths, mixed, and nonpsychopaths) as a between-subjects factor will be performed on the mean amplitude of the N320 between 270 and 370 msec post-stimulus in order to determine statistical differences among ERP components for the various stimulus conditions and for each group. T-tests will then be employed to investigate whether psychopathic offenders exhibit an anomalous N320 over their left temporal lobe when compared with nonpsychopathic offenders and whether right temporal lobe N320 amplitude is anomalous as well.

13. *Right Hemispheric Biases in Psychopathy During a Divided Visual Field Task.* **Molly Simmonite**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, **Carla L. Harenski**, MIND Research Network, **Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, **David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, msimmonite@mrn.org.

The left hemisphere activation (LHA) hypothesis of psychopathy posits that under conditions that induce substantial/differential activation of left hemisphere lateralized systems, psychopaths exhibit state-dependent deterioration in cognitive efficiency leading to impaired cognitive processing. Tasks that prime left hemisphere motor and attention systems have demonstrated behavioral deficits for psychopaths (Kosson, 1996; Suchy & Kosson, 2005). In an imaging study utilizing such a task, atypical activity in both task negative and positive areas was associated with psychopathic traits (Kosson et al., 2015). We extend previous work by determining areas in which functional hemispheric asymmetries are elicited by this task, and the degree to which psychopathic traits interact with these asymmetries. Incarcerated males were assessed using the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), and scanned on a mobile 1.5T MRI scanner. During scanning, participants completed left hemisphere activation (n = 90) and right hemisphere activation (n = 91) conditions of a divided visual field task in which stimuli were presented to both visual fields simultaneously. Hemispheric priming was achieved by presenting a greater proportion of targets to the opposing visual field, i.e. during the LHA condition most targets were presented to the right visual field, requiring a right- handed response. Voxel-based comparison, based on Stevens et al., (2005) was performed on the fMRI data, allowing identification of areas in which the amplitude of the hemodynamic response differed between hemispheres. As expected, targets elicited greater activity in motor, perception and executive functioning associated regions in the hemisphere contralateral to the visual field in which the target was presented. Targets also reliably elicited greater ipsilateral cerebellum activity. Targets in both visual fields were associated with greater right precuneus activity. Psychopathic traits were associated with increased right greater than left hemisphere asymmetries in the supramarginal, superior frontal and middle temporal gyri. Associations between PCL-R score and right hemisphere bias in several regions during this task indicates potential left hemisphere inefficiencies or right hemisphere compensation during cognitive processing in psychopaths, in line with the LHA hypothesis. Implications of these findings will also be discussed with regards to paralimbic and response modulation hypotheses of psychopathy.

14. *Failure to Replicate Psychopathy Performance Deficits in a Divided Visual Attention Task.* **Allison R. Brown**, **John R. Anderson & David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, john.anderson@my.rfums.org.

Studies of divided attention tasks (Kosson 1996, 1998) suggest performance deficits in psychopaths under conditions that place substantial and differential demands on left hemisphere systems. To further test this hypothesis, 192 male inmates at a county jail in northern Illinois were assessed with Hare's Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 2003) and completed a battery of assessments of personality, criminal history, drug and alcohol abuse, and other demographic factors. Inmates also completed a divided visual field (DVF) task in which they classified lateralized target stimuli presented in green

but ignored lateralized distractors (stimuli presented in yellow). Researchers promoted the investment of attention on the right visual field. By presenting most of the targets in the right visual field (RVF) and by presenting distractors for most left visual field (LVF) trials. Preliminary analyses failed to replicate past findings which have suggested a performance deficit in psychopaths when utilizing left hemisphere resources. Under left hemisphere activation conditions, there was no correlation between PCL-R score and percent of correct classification of target stimuli. Further, psychopaths and controls performed equally well in classifying both targets and distractors. Significant performance differences did not emerge between psychopaths and controls even when controlling for factors such as race, IQ, academic achievement or handedness.

15. *Factor Structure of the Inventory of Psychopathic Meanness*. **Stephen D. Benning**, **Kimberly A. Barchard**, **R. Shane Westfall & Vincent Brouwers**, University of Nevada Las Vegas, stephen.benning@unlv.edu.

Within the triarchic model of psychopathy, the meanness factor has been less fully explored than the boldness and disinhibition factors. To comprehensively assess the meanness dimension of psychopathy, we created a set of 24 subscales and administered them to a nationwide pool of 297 Amazon Mechanical Turk workers. We then conducted a factor analysis of the subscales and subjected them to a promax rotation to examine the factor structure of this inventory. Three dominant factors emerged. The first factor was labeled Malice, which assesses malignant perceptions and use of other people through the following subscales. Manipulation and Instrumentality refer to participants' behavioral and cognitive use of other people. Ruthlessness and Vengefulness assess proactive and reactive aggression that entail a callous abuse of others. Social Risk-Taking and Rulelessness measure behavioral disconstraint in psychopathy. Schadenfreude measures a sadistic sense of humor and enjoyment of others' pain. Self-Righteousness assesses narcissistic attitudes that the individual being assessed is more correct than others. The second factor was labeled Coldness and was dominated by loadings from subscales assessing (lack of) empathy, emotional reactivity, and interpersonal connection. Connection indexes deep interpersonal bonds, and Loyalty assesses a willingness to entrust others with secrets and stay with people despite the cost, whereas Unattached measures a lack of desire for any strong human connection. Within the domain of empathy, Responsive Joy assesses a person's susceptibility to experiencing others' positive emotional states, and Emotion Perception and Perspective Taking tap how well a person understands another person's emotional and cognitive states, respectively. The third factor, labeled Shameless Insensitivity, was marked by scales reflecting a lack of concern or reactivity regarding social or sentimental mores. Responsive Distress and Shameless measure a lack of reactivity to others' negative emotions and their evaluations, respectively. Rejection Sensitivity   and Sentimentality assess anxious attachment to people and places or objects, respectively. The Excessive Wanting, Superiority, and Guiltless scales crossloaded on Malice and Shameless Insensitivity, whereas Empathic Concern and Uncaring crossloaded on Malice and Coldness. The Unemotional scale crossloaded on Shameless Insensitivity and Coldness.

16. *Convergent Validity of the Inventory of Psychopathic Meanness*. **Stephany M. Molina**, **Kimberly A. Barchard**, **Vincent Brouwers**, **R. Shane Westfall & Stephen D. Benning**, University of Nevada Las Vegas, stephany.m.molina@gmail.com.

The Inventory of Psychopathic Meanness is a new measure of psychopathic traits designed to explicate the construct of psychopathic meanness to the same degree as boldness and disinhibition have been in the triarchic model of psychopathy. The IPM has three dominant factors: Malice, Coldness, and Shameless Insensitivity. In a nation-wide sample of 297 Amazon Mechanical Turk workers, we investigated the convergent validity of these factors with respect to a number of other measures of psychopathy and related constructs. We included the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU), Levenson's Self-Report Psychopathy scale (LSRP), the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM), Self-Report Psychopathy measure – version III (SRP-III), and Short Dark Triad (SDT) measures of Narcissism and Machiavellianism. Malice was preferentially related to the LSRP Egocentricity and Callous factors; the SDT Narcissism and Machiavellianism scales; the SRP-III factors of Interpersonal Manipulation, Erratic Lifestyle, and Antisocial Behavior; and TriPM Meanness and Disinhibition. Coldness was preferentially related to ICU Unemotional features, and Shameless Insensitivity was preferentially associated with TriPM Boldness. Malice and Coldness were approximately equally related to ICU Callousness and Uncaring features, though Shameless Insensitivity was also correlated with these ICU factors. The same pattern was evident for SRP-III Callous Affect and LSRP Antisocial features, though in this case, the correlation between Shameless Insensitivity and LSRP Antisocial scores was negative. Malice was also correlated with the ICU Unemotional factor and TriPM Boldness. Coldness was correlated with LSRP Egocentricity and Callous factors; SDT Machiavellianism; SRP-III Interpersonal Manipulation, Erratic Lifestyle, and Antisocial Behavior; and TriPM Meanness and Disinhibition. Shameless Insensitivity was correlated with the ICU Unemotional factor; LSRP Egocentricity and Callous factors; SDT Narcissism; SRP-III Interpersonal Manipulation and Antisocial Behavior; and TriPM Meanness. In conclusion, the factors of the Inventory of Psychopathic Meanness appear to be valid measures of meanness in psychopathy that cover a panoply of psychopathy-related content.

17. *A Multi-Domain Analysis of Empathic Deficits in Psychopathy.* **Manal Tabbaa**, **Sarah J. Brislin**, **Jens Foell & Christopher J. Patrick**, Florida State University, mtabbaa@neuro.fsu.edu.

Efforts to understand impairments in empathic concern in psychopathy are complicated by the multi-dimensional nature of the empathy construct. In an effort to clarify the nature of empathic deficits in psychopathy, the current study examined relations among differing behavioral and self-report measures of empathy and their associations in turn with psychopathic tendencies as indexed by the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM). Empathy was assessed behaviorally using two tasks, an emotional dot-probe task (Loney, et al., 2003) and the Multifaceted Empathy Test (MET; Dziobek et al., 2008). The dot-probe task assesses attentional orienting to affective picture stimuli and has previously been shown to predict callous-unemotional traits (Kimonis et al., 2007). The MET measures the degree to which participants empathize with visual depictions of positive and negative affective experiences on the part of others and has been shown to predict narcissistic tendencies (Ritter et al., 2003). A multi-faceted questionnaire measure of empathy, the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI; Davis, 1980, 1983), was also administered. We found that sensitivity to distressing pictures, reflected in faster response times to probes occurring at locations of pictures of this type relative to neutral pictures, was positively correlated with scores on the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI; Davis, 1980, 1983), which in turn showed negative associations with meanness and boldness subscales of the TriPM. In parallel with this, MET scores reflecting empathy in relation to negative emotional scenes also correlated positively with scores on the IRI as well as the TriPM disinhibition subscale. Although indices of negative emotional sensitivity from the dot probe task and the MET both showed positive associations with IRI-assessed empathy, dot probe scores did not relate to scores from the MET, suggesting that the two tasks index separate aspects of reported empathic concern. Further research employing measures of empathy from different domains of assessment—including self-report, task behavior, and potentially other domains (e.g., physiological response, informant report, naturalistic observation) will be needed to achieve a full, nuanced understanding of facets of empathic concern and their relationship to psychopathic tendencies.

18. *Recognition of Emotions from Facial and Vocal Expressions: Associations with Callous- Unemotional Traits in a Community Sample of Young Adults.* **Nathalie M. G. Fontaine & Noami Ouimet**, University of Montreal, **Isabelle Darcy**, Indiana University, nathalie.fontaine@umontreal.ca.

The capacity to process salient emotional and social cues is critical for adaptive behavior. Difficulties in processing emotional expressions can have important negative and long-term impact on social behavior and can be a risk factor for aggressive and antisocial behavior (Herba & Phillips, 2004). Past research showed that individuals with high levels of callous- unemotional/psychopathic traits have deficits in the recognition of other's distress, especial fear (Blair et al., 2002; 2004). However, this impairment does not appear as consistent in community samples (Del Gaizo & Falkenbach, 2008; Seara-Cardoso et al., 2012). In this study, we investigated the associations between recognition of emotions from facial and vocal expressions and callous-unemotional traits in a sample of 100 young adults (M age=22.9 years, SD=4.5) recruited from the community. We used two experimental tasks: (1) a stimulus set of facial expressions based on the NimStim Set of Facial Expressions (Tottenham et al., 2009), and (2) a stimulus set of vocal expressions (pseudo-words based on English phonological rules; Darcy et al., submitted). In the facial expression task, participants had to identify the emotion depicted from four choices (fear, anger, sadness and happiness). In the vocal expression task, participants had to identify the pseudo-words expressing fear, anger, sadness or happiness from pseudo-words uttered in a neutral expression. The vocal expression task included four conditions, one for each emotion. The vocal expression task was initially developed as an oddball task to be used in a study of emotion processing in young children. Callous-unemotional traits were assessed using the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (Essau et al., 2006). Initial analyses showed that callous-unemotional traits were not associated with impairment in recognition of emotions from facial expressions, including fear. However, we found an association between callous-unemotional traits and accuracy in recognition of vocal fear. Higher levels of callous-unemotional traits were associated with lower accuracy of recognition of vocal fear. These findings suggest that deficits in fear recognition may be more evident in vocal expressions than in facial expressions when considering individuals with high levels of callous-unemotional traits from a community sample.

19. *Blunted Accounts: An Examination of the Language of Psychopathic and Nonpsychopathic Offenders During the PCL-R Assessment Interview.* **Marina T. Le**, **Lisa Gilman**, **Michael T. Woodworth & Robert D. Hare**, University of British Columbia, marina.le1228@gmail.com.

The words we use can provide subtle cues about our personality (Oberlander & Gill, 2006) and offers a window into a person's underlying cognitive and emotional processes (Pennebaker, Mehl, & Niederhoffer, 2003). Psychopaths, who comprise about 20% of the federal prison population (Hare, 2003; Porter, Birt, & Boer, 2001), have several defining features including a selfish orientation and affective deficits (Neumann, Hare, & Pardini, 2014) that sets them apart from the general

population. Unique linguistic patterns have been found to differentiate psychopathic offenders from nonpsychopathic offenders (Hancock et al., 2013). However, the aforementioned study focused on the description of a highly rare and specific behavior (murder) among a homogeneous sample of offenders. It is less clear whether linguistic differences will extend to a more heterogeneous sample of offenders. The current study aims to expand previous research by examining discourse that goes beyond the description of a single emotionally charged event. Sixty-six offenders (21 psychopathic and 45 nonpsychopathic) who had been convicted of a variety of offences were interviewed during the administration of the Psychopathy Checklist –Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 1991, 2003) clinical assessment. Two linguistic programs, the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC; Pennebaker et al., 2007) and Wmatrix (Rayson, 2003, 2008), were used to analyze the transcripts. Psychopathic language showed distinct differences relating to both their narcissistic orientation and affective deficits. Discourse by psychopaths had a higher word count, was less coherent, less sophisticated (using fewer words that were more than six letters), included more words relating to the self, and fewer references to others. Additionally, a regression analysis suggested that more frequent usage of personal pronouns (e.g., "I") and fewer words related to emotions of anxiety (e.g., "scared") were found to significantly predict higher levels of psychopathy. The interpersonal and affective characteristics of psychopathy (e.g., affective blunting, selfishness, and the 'gift of gab') are apparent in language even for descriptions of more everyday life events and responses to questions that encompass a number of criminal and non-criminal topics. An enhanced understanding of the linguistic patterns of psychopathic individuals could potentially contribute to the identification of these individuals, as well as provide further guidance in terms of their mindset and intentions.

20. *Reduced LPP Brain Response During Rapid Serial Picture Processing Covaries with the Disinhibition Facet of Psychopathy.* **Lacy A. Olson & James R. Yancey**, Florida State University, **Tobias Flaisch & Ursula Kirmse**, University of Konstanz, **Colin Bowyer**, Florida State University, **Harald T. Schupp**, University of Konstanz, **Christopher J. Patrick**, Florida State University, lacy.olson@gmail.com.

Psychophysiological research on affective processing has commonly utilized experimental tasks that present pictures with emotional content along with non-emotional pictures, oftentimes selected from the International Affective Picture System. One stimulus presentation format that has been used in prior studies is rapid serial picture viewing, in which picture stimuli are presented at fast rates ranging from 3-12 Hz. Recording of event-related potentials (ERPs) during this type of task provides for investigation of underlying neural processes involved in initial recognition and subsequent elaborative processing of affective information, and individual differences in processes of these types associated with psychopathological symptoms. The current study investigated two well-established ERP components – early posterior negativity (EPN) and late positive potential (LPP) – during a rapid picture-viewing task to: (1) isolate distinct subcomponents of activity corresponding to initial stimulus registration and subsequent elaborative-associative processing of affective visual stimuli, and 2) gain insight into deviations in affective-visual processing associated with the disinhibition facet of psychopathy (cf. Patrick, Fowles, & Krueger, 2009), operationalized as externalizing proneness. Both standard time domain and frequency-filtered time-domain approaches to ERP analysis were used. Disinhibitory tendencies were assessed using a 100-item version of the Externalizing Spectrum Inventory (Krueger et al., 2007). Analyses of both unfiltered and filtered data revealed enhanced amplitude of EPN and LPP responses for affective pictures as compared to neutral pictures in the sample as a whole. As regards individual difference effects, contrasting effects were evident for the EPN and LPP components: Whereas EPN response to affective versus neutral pictures was enhanced for high as compared to low disinhibited participants, reduced affective versus neutral differentiation in LPP response was evident for high disinhibited participants. These findings indicate that initial affective processing was intact or enhanced in high externalizing individuals, whereas post-perceptual affective processing was significantly reduced. The implication is that high disinhibited individuals fail to engage in the type of sustained, elaborative processing of stimulus events that normally gives rise to extended motivational-behavioral representations ('networks')—which could help account for why such individuals are less effective at anticipating emotionally salient events and less able to moderate behavior on the basis of more distal goals or consequences.

21. *Contrasting three theories of attention to emotions: Individuals high in callous unemotional traits can ignore goal-irrelevant cues to attention with no specificity for fear or eyes.* **Amy Dawel**, **Romina Palermo, Richard O'Kearney, Martin Sellbom**, **Jessica Irons & Elinor McKone**, The Australian National University, Amy.Dawel@anu.edu.au.

There are three main competing theoretical predictions about how callous-unemotional traits affect attention to and recognition of emotions expressed in faces. These are that CU related difficulties are specific to processing distress faces (particularly fear); that the primary impairment in high CU individuals is attention to eyes which impacts on key emotional information processed from the eyes, and that CU traits are related to a general enhancement in selective attention which prioritises task relevant over task-irrelevant information regardless of the emotional or social nature of stimuli. Method: These predictions were compared using the Posner-style attentional cueing paradigm in which gaze cueing is usually mandatory. The experimental procedure contrasted attentional cueing by eyes in distressed (i.e. fearful) faces, cueing by eyes

in non-distressed (i.e., happy, neutral) faces and attentional cueing by non-social stimuli (arrows). Young adults (mean age 20) with high CU traits showed reduced attentional cueing compared to low CU young adults equally across all conditions (eye-gaze in distressed and non-distressed faces, and for arrows). The high CU group's ability to suppress directional following of eye-gaze emerged with practice independent of the emotion of the face while the low CU group showed no such reduction in eye gaze-cueing with practice. Overall accuracy and reaction times were not different for the low and high CU groups indicating equivalent task engagement. Results support an enhanced selective attention account in which high CU individuals are able to suppress goal-irrelevant social and non-social information. Importantly, the results also suggest that CU traits can offset the typically mandatory nature of eye-gaze following suggesting a dominance of goal directed attention and responses over emotion-relevant responses in high CU individuals.

22. *Validation of the English-Language Multifaceted Empathy Test and its Relation to Psychopathic Traits*. **Jens Foell**, **Sarah J. Brislin**, **Laura E. Drislane & Christopher J. Patrick**, Florida State University, foell@psy.fsu.edu.

The concept of empathy is of central interest to psychopathy research. New approaches to measuring both cognitive and affective empathy on different levels are needed. The Multifaceted Empathy Test (MET; Dziobek et al., 2008) is a photo-based instrument to assess cognitive and emotional empathy. It has been successfully validated and used to test individuals with Asperger syndrome (Dziobek et al., 2008) or Borderline Personality Disorder (Ritter et al., 2011; Dziobek et al., 2011). So far, it has only been available in its original German version. The current study describes the translation of this measure into English, and its validation using a large group of healthy controls. In the test, participants are a) asked to identify the specific emotion displayed by a person in a photograph and b) asked to report to what degree they are experiencing the same emotion as that person. Accuracy of identification (a) and level of empathizing (b) are used as dependent variables. The translation was performed using English-German bilingual psychological researchers and with the assistance of the original authors of the measure. We found emotion identification performance to be associated with a measure of verbal intelligence. Controlling for this variable, we found that MET scores were associated with the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI; Davis, 1980, 1983), an established self-report empathy measure (as was expected). The data further indicated that empathizing with positive versus negative emotions related to different emotional processes. In addition, MET scores were significantly correlated with psychopathic traits, assessed using subscales of the TriPM measure (Patrick et al., 2009). These results indicate that this English-language version of the MET can be used as an instrument to assess cognitive and emotional empathy in controls as well as in individuals exhibiting impaired empathy as a result of specific personality traits or mental disorders.

23. *Gender Differences in Psychopathy Trait Relationships with Sexual Aggression in Intimate Relationships.* **Amy M. Hoffmann & Edelyn Verona**, University of South Florida, Hoffmanna@mail.usf.edu.

Despite common conceptions, research suggests women tend to engage in intimate partner violence (IPV) at rates similar to men (Ross, 2011) although their motivations, severity and associated psychopathology may be different. Similarly, research on sexual coercion suggests distinct correlates in women relative to men who perpetrate sexual aggression (Schatzel-Murphy et al., 2009). The current study aims to explore gender differences in the relationship of different psychopathic traits (F1 and F2) and sexual aggression against intimates (SAAI) in a sample of 321 community dwelling offenders (43% female) selected for recent histories of substance use and/or violence. Psychopathy was assessed using the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version (Hart, Cox, & Hare, 1999), and SAAI was assessed using the Conflict Tactics Scale-2 (Straus, Hamby, Boney-Mccoy & Sugarman, 1996). Poisson model regression analyses adjusting for physical IPV perpetration and SAAI victim status revealed a significant gender by F1 by F2 interaction for SAAI perpetration. While BPD symptoms were negatively associated with SAAI in men, neither F1 nor F2 emerged as significant for men. In women, a significant F1 by F2 interaction emerged. Follow up analyses revealed that at low levels of F1, F2 was positively associated with SAAI. However at high levels of F1, there was no relationship between F2 and SAAI perpetration. These results suggest that F1 may have a protective effect for women high in F2. These findings suggest that high F2 women may impulsively commit SAAI as a desperate attempt to emotionally connect with their partner rather than as a way of exercising dominance or satisfying sexual urges, a theory supported by work in the larger sexual coercion literature (e.g. Zurbriggen, 2000). High levels of F1 may dampen that need for emotional connection. Alternately, high F1 women may be more skilled at using subtle coercion techniques such as seduction scripts or verbal manipulation to obtain sex from unwilling partners. Such low level techniques not captured by the CTS-2 are common among sexually coercive women (Eaton & Matamala, 2013) and may be a more gender congruent expression of psychopathy. Further research is required to clarify the mechanisms driving associations between F1, F2 and SAAI perpetration in women.

24. *Investigating Psychopathy Variants in a Longitudinal Sample of Female Adolescents.* **Natalie Goulter & Eva R. Kimonis**, The University of New South Wales, **Samuel W. Hawes & Dustin A. Pardini**, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, n.goulter@unsw.edu.au.

Accumulating evidence suggests psychopathy is a heterogeneous construct with two variants, primary and secondary. Both variants demonstrate high levels of the emotional detachment dimension of psychopathy, known as callous-unemotional (CU) traits. However, primary variants are marked by fearlessness whereas secondary variants are theorized to have a disturbed conscience due to negative affectivity (e.g., anxiety, depression) stemming from early life trauma/maltreatment. Empirical studies find that secondary variants also present with higher rates of comorbid psychopathology, including depression, borderline symptoms, PTSD, substance abuse, and also reactive aggression, relative to primary variants (Hicks et al., 2004; Kimonis et al., 2011; Skeem et al., 2007). Currently there is very little research examining psychopathy variants in females (e.g., Hicks et al., 2010; Kahn et al., 2013), an important limitation due to the higher rates of trauma in institutionalised female populations, in comparison to male populations (McClellan et al., 1997). To address this, the present study examined data from the longitudinal Pittsburgh Girls Study (N = 1829) to determine whether variant clusters appear in adolescent girls based on CU traits and level of anxiety between ages seven and 15 years using Latent Class Growth Analyses (LCGA), and whether these clusters are validated against theoretically-meaningful variables (e.g., maltreatment and depression). LCGA found an optimal solution of four classes each for CU traits and anxiety. Variants were created using crosstabs analyses reflecting a primary variant (high CU/low anxiety, n = 599), secondary variant (high CU/high anxiety, n = 174), anxiety group (low CU/high anxiety, n = 239) and a control group (low CU/low anxiety, n = 787). While harsh parental punishment was greatest among secondary variants, these findings were only significantly different to the anxiety and control groups. However, secondary variants had a significantly greater depressive severity score and symptom count, in comparison to all other groups. Analyses are being undertaken to determine whether secondary variants also rate higher on other theoretically-relevant external correlates, including borderline symptoms, PTSD, reactive aggression, substance use, and physical health problems linked with exposure to stressful life events. The present study adds significantly to the psychopathy field by demonstrating the existence of psychopathy variants among a large longitudinal sample of adolescent girls. A greater understanding of the effect of early life adversity on trajectories to CU/psychopathic traits, and gender differences, may aid in understanding the development of a phenotypically indistinguishable variant.

25. *Sex Differences in the Relationship Between Conduct Disorder, Psychopathy, and Brain Structure in the FemNAT-CD Study.* **Areti Smaragdi**, **Amy E. Wells**, **Ignazio Puzzo & Karen Gonzalez**, University of Southampton, **Jack Rogers**, **Roberta Clanton**, **Rosalind Baker & Stephane De Brito**, University of Birmingham, **Graeme F. Fairchild**, University of Southampton, a.smaragdi@soton.ac.uk.

Despite growing evidence that Conduct Disorder (CD) is associated with abnormalities in brain structure, few studies have investigated whether these changes are consistent across the sexes. Further, previous work has used voxel- based morphometry, which provides a measure of gray matter volume but is limited as it conflates cortical thickness (CT) and surface area (SA). Consequently, the present study quantified CT and SA separately to examine whether CD is associated with similar or distinct changes in cortical structure in males and females. Previous studies that have collapsed across the sexes have found cortical thinning in CD subjects compared to controls in regions including orbitofrontal cortex, superior parietal cortex, and precuneus.We predicted that results from male participants would closely match previous findings, whereas female participants would show a distinct pattern of abnormalities. We also tested for sex differences in the relationship between psychopathic traits and brain structure. Our sample comprised 21 adolescents (10 females) with a research diagnosis of CD and 21 (11 females) age-matched controls (all aged 15-18 years). CD was diagnosed using the K-SADS-PL and psychopathic traits were measured using the self-report Youth Psychopathic traits Inventory. Groups were compared in CT and SA using FreeSurfer with clusterwise corrections for multiple comparisons. When collapsing across the sexes, we found reduced CT in CD subjects in areas closely matching those reported previously. However, separate analysis of males and females showed that while CD males had reduced CT in these areas, CD females showed increased CT, leading to sex-by-diagnosis interactions in orbitofrontal cortex and superior parietal cortex. SA analyses revealed further sex-by-diagnosis interactions, showing lower SA in parietal and superior frontal cortex and precuneus in CD females relative to female controls, but increased SA in the same areas in CD compared to control males. Finally, we found a sex-by-psychopathic traits interaction in the insula, where psychopathy scores were positively correlated with SA in CD males but negatively correlated with SA in CD females. These preliminary results provide evidence for sex differences in the relationship between CD and brain structure. Results obtained for male participants closely resemble those previously reported for non-sex-divided CD samples whilst CD females showed a distinct pattern of changes in cortical structure. These results highlight the importance of investigating the neurobiological basis of CD in males and females separately.

26. *Grandiosity and Superficiality as Unique Constructs in Psychopathy and Narcissism.* **Kristen M. Klipfel & David S. Kosson**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, kmklipfel@gmail.com

Psychopathy and narcissism are two of the most socially aversive personality disorders, due to the high rates of aggression and economic expenditures associated with them. Even though psychopathy and narcissism are recognized as two, distinct personality disorder syndromes, they share many common characteristics with each other. Grandiosity and, to some extent, superficiality underlie both psychopathy and narcissism. This study was designed to examine the shared and unique relationships between the two constructs of grandiosity and superficiality and the personality disorder syndromes of psychopathy and narcissism. Indices were created to assess grandiosity and superficiality with regard to goals, values, and relationship expectations. Preliminary analyses addressed whether grandiosity and superficiality ratings were correlated with other indices of these constructs. Thus far, sixty-six male participants detained at a jail in the Midwest have completed clinical (i.e., the Psychopathy Checklist and the International Personality Disorder Examination) and self-report measures (i.e., the NEO Five Factor Inventory used to compute Psychopathic Personality Inventory scores and the Narcissistic Personality Index) of psychopathy and narcissism and have been rated on interpersonal measures (i.e., the Interpersonal Measure of Psychopathy and the Interpersonal Measure of Narcissism), in addition to the new indices of grandiosity and superficiality. At least another fourteen participants will be included in the final analyses. The shared and unique relationships between each construct and each personality disorder syndrome will be examined. This study will provide important new information about the relative shared and unique contributions of grandiosity and superficiality with regard to psychopathy and narcissism.

27. *The Relationship between Psychopathy and Interrogative Compliance: "It's complicated".* **Henriette Bergstrom**, University of Derby, **Simon Larmour**, University of Cambridge, **Christopher T. A. Gillen**, University of Southern Mississippi, **Adelle E. Forth**, Carleton University, h.bergstrom@derby.ac.uk.

Theoretically, the relationship between psychopathy and compliance in an interrogative setting should be quite straightforward. The ample work of Gudjonsson and colleagues suggest that personality traits and behavior associated with psychopathy should reduce the likelihood of interrogative compliance. However, the only two published studies to date, Ray and Jones (2012) and Larmour et al. (2014), indicated a much more complex relationship, where there were only certain psychopathic traits that were related to compliance in an interrogative setting. Most interestingly, certain psychopathic traits were found to be positive predictors of taking the blame. The current study aims to further explore this relationship, by hypothesizing that impression management might work as a mediator or as a moderator for this relationship. It is suggested that the positive relationships are due to keeping up appearances as a helpful and prosocial individual. The current study boasts the largest sample to date (N=718) within this line of research, and consisted of undergraduate university students enrolled at a Canadian University. The main variables measured were self-reported psychopathic traits (SRP-SF; Hare & Neumann, in press), impression management (BIDR; Paulhus, 1991), and compliance (Gudjonsson, 1989). The results indicated that total self-reported psychopathy was negatively related to compliance (r=-.12, p<.01), as was the interpersonal (r=-.09, p<.05) and the lifestyle (r=-.16, p<.01) facets. The affective facet was positively related to compliance (r=.13, p<.01), while the relationship between antisocial psychopathic traits and compliance did not reach significance. Neither the causal steps approach (Baron & Kenny, 1986) nor the Sobel test indicated that impression management significantly mediated the relationship between self-reported psychopathic traits and interrogative compliance. The results of the moderation analyses were similarly not significant when total and facet scores were entered as predictors. Further, analysis on the relationships between psychopathic traits and actual false confessions will be presented at the conference as well, since predictors of compliance and false confessions tend to yield slightly different results. Implications for the understanding of the relationship between psychopathy and interrogative compliance is discussed.

28. *Corporate Psychopathy and its Relationship to Workplace Harassment.* **Cynthia Mathieu**, University of Quebec, **Paul Babiak**, Anubis Research, cynthia.mathieu@uqtr.ca.

Workplace harassment negatively impacts both employees and organizations. It has been associated with increased psychological distress in employees, increases in employee turnover and lowered levels of productivity (O'Leary-Kelly et al., 1996). Few studies have looked into personality traits of the perpetrator as possible predictors of harassment behaviour in the workplace. The few studies that have looked into the relationship between personality and workplace harassment used the Five Factor Model of personality and found low Agreeableness to be related to organizational retaliatory behavior (Skarlicki, Folger& Tesluk, 1999), workplace bullying (Mathisen Einarsen & Mykletun, 2011), interpersonal deviance (Bolton, Becker & Barber, 2010) and physical and psychological violence in the workplace (Ménard, Brunet, & Savoie, 2011). Because psychopathic individuals also present low Agreeableness (Lynam & Derefinko, 2006; Lynam & Widiger, 2007), we hypothesize that underlying psychopathic traits may account for a large number of harassment behaviours in the workplace.

Method: At total of 210 employees comprising blue-collar workers, white-collar workers and managers of a public service organization completed a measure of General Workplace Harassment (Raven, Nishii, 2010) which measures harassment perpetrated against the participant. Participants were then asked to complete the B-Scan 360 (Babiak, Hare, in press), a measure of corporate psychopathy, on the individual who had committed the harassment behaviours identified in the General Workplace Harassment questionnaire. For our sample, participants identified the perpetrators of the majority of the harassment towards them as being a co-worker (57%), their boss (33%), one of their employees (7%) or a consultant working for the company (3%). Women reported significantly higher levels of general Workplace harassment than men, indicating that they were more often victims of harassment in the workplace. Results indicated that all four factors of the B- Scan 360 (Factor 1 = Manipulative/Unethical; Factor 2 = Callous/Insensitive; Factor 3 = Unreliable/Unfocused; Factor 4 = Intimidating/Aggressive) as well as the B-Scan 360 total score were positively correlated with General Workplace Harassment. This study sheds new light in the study of corporate psychopathy as an underlying factor of harassment in the workplace, going beyond previous studies of workplace harassment conducted using the FFM. The fact that the B-Scan 360 measures psychopathic traits in others presents an interesting new perspective on identifying predictors of harassment in the workplace.

29. *The Triarchic Psychopathic Model in a Sample of Patients Admitted to an Adult Psychiatric Day Hospital in Spain*. **Andrea Kiskeri**, **Victor Ferrer**, **Monia De Sousa-Duso**, **Carmen Facal**, **Noema Torrent**, **Georgina Badia & Iolanda Batalla**, Hospital de Santa Maria de Lleida, ibatalla@gss.scs.es.

The triarchic psychopathic model (Patrick, Fowles, Keneger, 2009) was proposed to integrate alternative historic conceptualizations of the disorder with empirical findings for the best- established assessment instruments in use nowadays. It describes three distinctive, albeit related, phenotypic domains—boldness, meanness, and disinhibition. With this model, it would be possible to examine the association between the triarchic domains and personality traits associated to psychopathy in psychiatric patients. Aims: 1. To describe the score distribution of the phenotypic domains in the triarchic conceptualization of psychopathy in a sample of psychiatric patients.2. To compare these scores between patients with and without a diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder as principal diagnoses, to assess the triarchic psychopathy model in this group. We included all consecutive patients admitted to the Adult Psychiatric Day Hospital that accepted to enter the study, from February 1, 2013 to December 31, 2014. A self-reported psychometric test that measured the Psychopatic Triarchic facets (TRiPM) was given. The diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder was made according to DSM-IV-TR criteria. A total of 104 patients were included. (mean age: 37 years; women 63.5%). The total average score of the sample in the TRiPM test was 38.53. Averages of the different subscales were: "Boldness": 8.10; "Meanness": 11.78 and "Disinhibition": 18.63. There were no age differences. By gender, direct and significant differences were found in subscale "Boldness" and "Meanness", with men getting a higher score: 16.11 (p <0.001) and 9.87 (p <0.01), respectively. For the group diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder, significant differences were found in subscale "Desinhibition" (21.55. P <0.01) when compared with the group of patients who did not meet criteria for the disorder. There were different clinical manifestations in the phenotypic expression of "Meanness" (lack of empathy, rebellion, tendency to exploit others and cruelty) and "Boldness" (entailing a capacity to remain calm under pressure and recover quickly from stressors, high social efficacy, and tolerance for unfamiliarity and danger) when gender was considered. The "Desinhibition" component (impulsivity, irresponsibility, impatience and tendency to report behaviors that seek immediate gratification) was found as a distinguishing feature of the sample diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder, compared to patients with other Axis II diagnosis. This result is similar with the existing theory. Further investigations and an expansion of the sample size are necessary, as well as the development of new studies in this field.

30. Differential Prediction of Psychopathy and Borderline Characteristics in Sex Offenders. **Ariel K. Berman & Nicole D. Cardona**, Brandeis University, akberman@brandeis.edu.

Sitnikov, Goldberg, Daversa, & Knight (2007) examined the covariation of the components of psychopathy and factor scales derived from the DSM IV Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) criteria. They found that although an Emotional Dysregulation BPD factor correlated with the Impulsive-Antisocial factor of Hare's Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; 2003), both contributed independent variance to predicting scales measuring sexual and general aggression. The aims of the present study were to (a) replicate these previous findings with DSM-5's BPD criteria (BPD-5); (b) explore the covariation of the components of psychopathy with the proposed BPD characteristics in Section 3 of the DSM-5 (BPD-5p); and (c) examine the relative predictive validity of BPD-5 and BPD-5p with sexual and general violence. *Method* Male sex offenders (MSOs; n=198) were assessed in forensic institutions in three states. MSOs' archival files were coded using the PCL-R, BPD-5, BPD-5p, and the MA Treatment Center coding dictionary. Raters coded the PCL-R, the

BPD-5, the BPD-5p, a measure of lifespan unsocialized, general aggression (USAG), and a scale assessing the amount of physical damage in sex crimes (USSA). *Results* Whereas factor analysis on the nine BPD-5 criteria yielded two factors that explained 49.1% of the variance, factor analysis on the eleven BPD-5p variables produced four factors explaining 67% of the variance. The BPD-5 Emot. Dysreg. factor correlated with the PCL-R Impulsivity-Antisocial factor and contributed independent variance to the prediction of general aggression in sexual crimes. Two series of hierarchical regressions assessed the covariation between the four BPD-5p factors, PCL-R Factors, and USAG and USSA. As in the prior study, PCL-R Factor 2 continued to predict USAG (β=.431, p <.001), but in contrast to BDP-5, the Self-Direction and Hostility factor of BPD-5p emerged as the only significant predictor of USAG (β =.169, p =.042). PCL-R Factor 2 continued to covary with USSA (β = .363, p <.001), but no BPD-5p variables significantly covaried with USSA. *Discussions* These results suggest that different BPD criteria capture different underlying factors, and that the factors generated on BPD-5, especially the Emot. Dysreg. factor, covaried more with aggression and violence than any of the factors from BPD-5p. BPD diagnoses, and the theoretical and practical overlap with psychopathic traits MSOs will be discussed.

31. *Prediction of Recidivism Using the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised and the Psychopathic Personality Inventory within a Forensic Sample.* **Matthew Widdows & Vaughn R. Steele**, MIND Research Network**, Eyal Aharoni**, RAND Corporation, **Kent A. Kiehl**, University of New Mexico, mwiddows@mrn.org.

Proactive solutions to crime reduction call for the development of accurate and reliable predictors of recidivism. One measure that has been shown to be a reliable predictor is psychopathy, a personality disorder associated with manipulativeness, impulsivity, and low empathy. Although there is much contention in the field about the best way to measure psychopathy, the focus of this study examines two widely implemented measures, the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), a semi-structured interview, and the Psychopathic Personality Inventory: Short Form (PPI:SF), a self-report assessment, to see how well they perform in predicting non-violent recidivism. We administered both the PCL-R and the PPI:SF to an incarcerated sample of men and women (*N*=145) and followed them for up to 3 years after their release. Rearrest data was obtained through the New Mexico Correctional Department as well as a professional criminal background check service (SCC) and included rearrest dates and offense types. We used hierarchical regression analysis and controlled for a variety of measures known to be useful in predicting recidivism: gender, age at release, alcohol abuse or dependence, and the number of substance abuse and dependencies. The analyses show that the PCL-R was the only predictive measure of recidivism. These findings suggest that the PCL-R is better suited for predicting recidivism in an incarcerated population than the PPI:SF. Implementing more precise predictive measurements will be instrumental in developing effective interventions for those at greatest risk of recidivism.

32. *Because I Said So: The Influence of Psychopathic Traits on Parenting Style.* **Megan R. Kopkin**, University of Alabama, **Jennifer Cox**, University of Alabama, mrkopkin@crimson.ua.edu.

Numerous studies have demonstrated that psychopathic personality traits predict an array of negative and maladaptive outcomes for the individual (Blais, Solodukhin, & Forth, 2014; Beaver et al., 2014; Fritz et al., 2009). However, few studies have examined the social consequences of psychopathic traits, including the impact of a parent's psychopathic traits on parenting style and parent-child relationships. While studies have found associations between personality (Oliver, Guerin, & Coffman, 2009; Metsapelto & Pulkkinen, 2003), criminality (Farrington et al., 2001; Farrington & Welsh, 2007), and parenting, only one study has investigated the relationship between psychopathic traits and parenting quality (Beaver et al., 2014). Although informative, this research did not assess specific parenting styles or examine psychopathic traits at the factor and trait levels. The purpose of the present study is to gain a better understanding of parenting styles of individuals with psychopathic traits. The study will also examine whether parenting styles are differentially influenced by specific psychopathic traits, including egocentricity, blame externalization, nonplanfulness, and coldheartedness. It is hypothesized that individuals high in psychopathic traits will be more likely to engage in maladaptive parenting styles including authoritarian and permissive parenting. Data collection, using online recruitment forums including Craigslist and Amazon Mechanical Turk, is currently ongoing as part of a larger study on the functioning of psychopaths in the community. Participants' psychopathic traits are being assessed through the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI-R; Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005), a self-report measure developed to assess a comprehensive range of psychopathic traits in a non-criminal population. Parenting style is being measured through a modified version of the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ; Buri, 1991), a 12-item measure that assesses authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive parenting styles (Trinkner, Cohn, Rebellon, & Van Gundy, 2012). This research may shed light on the social implications of highly psychopathic parents.

Further, given the research on intergenerational transmission of psychopathic traits, results may have important implications for etiological models examining the genetic and environmental influences of psychopathy.

33. *Is the Psychopath Next Door Happier than You?: Psychopathic Traits and Life Satisfaction.* **Christopher A. Coffey**, University of Alabama, **Megan R. Kopkin**, University of Alabama, **Jennifer M. Cox**, University of Alabama, cacoffey1@crimson.ua.edu.

Due to the expansion of research on psychopathy to non-institutionalized populations, self-report measures of psychopathy have been developed. One measure is the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996). This measure yields scores for two factors. Factor I, referred to as "fearless dominance," includes personality-based items and interpersonal and emotional characteristics such as superficial charm, manipulation, and grandiosity (Falkenbach et. al, 2014). Factor II, referred to as "self-centered impulsivity," reflects behavioral characteristics of psychopathy, including social deviance and irresponsibility (Hare et. al, 1991). Research on psychopathy has not addressed the question of which traits contribute to and which traits detract from one's overall life satisfaction, which reflects the distance between one's present state and his or her ideal circumstances (Diener, 1999). Global life satisfaction is influenced by of a myriad of factors. Of interest in this study are an individual's level of self-esteem, overall job satisfaction, and perceived level of social support. Previous research has established links between these factors and overall life satisfaction (Diener, 1985; Gratwich et. al, 2013) and between these factors and personality traits related to psychopathy (Gaughan et. al, 2009; Steel et. al, 2008). The current study will seek to combine these findings and establish a link between psychopathic traits and life satisfaction. Data for the current study is being collected through Amazon's MTurk as part of a larger study on psychopathic traits and present functioning in a community sample. The present analysis is an examination of the traits of psychopathy, measured by the PPI-R that are related to global life satisfaction and the mechanisms by which individuals high on these traits derive life satisfaction. It is hypothesized that Factor I scores will be positively related to life satisfaction, while Factor II will be negatively related to life satisfaction. Job satisfaction and self-esteem are hypothesized to mediate the relationship between Factor I traits and life satisfaction, while social support and self-esteem are hypothesized to mediate the relationship between PPI Factor II traits and life satisfaction. Little is known about how psychopathic traits are related to life satisfaction or how individuals high on these traits judge how satisfied they are with their lives. Because personality disorders like psychopathy are typically resistant to treatment, identifying both the traits that contribute to and detract from overall life satisfaction will provide information about how to design therapeutic interventions for community members high on these traits who present for treatment.

34. *Time-Frequency Measures Differentially Index Affective Processing of Pictures in Psychopathic and Externalizing Offenders.* **Jia Wu**, **Linda Mayes & Arielle Baskin Sommers**, Yale University, jia.wu@yale.edu.

Although individuals with psychopathy and those with externalizing traits have similar phenotypic expressions, they are associated with distinct cognitive-affective dysfunctions. Psychopathic individuals are described as emotionally cold, displaying deficits in affective responding, particularly in contexts where there is an increased demand on perceptual processing. In contrast, individuals with externalizing are described as emotionally hot, exhibiting exaggerated reactivity to affective stimuli and difficulty regulating their intense emotional reactions. In a sample of 101 male prisoners, the present study re-analyzed data from a picture-viewing paradigm that manipulated picture familiarity to assess neural changes in processing based on perceptual demands using time-frequency (TF) EEG analysis. While previous research on cognitive-affective processing in these offenders used startle and event-related potentials, the novel application of TF EEG to evaluate sensory, perceptual, and cognitive processing of affective pictures provides an opportunity to parse the dysfunctions that impact psychopathic and externalizing offenders. Consistent with previous work, examination of the psychopathy total score indicated that, like their emotion modulated startle, theta (4-8 Hz, Pz) activity (an index of readiness to perceive information and integration of sensory outputs) was deficient during novel, but not during familiar pictures (Psychopathy x Valence x Familiarity: $F(1,99)=5.08$, $p=.02$, $\eta_p^2=.05$). By contrast, for externalizing offenders, assessed with the Externalizing Spectrum Inventory, theta activity was increased for affective novel and familiar pictures (regardless of valence) (Externalizing x Valence: $F(1,90)=3.88$, $p=.05$, $\eta_p^2=.04$). This differential pattern was replicated using the psychopathy Factors (Factor1 reflecting the total score pattern [Factor1 x Valence x Familiarity: $F(1,98)=5.33$ $p=.02$, $\eta_p^2=.05$]; Factor2 reflecting to the externalizing pattern [Factor2 x Valence: $F(1,98)=4.35$ $p=.04$, $\eta_p^2=.04$]). The use of TF to examine picture processing represents a new method for capturing the affective dysfunctions present in psychopathic and externalizing offenders. The emerging consistency across methods differentiating these types of offenders indicates that psychopathy may be related to dysfunctional integration of information at the perceptual level, whereas externalizing may be related to a heightened perceptual sensitivity to affective information.