Welcome to Las Vegas for the 8th Society for the Scientific Study of Psychopathy conference. We are excited that you are able to join us this for the opportunity to share and learn about the newest research in psychopathy.

The program committee, co-chaired by Kasia Uzieblo and Carlo Garofalo, with members Andrea Glenn, Mark Olver, Mary Ritchie, and Laurie Thornton, were faced with a challenging task having received a record number of excellent submissions. They have assembled a terrific program that reflects the diversity of viewpoints about psychopathy, different methodologies, and differential approaches to assessment and intervention. Please thank the program committee members for the many hours they have put into creating this illuminating program.

Our students are our future. At the 2017 SSSP conference in Antwerp, Belgium we organized a preconference student event. That event was so successful we are doing it again this year titled "Ask the Expert Panel". Students will have the opportunity to hear about the career paths and research of Dr. Paul Frick, Dr. Robert Hare, and Dr. Edelyn Verona, and to ask them about future directions in psychopathy research. Students will also have the opportunity to discuss each other's research and to hopefully develop collaborations with each other. Thank you to the Student Committee (Mary Ritchie, Lindsay Groat, Emily Robertson, Simon Larmour, Emily Perkins, and Mary Baggio) for organizing this event and Multi-Health Services for sponsoring this event.

Something new this year at SSSP are three post-conference workshops to provide opportunities for members to learn more about specific aspects of psychopathy. Thank you to Dr. Luna Centifanti, Dr. Martin Sellbom, and Dr. David Kosson for staying the extra day to provide these workshops.

We have provided time for you to meet informally with others, including our Welcome Reception. We hope that everyone can join us for this reception on Thursday evening. For those of you who are fans of Elvis Presley – who you may have seen in the lobby – the Westgate Resort and Casino was where he played his last and longest residency. So, if you hear strains of "Heartbreak Hotel" or "Jailhouse Rock", you'll know why. If you'd like to explore the Strip after our conference programming ends, the Westgate's monorail station can get you there within 10 minutes.

We hope you will have an engaging and fulfilling conference where you'll have a chance to see old colleagues and friends, as well meet new ones.

Adelle Forth (President)                           Stephen Benning (Host)
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EXECUTIVE BOARD AND COMMITTEES

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SOCIETY AWARDS

Robert 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.

2019: SCOTT O. LILIENFELD
2017: ADRIAN RAINE
2015: PAUL J. FRICK
2013: CHRISTOPHER J. PATRICK
2009: JOSEPH P. NEWMAN
2005: ROBERT D. HARE

Jevon Scott Newman 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.

2019: ARIELLE BASKIN-SOMMERS, Yale University
       LUKE HYDE, University of Michigan
       Joint presentation: Challenging assumptions about psychopathy: Implications for development, parenting, treatment and the law.
       KOSTAS FANTI, University of Cyprus, Assessing psychopathic traits from toddlerhood to adulthood: Neuro-physiological, behavioral, and cognitive underpinnings.
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 Center, 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: 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 conference.

2017: **OLIVIA CHOY** & Adrian Raine, University of Pennsylvania, Yaling Yang, Children's Hospital Los Angeles/University of Southern California, & Robert Schug, California State University- Long Beach. *The role of the striatum in psychopathy.*

Honorable Mention:

**LINDSAY GROAT** & Matthew Shane, University of Ontario Institute of Technology. *Empathic accuracy in those with psychopathic traits.*

2015: **GEORGINA AISBITT** & Robin Murphy, University of Oxford. *Identifying the underlying mechanisms of impulsivity in psychopaths.*

**BETHANY EDWARDS** & Edelyn Verona, University of South Florida. *Gendered contexts: Psychopathy, prostitution and sex exchange.*

Honorable Mention:

**LAURA THORNTON** & Paul Frick, University of New Orleans. *Sex, drugs and callous-unemotional traits in a sample of juvenile justice involved males.*

2013: **JULIE BLAIS** & Adelle Forth, Carleton University. *Risky Decisions: The role of psychopathy information in decisions regarding dangerous and long-term supervision offenders.*


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, Maaiké Cima, Tilburg University, Nancy Nicolson, Maastricht University. *Cortisol, psychopathy dimensions and types of aggression in at risk youths.*


Honorable Mention:

**ALEXANDROS LORDOS** & Kostas Fanti, University of Cyprus. *Why CU could stand for “callous/unremorseful”: Reconsidering the factor structure of the ICU.*


CONFERENCE LOCATION

Conference Venue
Westgate Las Vegas Resort and Casino
3000 Paradise Rd
Las Vegas, NV 89109
United States
+1 (702) 732-5111

MEETING SCHEDULE OVERVIEW

Registration: Wednesday May 1, 5:30-7:30pm; Thursday May 2, 7:30-10:15am; Friday May 3, 8:00-10:00am (Convention Registration Desk)

Executive Board Meeting: Wednesday May 1, 4:00-5:30pm (Conference Rooms 11-12)

Student Evening "Ask the Expert": Wednesday May 1, 6:00-9:00pm (Conference Rooms 1-3)

Conference days: Thursday, May 2 – Saturday, May 4

Special interest meeting: Friday, May 3

Aftermath Foundation Interest Group Meeting: Those who are interested in learning more about the Aftermath: Surviving Psychopathy Foundation are encouraged to gather outside the poster session on Friday, May 3 at 7:55 PM and depart at 8:00 PM for dinner in the Westgate. Those who know they are interested are encouraged to contact Dave Kosson in advance at david.kosson@rosalindfranklin.edu.

Post-Conference Workshops:

Assessment of Psychopathy via Clinical Assessment Instruments. Sunday, May 5, 8:30am - 12:00pm, Ballroom G (M. Sellbom)

This workshop will discuss the clinical assessment of psychopathy via tests that psychologists routinely use in clinical practice. Multiple theoretical perspectives of psychopathy will be considered. Particular emphasis will be placed on the MMPI-2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF), Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI), the NEO Personality Inventory-3 (NEO PI-3), and Millon Multiaxial Clinical Inventory – IV (MCMI-IV), and each of these tests will be described in sufficient detail for the purposes of this training. A substantial amount of time will be spent on discussing research supporting their use for psychopathy assessment, but specific practical applications and interpretative recommendations will be covered as well. Finally, case illustrations based on individuals evaluated in forensic and clinical practice will be presented.
Writing for Impact. Sunday, May 5, 1:00 – 4:30pm, Ballroom G (L. M. Centifanti)

This writing workshop will cover general writing principles to make your writing more clear and structured to aid publication. We will also cover writing technicalities which can be applied to any piece of writing for dissemination. Practical exercises will cover writing abstracts and summaries for journal publication and for science communication to the public. Additionally, we will briefly cover some tips about how to apply these writing principles to grant writing. This workshop is aimed at graduate students and early career researchers and anyone who wants to become more aware of their communication styles.

Assessment of Psychopathy using the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised. Sunday, May 5, 8:30am – 4:30pm, Ballroom C (D. Kosson & A. Forth; introduction by R. Hare).

The Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R, Hare, 1991, 2003) is widely accepted as the most reliable and valid method for assessing psychopathy in adults. The PCL-R uses interview and collateral (e.g., file) information to score 20 items that measure the interpersonal, affective, and social deviance/lifestyle components of psychopathy. The PCL-R was designed to measure the construct of psychopathy, but because psychopathy is related to general, violent, and sexual reoffending, the PCL-R increasingly finds use in dangerous offender, sexual predator, and civil commitment proceedings and as an important factor in the assessment of risk a variety of forensic populations. It also is used as an aid in the determination of sentencing options, treatment suitability, and institutional placements. The widespread use of the PCL-R for making decisions that potentially have a great impact on individuals and on society makes it imperative that the instrument be administered only by qualified clinicians and researchers, and in accordance with accepted professional and ethical standards. The aims of the Workshop are to (1) discuss the uses and potential misuses of the PCL-R; and (2) provide participants with training and practice in the administration, scoring, and interpretation of the PCL-R.
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<td><strong>Lunch (on your own)</strong></td>
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**Jevon Scott Newman Early Career Award (Ballroom C): Challenging assumptions about psychopathy: Implications for development, parenting, treatment and the law (A. Baskin-Sommers, L. Hyde)**

**Closing Remarks, A. Forth & E. Viding (Ballroom C)**
DETAILED CONFERENCE PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1

4:00-5:30pm  Executive Board Meeting (Conference Rooms 11-12)

5:30-7:30pm  Registration (Convention Registration Desk)

6:00-9:00pm  Student Evening “Ask the Expert”, with R. Hare, P. Frick, E. Verona (Conference Rooms, 1-3)
THURSDAY, MAY 2

7:30-10:15am  Registration (Convention Registration Desk)

8:30-8:45am  Opening Remarks (Adelle Forth, President, Ballroom C)

8:45-9:45am  Presidential Address (Ballroom C)
Adelle Forth, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada, “The Impact of Psychopathy”

9:45-10:15am Coffee Break (Ballroom D/E)

** DUAL TRACK **

10:15-11:45am  Symposium: Neural and Behavioral Perspectives on Pain Processing in Psychopathy
(Chair: Jens Foell; Ballroom C)

a)  Relationships of psychopathic traits with pain threshold and pain tolerance. **Foell, Jens**, Florida State University,  **Perkins, Emily R.**, Florida State University,  **Brislin, Sarah J.**, University of Michigan,  **Hultstrand, Kara V.**, Florida State University,  **Roberts, Keenan E.**, Florida State University, & **Patrick, Christopher J.**, Florida State University, foell@psy.fsu.edu

b)  The role of psychopathic traits in pain processing and empathy. **Alshukri, Sophie**, McLean, Matthew,  **Centifanti, Luna C.M.**, Fallon. Nicholas & **Lyons, Minna**, University of Liverpool, S.Alshukri@liverpool.ac.uk

c)  Disrupted multi-voxel representations of vicarious pain in psychopathy. **Adams, Kathryn**, O’Connell, Katherine M., Brethel-Haurwitz, Kristin M., Rhoads, Shawn A., Cardinale, Elise M., Vekaria, Kruti M., Robertson, Emily L., Walitt, Brian, VanMeter, John W., & Marsh. Abigail A., Georgetown University, ka741@georgetown.edu

d)  Abnormal pain processing and callousness: Electrocortical underpinnings. **Perkins, Emily R.**, Foell, Jens, Joyner, Keenan J., Kruzel, Destiny M., & **Patrick, Christopher J.**, Florida State University, perkins@psy.fsu.edu

10:15-11:45am  Symposium: Interpersonal Relationships and Psychopathic Traits Across the Lifespan
(Organizer: Suhlim Hwang; Chair: Rebecca Waller; Ballroom G)

a)  Mother-child early interactions in preschoolers with CU traits: A qualitative study. **Mormont, Elodie**, University of Liège,  **Payot, Morgane**, University of Liège,  **Stiévenart, Marie**, University of Liège, & **Allen, Jennifer L.**, University College London, e.mormont@uliege.be

b)  Callous-unemotional traits and conscience in young children: The role of parents’ psychological aggression. **Choa, Celine Y.**, & **Allen, Jennifer L.**, University College London, celine.chhoa@ucl.ac.uk

c)  Children with callous-unemotional traits and their interpersonal relationships in school. **Hwang, Suhlim**, **Allen, Jennifer L.**, University College London,  **Waller, Rebecca**, University of Pennsylvania, & **David Hawes**, University of Sydney, suhlim.hwang.17@ucl.ac.uk

d)  Psychopathic co-workers and bosses who bully: Behaviours and impacts. **Mularczyk, Kimberly**, Carleton University,  **Forth, Adelle**, Carleton University, & **Beaudette, Janelle**, Public Safety Canada, KimberlyMularczyk@email.carleton.ca
11:45am-12:45pm  Lunch (on your own)

** DUAL TRACK **

12:45-2:15pm  Symposium: Scared and Full of Goosebumps or Calm: Subtyping Conduct Problems and Callous-Unemotional Traits Based on Emotional Reactivity (Chair: Hedwig Eisenbarth; Ballroom C)

a)  Facial EMG responses to dynamic emotional facial expressions in male adolescents with conduct problems and high versus low callous-unemotional traits. de Wied, Minet, Utrecht University, & van Boxtel, Anton, Tilburg University, m.dewied@uu.nl

b)  A multimethod approach towards emotion processing in children with conduct problems and callous-unemotional traits. Hartmann, Daniela, & Schwenck, Christina. University of Giessen, daniela.hartmann@psychol.uni-giessen.de

c)  Neuro-physiological markers associated with distinct conduct problem subtypes. Fant, Kostas A., University of Cyprus, kfanti@ucy.ac.cy

d)  Autonomic correlates of emotional reactivity across tasks: A meta-analytic view on conduct problems and its subtypes. Eisenbarth, Hedwig, Victoria University of Wellington, hedwig.eisenbarth@vuw.ac.nz

12:45-2:15pm  Symposium: The Biological Underpinnings of Psychopathy: Gaps in the Literature (Chair: Stuart White; Ballroom G)

a)  An examination of baseline and reactivity measures of cortisol and testosterone as related to psychopathic traits within a non-offender adolescent sample. Johnson, Alexandria, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, and University of Alabama, & Glenn, Andrea. University of Alabama, alexandria.k.johnson@gmail.com


c)  Female primary and secondary psychopathic variants show distinct endocrine and psychophysiological reactivity to social provocation. Goulter, Natalie. Simon Fraser University, Kimonis, Eva. The University of New South Wales, Denson, Thomas. The University of New South Wales, & Begg, Denovan. The University of New South Wales, e.kimonis@unsw.edu.au

d)  Examining amygdala activation and psychopathic propensities via latent profile analysis and structural equation modeling. Neumann, Craig S., University of North Texas, Roy, Sandeep, University of North Texas, Hariri, Ahmad, Duke University, & Hare, Robert, University of British Columbia, craig.neumann@unt.edu

2:15-2:30pm  Transition

2:30-3:30pm  Five-minute "Blitz Talk" Papers (Session 1) - Cheryl Wynne Hare Award Finalists (Chairs: Abigail Marsh; Ballroom C)
a) Associations between callous-unemotional traits and gun use in a longitudinal study of justice-involved youth. Kemp, Emily, Louisiana State University, Robertson, Emily, Louisiana State University, Walker, Toni, Louisiana State University, Frick, Paul, Louisiana State University, Ray, James, University of Central Florida, Thornton, Laura, Boys Town National Research Hospital, Wall Myers, Tina, University of Dayton, Steinberg, Laurence, Temple University, & Cauffman, Elizabeth, University of California Irvine. ekemp4@lsu.edu

b) Do callous-unemotional traits predict recidivism beyond general offending risk ratings? Neo, Byran, & Kimonis, Eva, University of New South Wales Sydney, bryan.neo@student.unsw.edu.au

c) The reciprocal role of victimization, externalizing, and internalizing: A window into the etiological pathways for callous-unemotional variants? Robertson, Emily, Louisiana State University, Ray, James, University of Central Florida, Frick, Paul, Louisiana State University, and Australian Catholic University, Thornton, Laura, Boys Town National Research Hospital, Wall Myers, Tina, University of Dayton, Steinberg, Laurence, Temple University, & Cauffman, Elizabeth, University of California Irvine, erothe39@lsu.edu

d) Grey matter volume differences in conduct disorder with varying levels of callous-unemotional traits: Voxel-based morphometry and machine learning classification. Paul, Ruth, University of Birmingham, Tino, Peter, University of Birmingham, Rogers, Jack C., University of Birmingham, Raschle, Nora, University of Basel, Kohls, Gregor, University of Basel, Stadler, Christina, University of Basel, Herpertz-Dahlmann, Beate, University Hospital RWTH Aachen, Konrad, Kerstin, University Hospital RWTH Aachen, Freitag, Christine M., University Hospital Frankfurt Goethe University, Fairchild, Graeme, University of Bath, Rotshtein, Pia, University of Birmingham, & De Brito, Stephane A., University of California Irvine, The FemNAT-CD Consortium, rxp750@student.bham.ac.uk

e) Do conduct disorder, callous-unemotional traits, anxiety and gender relate to distinct empathetic and facial expressivity difficulties? Petridou, Maria, & Fanti, Kostas A., University of Cyprus, mpetri01@ucy.ac.cy

f) How do peers view youth with callous-unemotional traits? Matlasz, Tatiana, Frick, Paul, & Clark, Julia, Louisiana State University, tmatlas@lsu.edu

g) Objective success, perceived success, and features of psychopathic traits in the workplace. Preston, Olivia C., University of Southern Mississippi, Anestis, Joyce C., University of Southern Mississippi, Watts, Ashley L., University of Missouri, & Lilienfeld, Scott O., Emory University, olivia.preston@usm.edu

h) Less than human: Psychopathy, dehumanization, and negative and violent attitudes towards women. Methot-Jones, Tabitha, & Book, Angela, Brock University tmch6ti@brocku.ca

i) Psychopathy is associated with shifts in the efficiency and hubness of neural communication in a large incarcerated male sample. Tillem, Scott, Yale University, Harenski, Keith, The Mind Research Network, Harenski, Carla. The Mind Research Network, Kiehl, Kent A., The Mind Research Network, & Baskin-Sommers, Arielle, Yale University, scott.tillem@valem.edu

j) Interpersonal factors of psychopathy and vocal characteristics during speeches. Baggio, Mary C., Vazquez, Roxana K., Poston, A. Michelle, & Benning, Stephen D., University of Nevada Las Vegas, baggiomary@gmail.com

3:30-4:30pm Coffee Break (Ballroom D/E)

3:45-5:15pm Poster Session 1 (Ballroom D/E) [see details on p. 28]
5:15-5:30pm  Transition
** DUAL TRACK **

5:30-7:00pm  Symposium: Emotion Expression and Regulation in Psychopathic Individuals
(Chair: Lindsay Groat; Co-Chair: Carlo Garofalo; Ballroom C)

a) Anger dysregulation mediates the association between psychopathic traits and aggression in male community and offender samples. Garofalo, Carlo, Tilburg University. Kosson, David S., Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, & Velotti, Patrizia, University of Genoa, c.garofalo@uvt.nl

b) Anger expression and psychopathy in detained adolescents. Kosson, David S., Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Garofalo, Carlo, Tilburg University, The Netherlands, & McBride, Cami, K., Roosevelt University, david.kosson@rfums.edu

c) Motivation and emotion regulation in psychopathy: What do individuals higher in psychopathic traits want to feel? Spantidaki-Kyriazi, Foteini, Tilburg University, Bogaerts, Stefan, Tilburg University and Fivoor Science and Treatment Innovation, Tamir, Maya, The Hebrew University, Denissen, Jaap, J. A., Tilburg University, & Garofalo, Carlo, Tilburg University, fotspaky@hotmail.com

d) Internally motivating individuals with psychopathic traits to empathize with others. Groat, Lindsay, L., & Shane, Matthew, S., University of Ontario Institute of Technology, lindsay.groat@uoit.net

5:30-7:00pm  Symposium: Communicating Psychopathy Research Effectively
(Chair: Jens Foell; Co-Chair: Hedwig Eisenbarth; Ballroom G)

a) An introduction to science communication. Foell, Jens, Florida State University, foell@psy.fsu.edu

b) Communicating facts about psychopathy. Drislane, Laura E., University of Michigan, lauradrislane@gmail.com

c) Are psychopathy researchers fearing the victim? Collaborating and communicating with victims. Uzieblo, Kasia, De Forensische Zorgspecialisten & Ghent University & Vrije Universiteit Brussel, kasia.uzieblo@ugent.be

d) Communicating with non-scientist professionals about the science of psychopathy. White, Stuart F., Boys Town National Research Hospital, Stuart.White@boystown.org

7:00-8:30pm  Welcome Reception (Ballroom D/E)
FRIDAY, MAY 3

8:00-10:30am  **Registration** (Convention Registration Desk)

** DUAL TRACK **

8:30-10:00am  Symposium: Primary and Secondary Callous-Unemotional Traits in Youth: Moving Beyond Identification (Chair: Natalie Goulter; Ballroom C)

a)  *Testing models of trauma-linked acquired callousness in a sample of justice-involved youth.* Kerig, Patricia K., University of Utah, p.kerig@utah.edu
b)  *Developmental precursors of primary and secondary callous unemotional traits in youth.* Craig, Stephanie G., York University & Simon Fraser University, Goulter, Natalie. Simon Fraser University, BC Children’s Hospital Research Institute, & McMahon, Robert J., Simon Fraser University, BC Children’s Hospital Research Institute, scraig@sfu.ca

c)  *Do youth with primary and secondary callous-unemotional traits predict distinct adult outcomes?* Goulter, Natalie, Simon Fraser University & BC Children’s Hospital Research Institute, Craig, Stephanie G., York University, Simon Fraser University, & McMahon, Robert J., Simon Fraser University, BC Children’s Hospital Research Institute, ngoulter@sfu.ca

d)  *Does anxiety moderate the efficacy of a targeted intervention for preschoolers with co-occurring conduct problems and callous-unemotional traits?* Fleming, Georgette E., University of New South Wales, & Kimonis, Eva R., University of New South Wales, g.fleming@unsw.edu.au

8:30-10:00am  Symposium: Lay Perceptions of Psychopathy (Chair: Jacqueline Helfgott; Ballroom G)

a)  *Lay theories and attitudes about psychopathy.* Ostapchuk, Nicholas, University of Toronto, & Forth, Adelle, Carleton University, nicholas.ostapchuk@mail.utoronto.ca
b)  *The influence of individual characteristics on the perception of psychopathy.* Karasavva, Vasia, Carleton University, Ostapchuk, Nicholas, University of Toronto, & Forth, Adelle, Carleton University, vasiakarasavva@email.carleton.ca

c)  *Bringing perspectives together: The use of self- and intimate partner reports in predicting relational behavior.* Uzieblo, Kasia, De Forensische Zorgspecialisten, Ghent University, & Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Bittuber, Patricia, KU Leuven, Verhofstadt, Lesley, Ghent University, & Decuyper, Mieke, Thomas More University College, kasia.uzieblo@ugent.be

d)  *Perceptions of mental health conditions in criminal cases: A survey study involving Swedish lay judges.* Sörman, Karolina, Karolinska Institutet, Eklund Rimesten, C., Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Cox, J., Department of Psychology, The University of Alabama, Stanziani, M., Department of Psychology, The University of Alabama, Lernestedt, C., Department of Law, Stockholm University, Kristiansson, M., Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, & Hownor, K., Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, karolina.sorman@ki.se

10:00-10:30am  Coffee Break (Ballroom D/E)

10:30-10:45am  Cheryl Wynne Hare Poster Award (Chair: Abigail Marsh, Georgetown University; Ballroom C)
10:45-11:45am  Robert D. Hare Lifetime Award (Ballroom C)
Scott Lilienfeld, Emory University: “Who was Hervey Cleckley?”

11:45-1:15pm    Lunch (On your own)

1:15-1:30pm    Transition

** DUAL TRACK **

1:30-3:00pm  Symposium: Getting Specific about the Specifier: Subtyping Children and Youth with CD (Chair: Bryan Neo; Ballroom C)

  a)  **Validation of the Clinical Assessment of Prosocial Emotions (CAPE) in young children with conduct problems.** Neo, Bryan, University of New South Wales, Kimonis, Eva, University of New South Wales, & Hawes, David, University of Sydney, & Eapen, Valsamma, University of New South Wales, bryan.neo@student.unsw.edu.au

  b)  **CAPE for measuring callous-unemotional traits in disadvantaged UK families.** Luna Centifanti, University of Liverpool, Shaw, Hannah, University of Liverpool, Atherton, Kate, University of Durham, Thomson, Nicholas D., Virginia Commonwealth University, MacLellan, Susanne, University of Durham, & Frick, Paul J., Louisiana State University, luna.centifanti@liverpool.ac.uk

  c)  **Psychometric properties of the Clinical Assessment of Prosocial Emotions (CAPE) in young male offenders.** Molinuevo, Beatriz, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Martinez-Membrives, Esther, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Pera-Guardiola, Vanessa, Child-Juvenile Mental Health Center of Sant Joan de Déu & Biomedical Research Institute & Universitat de Lleida, Requena, Albert, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Torrent, Noemi, Fundació Serveis de Suport, Bonillo, Albert, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Batalla, Iolanda, Biomedical Research Institute & Universitat de Lleida & Hospital Santa Maria, Torrubia, Rafael, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, & Frick, Paul J., Louisiana State University & Learning Science Institute of Australia, Beatriz.Molinuevo@uab.cat

  d)  **Psychopathy, its dimensions, and EEG findings for a child sample.** Salekin, Randy, University of Alabama, Corning, Elizabeth, Northern Illinois University, Watts, Emelia, University of Alabama, & Clark, Abby, University of Tennessee Health Sciences Center, rsalekin@ua.edu

1:30-3:00pm    Symposium: Psychopaths as Social Predators (Chair: Angela Book; Ballroom G)

  a)  **The perfect victim: Psychopathy and judgements of vulnerable personality traits.** Visser, Beth A., Lakehead University, Book, Angela, Brock University, & Worth, Narnia, Brock University, bvisser1@lakeheadu.ca

  b)  **Psychopathic traits, multimodel emotion, and empathy.** Mackenzie, Angel, Carleton University, & Logan, John, Carleton University, angel_mackenzie@carleton.ca

  c)  **An “appealing” mask of sanity: Psychopathic traits, gaining trust, and generating romantic interest.** Brazil, Kristopher J., Brock University, & Forth, Adelle, Carleton University, kb15hr@brocku.ca
d)  In the eye of the beholder: Psychopathy and fear enjoyment. Book, Angela, Brock University, Stark, Scarlet, Brock University, MacEachern, Jennifer, Brock University, Forth, Adelle, Carleton University, Visser, Beth J., Lakehead University, & Wattam, Tori, Brock University, abook@brocku.ca

3:00-3:30pm  Coffee Break (Ballroom D/E)

** DUAL TRACK **

3:30-5:00pm  Symposium: Psychopathy and Trauma: Addressing Subtypes, Sex Differences, Construct Measurement, and Neuroscience in Incarcerated Samples (Chairs: Kent Kiehl & Michael Koenigs; Ballroom C)

a)  Clarifying the relationship between experiences of trauma, psychopathic traits, and emotional processing in criminal offenders. Dargis, Monica, University of Wisconsin-Madison, & Koenigs, Michael, University of Wisconsin-Madison, dargis@wisc.edu

b)  Sex differences in the relationship between experiences of trauma and psychopathic traits in criminal offenders. Koenigs, Michael, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Rodrik, Odile, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Dargis, Monika, University of Wisconsin-Madison, & Kiehl, Kent, The Mind Research Network, mrkoenigs@wisc.edu

c)  Relationships between psychopathy and an expert-rated measure of trauma. Bethany, Edwards, University of Wisconsin-Madison, & Kent, Kiehl, The Mind Research Network, bedwards@mrn.org


3:30-5:00pm  Symposium: Social Functioning in Individuals With or at Risk of Developing Psychopathy (Chairs: Arielle Baskin-Sommers & Essi Viding; Ballroom G)

a)  Are empathy, prosociality, and guilt the core features of callous-unemotional traits? A systematic review and meta-analysis. Waller, Rebecca, University of Pennsylvania, Wagner, Nicholas, UNC, Barstead, Matthew, UMD, Subar, Anni, University of Sydney, Petersen, Jennifer, UW-Madison, Hyde, Janet, UW-Madison, & Hyde, Luke, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, rwaller@sas.upenn.edu

b)  Amygdala activation and connectivity is differentially associated with antisocial behaviors versus callous-unemotional traits. Hyde, Luke, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Dotterer, Hailey, University of Michigan, Waller, Rebecca, University of Pennsylvania, Hein, Tyler, University of Michigan, Mitchell, Colter, University of Michigan, Lopez-Duran, Nestor, University of Michigan, & Monk, Christopher, University of Michigan, LukeHyde@umich.edu

c)  Psychopaths fail to automatically take the perspective of others. Baskin-Sommers, Arielle, Yale University, arielle.baskin-sommers@yale.edu

d)  Psychopathy and the value of social advice. Brazil, Inti, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour & Radboud University, Mathys, C., SISSA, & Diaconescu, A., University of Basel, i.brazil@donders.ru.nl
5:00-5:15pm  Transition

5:15-6:15pm  Five-minute "Blitz Talk" Papers (Session 2) (Chairs: Kasia Uzieblo & Carlo Garofalo, Ballroom C)

a) Are we conducting risk assessments too soon? The relationship between mental illness symptoms as measured by the BPRS and psychopathy. Healey, Lindsay, Carleton University, & Robinson, Jeff, Royal Ottawa Health Care Group, lindsay.healey@carleton.ca

b) Does level of psychopathic traits moderate police training effects? The relationship between SRP scores and measures of effectiveness of Guardian-Oriented Basic Law Enforcement Academy Curricula. Helfgott, Jacqueline, Seattle University, Hickman, Matthew J., Seattle University, Atherley, Loren, Seattle Police Department, Malterud, Emily, Everett Police Department Washington, Kosson, David S., Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, & Strah, Beck, Northeastern University, jhelfgott@seattleu.edu

c) The relationship between psychopathy and conviction rates: Examining the conviction-to-charge ratio. Millspaugh, Sara, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Vaudreuil, Elena T., University of Texas at El Paso, Walsh, Zach, University of British Columbia, & Kosson, David S., Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, sara.millspaugh@my.rfums.org

d) Assessing callous-unemotional traits in Chinese detained boys: Factor structure and construct validity of the Inventory of Callous–Unemotional Traits. Wang, Meng-Cheng, Guangzhou University, Zhang, Xintong, Guangzhou University, Shou, Yiyun, The Australian National University, & Gao, Yu, Brooklyn College & the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, wmcheng2006@126.com

e) Do psychopathic traits statistically protect against PTSD? A retrospective study of Vietnam veterans. Bowes, Shauna, Emory University, Brown, April, Emory University, Thompson, William, Reproducible Scientific Solutions, Sellbom, Martin, University of Otago & Lilienfeld, Scott, Emory University & University of Melbourne, shauna.m.bowes@gmail.com

f) A demonstration of Rule Governance as a core feature of psychopathy according to a deficit model. Curtis, Shelby, University of Nevada Reno, Jacobs, W. Jake, University of Arizona, Neumann, Craig S., University of North Texas, & Jones, Daniel N., University of Nevada Reno, srcurtis@nevada.unr.edu

g) Psychopathy mediates the relationship between exposure to violence and violent behavior. Estrada, Suzanne, Yale University, & Baskin-Sommers, Arielle, Yale University, suzanne.estrada@yale.edu

h) Psychopathy, gender, and emotion regulation: A moderated mediation model. Falcón, Amanda, University of Vermont, Dobbins, Ashley, University of Vermont, & Stickle, Timothy, University of Vermont, amanda.falcon@uvm.edu

i) Conduct disorder, callous-unemotional traits and parenting behavior in late childhood and adolescence. Ruth, Pauli, University of Birmingham, Tino, Peter, University of Birmingham, Rogers, Jack, University of Birmingham, Dochnal, Roberta, Szeged University, Hervas, Amaia, University Hospital Mutua Terrassa, Stadler, Christina, University of Basel, Fernandez-Rivas, Aranzazu, Basurto University Hospital, Fairchild, Graeme, University of Bath, Popma, Arne, VU University Medical Center, Dikeos, Dimitris, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Konrad, Kerstin, University Hospital RWTH Aachen, Herpertz-Dahlmann, Beate, University Hospital RWTH Aachen, Freitag, Christine M., University Hospital Frankfurt & Goethe University, Rotstein, Pia, University of Birmingham, & De Brito, Stephane, University of Birmingham, rxp750@student.bham.ac.uk
j) Aberrant effort-cost sensitivity during decision-making associated with externalizing, but not psychopathic traits. Stuppy-Sullivan, Allison, Yale University, Buckholtz, Joshua, Harvard University, & Baskin-Sommers, Arielle, Yale University, allison.stuppy@yale.edu

6:15-7:45pm Poster Session 2 & Cash Bar (Ballroom D/E) [see details on p. 46]
Saturdays, May 4

**TRIPLE TRACK**

9:00-10:15am  **Oral Papers: Emotion Recognition and Reactivity** (Ballroom C)


b) *An analysis of conscious fear and automatic threat responding in psychopathy.* Lamoureux, Virginia. & Glenn, Andrea L., University of Alabama, vajones3@crimson.ua.edu


9:00-10:15am  **Oral Papers: Maladaptive Correlates of Psychopathic Traits in the Lifespan and Across Contexts** (Ballroom F)

a) *The role of callous-unemotional traits in the relationship between externalizing behaviors and sleep problems in two independent samples of clinic-referred and non-referred youth.* Glenn, Andrea. The University of Alabama. White, Bradley. The University of Alabama. Dede, Brianna. The University of Alabama, & Lamoureux, Virginia. The University of Alabama, alglenm@ua.edu


c) *The use of PCL-R to estimate recidivism rates among individuals discharged from state hospitals pursuant to sexually violent predator act.* Azizian, Allen. California State University and Department of State Hospitals Sacramento. aazizian@csufresno.edu

d) *Associations between Triarchic Psychopathy Domains and biodata, clinical judgment ratings, and post-hire outcomes in police officer recruits.* Sellbom, Martin. University of Otago. Corey, David M. & Corey & Stewart. Portland, Oregon, msellbom@psy.otago.ac.nz
9:00-10:15am   **Oral Papers: Assessment of Psychopathy Across Populations**  (Ballroom G)

a)  *Psychopathic expression across the lifespan: An item response theory analysis of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised in younger and older adult male offenders.*  Baglole, Sebastian, Carleton University, Tsang, Siny, Washington State University, Hare, Robert, University of British Columbia, & Forth, Adelle, Carleton University, sebastian.baglole@carleton.ca

b)  *Mean feats: Construct validities of the Meanness in Psychopathy - Self Report factors.*  Benning, Stephen D., Molina, Stephany M., Wrenn, Kayli H., & Mraz, Amanda L., University of Nevada, Las Vegas, stephen.benning@unlv.edu

c)  *Evaluation of sexually violent predators by multiple clinicians using the PCL-R.*  English, Peter, California State University, Fresno, & Azizian, Allen, California State University and Department of State Hospitals Sacramento, penglish@mail.fresnostate.edu

d)  *Exploring the factor structure of the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure and its proxies.*  Lynam, Donald, Purdue University, Collison, Katherine, Purdue University, & Miller, Josh, University of Georgia, dlynam@purdue.edu

10:15-10:45am   **Coffee Break (Ballroom D/E)**

**TRIPLE TRACK**

10:45am-12:00pm   **Oral Papers: Morality and Emotions**  (Ballroom C)

a)  *Motivation for concern in individuals with heightened psychopathic traits.*  Shane, Matthew, S., & O'Connell, Jennifer, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, matthew.shane@uoit.ca

b)  *Different psychopaths, different strokes: Links of psychopathy traits with moral disengagement, guilt, shame, and regret.*  Sijtsema, Jelle, & Garofalo, Carlo, Tilburg University, jj.sijtsema@uvt.nl

c)  *Moral strategies and psychopathic traits.*  Driessen, Josi, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, Nijmegen, van Baar, Jeroen, Brown University, Sanfey, Alan, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, Nijmegen, Glennon, Jeffrey, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, Nijmegen, & Brazil, Inti, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, Nijmegen, j.driessen@donders.ru.nl

10:45am-12:00pm   **Oral Papers: Early Life Adversities and Psychopathic Traits**  (Ballroom F)

a)  *Bred in malice: Early life experiences aid in the development of psychopathic traits.*  Kourtesi, Demi, California State University, Los Angeles, Fernando, Gaithri A., California State University, Los Angeles, & Fanti, Kostas, University of Cyprus, d.kourte@calstatela.edu

b)  *Callous-unemotional traits in two samples of adolescent females: Examining the links between different behavioral profiles, exposure to victimization and mental health problems.*  Fontaine, Nathalie M. G., University of Montreal, Gaudreault, Rosalie, University of Montreal, & Deskal, Avital Y., Boys Town National Research Hospital, nathalie.fontaine@umontreal.ca

10:45am-12:00pm Oral Papers: Psychopathy and the Dark Tetrad of Personality: New Developments and Results from Germany (Ballroom G)


c) The Dark Tetrad in Healthcare Professionals. Wessels, Julien. FernUniversität in Hagen. Augustin, Imke. FernUniversität in Hagen. & Mokros, Andreas. FernUniversität in Hagen. julien.wessels@fernuni-hagen.de


12:00-1:00pm Lunch (on your own)

**TRIPLE TRACK**

1:00-2:15pm Oral papers: Attention and Cognition (Ballroom C)

a) Attending to outcomes: The impact of CU traits on instrumental learning. Moul, Caroline. University of Sidney. & Beesley, Tom. caroline.moul@sydney.edu.au

b) Psychopathic traits and attentional bias towards aggression scenes: A pilot and EEG study. van Dongen, Josanne. Erasmus University Rotterdam. & Wieser, Matthias. Erasmus University Rotterdam. j.d.m.vandongen@essb.eur.nl

c) Emotional cues and decision making. Hauser, Nicole Claire. University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich. Neumann, Craig. University of North Texas. & Mokros, Andreas. University of Hagen. nicole.hauser@puk.zh.ch

1:00-2:15pm  **Oral papers: Development of Psychopathic Traits and Interventions** (Ballroom F)

a)  *A short-term intervention for adolescents with callous-unemotional traits and emotion-processing deficits.*  **Lui, Joyce.** University of Los Angeles, **Barry, Christopher,** Washington State University, **Marcus, David.** Washington State University, **Reiter, Shari.** Washington State University, & **McDougall, Katrina.** Washington State University, jhllui@psych.ucla.edu

b)  *Parent management training and emotion coaching for children with callous-unemotional traits: Initial outcomes.*  **McMahon, Robert J.,** Simon Fraser University & B.C. Children’s Hospital, **Katz, Lynn F.,** University of Washington, **Kerns, Suzanne E. U.,** University of Denver, **Pullmann, Michael D.,** University of Washington, **Gurtovenko, Kyrill,** University of Washington, **Pasalic, Dave S.,** Australia National University, **Dorsey, Shannon,** University of Washington, **Dawson, Alexis,** University of Washington, **Galtieri, Liana,** University of Washington, & **Cyr, Maeve,** Simon Fraser University & B.C. Children's Hospital, rjmcmah@sfu.ca

c)  *Emotion versus cognition: Differential developmental pathways to Theory of Mind for children with high versus low callous-unemotional traits.*  **Satlof-Bedrick, Emma.** University of Pennsylvania, **Waller, Rebecca.** University of Pennsylvania, & **Olson, Sheryl.** University of Michigan, esat@sas.upenn.edu

d)  *The role of maternal social support and depression in the emergence of CU traits across infancy and early childhood: A test of intergenerational moderation by polymorphisms of the serotonin 5-HT2A receptor gene.*  **Wagner, Nicholas.** Boston University, & **Mills-Koonece, UNC-Chapel Hill,** njwagner@bu.edu

1:00-2:15pm  **Oral papers: Neurobiology and Genetics** (Ballroom G)

a)  *Psychopathic traits modulate functional connectivity metrics of drug- and food-reactivity in both dependent and non-dependent participants.*  **Denomme, William.** University of Ontario Institute of Technology, & **Shane, Matthew S..** University of Ontario Institute of Technology & the Mind Research Network at the University of New Mexico, william.denomme@uoit.net

b)  *Associations of the MAOA uVNTR genotype and the 5-HTTLPR/rs25531 haplotype with psychopathic traits.*  **Hollerbach, Pia,** University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, **Olderbak, Sally,** Ulm University, **Wilhelm, Oliver,** Ulm University, **Neumann, Craig S.,** University of North Texas, & **Mokros, Andreas,** University of Hagen, pia.hollerbach@puk.zh.ch

c)  *Impaired pathways to callous-unemotional traits in children with conduct disorders.*  **O'Brien, Suzanne.** King’s College London, **Sethi, Arjun.** King’s College London, **McGregor, Elicia.** King’s College London, **Ecker, Christine.** Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main, **Doolan, Moira.** King’s College London, **Hill, Jonathan.** University of Reading, **Senior, Rob.** Travistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust, **Catani, Marco.** King’s College London, **Mehta, Mitul.** King’s College London, **Williams, Steven.** King’s College London, **Blackwood, Nigel.** King’s College London, **Viding, Essi.** King’s College London, & **Blair, James,** Boys Town National Research Hospital, **Scott, Stephen.** King’s College London, **Murphy, Declan.** King’s College London, & **Craig, Michael.** King’s College London, suzanne.o_brien@kcl.ac.uk

d)  *The relationship between psychopathy and oxytocin: A meta-analysis.*  **Stark, Nicole.** Pacific University and Boston University, & **Bobadilla, Leonardo.** Pacific University, star6007@pacificu.edu

2:15-3:15pm  **Coffee Break (Ballroom D/E)**

2:30-3:45pm  **Poster session 3** (Ballroom D/E) [see details on p. 64]
3:45-5:00pm  **Jevon Scott Newman Early Career Award** (Ballroom C)

**Arielle Baskin-Sommers.** Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States, & **Luke Hyde.** University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States: *Challenging assumptions about psychopathy: Implications for development, parenting, treatment and the law*

5:00-5:15pm  **Closing Remarks** (Ballroom C)

**Adelle Forth,** Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, & **Essi Viding,** King’s College London, London, UK
1. **BLITZ* Do callous-unemotional traits predict recidivism beyond general offending risk ratings? Neo, Bryan, & Kimonis, Eva R., University of New South Wales Sydney, bryan.neo@student.unsw.edu.au

Callous-Unemotional (CU) traits were designed to capture the deficient affect component of adult psychopathy, and describe youth lacking in remorse, empathy, and exhibiting shallow affect. Although there is evidence that CU traits predict recidivism beyond antisocial and aggressive behavior among juvenile offenders (Kimonis, Kennealy, & Goulter, 2016), the predictive utility of CU traits when compared with general offending risk assessment tools is unknown. This study aims to examine whether CU traits predict recidivism beyond general offending risk ratings. Methods. Participants were 204 male juvenile offenders (M age = 15.71; SD age = 1.31) in the United States who were adjudicated for sexual (n = 91) and nonsexual offenses (n = 113). The average follow-up length was 38.52 months. CU traits were operationalized using the self-report version of the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU; Kimonis et al., 2008). General offending risk was assessed using the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), which is a widely used risk assessment tool in several juvenile justice facilities in the United States. Data were analyzed using Cox proportional hazards regressions. Results. Based on the number of days until first charge, ICU total scores predicted general recidivism (Hazard Ratio [HR] = 1.73, p = .008) and violent recidivism (HR = 2.65, p = .02), beyond PACT risk ratings. Implications. Findings lend support to the ICU as a valid and efficient measure of CU traits, with clinical utility for general and violent risk prediction among ethnically heterogeneous male juvenile offenders.

2. **BLITZ* The reciprocal role of victimization, externalizing, and internalizing: A window into the etiological pathways for callous-unemotional variants? Robertson, Emily L., Louisiana State University, Ray, James V., University of Central Florida, Frick, Paul J., Louisiana State University and Australian Catholic University, Thornton, Laura C., Boys Town National Research Hospital, Wall Myers, Tina D., University of Dayton, Steinberg, Laurence, Temple University, & Cauffman, Elizabeth. University of California Irvine, erobre39@lsu.edu

The role of anxiety in externalizing disorders has long been the focus of research, including in the study of psychopathic traits in adults and CU traits in youth. Research in samples of children and adolescents has indicated that those elevated on CU traits and anxiety seem to show more severe externalizing behaviors and are more likely to show histories of victimization (i.e., secondary variant). These findings have typically been interpreted as being indicative of a unique casual pathway to CU traits in those high on anxiety. However, an alternative explanation is that the higher rates of anxiety and victimization in some youth with elevated CU traits is largely due to their higher levels of behavior problems. To test this explanation, we used a series of cross-lagged models to assess the reciprocal relationships between victimization, externalizing behavior (i.e., self-reported offending, physical aggression), anxiety, and CU traits. Participants were 1,216 justice-involved male adolescents who were assessed every six months for 30 months following their first arrest. Overall, aggression and self-reported offending predicted future anxiety and victimization but not vice versa with the exception of one model. CU traits predicted later victimization and anxiety, but not vice versa and this was largely accounted for by externalizing behaviors. These results are consistent with a model suggesting that, in youth with elevated CU traits, higher levels of externalizing behaviors result in higher levels of anxiety and victimization. Rather than being an indicator of a unique causal pathway, the presence of anxiety may be a marker of severity in youth with CU traits.


Psychopathy is associated with widespread disruptions in neural communication. Previous psychopathy research is limited to examination of the degree to which brain regions communicate (i.e., functional connectivity). There is currently no research in psychopathy examining the organization of that neural communication. Two measures of neural
communication organization are: efficiency of communication (speed) and hubness of specific regions in that communication network (location of information integration). We used a minimum spanning tree analysis of resting state fMRI data in a sample of male inmates (n = 945) to evaluate the impact of psychopathy (PCL-R total) on metrics of efficiency and hubness within and between neural networks. Inmates higher on psychopathy exhibited greater efficiency within the dorsal attention network (p = .028), a network important for the allocation of selective attention. This suggests that the organization of this network in inmates higher on psychopathy may be optimized for the efficient allocation of attention. Additionally, subcortical structures, in general, acted as less of a hub for communication between neural networks for inmates higher on psychopathy (p = .018). This suggests that subcortical structures may play a less central role in global information processing in inmates higher on psychopathy. The emergence of these organizational abnormalities extends previous research that identifies dysfunction in processes related to (e.g., attention, emotion) and communication among these networks and structures. Moreover, it suggests that disruptions in the fundamental organization of information flow may affect how psychopathic individuals take in information at a rudimentary level.


Gun violence is a serious public health concern (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016). Early-onset conduct disorder (CD) and delinquent peer affiliation are associated with gun carrying during adolescence (Loeber et al., 2004; Beardslee et al., 2018). Adolescents with elevated callous-unemotional (CU) traits display persistent and severe antisocial behavior, including violent offending (Frick et al., 2005; Baskin-Sommers et al., 2015). They are more likely to commit group crimes, more likely to instigate the group crimes (Thornton et al., 2015), and are less susceptible to peer influence (Kerr, Van Zalk, & Stattin, 2012). However, it is unclear whether CU traits are associated with greater gun use and how peer gun carrying influences their gun carrying/use. We tested these hypotheses in a sample of 1,216 male adolescents followed for 48 months following their first arrest. Using negative binomial and logistic regression, we found that CU traits predicted self-reported gun carrying (β = 0.055, p < 0.001) and self-reported gun use during a violent crime (β = 0.074, p < 0.001), after controlling for a number of risk factors including lifetime history of self-reported offending, peer delinquency (including gun carrying/ownership), impulse control, IQ, race, age, neighborhood disorganization, parental monitoring, and exposure to violence. Additionally, an interaction between CU traits and peer gun carrying approached significance (β = 0.026, p = 0.068) when predicting gun use during a violent crime. In support of our hypotheses, this plotted interaction showed that participants’ gun use increased as peer gun carrying increased, but only among participants low on CU traits.


Introduction: Meta-analyses demonstrate reduced grey matter volume (GMV) in conduct disorder (CD), including in amygdala, insula, superior frontal and fusiform gyrus, but only one study has compared individuals with CD and high versus low levels of callous-unemotional (CU) traits (CD/HCU, CD/LCU) using voxel-based morphometry (VBM) and a machine learning classifier, we investigated whether GMV reductions (relative to TD) are more characteristic of CD/HCU or CD/LCU. Methods: Youths (9-18 years, M = 14.24) were assigned to CD/HCU (n = 113), CD/LCU (n = 113) and TD groups (n = 226) based on a median-split parent-report on the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional traits. Ti-weighted structural scans were pre-processed using SPM CAT12 and TOM. Regions of interest (ROIs) were taken from a meta-analysis. Groups were compared using the GLM. The significance threshold was p < 0.05 (FWE-corrected) for...
whole-brain and ROI analyses. Classification was conducted with Angle-GMLVQ using mean GMVs from ROIs. Classification models included: CD/HCU-versus-TD, CD/LCU-versus-TD and CD/HCU-versus-CD/LCU. Models were assessed on macro-averaged classification error rate (MCER). Results: Youths with CD/HCU exhibited reduced GMV in the right operculum/insula (whole-brain) and left insula and orbitofrontal cortex (ROIs) relative to TD youths. Classification: the CD/HCU-versus-CD/LCU model performed best (CD/HCU-versus-CD/LCU=35% MCER, CD/HCU-versus-TD=44%, CD/LCU-versus-TD=43%). Conclusions: Youths with CD/HCU, but not CD/LCU, exhibited GMV reductions in the insula bilaterally and left orbitofrontal cortex, regions central to empathy and decision-making. This was also reflected in classifier performance. GMV differences thus appear to be more characteristic of CD/HCU than CD/LCU.

6. **BLITZ** How do peers view youth with callous-unemotional traits? Matlasz, Tatiana. Louisiana State University, Frick, Paul. Louisiana State University & Australian Catholic University, & Clark, Julia. Louisiana State University, tmatlai@lsu.edu

The current study investigated the social correlates of conduct problems (CP) and callous-unemotional (CU) traits using peer nominations. Participants (n = 289), drawn from a sample of 3rd, 6th, and 8th graders (Mage = 11.47 years; SD = 2.26), were asked to identify peers who they believed fit a number of different characteristics, in addition to individuals who they liked most and liked least. We also obtained self-, parent-, and teacher-reports of children’s behaviors. Analyses extracted three primary dimensions from peer nominations, including, indicators of being mean and cold (Mean/Cold), of being aloof and untrustworthy (Not Nice), and being a leader and manipulative (Dominant/Manipulative). Results indicated that both CP and CU traits were associated with peer rejection. Further both CP and CU traits were associated with Mean/Cold and Not Nice peer nominations, whereas only CP was associated with Dominant/Manipulative nominations. Finally, bootstrap mediation analyses revealed that both the Mean/Cold and Not Nice peer dimensions accounted for a large portion of the association between CP and peer rejection and between CU traits and peer rejection. Taken together, the findings from the current study offer potential explanations for why youth with CP and CU traits are disliked by their peers, including being viewed as mean, aloof, untrustworthy, and not nice.

7. **BLITZ** Less Than Human: Psychopathy, Dehumanization, and Negative and Violent Attitudes Towards Women. Methot-Jones, Tabitha. & Book, Angela. Brock University, tmo6ti@brocku.ca

Psychopathic traits are consistently associated with a variety of negative and violent attitudes towards women, including negative attitudes towards rape victims, attitudes supportive of dating violence, and the endorsement of rape myths, yet the mechanisms that underlie these associations have yet to be fully examined. Research in social psychology has established that dehumanizing attitudes towards members of an out-group can be associated with prejudice and aggression towards that out-group. Ergo, we proposed that dehumanization may help to explain the association between psychopathy and negative and violent attitudes towards women. A sample of male participants completed online measures of psychopathy, dehumanization, sexism, rape myth acceptance, and attitudes supportive of violence against women. Bi-variate results indicated that psychopathy was positively associated with all measures. Path analysis results indicated that psychopathy was positively and indirectly related to sexism, rape myth acceptance, and attitudes supportive of violence against women through dehumanization. These results suggest that individuals high in psychopathic traits see women as sub-human, this appraisal may be facilitating attitudes which are consistent with the idea that women are less than human and deserve to be treated as such. Therefore, dehumanization may be an important mechanism for understanding the association between psychopathy and negative and violent attitudes towards women.

8. **BLITZ** Interpersonal factors of psychopathy and vocal characteristics during speeches. Baggio, Mary C., Vazquez, Roxana K., Poston, A. Michelle. & Benning, Stephen D. University of Nevada Las Vegas, baggiomary@gmail.com

Previous studies of psychopathy have shown interpersonal deficits in facial and vocal expression recognition. This study aimed to investigate if vocal characteristics are also associated with psychopathic traits, particularly those from the Interpersonal Measure of Psychopathy (IM-P). A total of 98 community members gave speeches that were self-referential
or persuasive. Video recordings of the speeches were used to rate participants on the IM-P. The audio from these recordings was analyzed for vocal characteristics: pitch, jitter (or changes in pitch), intensity, shimmer (or changes in intensity), and harmonic to noise ratio (HNR, or vocal smoothness). One-way ANCOVAs were conducted controlling for gender. Boundary Violations correlated with higher pitch and Grandiosity correlated with greater intensity and shimmer. There were interactions of Speech Type X Boundary Violations for pitch, such that there was a stronger positive relationship during persuasive than self-referential speeches, and for IINR such that there was a negative relationship during persuasive and a positive relationship during self-referential speeches. There were also interactions of Speech Type X Grandiosity on pitch, such that there was a negative relationship during self-referential but positive during persuasive speeches, and of Speech Type X Dominance on intensity such that there was a stronger positive relationship during persuasive than during self-referential speeches. These results suggest that Grandiosity is associated with greater overall volume and strategic modulation of vocal pitch, whereas Dominance and Boundary Violations are associated with strategic modulation of volume or both higher pitch and less smoothness, respectively.

9. *BLITZ* Objective Success, Perceived Success, and Features of Psychopathic Traits in the Workplace. Preston, Olivia C., University of Southern Mississippi, Anestis, Joye C., University of Southern Mississippi, Watts, Ashley L., University of Missouri, Lilienfeld, Scott O., Emory University, olivia.preston@usm.edu

Psychopathy is a notable concern for workplace deviance (Smith & Lilienfeld, 2013), but studies have only recently addressed its implications for workplace success. Research indicated mixed findings between psychopathic traits and objective success (OS; e.g., income) and a link between interpersonal traits and perceived success (PS; e.g., satisfaction; Eisenbarth, Hart, & Sedikides, 2018, Ullrich, Farrington, & Coid, 2008). However, implications for manifest employment features (e.g., history) are unexamined in community samples. We used two psychopathy measures (Christian & Sellbom, 2016; Patrick, 2010) to examine associations with OS (income, termination), PS (Perceived Career Success Scale; Gattiker & Larwood, 1986), and workplace features (hours, history, work type). We hypothesized positive relations of interpersonal (boldness, egocentricity) and negative relations of impulsive-antisocial (disinhibition, antisociality) and affective (callous, meanness) traits to OS and PS; workplace features analyses were exploratory. The sample [N=352; M(SD)age = 36.74(10.52); 50.0% male; 72.7% White] included employed individuals from Amazon's Mechanical Turk. Regarding OS, interpersonal traits positively predicted income, whereas impulsive-antisocial traits positively related to frequency of termination. Interpersonal traits were broadly and positively linked to PS, with most other traits evincing negative relations differentially to PS scales (e.g., rank, financial). Psychopathy showed links to workplace features; for example, those working 40+ hours weekly had higher levels of interpersonal and affective traits. In all, we found negative relations between most psychopathic traits and workplace success, and a consistency of associations with OS and PS. The findings bear implications for a nuanced role of psychopathy in the workplace and the concept of "successful" psychopathy.

10. *BLITZ* Do Conduct Disorder, Callous-Unemotional Traits, Anxiety and Gender are related to distinct empathetic and facial expressivity difficulties? Petridou, Maria, & Fanti, Kostas A., University of Cyprus, mpetri01@ucy.ac.cy

Background: Different antisocial sub-groups are associated with distinct deficits in empathy and emotional expressivity. Prior studies revealed that Conduct Problems (CP) and Callous-Unemotional Traits (CU traits; lack of empathy/remorse, shallow emotions) are linked to poor emotion recognition and reduced facial reaction. However, most of these studies have not taken the presence of anxiety and gender differences into account. Objective: Thus, the aim of the current study is to examine the unique and interactive effects of CP, CU-traits, anxiety and gender predicting impairments in empathy and facial expressivity. Methods: The sample included 163 participants (boys, 36.44%, Mage = 7.30, SD = 1.42) recruited from community schools. During the experimental phase, children's facial expressions were recorded, while they watched angry, fearful, sad and happy cartoon scenes. Video footage of participants' facial expressions was analyzed using FaceReader, a software that classifies basic facial reactions. Results: For empathy, regression analysis revealed that interaction effects of CU-traits and anxiety and of CU-traits and CP predicted deficits in affective empathy and not in cognitive empathy. Regarding the facial expressions, boys with high levels of CP, CU-traits and anxiety were more likely to show 'blunted' facial reactions across all the emotional scenes. Also, they tend to exhibit reduced fearful facial expressions towards fearful scenes. Conclusion: Findings confirm the distinct empathy and facial expressivity profiles of CP, CU-traits, anxiety, and
the importance of investigating their interactive effects and gender differences. These results can inform and improve current intervention programs of antisocial behavior in early development, including different empathetic training for boys and girls.

11. Exploratory Linguistic Analysis of Relationship Descriptions from Adolescents with Psychopathic Traits. Gandelman, Erin, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Graupman, Emily, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Greco, Joshua, SLO Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Center, Miller, Steven, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, & Kosson, David. Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, erin.gandelman@my.rfums.org

Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC) is a text analysis program that can broadly examine connections between word choice patterns and individual differences. Examining linguistic patterns among adolescents describing close personal relationships can provide insight into how psychopathic traits may present or change in adolescence. To our knowledge, prior linguistic studies of psychopathy have only examined adult populations. This study examined how linguistic patterns in describing close personal relationships are related to psychopathic traits among adolescent offenders. Given limited linguistic psychopathy studies, exploratory data-driven regression analyses were performed to determine which LIWC word categories were the most predictive of Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV) total scores. Words categorized as indicating Clout (i.e., relative social status and rank), Sadness, and Feel (i.e., touch) were the most significantly predictive LIWC categories of PCL:YV total scores. Words indicating Clout correlated negatively with total scores, but words indicating Sadness or Feel correlated positively with total scores. Using fewer Clout words and more Sadness or Feel words are significantly related to greater levels of psychopathic traits among adolescent offenders describing close personal relationships. Results on Clout appear consistent with prior research on psychopathic traits and social dominance. However, study findings on Sadness and psychopathic traits appear inconsistent with past research on emotion and psychopathic traits in youth. This study provides insight into the presentation of psychopathic traits in adolescents and their linguistic correlates.

12. “They Understand the Lyrics, but not the Music”: Differences in Prosodic Channels of Communications Across Affective Valence and Arousal in Psychopathic and Non-Psychopathic Offenders. Walsh, Hannah, University of North Texas, Neumann, Craig S., University of North Texas, Cohen, Alex S., Louisiana State University, Kiehl, Kent A., The Mind Research Network University of New Mexico, Hare, Robert D., University of British Columbia, Mark, Daniel B., University of North Texas, Roy, Sandeep, University of North Texas, & Delisle, Alexa. University of North Texas, HannahWalsh@my.unt.edu

The relevant applications of measures used to assess prosody (i.e., non-verbal aspects of speech) to underlying psychological processes, such as disruptions in cognition and affect, lend itself to research on a variety of psychopathological conditions. One such condition in which there are considerable disruptions in cognitive and affective domains, but limited research on their manifestations in prosodic output, is psychopathy. The present study examined natural speech within the context of a clinical interview (i.e., Psychopathy Checklist – Revised; PCL-R) in psychopathic (n = 49) and non-psychopathic (n = 44) male offenders. Variance in prosody was examined using the Computerized Assessment of Natural Speech (CANS) protocol across segments of the PCL-R interview designed to elicit both positively and negatively valenced emotional content, across high and low levels of subjective arousal. Three-factor mixed MANOVAs (group x valence x arousal) were conducted to evaluate differences in prosodic speech displayed by the offenders. Results indicated significant interactions across valence and arousal conditions in psychopathic and non-psychopathic offenders with regards to percentage of silence, average pause length, longest pause length, and intonation. Psychopathic offenders demonstrated shorter average and longest pause lengths across positively valenced conditions, as well as shorter percentages of silence and less variance in intonation in negatively valenced conditions compared to non-psychopathic offenders. Such findings suggest greater fluidity of speech production in psychopathic offenders, as well as less variability in intonation in response to affectively charged probes, which provides evidence of the classic observation of flat affect in psychopathy.

13. The Effect of Psychopathic Traits on Moral Cognition in an Alcohol-Cued Context. Fede, Samantha. Dean, Sarah, & Reza, Momenan, NIAAA/NIH, fedesj@nih.gov

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The response modulation hypothesis of psychopathy suggests deficits in moral processing characteristic of the disorder may be due to failures in modulating attention to negative peripheral stimuli. Despite findings of alcohol use associated with utilitarian moral judgment and attentional bias towards alcohol interfering with neural response to emotional stimuli, no investigation has been done into whether a response modulation deficit may underlie negative behavior sometimes associated with chronic alcohol use. Preliminary analysis was conducted in adult community volunteers (n = 10) who completed a MRI protocol. Psychopathic traits were assessed using the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale. During scanning, participants viewed images of moral transgressions presented alongside pictures of alcohol or non-alcoholic objects. Psychopathic traits were negatively related to hemodynamic response during processing of moral cues paired with alcohol cues in the orbitofrontal cortex, frontal pole, caudate, and temporoparietal junction. Neural response during this processing was positively related to psychopathic traits in the inferior temporal gyrus, insula, pars triangularis, putamen, and ventral striatum. Community volunteers with higher psychopathic traits had less engagement in regions associated with moral processing and greater engagement in regions associated with reward processing. This is consistent with the response modulation hypothesis of psychopathy. Future work will focus on whether individuals with alcohol use disorder, with and without psychopathic traits, have a similar pattern of neural engagement during processing of moral stimuli in the presence of alcohol distractors.

14. **Gray matter volume in antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy: An image-based meta-analysis.** De Brito, Stephane, University of Birmingham, McDonald, Daniel, University of Birmingham, & Rogers, Jack, Birmingham City University, s.a.debrito@bham.ac.uk

**Introduction:** Voxel-based morphometry (VBM) studies of gray matter volume (GMV) in antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) and psychopathy (ASPD+P) have produced inconsistent results and few have been replicated. Furthermore, it is unclear whether abnormalities in ASPD are associated with ASPD without psychopathy (ASPD-P), ASPD+P or both. **Methods:** A web-based databases search of VBM studies identified 8 eligible studies (185 with ASPD and 164 control). Anisotropic effect-size Signed Differential Mapping was used for voxel-based meta-analyses. Statistical parametric maps comparing GMV between individuals with ASPD and controls were available for 63% of the studies, with peak coordinates available for the remaining studies. **Results:** Men with ASPD exhibited GMV abnormalities circumscribed to the left hemisphere, with highly reliable decreased GMV in the posterior insula (ext. into anterior insula and putamen), mid/posterior cingulate, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, but unreliable increased GMV in the parahippocampal gyrus (ext. into amygdala). The decreased GMV was driven by men with ASPD+P. A higher number of ASPD symptoms was associated with reduced GMV in the insula, while overall psychopathy and its antisocial dimension were negatively associated with GMV in the left midcingulate cortex. **Conclusions:** Men with ASPD exhibit reliable GMV reductions within the insula, mid/posterior cingulate and superior frontal gyri in the left hemisphere, which are driven by men with ASPD+P. The affective-interpersonal and antisocial dimensions of psychopathy appear to be associated with different pathophysiological processes.

15. **Callous-Unemotional traits in preschoolers: the influence of attachment.** Payot, Morgane, University of Liege, Mormont, Elodie, University of Liege, Allen, Jennifer, University College London, & Stiévenart, Marie, University of Liege, morgane.payot@alumni.ulg.be

"Studies about Callous-Unemotional traits (CU traits) in preschoolers tend to increase. Indeed, the early presence of CU traits would be a risk factor for further psychopathology, especially psychopathy (Fontaine, McCrory, Boivin, Moffitt, & Viding, 2011). Currently the link between CU traits and attachment is still little studied. However, attachment is an essential process for the child development and could be a risk factor for CU traits, as it is the case for externalizing behaviours (EB; van Ijzendoorn et al., 1999), which CU traits are often associated with. Our community sample consisted of 184 children aged 3 to 5. CU traits were assessed by the Inventory of Callous Unemotional traits (Frick, 2004) and EB by the Child Behavior Checklist (Achenbach & Rescorla, 2000). In order to adopt a multi-method and multi-informant perspective, attachment was assessed with the Attachment Insecurity Screening Inventory (Wissink et al., 2016) evaluating attachment behaviours as perceived by the mother, and with the Attachment Story Completion Task (Bretherton, Ridgeway, & Cassidy, 1990) for some children presenting CU traits (N = 15), assessing the attachment representations of the child. According to our results, CU traits seem to be significantly influenced by disorganized attachment. However, it
is important to take into account EB, which could mediate this relation. Attachment could be an early intervention and prevention target to avoid a negative developmental trajectory in presence of CU traits. Complementary analyses are needed to determine which processes are involved in the relations between these two variables, such as empathy, a central process in CU traits.


"is a multi-faceted process that involves behavioral and physiological reactivity and emotion regulation (ER), but limited research has considered the implications of patterns of joint arousal and regulation for adjustment. Behavioral reactivity, physiological reactivity, and ER in early life have been associated with both conduct problems (CPs) and callous-unemotional (CU) behaviors (Calkins & Keane, 2009; McQuade & Breaux, 2017; Frick et al., 2014). The current study used latent profile analysis (LPA) to assess 6-month-old infants’ patterns of behavioral reactivity (BR), cortisol reactivity (CR), and ER behaviors as predictors of children’s CPs and CU behaviors in 1st grade. Data come from 1239 families in a birth cohort study of children living in rural regions of the United States. At 6 months old, infants participated in emotion-eliciting challenge tasks that were coded for BR and ER behaviors. Saliva samples were collected to assess CR. At 1st grade, parents reported on children’s CPs and CU behaviors using the Disruptive Behavior Rating Scale and Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits, respectively. The LPA suggested the presence of four emotion profiles: non-reactors, synchronous reactors, moderate asynchronous reactors, and asynchronous reactors. Infants who were synchronous reactors (high BR, low CR, below average ER) were more likely to show co-occurring CPs and CU behaviors in 1st grade than infants who were non-reactors (low BR, low CR, average ER). These findings demonstrate the importance of considering multiple aspects of emotion responses for understanding the development of CPs and CU behaviors, and provide further support for low emotional arousal as an etiological contributor to CU behaviors.

17. Emotional Facial Expression Decoding in Mentally Disordered Offenders with Varying Rates of Psychopathy. \textbf{Vacher, Joseph}. University of Bath, \textbf{Aldridge-Waddon, Luke}. Brunel University, \textbf{Puzzo, Ignazio}. University of London, & \textbf{Eisenbarth, Hedwig}. Victoria University of Wellington, \texttt{v326@bath.ac.uk}

Individuals with psychopathic personality traits display deficits in emotional understanding, as evidenced by poor performance on facial emotion decoding and categorisation tasks. However, the contribution of motivational and attentional mechanisms to these deficits are under debate. This project investigated the influence of these potential moderators for facial emotion decoding deficits of mentally disorder offenders (MDOs) with varying psychopathic traits. Method: 50 males (Mean age = 39.7, SD= 10.32) were recruited from a high-security forensic hospital in the UK. All participants completed emotion categorisation and face flanker tasks. Half of the participants were socially motivated throughout the tasks based on a script. Participants were assessed for psychopathic traits using the Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R). Results: Categorisation accuracy significantly varied depending on the emotion presented but was not significantly linked to PCL-R score. High PCL-R scorers demonstrated reduced response modulation (shown in faster reaction times and better categorisation accuracy) in conditions of flanker incongruency in comparison to low PCL-R scorers. The social motivation had no significant effect on performance on either task. Discussion: These results further contribute to the understanding of emotion decoding deficits in psychopathy. The finding that social motivation did not affect task performance warrants further investigation, and has implications for treatments that aim to engage and motivate highly psychopathic individuals via social, rather than (e.g.) material incentives.

18. Not wrong, not guilty: CU traits are associated with more lenient moral judgments and less guilt responses to moral transgressions in adolescents. \textbf{Vasconcelos, Margarida}. University of Minho Braga, \textbf{Viding, Essi}. University College London and King’s College London, \textbf{Sebastian, Catherine}. Royal Holloway University of London, \textbf{Sampaio, Adriana}. University of Minho Braga, & \textbf{Seara-Cardoso, Ana}. University of Minho Braga and College London, \texttt{margaridafgvasconcelos@gmail.com}
Adults with high levels of psychopathy display abnormal moral behavior characterized by lack of guilt in face of situations inflicting harm to others. The inability to provide an adequate affective response to these situations seems to be dissociated from a preserved capacity to compute accurate moral judgments. However, there is a gap in the literature examining moral processing in individuals with high levels of psychopathic-like traits (Callous-Unemotional [CU] traits) during development. We investigated if the moral judgment and guilt responses of adolescents to moral transgressions varied with levels of CU traits. 49 adolescents (Mean age = 16.24 years; SD = 0.97) were presented with animated cartoons (adapted from Seara-Cardoso et al., 2016) that pictured moral transgressions inflicting harm to others. Participants were instructed to imagine themselves in each situation and rate how guilty they would feel and how wrong acting in that way would be. Psychopathic traits were assessed with the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits. Preliminary findings revealed that psychopathic traits were significantly negatively associated with both ratings of anticipated guilt and wrongness. This suggests that adolescents with higher levels of CU traits display atypical moral judgments and moral emotions when faced with putative everyday ‘harm-to-others’ situations (i.e., they feel less guilt and judge the scenarios as less wrong). This seems to be in contrast with what is observed in adult individuals with high levels of psychopathic traits. These findings will be discussed in light of the need to adopt a developmental perspective to the investigation of atypical moral behavior.

19. **Disentangling the Role of Future Orientation and Callous-Unemotional Traits in the Prediction of Offending in Justice-Involved Youth.** Walker, Toni. Louisiana State University, Frick, Paul J. Louisiana State University and Australian Catholic University, Robertson, Emily L. Louisiana State University, Ray, James V. University of Central Florida, Thornton, Laura C. Boys Town National Research Hospital, Wall Myers, Tina. University of Dayton, Steinberg, Laurence. Temple University, & Cauluffman, Elizabeth. University of California Irvine, twalk68@lsu.edu

Future orientation and callous-unemotional (CU) traits are well established predictors of future offending (Frick, Ray, Thornton, & Kahn, 2014; Stoddard, Zimmerman, & Bauersmeister, 2011). However, the relationship between CU traits and other aspects of psychopathy, such as grandiose self-worth (Kerig & Stellwagon, 2010), is not consistent with a pessimistic outlook towards the future. This study explored the associations among these variables in a sample of male, first-time juvenile offenders (N = 1,216) in an attempt to clarify these seemingly contradictory findings. Consistent with past research, negative binomial regression analyses revealed that positive future orientation (aspirations: β = -.02, p <.001; expectations: β = -.03, p <.001) predicted less self-reported delinquency and arrests over a 5-year period. Further, this association was not moderated by the adolescent’s level of CU traits. Additionally, individuals with CU traits tended to have a pessimistic outlook towards the future, irrespective of whether this was measured as expectations (r = -.36, p <.001) and aspirations (r = -.36, p <.001) for success in prosocial outcomes (e.g., success with family, jobs, and staying out of trouble with the law) or whether it was measured as more general optimism (r = -.24, p <.001) and self-esteem (r = -.34, p <.001). These findings support the importance of an adolescent’s future orientation for the predicting later delinquency and suggest that CU traits are related to a more pessimistic outlook towards to the future and lower self-esteem in adolescents that are involved in the justice system.

20. **Empathy-relevant processing in psychopathic offenders.** Efferson, Leah. & Glenn, Andrea. University of Alabama, leferson@crimson.ua.edu

The purpose of this study was to examine the association between psychopathic traits and empathy-relevant processes and types of empathy. Previous research has suggested that empathy requires that a person be able to identify emotional content, identify emotions of others, experience one’s own emotions, identify and describe one’s emotions, and figure out what another person is feeling and thinking. Empathy-relevant processes have been examined in separate studies, however, no studies have examined all of these constructs at once in relation to psychopathy. One hundred inmates from a local county jail participated in the study and half the sample was female. They completed the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version along with an emotional processing task, two theory of mind tasks, empathy, alexithymia, and emotional experiences questionnaires. Psychopathic traits predicted slower reaction times to emotional words, increased difficulty identifying feelings, and experiencing more anger but did not predict self-reports of emotional nor cognitive empathy, theory of mind, or difficulty describing feelings. Gender moderated the relationship between psychopathic traits and reaction time to emotional words in that this relationship was positive for females but not significant for males. Interventions might focus on motivating psychopathic individuals to identify their feelings and how to identify and respond
that elevated levels of prenatal stress lead to gray matter reduction in the implicated areas, which in turn result in more preis believed to impart influences on the developing fetal brain. A few studies to date have illustrated the association betweem structural brain abnormalities, particularly in the orbitofrontal cortex (OFC), are associated with antisociality. Prenatal has consistently found that psychosocial risks such as adverse prenatal factors and neurobiological deficits including Youth displays of aggressive and delinquent behaviors are considered to be a precursor for later adult crime.

21. Calibrating Behavior to Negative Social Environments: Testing Psychopathy as a Mediator Using Structural Equation Modeling. Brazil, Kristopher, & Volk, Tony. Brock University kb1qhr@brocku.ca

Growing interest in psychological research examines how youth incorporate information from their environments to calibrate themselves to "fit" this environment as they develop (Belsky et al., 1991; Chisholm, 1999; Frankenhuysen et al., 2016). This approach expects negative social environments (e.g., competitive and/or unsupportive) to promote the development of antisocial personality orientations (e.g., psychopathy) that then elicit outcomes such as earlier sexual development, more short-term thinking (STT), and externalizing behaviors (EB). In a community-based adolescent sample (N = 396), we tested a SEM model with psychopathy as a mediator between a latent predictor variable capturing a negative social environment (loading variables of negative parenting, poor school climate, and a violent community) and two latent variable outcomes of STT and EB, as well as two measured outcomes of fast puberty and number of sexual partners. Measurement models of latent variables and the overall model showed acceptable fit (CFI > .95, RMSEA < .08, SRMR < .08). Results showed psychopathy significantly mediated the relationship between negative social environment and sooner puberty (β = .072, p < .05), STT (β = .172, p < .01), and EB (β = .306, p < .001) but not number of sexual partners. These findings support the prediction and suggest that psychopathy may calibrate youth toward earlier sexual development, future discounting, and externalizing behavior to fit themselves to their perceived negative social environment. This research can inform community development, parenting programs, and school policy in promoting more socially supportive environments where youth can develop.

22. Specifying Cognitive Processes Underlying Facial Affect Recognition in Psychopathy using Drift Diffusion Modeling. Brennan, Grace. & Baskin-Sommers, Arielle. Yale University, grace.m.brennan@yale.edu

Individuals with psychopathy display abnormalities in facial affect recognition. However, the decision-making processes underlying aberrant facial affect recognition in psychopathy remain elusive. In a sample of adult male inmates, psychopathy was assessed using the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised, and facial affect recognition was assessed using a two-alternative forced choice task. In the task, participants decided which of two emotions was displayed in a series of ambiguous faces. Participants completed three blocks, each of which involved a different combination of three emotions: anger, fear, and happiness. Drift diffusion modeling (DDM), an analytic technique that can elucidate cognitive processes underlying various forms of decision-making, was used to estimate the following parameters: threshold separation (i.e., caution/timeliness), drift rate (i.e., quality of information extracted from stimuli), bias (i.e., predisposition toward one option over another), and non-decision time (i.e., time spent on non-decision processes such as encoding and motor execution). Results indicated that psychopathy was unrelated to accuracy on the task but was related to slower reaction times (p = .008). Further, DDM revealed that psychopathy was related to longer non-decision times across all three emotions (p = .001), but particularly in response to predominantly angry faces (p = .016), and less bias toward identifying faces as angry (p = .045). These results suggest that individuals with higher levels of psychopathy exhibit slowed processing of and responses to a range of facial emotions, particularly those conveying threat, which may help explain their striking insensitivity to others' emotions.

23. Prenatal maternal stress, gray matter volumes, and externalizing behavior in adolescence. Huang, Yonglin, City University of New York. Lam, Bess. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, & Gao, Yu. City University of New York, yhuang2@gradcenter.cuny.edu

Youth displays of aggressive and delinquent behaviors are considered to be a precursor for later adult crime. Prior work has consistently found that psychosocial risks such as adverse prenatal factors and neurobiological deficits including structural brain abnormalities, particularly in the orbitofrontal cortex (OFC), are associated with antisociality. Prenatal maternal stress in particular has received increased interest recently, as elevated maternal cortisol resulted from high stress is believed to impart influences on the developing fetal brain. A few studies to date have illustrated the association between prenatal maternal stress and reduced gray matter volume in regions implicated in antisocial behavior. It is therefore possible that elevated levels of prenatal stress lead to gray matter reduction in the implicated areas, which in turn result in more
antisocial behavior. In this pilot study, we examined caregiver-reported externalizing behavior and its relation to prenatal mater nal stress and structural deficits in the OFC in healthy adolescents aged 12- to 14-years old (n = 29). Simple bivariate correlations revealed that higher prenatal maternal stress and decreased gray matter volume in the right lateral OFC were each linked to more externalizing behavior. However, we found that gray matter volume in the right lateral OFC did not mediate the relationship between prenatal maternal stress and externalizing behavior. These findings further our understanding of the etiology of antisocial behavior in youth.

24. The moderating effect of callous-unemotional traits in multiple psychological outcomes among at-risk youth participating in community interventions. McKinley, Sean, Davis, Brianna, & Verona, Edelyn. University of South Florida, sjmckinley@mail.usf.edu

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits may influence how conduct problems relate to other childhood symptoms of maladjustment (Frick et al., 2003). CU traits may exacerbate the development of conduct problems despite intervention – perhaps due to emotional shallowness causing poor treatment responsivity (Haas et al., 2011). Therefore, it is important to examine the role of CU traits in the manifestation of problem behaviors and related psychological phenomena, particularly when considering development of programs targeted toward youth. We examined these questions in a unique sample of children, consisting of young teen girls in a residential foster care setting (N = 27) and young predominantly African-American children participating in an enrichment program (N = 109). First, we found that CU traits were associated with greater decrease in levels of emotional problems, hyperactivity, and conduct problems before and after an enrichment program. Second, we examined whether CU traits moderated the relationship between conduct problems and other psychological/behavioral outcomes, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally. Cross-sectionally, we found that conduct problems were associated with hyperactivity and emotional problems only at low but not high levels of CU traits. Longitudinally, CU traits did not affect relationships between pre-levels of conduct problems and post-level outcomes, but pre-levels of CU traits and conduct problems showed negative and positive (respectively) relationships with post-program outcomes. Further research, particularly with underrepresented populations, can elucidate the impact of programming on children with and without CU traits, such that tailored interventions can be developed accordingly.


Introduction: Children with conduct problems (CP) are at elevated risk of antisocial behaviour (ASB) & psychopathy in adulthood, compared to typically developing (TD) peers. However, no-one has determined whether the neural differences underpinning CP are ‘fixed’ or ‘reversible’. Therefore, we used a parenting programme (known to reduce CP symptoms) to study whether change in CP is associated with change in brain structure. Methods: We present preliminary data from an ongoing study of boys (aged 9, SD:1.4) referred to 14-week parenting programmes for CP. Boys underwent MRI scanning before and after the intervention, which included T1-weighted (T1w) imaging. T1w data were segmented using SPM12 (CAT12 toolbox) and smoothed with a 6mm3 Gaussian kernel. Boys were grouped according to whether their CP symptoms (measured by parent SDQ) reduced or persisted (i.e. the same/higher) post-intervention. A flexible factorial design was used with group and time as factors, and total intracranial volume as a regressor of no interest. Data were thresholded at punc<.005, and significant clusters whole brain corrected at pfWE<.05. Findings: There were no significant differences in age, ADHD symptoms or CP symptoms at enrollment between boys with symptoms that reduced (n=22) vs. persisted (n=17) post treatment. We observed a crossover interaction, with decreasing volume over time in the medial prefrontal & right lateral prefrontal cortex in the persistent CP group, and an opposite effect in the CP children with reducing symptoms. Implications: Grey matter concentration in prefrontal regions considered to be important to ASB and psychopathy, is associated with a divergent neurodevelopmental trajectory in boys with CP symptoms that
effects of evidence for the DSM risk subgroup of children and youth with behavior problems and increased risk of adult antisocial behavior. The Callous Unemotional (CU) traits designate a high risk subgroup of children and youth with behavior problems and make up the specifier «with Limited Prosocial Emotions» for the DSM-V Conduct Disorder (CD) diagnosis. This study sought to assess if CU-traits moderates the treatment effects of evidence-based treatment programs for youth with conduct problems. The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional

26. **Executive Function in Male Psychopathy.** Carre, Jessica, Gonsalves, Meghan, Edwards, Bethany, Harenksi, Carla, & Kiehl, Kent. The Mind Research Network at University of New Mexico. [jcarre@mrn.org](mailto:jcarre@mrn.org)

Psychopathy facets 1 and 2 have been found to be associated with global executive functioning deficits (Baskin-Sommers, Brazil, Ryan, Kohlenberg, Neumann & Newman, 2015). In this study we expand on this work and examine the relationship between psychopathy and the several of the tests which compose the Delis-Kaplan Executive Functioning System (D-KEFS). This in depth examination can provide insight into the specific executive functioning deficits associated with psychopathy. Thus, we examined performance on the D-KEFS Stroop, Letter Fluency, Towers and Proverbs tasks in a sample of incarcerated males (n > 500). The relationship between performance on these tasks and psychopathy was examined at the facet, factor and total score levels of psychopathy in separate hierarchical regressions controlling for IQ and substance use in the first step. We found that facet 1, factor 1, and psychopathy total scores were significantly associated with shorter times on the color and word naming conditions of the Stroop task, whereas facet 4 scores were associated with longer times to complete these conditions. Factor 1 scores were associated with poorer performance on the inhibition/switching condition of the Stroop task when the time taken to complete the color naming and word reading conditions were taken into account. On the Letter Fluency task, facet 1, factor 1, and total psychopathy scores were associated with greater number of words recalled. Further, we found that facet 1 was associated with higher Towers task achievement scores, whereas total psychopathy scores were associated with worse performance on the Towers task. Finally, factor 1 scores were associated with higher Proverbs achievement scores. Implications for executive functioning deficits and clinical implications are discussed.

27. **Executive Function in Female Psychopathy.** Gonsalves, Meghan, Carre, Jessica, Edwards, Bethany, Harenksi, Carla, & Kiehl, Kent. The Mind Research Network at University of New Mexico. [mgonsalves@mrn.org](mailto:mgonsalves@mrn.org)

Individuals with psychopathy are rarely associated with neuropsychological impairment (see Cleckley, 1976). Similarly, experimental studies have generally found no effect found for psychopathy on executive functioning (Hart, Forth & Hare, 1990). However, there have been effects found for psychopathy on executive functioning at the factor and facet levels (Baskin-Sommers, Brazil, Ryan, Kohlenberg, Neumann & Newman, 2015). Most of the research on this topic has focused exclusively on males and one study comparing males and females found differences in cognitive deficits between groups (e.g., Vitale & Newman, 2001). This current study aimed to bridge the gap in knowledge on executive functioning abilities in psychopathic females. The Delis—Kaplan Executive Function System (D-KEFS) Stroop, Letter Fluency, Towers, and Proverbs tasks were administered 222 adult incarcerated females. Psychopathy was assessed using the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 2003). After controlling for IQ and substance use, PCL-R facet two was significantly associated with taking longer to complete the Stroop inhibition task. Similarly, factor one was negatively associated with time on the Stroop inhibition task. There was no significant effect of psychopathy at the facet, factor, or total score levels on number of words recalled during the Letter Fluency task, Tower achievement score, or Proverbs achievement score. Implications and comparisons to findings on executive functioning tasks related to psychopathy in males are discussed.

28. **The influence of callous-unemotional traits on Functional Family Therapy outcomes among youth with serious behavior problems.** Thøgersen, Dagfinn Mørkrid, University of Southern Denmark and Norwegian Center for Child Behavioral Development. Andersen, Mette Elmosse, University of Southern Denmark, Scavenius, Christoffer, The Danish Center for Social Science Research. Bjornebekk, Gunnar, University of Oslo. [dmthogersen@health.sdu.dk](mailto:dmthogersen@health.sdu.dk)

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits defined as lack of empathy, lack of remorse and guilt, and shallow affect, constitute the affective dimension of psychopathy. Research has linked CU to proactive aggression, reduced amygdala responses to fearful stimuli, sustained behavior problems and increased risk of adult anti-social behavior. CU-traits designate a high-risk subgroup of children and youth with behavior problems and make up the specifier «with Limited Prosocial Emotions» for the DSM-V Conduct Disorder (CD) diagnosis. This study sought to assess if CU-traits moderates the treatment effects of evidence-based treatment programs for youth with conduct problems. The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional
traits (ICU) was included in two studies of Functional Family Therapy (FFT). A Norwegian sample of 161 youth participated in a randomized controlled-trial of FFT and a Danish sample of 557 youth participated in a single group pre-/post-evaluation of FFT. Youth, parents and teachers were the informants rating both CU and treatment outcomes. The validity of the ICU was assessed by Confirmatory Factor Analysis and correlations to converging constructs. The predictive and moderating effects of CU-traits on treatment outcomes were analyzed through multiple regression. This poster presents preliminary results on the structural and concurrent validity of the ICU. Preliminary analysis on the moderating effects of CU-traits on treatment completion and outcomes in FFT will be presented. The relevance of FFTs focus on parent-youth relationship, positive engagement and tailoring of treatment for youth with behavior problems and CU-traits will be discussed.

29. **Callousness and Affective Face Processing: Clarifying the Neural Basis of Behavioral-Recognition Deficits Through Use of Brain ERPs.** Brislin, Sarah J., & Patrick, Christopher J., University of Michigan, brislins@med.umich.edu

Introduction: Callousness encompasses a lack of guilt, shallow affect, and deficient affiliative tendencies and relates to severe antisocial behavior. Across developmental stages, callousness is associated with abnormalities in emotional processing, including decreased physiological reactivity to emotional faces. Methods: Participants were 127 adults consisting of undergraduates recruited through psychology courses and community participants recruited via Craigslist advertisements. Participants completed a lab-testing session in which they were administered questionnaire measures (Triarchic Psychopathy Measure, Interpersonal Reactivity Index) and performed a computerized facial emotion recognition task while electrocortical activity was assessed. Results: Participants higher in callousness demonstrated decreased reactivity to fearful faces across temporal components of the electrocortical response (N170, P200, LPP) along with reduced accuracy in identifying fearful faces. Further analyses demonstrated that LPP amplitude alone was related to behavioral response and mediated the association between callousness and impaired recognition of fear faces. In turn, empathic sensitivity accounted for the observed relationship between callousness and LPP amplitude. Discussion: These findings clarify the nature of face processing deficits in relation to callousness and have implications for biologically informed interventions to reduce antisocial behavior.


Psychopathy has been shown to be strongly correlated with aggressive and violent behaviors and has been shown to be a risk factor for violent offending. Homicide is a significant societal problem with economic costs in the billions of dollars annually and incalculable emotional impact on victims and society. Despite this high burden, we know virtually nothing about the neuroscience of individuals who commit homicide and how it may differ from structural patterns we see in neuropsychological disorders such as psychopathy. Here we examine brain gray matter differences in incarcerated adult males (n=808) who have committed homicide compared to other violent and nonviolent offenders. Homicide offenders’ show reduced gray matter in brain areas critical for behavioral control and social cognition compared with other violent and non-violent offenders. These patterns differ from what has been seen in gray matter deficits in psychopaths. The somewhat stronger effects related to psychopathy may indicate that this diagnosis aligns better with a unitary neuropsychological disorder than does a categorization scheme based solely on behavior (e.g. homicide).

Introduction: A subsample of youth with elevated psychopathic traits represent a particularly severe subgroup characterized by extreme behavioral problems and comparable neurocognitive deficits as their adult counterparts, including error-related processing deficits. However, no existing studies have examined whether youth with elevated psychopathic traits exhibit reduced functional connectivity between brain regions involved in successful error-related processing. Method: Here, we examined neural activity during a Go/NoGo task using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) among n = 202 incarcerated male adolescent offenders, with psychopathic traits assessed via the Hare Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV). fMRI data were analyzed using Independent Component Analysis (ICA) to identify brain networks related to error-related processing. The connectivity networks were examined between incarcerated adolescents who scored high on psychopathy (n = 37) and those who scored low on psychopathy (n = 38). Results: Group ICA revealed three components highlighting significant group differences relating to error-related processing (FWE-corrected). Compared to adolescents who scored low on the PCL:YV (i.e., a PCL:YV total score 15 or below), participants scoring high on the PCL:YV (i.e., a PCL:YV total score 30 or above) exhibited reduced functional connectivity between brain regions involved in successful error-related processing, including the insula, inferior parietal lobule, postcentral gyrus, lingual gyrus, cuneus, and angular gyrus. Discussion: Our results help advance previous research by incorporating an agnostic, data-driven approach in ICA-derived functional connectivity of fMRI data by identifying dysfunctional networks related to error-related processing in adolescents with elevated psychopathic traits.

32. The Impact of Threat on Cognitive Control and Associations with Different Facets of Psychopathy. McDonald, Julia. & Verona, Edelyn. University of South Florida, Jmcdonald@mail.usf.edu

Psychopathy has traditionally been characterized by fearlessness and imperviousness to anxiety, but that may be specific to the affective-interpersonal facets. In contrast, the impulsive-lifestyle facets of psychopathy may relate to enhanced reactivity to threat. Consistent with this, heightened activation of the threat response has been linked to disruptions in cognitive control and concomitant engagement in disinhibited behaviors. The present study used ERPs to examine the impact of threat on cognitive control and associations between threat-related disruptions in cognitive control and psychopathy facets in a community sample (N = 109). Participants completed a flanker task, with congruent and incongruent flanker trials, under predictable, unpredictable, or no threat of shock. Findings from the overall sample indicated increased early stage conflict processing (N2 differentiation of congruent and incongruent flanker trials) and overall early attentional engagement with flanker stimuli during predictable relative to other threat conditions. However, both threat conditions were associated with later-stage decreases in parietal P3 processing of the flanker stimuli. Interestingly, high scores on the lifestyle facet of psychopathy were associated with heightened conflict detection (larger N2 for congruent vs. incongruent trials) during predictable threat contexts and enhanced processing of flanker stimuli in general (larger P3) during unpredictable threat. This heightened detection of conflict and greater attentional engagement under threat may explain proneness to emotion-induced rash action in high lifestyle individuals. These findings provide more precise understandings of psychopathy-related alterations in neurocognitive systems involved in threat and cognitive control processing.

33. Empathy and Early Maladaptive Schemas Partially Mediate the Relationship between Psychopathy and Attitudes toward Others. Fisher, Arianne. Melgarejo, E. O., & Benning, Stephen. University of Nevada Las Vegas, fishea6@unlv.nevada.edu

Psychopathy has been related to overall negative perceptions of others in past research by the first author, but the reason for these negative attitudes is unclear. The current study investigated the relationship between psychopathy and attitudes toward others and attempted to explain these negative attitudes by testing empathy and early maladaptive schemas as mediators and social dominance orientation as a moderator for this relationship. A total of 191 participants recruited from Amazon's Mechanical Turk completed the current study, 76 males, 114 females, and one participant who identified as "other," with an age range from 22-65 (Mage = 40.27, SDage = 11.64). Participants first read a short story and took a scale assessing attitudes toward the characters; then, they completed the Interpersonal Reactivity Index, the SDO7, the Young Schema Questionnaire-SF, and the Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale, in that order. Results showed that psychopathy was significantly negatively related to empathy and attitudes toward the characters and significantly positively related to social dominance orientation and early maladaptive schemas. Both empathy and early maladaptive schemas partially mediated the relationship between psychopathy and attitudes toward others. This research helps to clarify the
specific factors related to psychopathy and how these may work together to create some of the characteristic traits and behaviors associated with this construct. Interventions for individuals high in psychopathy have not been helpful previously, but with more research examining these intricate pieces, successful treatments may begin to become a reality.

34. **Psychopathic Meanness and Interpersonal Perception in Friendships**. Fisher, Arianne, Smith, EJ, Poston, Michelle, Baggio, Mary, & Benning, Stephen. University of Nevada Las Vegas. fishe6@unlv.nevada.edu

This study analyzed relationships between psychopathic meanness as measured by the new Meanness in Psychopathy–Self Report and interpersonal perceptions. Participants were recruited in pairs (N = 278). Target individuals reported levels of meanness. Then, a friend reported their perceptions of the target on adjectival descriptors; targets also rated their friends on the same descriptors. Correlations between factors of the target’s meanness and friend’s ratings showed that malice related to being perceived as dominant, aggressive, forceful, impulsive, and annoying. Coldness related to being perceived as aggressive and unfriendly, and imperviousness related to being perceived as unfriendly, not depressed, not nervous, and impulsive. Correlations between factors of the target’s meanness and their ratings of their friend showed that malice and coldness related to perceiving friends as depressed, unfriendly, unenjoyable, nervous, annoying, psychopathic, confusing, and antisocial. Coldness also related to viewing friends as not warm, and malice also related to viewing friends as traditional and unhelpful. Imperviousness was unrelated to any of the target’s interpersonal perceptions. Factors of psychopathic meanness appear to affect specific perceptions of the individual. Coldness was related to unfavorable interpersonal perceptions, malice appeared domineering, and imperviousness was related to a mix of aversive interpersonal characteristics and desirable intrapersonal traits. In addition, malice and coldness appear to relate to an overall negative lens through which these individuals may view their friends, whereas imperviousness does not show this same negativity.

35. **Psychopathic Traits and Inhibitory Control in the Context of Positive and Negative Emotion: Results from an Emotional-Linguistic Go/No-Go Task**. Fournier, Lauren, McDonald, Julia, & Verona, Edelyn. University of South Florida. lfournier@mail.usf.edu

Inhibition is a feature of cognitive control central to the ability to stop or prevent a course of action. Deficits in inhibitory control are of relevance to disorders marked by increased disinhibition and impulsivity, including some facets of psychopathy, and there is reason to believe that emotional conditions can exacerbate aggressive, impulsive, and potentially harmful behaviors. The present study examined relationships between specific psychopathic facets and inhibitory control in the context of positive, negative, and neutral emotional stimuli in a community sample (n = 112) using event-related brain potentials during an emotional-linguistic go/no-go task. Results replicated those of previous studies indicating that individuals high on antisocial psychopathic traits experienced decreases in inhibitory control processing overall, as indexed by attenuated P3b amplitudes in no-go relative to go conditions. High scorers on the interpersonal facet of psychopathy exhibited reduced no-go processing (reduced N2 and P3b no-go amplitudes) in the context of positive words compared to negative words. This may reflect increased salience of positive emotion among individuals high on interpersonal traits, leading to reduced inhibition in the context of positive stimuli. Higher scores on the lifestyle facet related to blunted differentiation between go and no-go in emotional conditions, suggesting weakened inhibitory control in the context of both positive and negative emotion among high lifestyle individuals. Results provide novel evidence for the importance of interactions between affective processing and cognitive control among individuals high on distinct psychopathic traits.

36. **The Role of the Startle Reflex in Psychopathic Personality from Childhood to Adulthood: A Systematic Review**. Fröberg, Sofi, & Tuvblad, Catherine. Örebro University. sofi.froberg@oru.se

The present review summarizes the literature on the Startle Reflex in relation to psychopathic personality from childhood to adulthood. The Startle Reflex is associated with defensive motivation and fear and has been suggested to be a psychophysiological marker of psychopathic personality. A systematic literature search was carried out and 1,866 studies were identified, out of which 26 studies met the inclusion criteria as well as the methodological quality assessment criteria. The results showed that the most common way to measure the Startle Reflex is by facial electromyography with electrodes attached to the orbicularis oculi muscle, using pleasant, unpleasant and neutral pictures from the International Affective Picture System. Further, individuals with psychopathic personality tend to display a Startle Reflex deficit, which varies not
only across but also within this group of individuals, suggesting heterogeneity. Thus, the Startle Reflex measured by facial electromyography on the orbicularis oculi muscle is an important way to differentiate between individuals with psychopathic personality and controls, specifically during adolescence and adulthood. A deficient Startle Reflex is associated with the grandiose, callous, fearless and shallow aspects of psychopathic personality, and not the impulsive, antisocial, self-centered aspects. This suggests that the Startle Reflex can be used to differentiate between subgroups of individuals with psychopathic personality. It is also possible to differentiate between subgroups of individuals with psychopathic personality using this paradigm.

37. The interaction between psychopathic traits, drug use, and withdrawal on neural processing abnormalities in substance dependence. Denomme, William James. University of Ontario Institute of Technology. & Shane, Matthew S.. University of Ontario Institute of Technology and the Mind Research Network at the University of New Mexico, william.denomme@uoit.net

In previous work, we have shown that individuals with a cocaine dependence (CD) exhibited a neural processing bias towards drug rewards relative to non-drug rewards (Denomme et al. 2018). Of note, this processing bias was found to be sensitized by both psychopathic traits (Denomme et al., 2018) and withdrawal status (Denomme et al., in prep), implying potential important interactions between psychopathy and withdrawal on neural abnormalities in CD. To formally evaluate this, we reanalyzed data from 44 of our CD probation/parolees exposed to cocaine- and food-related videos while placed in an fMRI. Within this study, CD participants were separated into CD participants with (n = 20) and without (n = 24) a history of withdrawal. Psychopathic traits (measured with the PCL-R; Hare, 2003) significantly increased drug > food neural reactivity within the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex among non-withdrawn CD participants. Moreover, a significant PCL-R*Drug Use History interaction effect among the non-withdrawn CD group demonstrated that Drug Use History sensitized drug > food neural reactivity within the orbitofrontal, anterior cingulate and insular cortices among the lower PCL-R subgroup, but not the high PCL-R subgroup. Results of these analyses suggest that psychopathic traits may serve as a protective factor against neurocognitive features of a more severe form of CD (i.e., with withdrawal), and potentially the progression and maintenance of a substance use disorder in psychopathic individuals.

38. Are children with “Limited Prosocial Emotions” emotionally blind? Emotional processing and facial emotional expressions in response to three intervention programs. Demetriou, Chara A., & Fanti, Kostas A. University of Cyprus, demetriou.chara@ucy.ac.cy

The processing of emotions expressed by others have been supported as an important factor in children’s moral and social development. Research indicated that the inability of individuals high on CU traits to recognize emotions might explain their reduced empathic reaction and increased antisocial behavior. This is believed to be the first study applying FaceReader methodology to assess the children’s high on CU traits emotional processing and responding to different emotional contexts. Specifically, the present study investigated the facial emotional expressions of children high on CU traits (n = 53), prior, immediately after and in a three-months period after the completion of the intervention. Our findings provide support for the amenability of emotional deficiencies related to empathic responding among children high on CU traits. Specifically, we identified an increase of sadness expression in response to distressing cues, and especially in expressions of fear, that can be attributed to an enhancement in children’s ability to identify fear and share this emotional expression. The enhanced emotional engagement of children is also supported by an increase in anger and a decreased in surprised emotional expression. Expression of anger serves as an indication of the children response to provocation. Our findings draw research attention in the important influence of the family context and cognitive strategies employed in emotional processing in shaping the emotional functioning of children high on CU traits.

39. Do Autism and Callous Unemotional Traits (CU Traits) possess a shared molecular genetic background? Zacharaki, Georgia, Theocharous, M. Victoria, Lordos, K. Alexandros, & Fanti, A. Kostas. University of Cyprus, georgia.zacharaki@gmail.com

It is well known that one of the functional difficulties of people with autism and people with CU traits (an aspect of psychopathy) is the quality of their social interactions and more generally their social adjustment. Furthermore, both autism
and CU Traits tend to be present from early childhood, both involve empathy deficits, and both are often comorbid with aggression. More recently, associations between both conditions and oxytocin receptor gene polymorphisms have been reported in the literature. Despite these similarities, few studies have considered the possibility that autism and CU Traits may possess a shared genetic and neurobiological background. A more specific and intriguing hypothesis might be that well-characterized autism genes can also inform explanatory models for CU Traits – a field where the molecular genetic literature is still at a nascent stage. To investigate this possibility, data was collected from a sample of 200 community adolescents and their parents. CU Traits were measured through the self-reported Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory, as well as through clinical interview with parents, while saliva samples were collected from all participants. Extracted DNA is currently being genotyped to test for common polymorphisms across multiple genes that have been reported in the literature to be associated with autism – including genes involved in the regulation of oxytocin, the neurexins/neuroligos, the estrogen receptors, integrin genes, the reelin gene, and genes that code for calcium channels. Association between these genes and CU Traits will be investigated using FBAT, while findings and implications will be presented at the conference.

40. **Brain reactivity to aversive noise stimuli in incarcerated offenders: Associations with PCL-R and personality-based assessments of psychopathic features.** **Kim, Nicole.** Florida State University, **Perkins, Emily.** Florida State University, **Drislane, Laura.** University of Michigan, & **Patrick, Christopher.** Florida State University, nekr12b@my.fsu.edu

Reduced electrocortical orienting to aversive noise-probe stimuli, as indexed by the probe P3 response, has been shown to differentiate prisoners scoring high versus low on the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R) (Drislane et al., 2013). The probe P3 response indexes the extent to which an individual attends to aversive noise probes, with smaller amplitude theorized to reflect reduced defensive activation. The current study sought to integrate previous findings of reduced probe P3 response in prisoners scoring high on Factor 1 of the interview-based PCL-R (Drislane et al., 2013) with community-sample research showing increased probe P3 in relation to self-reported threat sensitivity (Perkins et al., 2017), a construct strongly related (in reverse) to the boldness component of psychopathy. Using the same prisoner sample as Drislane et al. (2013; N = 140), we computed scores on a measure of boldness – i.e., fearless dominance as represented in the Psychopathic Personality Inventory – using trait scales of the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire. Scores for PCL-R Factor 1 and MPQ-estimated FD were positively correlated, but only PCL-R Factor 1 showed a significant negative relationship with probe P3 amplitude. These findings suggest that, in prisoner samples, interview-assessed affective-interpersonal features may be more predictive of reduced defensive reactivity than self-report assessed threat sensitivity.

41. **Abnormal cortical activation in visual attention processing in sub-clinical psychopathy and traumatic brain injury: evidence from an fNIRS study.** **Koenig, Scott.** City University of New York, **Wu, Ziyan.** New Jersey Institute of Technology, **Gao, Yu.** City University of New York, & **Li, Xiaobo.** New Jersey Institute of Technology, skoenig@gradcenter.cuny.edu (shared first-authorship)

Although psychopathy is most commonly characterized by abnormal affect, impulsivity, and antisocial behavior, it has also been associated with attention deficits. However, studies of attention in psychopathy have yielded inconsistent results, which may be due to the heterogeneous nature of psychopathy and/or the failure to account for the influence of a history of traumatic brain injury (TBI). This study examined whether attention deficits are differentially associated with specific psychopathic traits, and whether the associations differ between those with and without a history of TBI. The Psychopathic Personality Inventory—Revised (PPI-R) was used to assess psychopathic traits in a group of college students (age = 18-26, 63% male) with (n = 20) and without (n = 23) a history of mild TBI. Brain activation in the middle frontal gyri (MFG) was measured with functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) during a block-designed visual sustained attention task. In participants without TBI, coldheartedness was negatively, whereas self-centered impulsivity was positively, associated with activation in the right MFG during the rest blocks; coldheartedness was also negatively associated with activation in the left MFG during the attention task. No relationships between psychopathic traits and brain activation were found in those with TBI. These findings indicate that MFG hypoactivation and hyperactivation may contribute to the affective coldness and impulsivity of psychopathy, respectively, and highlight the importance of evaluating prior head injuries in psychopathy research.
We're not so different: A mixed methods examination of men and women's responses to psychopathic abuse in the context of a romantic partnership. Lapsley, Sara, Carson, Shannon, & Forth, Adelle. Carleton University, saralapsley@email.carleton.ca

Introduction: Research in the field of psychopathy has paid little attention to victims who have been negatively affected by their relationships with a psychopath, resulting in a limited understanding of how to best support victims and prevent future psychopathic predation. Method: This mixed methods study used data from an online survey to ascertain differences between male and female participants (N = 104) who were romantically involved with a psychopath. It was hypothesized that females would experience higher scores on the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and the Impact of Events Scale (IES), and demonstrate more adaptive coping, as measured by the Brief Cope Scale. Qualitative analysis was conducted to provide insight into any thematic differences in the lived experience of male and female participants. Results: No significant differences in BDI, IES, or the Brief Coping Scale scores were detected between male and female participants. Mean scores on the BDI and IES exceeded the clinical threshold, suggesting probable PTSD and severe depression in both men and women. Thematic analysis also demonstrated similarities, as both genders reported high levels of emotional distress, troubling physical symptoms and exacerbation of pre-existing conditions. Common themes across genders suggested an ongoing loss of trust, isolation, and avoidant behaviours. Conclusions: The results of this study align with research that suggests men and women respond similarly to experiences of abuse with high rates of emotional distress and serious physical symptoms (Coker et al., 2002). Future research should explore ways to support affected persons, and examine factors that contribute to victim vulnerability.

Fear conditioning and psychopathic traits in a child clinical sample. Ivana, Anastasiya. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Torrents-Rodas, David, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Molinuño, Beatriz. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Monguillot, Marina. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Corrales, Montserrat. Servei de Psiquiatria Vall d'Hebron and Vall d'Hebron Institut de Recerca Barcelona, Bonillo, Albert. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Martinez-Membries, Esther. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Ramos-Quiroga, Josep, A.. Servei de Psiquiatria Vall d'Hebron and Vall d'Hebron Institut de Recerca and Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, & Torrubia, Rafael, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, anastasiya.ivana@uab.cat

Several etiological models of psychopathy highlight the existence of deficits in fear learning. Fear conditioning paradigms have been used to understand the emotional learning in adults with psychopathic traits; however, little is known in younger samples. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between fear conditioning and psychopathic traits in a clinical children sample. Participants were 21 boys (mean age=10.35 years; SD=2.09) from a psychiatric service (Vall d'Hebron Hospital). Psychopathic traits were assessed with the Spanish versions of the Inventory of Callous and Unemotional Traits (ICU; De la Osa et al., 2013) and the Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI; López-Romero et al., 2018). A modified version of a fear conditioning paradigm developed by Neumann et al., (2008) was used. The conditioned stimuli (CS+ and CS-) were geometric shapes and the unconditioned stimulus (US) was an unpleasant sound of metal scraping on slate (85 dB). We used online risk ratings (RR) for US and changes in skin conductance responses (SCR) to CS+ and CS- as measures of fear conditioning. In the acquisition phase, greater SCR and RR were observed to CS+ than to CS- for the whole sample; nevertheless, participants with high impulsive-need for stimulation (INS) traits failed to show differential conditioning and participants with callous-unemotional (CU) traits did not show at the end of this phase differences in responses to CS+ and CS- neither in SCR nor in RR. These results suggest that children with psychopathic traits present deficits in fear conditioning which are consistent with previous literature in adults.

Should psychopathy be reduced to biology? Malatesti, Luca. University of Rijeka, Jurjako, Marko, University of Rijeka, & Brazil, Inti A.. Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour at Radboud University Nijmegen and Forensic Psychiatric Centre Pompestichting, lmalatesti@ffri.hr

Recently, some have advocated anchoring the classification of antisocial individuals in genetic, biological, and cognitive mechanisms (e.g Blair 2015, Insel & Cuthbert 2015). These proposals have attracted ethical and conceptual criticisms from philosophical quarters (cf. Jurjako et al. 2018). From a philosophical stance, we will defend the biocognitive approach to classification from an objection advanced by Borsboom et al. (2018), who maintain that RDoC-type approaches are
untenable because they imply biological reductionism, that they think is incompatible with their Network model. According to this latter approach, causal connections between behaviourally individuated symptoms, inferred mental states, and personality traits are fundamental for the classification of mental disorders. We respond that, at least in the case of antisocial and psychopathic populations, Borsboom et al. overlook that integrating biological and cognitive data in categorisation is important due to the large amount of heterogeneity seen in such cohorts (Brazil et al. 2018). By endorsing a philosophical view, that we call revisionary reductionism, we argue that current syndrome-based categorisations of psychopathy (e.g. the PCL-R) could be revised or partly replaced by groupings based on cognitive, biological and behavioural differences. We maintain that revisionary reductionism has serious prospects to improve classification and treatment of antisocial individuals.

45. *Prediction of Thinking Styles from Dark Personality and Impulsivity.* Pinter, Karen, Sanz, Carolina, & González Caino, Pablo Christian. Universidad Argentina de la Empresa, Buenos Aires, pablo.cg.caino@hotmail.com

Few studies have been conducted on the dark triad of personality and information processing styles in Latin America. This study focuses on the prediction of thinking styles (experientiality, rationality) from sex, dark personality (machiavellianism, psychopathy, narcissism) and impulsivity (negative/positive urgency, premeditation, perseverance, sensation seeking). Sample: 57 Argentinian adults (mean age 27). Measures: Short Dark Triad Scale (SD3), Short Version of the Impulsive Behavior Scale (UPPS-P) and Rational-Experiential Inventory (REI). A hierarchical regression analysis was performed to predict both types of thinking styles by placing SD3 scores plus sex in the first block, and UPPS-P in the second one. For experientiality, the first block predicted 7% of the variance, scaling up to 15% with the second block being significant (p < .001). Significant predictors were narcissism (t = 2.836, ß = .14, p < .01), machiavellianism (t = -2.259, ß = -.115, p < .05), sensation seeking (t = 2.957, ß = .143, p < .01), positive urgency (t = 3.430, ß = .82, p < .01) and being female (t = 3.493, ß = .154, p < .01). For rationality, the first block predicted 11% of the variance, scaling up to 36.6% with the second one, being significant (p < .001). Narcissism (t = 5.043, ß = .214, p < .001), machiavellianism (t = -3.289, ß = -.145, p < .01), all the impulsivity subscales, and being male (t = -2.617, ß = -.099, p < .01) were significant predictors. Results suggest impulsivity has essential importance in thinking style, being the predictions far and beyond dark personality. However, narcissism has a higher impact on rationality. Machiavellianism and psychopathy seem to differ in impulsivity measures. Further studies should examine the impact of other behavioral variables on thinking style in the dark triad.

POSTER SESSION 2
Friday, May 3, 6:15-7:45pm (Ballroom D/E)

1. *BLITZ* The Relationship between Psychopathy and Conviction Rates: Examining the Conviction-to-Charge Ratio. Millspaugh, Sara B., Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Vaudreuil, Elena T., University of Texas at El Paso, Walsh, Zach. University of British Columbia, & Kosson, David S., Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science sara.millspaugh@my.rfums.org

It is well established that individuals with psychopathic traits are more likely than individuals without psychopathic traits to commit crimes. However, much less is known about the extent to which psychopathic traits predict success in the criminal justice system (CJS). Although some prior studies suggest that psychopathy is associated with success in the CJS, other studies suggest no such association. The current study was designed to address this issue by examining relationships between psychopathic traits and the likelihood of being convicted of a criminal charge. We examined the conviction-to-charge ratio (i.e., convictions/charges; CCR) in a sample of 361 offenders incarcerated in a county jail. Although CCR was not significantly related to ratings of overall psychopathy or its components, unique positive relationships were found between Factor 1 ratings and CCR (after controlling for Factor 2 ratings) and between Interpersonal Facet (INT) ratings and CCR (after controlling for ratings on the Affective, Lifestyle, and Antisocial Facets). On the other hand, a negative unique relationship was found between Factor 2 ratings and CCR. These results suggest that the interpersonal/affective traits may be uniquely associated with some indices of decreased success in the CJS whereas the lifestyle/antisocial traits of psychopathy may be uniquely associated with some indices of increased success in the CJS. Future research should examine what is driving these unique relationships.
In many clinical settings, various assessments are completed simultaneously at intake. Here we presented data from a Canadian provincial treatment facility for mentally disordered offenders (MDOs) including the PCL-R, and a standard measurement of psychopathology (the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale - BPRS; Overall & Gorham, 1962). These assessments are completed at intake (in tandem) prior to mental health stabilization. Though the BPRS is re-administered prior to discharge (~3-4 months post-admission), the PCL-R is done only at admission. However, labels such as psychopathy, can affect offenders' legal future for years (Lloyd, Clark & Forth, 2010). While the PCL-R is intended to be scored regardless of symptom etiology, it is possible that untreated symptoms associated with mental illness are inflating psychopathy ratings in this sample. In a sample of over N = 400 Ontario provincial male offenders, baseline scores of active mental illness symptoms as measured by the BPRS (e.g. guilt feelings, grandiosity, hostility, suspiciousness) demonstrate significant, weak-moderate (r = +/- 0.103 - 0.310) correlations with PCL-R Factor and total scores. Univariate tests assessing pre-post treatment change on the BRPS scores will reflect shifts in mental illness symptoms and will be discussed in relation to baseline PCL-R scores. We hypothesize that after offenders' mental illness is treated, BPRS scores (including scores associated with PCL-R scores at baseline) will significantly decline. Clinicians would do well to pay heed to this possible inflation of a relatively stable and potentially damning construct, and consider delaying conducting the PCL-R until mental illness symptoms are stabilized.

In recent years there have been efforts to supplant traditional warrior-oriented police academy training with guardian-oriented curricula that include components that focus on building skills that involve empathy, respect, and understanding in police-community interactions. However, little is known about the effects of officer characteristics on training effects. Of particular importance with respect to empathy-oriented training is the role of psychopathic traits on training effects. The purpose of this study is to examine the role of psychopathic traits on training effects in an evaluation of guardian-oriented training in the Basic Law Enforcement Academy at the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission. The study employed a pre-post survey design with a sample of 364 law enforcement recruits. Results show that level of psychopathic traits as measured through the Self-Report Psychopathy-Short Form (SRP-SF) moderates the effects of training effects on negative police subculture, guardianship-empathy, guardianship-respect with significantly less change for recruits who scored higher on the SRP-SF. Implications of the results for police training and discussion of the role of psychopathy in pre-employment police candidate screening are discussed.

Aberrant cost-benefit decision-making purportedly is a key factor contributing to antisocial behavior. However, when examining subtypes of antisocial individuals, evidence for this factor is mixed. For example, delay-cost sensitivity is robustly related to externalizing, but there are no associations between delay-cost sensitivity and psychopathy. Other forms of cost-benefit decision-making-effort-based choice (willingness to work for reward by integrating magnitude and probability)-are understudied and may be important for understanding the behavior of these antisocial subtypes. In particular, effort-based choice may be disrupted in externalizing individuals given their well-documented difficulties managing responses to
rewards under variable delays and probabilities. For psychopathic individuals, though findings are inconsistent regarding their reward responsiveness, effort-based choice may be disrupted given their difficulties integrating multiple reward components simultaneously and their general behavior reflecting low willingness to work hard. In a community sample enriched for antisocial behavior, we ran the Effort Expenditure for Rewards Task (N = 80). Externalizing was associated with diminished use of information about expected value when making decisions to exert effort for rewards (p = .02). Psychopathy was not related to willingness to exert effort (p = .42). Consistent with previous research, externalizing individuals are reward responsive but prefer more readily available rewards, regardless of expected value. By contrast, psychopathic individuals display intact cost-benefit decision-making, and their goal-directed, seemingly cost-insensitive, behavior is likely motivated by other factors.

5. **BLITZ** Assessing Callous-Unemotional traits in Chinese detained boys: Factor structure and construct validity of the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits. Wang, Meng-Cheng, Guangzhou University, Zhang, Xintong, Guangzhou University, Shou, Yiyun, The Australian National University, & Gao, Yu, Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, yugao@brooklyn.cuny.edu wmcheng2006@126.com

The Inventory of Callous–Unemotional Traits (ICU) was designed to evaluate multiple facets of Callous–Unemotional (CU) traits in youths. However, no study has examined the factor structure and psychometrical properties of the ICU in Chinese detained juveniles. The current study assesses the factor structure, internal consistency and convergent validity of the ICU in 619 Chinese detained boys. Confirmatory factor analyses results indicated that the original three factor bifactor model with 24 items fit the data unacceptable and the 11-item shortened version of ICU (ICU-11) with callousness and uncaring dimension fit the data best. Moreover, the ICU-11 total score and subscale scores had good and acceptable internal consistency and demonstrated comparable and better correlations with relevant external criteria (e.g., psychopathy, aggression and empathy). In conclusion, present findings proved that the ICU-11 might be a reliable and efficient instrument which replaced the original ICU to assess CU traits in Chinese male detained juvenile sample.

6. **BLITZ** Do Psychopathic Traits Statistically Protect against PTSD? A Retrospective Study of Vietnam Veterans. Bowes, Shauna, Emory University, Brown, April, Emory University, Thompson, William, Reproducible Scientific Solutions, Sellbom, Martin, University of Otago, & Lilienfeld, Scott. Emory University & University of Melbourne, shauna.m.bowes@gmail.com

Introduction: Personality disorder traits, such as those comprising psychopathic personality disorder (psychopathy), may differentially confer risk for or resilience against PTSD. Research suggests that boldness psychopathy features are negatively related to PTSD, whereas disinhibition traits are positively related. Nevertheless, it remains unclear whether certain psychopathic traits, such as boldness, protect against PTSD in the presence of combat exposure. Methods: We sought to clarify the relations between psychopathy and PTSD in a large sample of Vietnam veterans (N = 2,598) using negative binomial regression. In addition, we examined the statistical interactions among (a) psychopathy traits and (b) combat exposure and psychopathy traits in predicting PTSD. Results: Our results indicate that psychopathy traits are differentially associated with PTSD in combat-exposed veterans. Although boldness was moderately negatively related to PTSD symptoms, we found little evidence that boldness was protective against PTSD. On balance, most of the statistical interactions were nonsignificant. Nonetheless, meanness was significantly, albeit weakly, protective against PTSD in the presence of combat exposure. Discussion: Our findings suggest that psychopathy traits are potentially meaningful predictors of risk for and resilience against PTSD in combat-exposed veterans. In addition, they are broadly consistent with burgeoning evidence that traditional Axis I and Axis II disorders are largely overlapping and may need to be simultaneously considered in diagnostic classification. Although this possibility has not yet been examined clinically, individuals with elevated meanness traits may experience less severe PTSD compared with others. Future research is needed to address the potential clinical applications of our findings.

Callous-unemotional traits (CU) are associated with greater genetic risk for conduct disorder (CD). Despite evidence that CU traits are ameliorated by positive parenting in infancy (e.g., warmth, involvement), the role of negative parenting (e.g., harsh punishment) is less clear. We investigated how positive and negative parenting relate to CD and CU in late childhood and adolescence. We combined univariate methods with a machine learning classifier. Youths (N = 300, 9-18 years, M = 14.31) were assigned to CD/high-CU (n=100), CD/low-CU (n=100) or typically developing groups (TD; n=100) based on CD diagnoses (K-SADS) and a tertile-split parent-report on the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional traits.8 Youths reported on parenting via the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire.8 Classifier models were created for each pair of groups. CD/high-CU and CD/low-CU differed mostly on positive parenting and were distinguished with 65% accuracy. Both CD groups differed from TD mostly on negative parenting and were distinguished with 74-68% accuracy. Positive parenting was associated with CU status within CD, supporting previous literature regarding early childhood.2 The importance of negative parenting for distinguishing both CD groups from TD suggests a link between negative parenting and externalizing behavior, even in CD/high-CU.

8. *BLITZ* Psychopathy mediates the relationship between exposure to violence and violent behavior. Estrada, Suzanne. Yale University, & Baskin-Sommers, Arielle. Yale University, suzanne.estrada@yale.edu

Exposure to violence (ETV) strongly predicts violent behavior. Not all individuals who are exposed to violence, though, engage in violent behavior. Consequently, other factors influence the translation from ETV to violent behavior. One factor that may influence one's propensity toward violent behavior is psychopathy. Previous research in juveniles suggests that psychopathic traits mediate the relationship between ETV and violent behavior. However, it is unknown if the relationship among ETV, psychopathy, and violence is present in adulthood. Moreover, earlier research did not consider the impact of childhood maltreatment, another factor that also predicts violent behavior. Finally, it is unclear if psychopathy mediates the relationship between ETV and violence only, or also aggression more broadly. The present study investigated the mediating role of psychopathy in the relationships among ETV, violence, and aggression, controlling for childhood maltreatment. In an adult, mixed-gender, community sample (N = 208), psychopathic traits (SRP-III total) mediated the relationship between ETV and commission of violent crime (indirect β = 0.123, 95% CI: [.0124, .2707]) and aggression (indirect β = 0.223, 95% CI: [.0908, .3932]). In an adult male incarcerated sample (N = 300), psychopathic traits (PCL-R total) mediated the relationship between ETV and violent crime versatility (indirect β = 0.067, 95% CI: [.0101, .1346]) and aggression (indirect β = 0.237, 95% CI: [.0784, .4407]). All effects were robust against childhood maltreatment. These findings suggest that psychopathy is an important factor that accounts for the translation between ETV to later violent, and aggressive, behavior.


Our poster presents the first evidence that a latent individual difference variable, referred to as "Rule Governance," can account for the variance observed in antisocial behavior among those high in psychopathy. Two studies (N = 472) demonstrate that a measure of rule governance is critical to include when assessing a deficit model of psychopathy. Specifically, we defined a deficit model of psychopathy as a lack of: Honesty/Humility, empathy, conscientiousness, and rule governance. This model accounted for the same amount of variance as interpersonal manipulation, callous affect, erratic lifestyle, and antisocial behavior in predicting monetary cheating (Study 1) and intentions towards infidelity (Study 2). Further, when entered into a simultaneous regression, rule governance provides unique variance (equal in magnitude) in predicting these outcomes even when controlling for traditional facets of psychopathy, or other deficit measures. Rule governance uniquely predicts psychopathy with two separate scales. In latent variable analyses, Structural Equations
Modeling (SEM) confirms that rule governance is a critical inclusion factor in the deficit model and accounts for unique structural variance. Finally, rule governance is exclusive to psychopathy, and has only spurious relationships with related traits such as narcissism. We propose that rule governance is the underlying variable behind the variance observed in antisocial behavior, and is a critical core feature of predicting psychopathy-related outcomes.


Psychopathy variants exhibit varying levels of anxiety and affective range, suggesting variability in capacity for emotion regulation (ER). Further, gender differences are evident in both psychopathy and ER literature, but research involving all three constructs has yielded mixed results. 198 participants (67% Female; M age = 20.9) completed the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale, the Inventory of Callous Unemotional (CU) Traits, and the Young Adult Antisocial Behavior Scale. To examine gender differences in ER and CU traits as related to antisocial behavior (AB), we tested two path models examining (1) whether ER mediates the association between CU traits and AB, with gender moderating the path between CU traits and ER, and (2) whether ER mediates the association between CU traits and AB, with gender moderating the path between ER and AB. In Model 1 (R² = .16, p = .00), CU traits predicted poorer ER, b = .30, p = .00, which predicted increased AB, b = .23, p = .00. There was a significant direct effect of CU traits on AB, b = .05, p = .02. The effect of CU traits on AB was mediated by ER; poorer ER was associated with more AB. The CU to ER path was not moderated by gender. In Model 2 (R² = .25, p = .00), higher levels of CU traits predicted poorer ER, b = .16, p = .00, which predicted more AB, b = .87, p = .00. The association between CU traits and AB was significantly mediated by ER (Males: b = .08, [.04, .13]; Females: b = .02, [.00, .04]). Gender significantly moderated the path between ER and AB; this effect was significantly larger for males. The direct effect of CU on AB was not significant. These results implicate ER in the emergence of AB among those with elevated CU traits. Males with CU traits exhibited a stronger mediation through ER on AB and may benefit particularly from ER focused prevention and intervention.

11. Fearless Dominance and Impulsive Antisociality exhibit Differential Risk for Criminal Recidivism among Justice-Involved Veterans following Substance Use Disorder Residential Treatment. Blonigen, Daniel. VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Macia, Kathryn S., Clinical Psychology PhD Program, Palo Alto University, dmblonigen@gmail.com

Introduction: The prevalence of criminal offending among veterans in SUD treatment has been documented. However, the rate and predictors of criminal recidivism in this population is unknown, as is the role of psychopathic personality traits in the prediction of this outcome. Methods: We examined these issues in 107 military veterans with a history of criminal offending who were enrolled in an SUD residential treatment program at a Department of Veterans Affairs medical center. Participants were interviewed at treatment entry, one month into treatment, treatment discharge, and 12 months post-discharge. Results: Most veterans had a history of multiple charges and convictions and 53% were recently involved in the criminal justice system prior to treatment entry. Twenty-two percent of veterans reported reoffending in the 12 months post-discharge, and 30% of those who were recently involved in the criminal justice system at the time of program entry recidivated during this period. Greater social support at treatment entry, higher staff ratings of relationship quality with other residents during treatment, and a lack of improvement in symptoms of PTSD during treatment predicted recidivism during follow-up. In terms of psychopathic traits, increases in Fearless Dominance during treatment reduced the odds of recidivism post-discharge, whereas increases in Impulsive Antisociality increased the odds of recidivism during this period. Discussion: Results support monitoring of patients’ recidivism risk over the course of SUD treatment and consideration of the fact that distinct psychopathic tendencies may have divergent impacts on this outcome after discharge.

12. The Role of Power in the Relationship between Caregivers and Adolescents with Psychopathic Traits. Graupman, Emily. Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Gandelman, Erin. Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Greco, Joshua. SLO Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Center, Miller, Steven. Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, & Kosson, David. Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, emily.graupman@my.rfums.org
Previous research has sometimes suggested individuals high in psychopathic traits are characterized by a heightened dominance and a heightened motivation for power over others. A heightened motive for power (nPower) is likely to have an array of effects on close interpersonal relationships (Safer, Volling, Schultheiss, & Tolman, 2018). The current study aims to examine this issue by investigating the relationship between the components of Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV) and nPower in 85 adolescent offenders’ descriptions of their relationships with caregivers. Verbal descriptions of the adolescents’ relationships with each of their primary caregivers were collected during Adolescent Attachment Interviews (AAIs) and analyzed with the Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC) computer text analysis program. A simultaneous linear regression including all four facet ratings indicated that the overall model was significant. Ratings on the interpersonal facet of the PCL:YV were positively correlated with use of Power words. Conversely, ratings on the antisocial facet were negatively correlated with use of Power category descriptors. Neither the affective nor lifestyle facets were predictive of Power words. Whereas the desire for power has been previously recognized as characteristic of those high in psychopathic traits, we are unaware of prior studies that have examined the unique role of the individual components of clinical psychopathy or addressed this issue in youth. This study’s findings suggest the value of future research examining the nature of the drive for power in those high in psychopathic traits.

13. Psychopathy and Impulsivity: A Meta-Analysis of Self-Report and Behavioural Measures. De Brito, Stephane, Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, & Townsend, Christopher, Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, s.a.debrito@bham.ac.uk

Introduction: Every conceptualizations of psychopathy have identified impulsivity as a central feature of the disorder. However, in their influential systematic review of the literature, Poythress and Hall (2011) concluded that the ‘widely held and longstanding belief that “psychopaths are impulsive” must be reconsidered’ (p. 132). This meta-analysis aimed for the first time to quantitatively assess the association between psychopathy and impulsivity. Methods: A total of 58 articles (N = 13,185) met the inclusion criteria for the analysis. Fisher’s z transformed correlation coefficients documented effect sizes of the association between psychopathy and trait (self-report) as well as state (behavioural) measures of impulsivity. Results: There was a significant relationship between total psychopathy and impulsivity (r = .28). Both Factor 1 (r = .09) and Factor 2 (r = .20) of psychopathy were significantly associated with impulsivity. Total psychopathy was more strongly associated with trait (r = .32) than with state (r = .19) impulsivity. Factor 1 was unrelated to state impulsivity, while Factor 2 was related to both state (r = .12) and trait (r = .21) impulsivity. Additional analyses to be presented at the SSSP meeting will examine sub-facets of trait and state impulsivity, publication bias, the influence of age, sex, ethnicity, and samples. Conclusions: This meta-analysis has clarified the association between psychopathy, its factors and different operationalizations of impulsivity.

14. Impulsivity Facets and Psychopathy. Batky, Blair. The University of Alabama, Bontemps, Andrew, The University of Alabama, Mendez, Beatriz, The University of Alabama, & Salekin, Randall. The University of Alabama bbatky@crimson.ua.edu

The relationship between psychopathy and impulsivity requires clarification, and more research is needed to reconcile ideas that psychopaths are both impulsive and capable of careful planning and manipulation. More research is also needed on impulsivity’s role in the relationship between psychopathy and antisocial behavior. Studying subdimensions of psychopathy and impulsivity may be useful in understanding how these constructs are associated with one another and with problematic behavior. The current study’s goal was therefore to examine associations among psychopathy dimensions and impulsivity facets as well as to determine which impulsivity facets account for relationships between psychopathic traits and antisocial behavior. Participants were a predominantly female sample of undergraduates (N = 197, mean age = 18.49, 86.3% female) who self-reported on psychopathy, impulsivity, and antisocial behavior. Results demonstrated that grandiose-manipulative and daring-impulsive traits were positively related to several forms of impulsivity. However, callous-unemotional traits were less strongly related to impulsivity, and grandiose-manipulative traits may also be related to higher perseverance. Lack of premeditation (i.e. not thinking ahead about actions) and sensation seeking appeared to explain the associations between psychopathy dimensions and problem behaviors. Improving premeditation skills and reducing sensation-seeking tendencies may be helpful in reducing antisocial behavior among young adults with heightened levels of psychopathic traits.
Introduction: Across the world and time, humans have shared an innate affinity with nature. In addition to its benefits for mental well-being, the psychological construct of nature connectedness has been associated with several psychopathy-relevant traits (e.g., agreeableness, perspective-taking, and empathic concern). For the first time, we explore whether nature connectedness is associated with indices of psychopathy, specifically, and the possible mechanism by which this association occurs. Method: We conducted two, independently-sampled, cross-sectional studies. Study one (n = 304) explored associations between explicit (self-report) and implicit (implicit association tests) measures of nature connectedness, and psychopathy, Machiavellianism, narcissism, and sadism. Differences in trait scores as a function of living preference (i.e., city, suburban, rural) were also examined. Study two (n = 195) used mediation analysis to investigate whether relationships between psychopathy-related traits and nature connectedness were mediated by variation in empathy. Results: Nature connectedness was associated with lower levels of psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and sadism, but not narcissism. These traits were also higher in individuals with a preference for inner city, relative to rural living. Further, inverse relationships between nature connectedness and indices of psychopathy were mediated by variation in cognitive, and to some extent, affective empathy. Discussion: These findings offer important insight into how developing a strong connection with nature might impact psychopathic personality, and associated traits and behaviours. Future investigation should seek to replicate these findings in forensic samples and explore the associated impact of interventions aimed at increasing one's connection with nature.

15. Examining the connection between the Dark Tetrad and Nature Connectedness. Fido, Dean, University of Derby, Clarke, Phillip, University of Derby, Petronzi, Dominic, University of Derby, & Richardson, Miles, University of Derby, d.fido@derby.ac.uk

While studies associate violent media exposure with increased aggression, it remains fervently debated whether a causal influence exists due to the use of correlational analysis and poorly validated lab measures of aggression. Further, previous work has not adequately considered the possibility that individual differences in empathy may interact with exposure to determine susceptibility to the effects of violent media. To overcome these concerns, we are using an experimental approach to examine the impact of violent film exposure on indices of social cognition related to aggression and to determine whether these effects vary as a function of psychopathy, specifically coldhearted traits. We predict that acute exposure to violent film will selectively impact affective empathy and fear recognition, and that the impairment will be greatest among those high in coldheartedness. With data collection ongoing, a sample of 26 adults have been randomly assigned to watch violent (n = 15) or nonviolent films (n = 11) and complete a series of social cognition tasks as well as the PPI (Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005). Preliminary results indicate that violent film exposure reduced levels of empathic concern (d = 0.54) and impaired recognition of fear cues (d = 0.38) relative to nonviolent film exposure. As expected, the effect of violent media was largest among those with low trait empathy for both empathic concern (d = 1.91) and fear recognition (d = 0.69). Results will be discussed with reference to the potential for individual differences in susceptibility to the effects of violent media exposure.

16. Susceptibility to Violence: Exploring the Impact of Violent Media Exposure on Social Cognition as a Function of Coldhearted Traits. Ritchie, Mary, Western University, Brain and Mind Institute, Neufeld, Richard, Western University, & Mitchell, Derek, Western University, Brain and Mind Institute, mritchie@uwo.ca

Introduction: Researchers postulate that psychopathic traits are related to attentional disturbances, such as when individuals with psychopathy fail to attend to secondary information when engaged in goal-directed behavior (Baskin-Sommers, Curtin, & Newman, 2011). Furthermore, recent research suggests that top-down attentional processing of contextual cues is compromised in psychopathy, impacting the processing of even goal-relevant cues (Hoppenbrouwers, Van der Stigehel, Slotboom, Dalmajer, & Theeuwes, 2015). Methods: To extend research in this area, the current study employed a generalizable attentional task, the Police Officer’s Dilemma (POD; Correll, Park, Judd, & Wittenbrink, 2002), in conjunction with assessment of psychopathic traits in 71 young adult males. Approximately half of the participants
reported elevated psychopathic traits. In the computerized task, participants are instructed to shoot White or Black men holding guns and not shoot men holding neutral objects. We also explored the relationship between psychopathic traits and prejudicial attitudes. Results: A mixed-effects MANOVA indicated that individuals with elevated psychopathic traits shot unarmed Black men more frequently compared to those not elevated in psychopathy, consistent with research documenting top-down attentional difficulties. Correlational results revealed that interpersonal and affective psychopathic traits covaried with self-reported prejudicial attitudes. Discussion: The current findings are the first to link psychopathic attentional disturbances to prejudicial performance on the POD. Implications of these findings are discussed in relation to police officer selection and screening.

18. *Psychopathy and self-regulation in the community and forensic psychiatric population.* Billen, Eva. Tilburg University, e.billen@uvt.nl

The current study aims to look at two major contributors to criminal behavior, psychopathy and low self-regulation. Despite some overlap between these constructs (e.g., erratic lifestyle of psychopathy is marked by low self-regulation) and some differences (e.g., the interpersonal facet of psychopathy requires a certain level of self-regulation), these constructs are often investigated separately. In this study, the Self-Report Psychopathy scale (SRP-III) and the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) were used to measure psychopathy in the general population (N = 177) and forensic psychiatric patients (N ≈ 20, data collection in progress) respectively. The UPPS-P impulsivity scale, Brief Self-Control Scale (BSCS) and Differences in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS-16) were used to measure self-regulation. Results from the general population sample revealed the expected associations between both the total scores of the SRP-III and most subscales of self-regulation, but not with the goal- and future-oriented aspects of self-regulation. When looking at the different facets of psychopathy, these associations were stronger and more consistent for the lifestyle facet of the SRP-III, where all scales and subscales of self-regulation correlated significantly. The antisocial facet mainly correlated with the BSCS and the DERS-16, but not with the UPPS-P. The other facets correlated only sparsely with self-regulation indices. Preliminary results in the forensic sample show a similar pattern. Correlations were small to medium in size, showing that there is indeed some overlap between the constructs, and including both constructs in research into criminal behavior may be useful.


Psychopaths and sexual sadists exhibit high rates of immoral behavior, which may be engendered by deficits in moral intuition and/or reasoning. Such deficits have been previously investigated in psychopathy, with studies showing that psychopathic traits are associated with reduced sensitivity to moral issues related to harm and fairness. Comparatively less work has focused on sexual sadism. In the present study we extended this prior work to sexual offenders - among whom psychopathic and sadistic traits may be more prevalent, and who as a group may have unique patterns of moral insensitivity. We examined degree of support for the five domains that comprise the Moral Foundations Questionnaire: Harm Prevention, Fairness, Respect for Authority, Ingroup Loyalty, and Purity/Sanctity in sexual offenders (n=81) and non-sexual offenders (n=328). We also examined self-reported dispositional perspective taking and empathic concern, important components of moral sensitivity, using the Interpersonal Reactivity Index. Sexual Sadism was assessed using the Severe Sexual Sadism Scale (ScSaS) and the Massachusetts Treatment Center Sadism Scale (MTCSS). Psychopathic traits were assessed with the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). Consistent with prior studies, PCL-R scores were negatively correlated with Harm and Fairness concerns. In contrast, sadism scores were not significantly correlated with any MFQ domains. However, sadism scores were negatively correlated with IRI perspective taking. As a group, sexual offenders scored lower on the Purity/Sanctity domain than non-sexual offenders. These results extend prior findings in psychopathy to a sexual offender sample and suggest divergent moral intuitions in psychopathic and sexually sadistic offenders, as well as sexual and nonsexual offenders more generally.
20. Relations between parental psychopathic traits, parenting styles, and child antisocial processes. **Paisley, Courtney.** The University of Alabama. **Coffey, C. Adam.** The University of Alabama. **Rankin, James, A.** The University of Alabama. **Tomeny, Theodore S.** The University of Alabama, & **Cox, Jennifer.** The University of Alabama, capaisley@crimson.ua.edu

Previous studies have examined associations between parenting style and psychopathic traits and the parent-child relationship regarding the development of antisocial traits in children. However, no research has considered how parental psychopathic traits or parenting behaviors relate to or influence the development of similar traits in children. The current study examined the relation between parental psychopathic traits and antisocial processes in children and how parenting styles differentially explain the relationship. A total of 303 parents of children aged 6-16 years, recruited via Amazon Mechanical Turk, completed measures. The Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick, 2010) was used to assess parental meanness, boldness, and disinhibition. The Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ; Buri, 1991) measured parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, permissive) and the Antisocial Process Screening Device-Parent Version (APSD; Frick & Hare, 2001) assessed child antisocial traits. Path analysis indicated good model fit, \( \chi^2(9) = 18.146, \) CFI = .965, SRMR = .04. Results suggest greater TriPM Meanness related to how often parents utilize permissive or authoritarian styles. When examining parent psychopathic traits and parenting styles, each of the three TriPM scales and each of the three PAQ scales were related to at least one ASPD subscale (callous/unemotional, narcissism, impulsivity). Overall, results suggest parenting styles and parental psychopathy traits relate to children's antisocial traits. Results may indicate points of intervention within the parent-child dyad by facilitating a better understanding of how antisocial qualities develop in children and the roles parenting behaviors play in this process.

21. Fair vs. unfair behaviour in economic game: The role of callous-unemotional traits. **Bevilacqua, Leonardo.** University College London, Division of Psychology and Language Sciences. **Roberts, Ruth.** UCL Developmental Risk and Resilience Unit, Dept. of Clinical, Educational, and Health Psychology. **Pease, Christopher.** UCL Developmental Risk and Resilience Unit, Dept. of Clinical, Educational, and Health Psychology. **Gaule, Anne.** UCL Developmental Risk and Resilience Unit, Dept. of Clinical, Educational, and Health Psychology. **Sharp, Molly.** UCL Developmental Risk and Resilience Unit, Dept. of Clinical, Educational, and Health Psychology. **Phillips, Harriet.** UCL Developmental Risk and Resilience Unit, Dept. of Clinical, Educational, and Health Psychology. **Roughton, Cosima.** UCL Developmental Risk and Resilience Unit, Dept. of Clinical, Educational, and Health Psychology. & **Viding, Essi.** UCL Developmental Risk and Resilience Unit, Dept. of Clinical, Educational, and Health Psychology. lbevilacqua@ucl.ac.uk

Introduction: Adolescents with conduct problems (CP) often engage in non-collaborative behaviours to achieve maximum benefits for themselves, particularly those with high levels of callous-unemotional traits (CP/HCU) (Viding, Fontaine & McCrory, 2012). We investigate whether adolescents with CP and different levels of CU such as CP/HCU vs. CP with low CU (CP/LCU) differ in making fair offers in the absence of consequences. Also, we investigate whether fairness of offers is associated with empathy and prosociality. Methods: To date, we have tested 57 boys aged 11-16 (typically developing: n = 5, CP/HCU: n = 27, CP/LCU: n = 25). Participants play a one-shot dictator game where they are told that they are playing with another person who is a similar age and goes to a similar school so they believe they are playing against a real player. They start with an endowment and decide what proportion to offer to the other player. The game captures fairness towards others when there are no consequences to oneself. Empathy and prosociality are rated using the Basic Empathy Scale and the prosociality subscale of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. Results: Data collection will be completed in March 2019. Given previous research, we predict that CP/HCU boys will make less fair offers (fewer points for others, more points for themselves) compared to CP/LCU and TD boys. We predict that this in part relates (negatively) to empathy and prosocial behaviour. Implications: These findings will have implications for understanding the role of callous-unemotional traits in processing fairness.

22. Towards a Neuropsychological Approach to Assessing CU traits in Adolescents. **Lukoff, Jennie.** Boys Town National Research Hospital, **Fitter, Brittni.** University of Nebraska, Omaha, **Abdel-Rahim, Heba,** Boys Town National Research Hospital, **Adams, Kathryn, O.,** Georgetown University, **Blair, Karina S.,** Boys Town National Research
Hospital, Tyler, Patrick M., Boys Town National Research Hospital, Thornton, Laura C., Boys Town National Research Hospital. Meffert, Harma, Target Holding. Blair, James R., Boys Town National Research Hospital, & White, Stuart F., Boys Town National Research Hospital. jennie.lukoff@boystown.org

Callous Unemotional (CU) traits are associated with reduced amygdala response to emotional stimuli, particularly fear/distress cues. Directly measuring amygdala activation via neuroimaging is impractical in clinical settings. The current study was an initial examination of a neuropsychological tool measuring a behavioral process thought to be reliant on amygdala functioning to assess CU traits. Fifty-four youth with DBDs completed a neuropsychological task where an emotional expression (fearful, happy, angry) had to be selected from an array of otherwise neutral expressions. Arrays consisted of 3 or 5 faces and were displayed for 1500 or 2000 milliseconds. Results of a 3 (anger, fear, happy) x 2 (3, 5 faces) x 2 (1500ms, 2000ms) ANCOVA covarying CU traits, age, IQ, and PTSD symptoms yielded a significant number of faces-by-emotion-by-ICU interaction. Increasing levels of CU traits were associated with a reduced difference in accuracy for 5 versus 3 face arrays in fearful \((r = .32, \text{Steiger's } Z = 2.19, p = .028)\) and happy \((r = .20, \text{Steiger's } Z = 1.78, p = .075)\) expressions relative to angry expressions \((r = .13)\). The observed association between CU traits and a failure to show differentiation in performance on large versus small arrays of fearful and happy faces is consistent with amygdala hypo-responsivity, suggesting that the current task may be adapted to have clinical utility in assessing CU traits.


Introduction. The emergence of callous unemotional (CU) traits, and associated externalizing behaviors, is believed to reflect underlying dysfunction in the amygdala. Studies of adults with CU traits or psychopathy have linked characteristic patterns of amygdala dysfunction to reduced amygdala volume, but studies in youths have not thus far found evidence of similar amygdala volume reductions. The current study examined the association between CU traits and amygdala volume by modeling CU traits and externalizing behavior as independent continuous variables, and explored the relative contributions of callous, uncaring, and unemotional traits. Methods. CU traits and externalizing behavior problems were assessed in 148 youths using the Inventory of Callous Unemotional Traits (ICU) and the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). For a subset of participants \((n = 93)\), high-resolution T1-weighted images were collected and volume estimates for the amygdala were extracted. Results. Analyses revealed that CU traits were associated with increased externalizing behaviors and decreased bilateral amygdala volume. These results were driven by the callous and uncaring sub-factors of CU traits, with unemotional traits unrelated to either externalizing behaviors or amygdala volume. Results persisted after accounting for covariation between CU traits and externalizing behaviors. Bootstrap mediation analyses indicated that CU traits mediated the relationship between reduced amygdala volume and externalizing severity. Discussion. These findings provide evidence that callous-uncaring traits account for reduced amygdala volume among youths with conduct problems. These findings provide a framework for further investigation of abnormal amygdala development as a key causal pathway for the development of callous-uncaring traits and conduct problems.

24. **Psychopathy traits and interpersonally rated traits in friend dyads.** Islas, Bianca S., University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Mann, Brianna A., University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Baggio, Mary C., University of Nevada, Las Vegas. & Benning, Stephen D., University of Nevada, Las Vegas. baggiomary@gmail.com

Interpersonal deficits in psychopathy may affect how their friends are experienced. This study used three models of psychopathy – the Self Report Psychopathy Scales - III, the Triarchic, and the psychopathic circumplex models – to investigate associations between psychopathic and interpersonal trait ratings in friendships. Undergraduate friend dyads \((N = 278)\) completed self-report questionnaires (MPQ-BF, TriPM, SRP-III) and rated their friends on interpersonal adjectives. Correlations were conducted between the target participants’ psychopathy scores and the observer participants’ adjective ratings of the target as well as the targets’ adjective ratings of the observer. A factor analysis yielded three groups of adjective ratings: Pleasantness (enjoyable, warm, helpful, honest, exciting, friendly). Negativity (annoying, nervous, antisocial, confusing, depressed), and Forcefulness (aggressive, dominant, persuasive, psychopathic, impulsive). Targets’
fearless dominance and Boldness were inversely correlated with observers’ Negativity ratings of targets whereas observers’ Forcefulness ratings of targets were positively correlated with targets’ impulsive antisociality, Interpersonal Manipulation, Callous Affect, Erratic Lifestyle, Meanness, and Disinhibition. The same targets’ psychopathy factors were associated with targets’ Negativity ratings of the observers. Also, targets’ Pleasantness ratings of observers were inversely correlated with targets’ Disinhibition, Interpersonal Manipulation, and Callous Affect. This pattern suggests that those with elevated forms of many psychopathic traits are associated with friends’ perceptions of forcefulness though they view their friends negatively.


Racial prejudice is a pernicious and enduring social issue in society. Prominent explanatory models of prejudice include factors such as Social Dominance Orientation (SDO), Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA), and reduced empathy. Moreover, generalized prejudice has been increasingly thought of in terms of a personality-based disposition. While psychopathic personality features (remorseless use of others and a wide range of anti-social behaviors) have not been traditionally linked to generalized prejudice, they are nonetheless significantly associated with these and other components of prejudice. As such, the current study utilized the four-factor model of psychopathy to provide a nuanced examination of the differential associations these factors have with critical aspects of prejudice (SDO, RWA, empathy). In addition, the current study used a newly developed measure of empathy, the Affective and Cognitive Measure of Empathy (ACME), to assess empirically sound domains of empathy. A developmentally focused path analytic framework was employed to explore how the four psychopathic factors, SDO, RWA, and the ACME domains predicted racial colorblindness (via the Color-blind Racial Attitudes Scales) in a large general population sample of male adults (N=201). The path model results highlight the indirect contribution of psychopathic traits and disturbances in affective empathy, along with the dominant direct effects of SDO and RWA, in accounting for broad prejudicial attitudes.


Considerable evidence has indicated that psychopathic individuals exhibit reduced attention to affective stimuli compared to non-psychopathic individuals. Much of this work has come from affective dot-probe tasks, which have the ability to indirectly evaluate the attentional gaze of participants during both early and late stages of attentional processing. However, it remains unclear whether the reported biases are due to decreased sensitivity to emotional stimuli, or to active disengagement from those stimuli. To test these ideas, 55 offenders on probation/parole (21 to 51 years of age) were assessed for psychopathy via the PCL-R, and asked to perform two sessions of an MRI-friendly affective dot-probe paradigm. During each session, two images (one neutral, one affective (fear or sadness)) were presented on screen, and the participant was tasked with indicating, as quickly as possible (via button press), which side of the screen a dot appeared on. Half of all trials measured attentional engagement (ie. the dot appeared 250ms following picture presentation; half of all trials measured attentional disengagement (ie. the dot appeared 750ms following picture presentation. Prior to the 2nd session, half of participants received a sad mood induction (by listening to a sad autobiographical story). Of particular interest was the extent to which the sadness induction would lead to greater attentional bias away from (ie. greater disengagement from) affective stimuli. Preliminary analyses suggest that PCL-R scores accounted for part of the attentional differences towards affective versus neutral stimuli. Ongoing analyses will help shed light on the role of the sadness manipulation.

27. The role of psychopathic traits in reinforcement learning under acute stress: A behavioral and computational approach. Carvalheiro, Joana. Psychological Neuroscience Laboratory, CIPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal, Mesquita, Ana, Psychological Neuroscience Laboratory, CIPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal, & Seara-Cardoso, Ana, Psychological Neuroscience Laboratory, CIPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal; Division of Psychology and Language Sciences, University College London, UK joana.rita.carvalheiro@gmail.com
Individuals with high levels of psychopathic traits and antisocial behavior often present disruption in reinforcement learning processes. Acute stress is known to influence neural mechanisms involved in reinforcement learning. Nonetheless, the extent to which psychopathic traits modulate the impact of acute stress on reinforcement learning remains largely unknown. In this study, sixty-two male participants from a university sample performed a probabilistic instrumental learning task involving monetary gains and losses whilst under acute stress (i.e., exposure to a stressor, a constant loud auditory stimulus) and under control conditions (i.e., no stressor). Relative to control condition, acute stress impaired behavioral performance towards monetary gains, but not losses. To further understand the nature of this impairment, we fitted a reinforcement learning model to the behavioral data. Computational modeling showed that the learning rate for gains was decreased in the acute stress condition comparatively to the control condition, supporting impaired reward-seeking behavior. We will further probe whether individual differences in psychopathic traits are associated with impairments in reinforcement learning under acute stress, both at the behavioral and computational levels. Mixed findings in the field leave the relation between psychopathic traits and stress reactivity relatively unclear. Thus, we will inspect how the distinct facets of psychopathic traits (affective-interpersonal and lifestyle-antisocial) are associated with stress reactivity; and, importantly, whether psychopathic traits modulate the impact of acute stress on behavioral performance and learning rates during instrumental learning.


Psychopathy and sexual sadism share several characteristics, such as callousness and propensity for violence. The association between early adverse experiences, including negative parental styles, and psychopathic traits has been previously studied, while less work has focused on sexual sadism. Studies investigating negative parental styles and psychopathic traits among adult criminal offenders have reported associations primarily with lifestyle/antisocial features of psychopathy. Whether these associations extend to sexual offenders - among whom psychopathic traits, sexual sadism and early adverse experiences may occur more frequently than in non-sexual offenders - has been less examined. In addition, few studies have examined associations with parent specific parental styles. We examined perceived parental styles in adult male sexual offenders (n = 81), and a comparison group of non-sexual offenders (n = 359). Perceived parental styles were evaluated using the Measure of Parental Style (MOPS), which evaluates abusive, indifferent, and over-controlling parenting styles in each parent. Sadism was assessed using the Severe Sexual Sadism Scale (SeSaS) and the Massachusetts Treatment Center Sadism Scale (MTCSS). Psychopathic traits were assessed with the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). The primary findings were: 1) Perceived negative parental styles were not significantly different in sexual offenders vs. non-sexual offenders, 2) Perceived negative parental styles were associated with higher psychopathy scores, particularly lifestyle/antisocial features (i.e., Factor 2), 3) Perceived negative maternal parenting style was associated with sexually sadistic behaviors. These results extend prior findings in psychopathy to a sexual offender sample, and highlight a possible role of perceived negative maternal parental styles in the development of sexual sadism.

29. Subjective Ratings and Neural Processing of Facial Trustworthiness in Psychopathic and Externalizing Individuals Chang, Shou-An Ariel. Yale University, & Baskin-Sommers, Arielle. Yale University. ariel.chang@yale.edu

Introduction: A hallmark of psychopathy is difficulty establishing genuine relationships. Similarly, externalizing is associated with hostility that impedes the formation of substantive social connections. Consistent with these descriptions, psychopathic individuals show diminished neural response to social cues (e.g., facial affect), whereas externalizing individuals show neural hyperreactivity to social cues. However, previous research, albeit limited, shows that these individuals appropriately rate others as trustworthy, another aspect of social cognition crucial for adaptive relationships. The present study sought to further understand social cognitive functioning in psychopathic and externalizing individuals by examining the rating and neural processing of facial trustworthiness. Methods: Community participants (N = 69) rated a standardized face set on trustworthiness while EEG was recorded. Results: Neither psychopathy nor externalizing was associated with differences in the rating of faces as trustworthy (p’s > .51). Examination of late positive potential (motivated elaboration) showed no relationship to psychopathy (p = .17) but was positively related to externalizing, particularly when viewing trustworthy faces (p = .04). Discussion: These results suggest that psychopathic and externalizing individuals are
able to appropriately rate faces based on a trustworthiness dimension. However, externalizing, but not psychopathic, individuals needed to recruit more neural resources to process those trustworthy faces. These findings highlight the importance of examining social cognition at multiple levels of analysis and dissociating factors that influence the interpersonal dysfunctions characteristic of psychopathy and externalizing.

30. Parenting Behaviors and Child Psychopathy: A Regression Mixture Analysis. Deng, Jiaxin, Guangzhou University, Wang, Meng-Cheng, Guangzhou University, Gao, Yu, Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, & Shou, Yiyun, The Australian National University. kammy-tang@hotmail.com

The current study aimed to examine the association between the profile of parenting behaviors and child psychopathy in the framework of person-centered approach. Regression mixture modeling (RMM) was employed to explore the prediction of parenting behaviors profiles on child psychopathy using the Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI) in a sample (N = 361, 51.9% girls) of 9- to 13-year-old (M = 10.42, SD = 0.94) Chinese children. Results demonstrated that two subgroups were best characterized the mother-report parenting behaviors (Positive Only 40%, Negative Only 60%) and three subtypes were identified for the father-report parenting behaviors (Positive Only 20%, Negative Only 18%, Mixture 62%). Children with higher level of psychopathic traits experienced more negative parenting behaviors compared with positive and mixture parenting profile. The findings advanced the understanding for subgroups of parenting behaviors to predict child psychopathy, and provide more implications for the clinicians to decrease the risks of children psychopathy.

31. Maternal and paternal warmth: Protection from CU traits among abused youth. Dobbins, Ashley E., University of Vermont. Stickle, Tim R., University of Vermont. Falcón, Amanda K., University of Vermont, & Leibowitz, George S., Stony Brook University. adobbs1@uvm.edu

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits in offending youth have been identified as predicting a more severe, persistent course of antisocial behavior. Childhood abuse has been identified as a factor in one developmental pathway to CU traits and psychopathy. There are many candidate factors that may exacerbate or protect youth from developing CU traits after abusive events, though the role of such factors is unclear. The little existing research on parenting style suggests that parents may have an influence on the development of CU traits. This literature emphasizes maternal relationships and paternal psychopathic traits. Parenting style and its effects on psychopathic traits subsequent to trauma has not been examined. The current study examines maternal and paternal parenting style and its relationship to CU traits in the context of sexual trauma in a sample of 200 adolescents (96% male; age: m = 17.2, sd = 1.8). Participants were recruited from offender treatment programs. Within this sample, 6% reported experiencing one prior sexual assault, and 24% experienced more than one sexual assault. In youth who experienced sexual abuse, maternal warmth moderated the association between abuse and CU traits, suggesting that warmth was protective against CU traits. Those who reported experiencing more maternal warmth had significantly lower scores on callousness when experiencing high amounts of chronic abuse and significantly lower scores on the uncaring scale when experiencing lower levels of sexual abuse. Paternal warmth was significantly, negatively associated with callousness at the bivariate level, though did not moderate effects. This study suggests that warm, caring maternal and paternal parenting styles may provide a protective effect against developing psychopathic traits in those individuals who experience chronic sexual abuse.

32. Investigating the Relationship between Psychopathic Traits and Stigma toward Seeking Psychological Help. Rodriguez, Taylor. The University of Southern Mississippi, Bulla, Brian, The University of Southern Mississippi, & Anestis, Joye. The University of Southern Mississippi taylor.rodriguez@usm.edu

Psychopathy is generally viewed as untreatable (e.g., Cleckley, 1976; Kernberg, 1998); however, there is insufficient research to support this view (Polascheck, 2014; Salekin, 2002). In fact, those with and without psychopathy have demonstrated similar treatment outcomes (e.g., reduced reoffending and violence; Polascheck, 2014; Skeem, Monahan, & Muylve, 2002), yet psychopathy is associated with low treatment participation and high dropout (Durbecq et al., 2014). Highlighting the importance of investigating potential barriers to help-seeking and treatment engagement. Mental health stigma is one such potential barrier, as it creates a disconnect between the need for mental health care and the willingness to pursue it (Corrigan, 2004). The current study is exploratory and examines the relationship between the Triarchic Measure of

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Psychopathy (TriPM; Patrick, 2010) and stigma toward psychological help-seeking. An undergraduate sample (N = 224; 87.1% female) completed the TriPM and two stigma measures: Self-Stigma of Seeking Help Scale (Vogel, Wade, & Haake, 2006) and Social Stigma for Receiving Psychological Help Scale (Komiya, Good, & Sherrod, 2000). There was a negative relationship between Boldness and Self-Stigma (r = -1.444, p < .05). Meanness and Disinhibition were unrelated to Self-Stigma, and no TriPM traits were related to Social Stigma. Stigma does not seem to relate to low psychological help-seeking among those with psychopathy. In fact, Boldness seems to be related to reduced self-directed stigma regarding treatment seeking. Given the limited research in this area, future studies should continue to explore potential barriers to help-seeking for those with psychopathy.


Research on etiological factors of psychopathy indicates that environmental factors may exert influence on the development of behavioral characteristics associated with psychopathy (Hall & Benning, 2006). Early relationships have been examined as one such environmental influence. While research has traditionally examined negative caregiver and peer relationships as risk factors for psychopathic traits (Dargis & Koenigs, 2017; Gao et al., 2016), more recent research has suggested potential protective effects of positive relationships (Buck, 2015; Munoz et al., 2008). The current study sought to further investigate the potential protective impact of positive early relationships on behavioral characteristics of psychopathy (Psychopathic Personality Inventory; PPI-R; Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005) in a sample of undergraduate students. Higher evaluations of support in relationships with caregivers and peers were expected to buffer the relationship between PPI-I and PPI-C scores, and PPI-II scores. Findings indicate that parental relationship quality buffers the relationship between PPI-C and PPI-II scores at higher PPI-C scores. Individuals with more positive parental relationships had lower PPI-II scores at high PPI-C scores than individuals with less positive relationships, suggesting that behavioral characteristics are influenced by environmental factors and develop independently of Callheartedness characteristics. Peer relationship quality, however, did not moderate between PPI-I or PPI-C scores with PPI-II scores. These findings suggest that early relationship quality may indeed affect the development of behavioral characteristics of psychopathy, particularly with parents.


Comparisons of psychopathy across race/ethnicity suggest potential nomological differences. Studies comparing African-American and White offenders using the PCL-R found little differences (Skeem et al., 2004). However, research has shown correlates of psychopathy appear weaker for African-American participants (Gatner, Blanchard, Douglass, Lilienfeld, & Evans, 2018; Skeem et al., 2004), and Mexican-American gang members produce lower scores than European-American psychiatric and forensic samples (Valdez, Kaplan, & Codina, 2000). Other studies indicate gaps for psychopathy measures in considering cultural expression (Issa, Falkenbach, Trupp, Campragher & Lap, 2016). Recent studies are exploring the potential adaptive value of psychopathic traits within hero professions. Specifically, research finds similarities in the personality profiles of criminal populations and those of first responders (Patton, Smith, & Lilienfeld, 2018), police officers (Falkenbach, Glackin & McKinley, 2018), and police recruits (Falkenbach, Balash, Tsoukalas, Stern & Lilienfeld, 2018). However, none of these studies tested for group differences in race/ethnicity. The investigation of racial differences becomes important when considering psychopathic traits in public defender roles. This study tested for psychopathic trait differences across race in a sample of police officers self-reporting as Caucasian, African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and Mixed-Race. African-American participants scored lowest on Fearlessness, Mixed-Race participants scored lowest on Carefree Nonplanfulness, and Asian participants scored lowest on Social Influence and Stress Immunity, but highest on Meanness. Other significant results are discussed. Inclusion of Mixed-Race supports the argument that discrete racial variability within psychopathy may not be accurately operationalized (Skeem et al., 2004).
The relationship between psychopathic traits and risky sexual behavior in incarcerated adult female offenders. The Mind Research Network, Maurer, J. Michael, The Mind Research Network and the Department of Psychology at the University of New Mexico. Reynolds, Brooke L., The Mind Research Network, & Kiehl, Kent A., The Mind Research Network and the Department of Psychology at the University of New Mexico, acooke@nm.org

Risky sexual behavior (RSB) poses negative health and social consequences, including increasing the risk of sexually transmitted infections and unintended pregnancies. As psychopathic traits are quite common within incarcerated settings, here, we investigated the relationship between RSB and psychopathic traits in an incarcerated population. Participants included n = 137 incarcerated adult females who completed a self-report questionnaire asking about variables related to RSB, including total number of sexual partners, frequency of having sex while being drunk or high, and frequency of condom usage during sex. Psychopathic traits were assessed using Hare's Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R) in the current report. In group-based analyses using independent samples t-tests, female psychopaths (i.e., those with a PCL-R total score ≥ 25) reported having a greater number of sexual partners and were more likely to have sex while drunk or high compared to non-psychopaths (i.e., those with a PCL-R total score ≤ 15). In multiple regression analyses performed, we observed that psychopathy scores were significant predictors of these two variables, above and beyond other variables included in analyses, including participant’s age at data collection, sensation seeking, and substance use severity. These results suggest that incarcerated females scoring higher on psychopathic traits are significantly more likely to engage in RSB compared to incarcerated females scoring lower on such traits, especially by having sex while drunk or high. Engagement in drunk or high sex places individuals scoring high on psychopathy at risk for a variety of unintended sexual consequences including emotional and physical harm.

The Role of Emotion Regulation Strategies in Psychopathy and Related Personality Disorders. Cooper, Carson, Florida State University. Perkins, Emily, Florida State University, Strickland, Casey, Florida State University, Daurio, Allison, Florida State University, & Patrick, Christopher, Florida State University clierzb@my.fsu.edu

Borderline and antisocial personality disorders (BPD, ASPD), and some variants of psychopathy, are marked by dysregulation of emotional impulses. Biobehavioral traits represented in the triarchic model of psychopathy may provide a basis for understanding the role of emotion dysregulation in these different conditions and the utility of treatment methods such as dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) for ameliorating them. We addressed these questions using data for 212 community and undergraduate participants administered the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2 (STAXI-2) and the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM). The STAXI-2 contains items pertaining to emotion regulation (ER) strategies similar to some DBT skills, allowing for creation of short subscales indexing “opposite action” and “self-soothing” capacities. Symptoms of ASPD and BPD were assessed using SCID-II structured diagnostic interviews. In regression analyses utilizing the three TriPM scales as predictors, meanness and disinhibition showed negative associations with each ER strategy, whereas boldness was positively related to each. Inclusion of ER strategies contributed marginally to triarchic traits’ prediction of BPD, but not ASPD. Interactions between triarchic traits and ER strategies in predicting BPD and ASPD were also found. These findings demonstrate the relevance of emotion dysregulation, an important target for intervention, in understanding relations among psychopathic personality traits, BPD, and ASPD.

The Relationship Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Psychopathy. Juan, Hubert Ryan, Juan, Hubert Ryan, Azzian, Allen, CSU, Fresno, & English, Peter. CSU, Fresno, pinoyrocks18@mail.fresnostate.edu

The exact etiology of psychopathy is unknown; however, neurobiological factors combined with adverse environmental influences are believed to play an important role. Adverse experiences include physical or emotional abuse, neglect or deprivation, and exposure to violence as measured by the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) instrument. These traumatic events are known to be associated with increased risk for antisocial behaviors. The main objective of the study was to explore whether ACEs are predictive of psychopathy. Participants completed three self-report measures: ACE questionnaire, Self-Report Psychopathy–Fourth Edition (SRP-4), and the Paulhus Deception Scale (PDS). Results from preliminary analyses show that SRP-4 mean scores were similar to those reported in other studies using student samples (e.g., Factor 1 mean score of 50.98 (SD = 9.66); while Factor 2 mean score 49.94 (SD = 7.67)). The mean Total ACE score was 3.61 (SD = 3.07) denoting that on average, participants had experienced three ACEs in their lifetime. Stepwise Cox
regression was used to identify predictors of psychopathic traits. Results suggest that even a single adverse childhood experience plays a role in the development of Factor 2 psychopathy more than it does in the development of Factor 1 psychopathy. However, additional environmental factors and experiences, not measured by ACE, must be taken into account when considering the development of psychopathy. Implications of the role that adverse childhood experiences play in the etiology of psychopathy will be discussed.

38. Anomalous moral intuitions in juvenile offenders with psychopathic traits. Fernandes, Sharlene. Georgia State University, Aharoni, Eyal, Georgia State University, Departments of Psychology, Philosophy, and the Neuroscience Institute, Atlanta, Harenski, Carla, The MIND Research Network, & Kiehl, Kent, The MIND Research Network, sfernandesg@gsu.edu

The present study investigated the association between psychopathic traits and moral reasoning among incarcerated juvenile offenders (N = 181). Participants were assessed using the Psychopathic Personality Checklist - Youth Version (PCL:YV; Forth, Kosson, & Hare, 2003) and the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ; Graham et al., 2009), which defines five core moral foundations: Harm/care, Fairness/reciprocity, Ingroup/loyalty, Authority/respect, and Purity/sanctity. As expected, psychopathy in juvenile offenders negatively predicted the endorsement of all five foundations. PCL:YV Factor 1, measuring affective and interpersonal deficits, negatively predicted endorsement of all except the Ingroup/Loyalty moral foundation. Factor 2, measuring the antisocial aspect of psychopathy, negatively predicted scores on all five foundations. This study is the first to demonstrate broad abnormalities in Haidt et al.'s moral foundations in a juvenile sample and can help explain delinquent behavior in juveniles with psychopathic traits. Implications for theories of psychopathy are discussed.

39. The Emergence of Psychopathic Traits: Examining the Roles of Early Negative Affectivity and Hostile Reactive Parenting in Predicting Psychopathic Traits in Middle Childhood. Graupman, Emily, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Gandelman, Erin, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Greco, Joshua, SLO Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Center, Miller, Steven, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, & Kosson, David, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, david.kosson@rosalindfranklin.edu

Previous research has sometimes suggested individuals high in psychopathic traits are characterized by a heightened dominance and a heightened motivation for power over others. A heightened motive for power (nPower) is likely to have an array of effects on close interpersonal relationships (Safyer, Volling, Schultheiss, & Tolman, 2018). The current study aims to examine this issue by investigating the relationship between the components of Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV) and nPower in 85 adolescent offenders' descriptions of their relationships with caregivers. Verbal descriptions of the adolescents' relationships with each of their primary caregivers were collected during Adolescent Attachment Interviews (AAIs) and analyzed with the Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC) computer text analysis program. A simultaneous linear regression including all four facet ratings indicated that the overall model was significant. Ratings on the interpersonal facet of the PCL:YV were positively correlated with use of Power words. Conversely, ratings on the antisocial facet were negatively correlated with use of Power category descriptors. Neither the affective nor lifestyle facets were predictive of Power words. Whereas the desire for power has been previously recognized as characteristic of those high in psychopathic traits, we are unaware of prior studies that have examined the unique role of the individual components of clinical psychopathy or addressed this issue in youth. This study's findings suggest the value of future research examining the nature of the drive for power in those high in psychopathic traits.

40. Senior Psychopaths: Informant Reports of Deceit, Exploitation and Antisocial Behavior Beyond Age 50. Andersen, Donna. Lovefraud Education and Recovery, donna@lovefraud.com

The common wisdom among researchers and mental health clinicians is that psychopaths tend to "burn out" in middle age. This impression is supported by research with criminals (e.g. Hare, McPherson & Forth, 1988, Arboleda-Florez & Holley, 1991). An online survey sought informant reports of antisocial behavior in likely antisocial individuals in the community who were age 50 or older. A total of 2,120 romantic partners, family members, friends and associates of putative antisocial individuals responded. Respondents rated the individuals according to the nine criteria proposed in the first draft of the
DSM-5 for ASPD/psychopathy. Symptoms were rated on a 0-3 scale, from "0 = Very little or not at all like that" to "3 = Extremely like that," for a total possible score of 27. Responses indicated that participants understood the items. The mean total score for putative ASPD individuals was 21.19, SD 5.116, and Cronbach's α was 0.811 for the nine items. Qualitative responses were collected to add validity to the numeric scores. Asked if the individual was manipulative while over age 50, 97.67% of respondents agreed. A total of 826 respondents said they knew the individual both before age 50 and after age 50. Asked if the individual "mellowed out" or "burned out" and engaged in less manipulation, deceit or antisocial behavior after age 50, 1.91% (17) said yes, much less; 6.76% (60) said somewhat less; 39.30% (349) said no, the same amount of manipulation; and 52.03% (462) said the manipulation, deceit and antisocial behavior became worse after age 50. Therefore, 91.33% of respondents said the putative antisocial individual's behavior was just as bad or worse after age 50.

41. Everybody Does It: Cheating in Academia and its Relation to Psychopathy. Mularczyk, Kimberly, Carleton University. LePage, Kamelle. Department of Psychology, Saint Mary's University, & Forth, Adelle. Department of Psychology, Carleton University. kimberly.mularczyk@carleton.ca

It is challenging to detect students who are at-risk of engaging in academic misconduct. Rates of academic misconduct have continually been increasing (Graham et al., 1994), and many students who engage in scholastic cheating in high school do so in university (Anderman & Midgley, 2004). Several researchers have found robust relationships between psychopathy, general cheating behaviour (Coyle & Thomas, 2008), and academic dishonesty (Baughman et al., 2014). In a sample of 402 undergraduates (63% girls), this study examined how psychopathic traits (Self-Report Psychopathy Scale-Short Form; Paulhus et al., 2016) and general personality traits (HEXACO-PI-R; Ashton & Lee, 2009) related to 21 types of academic misconduct (e.g., copying another's exam, intentionally omitting sources; Newstead et al., 1996). Results from the online survey showed that lower Honesty-Humility and Conscientiousness, as well as higher psychopathy, related to cheating behaviour, positive attitudes toward cheating, and selfish moral decisions (all r = -.14 to -.40 or r = .20 to .44, p < .01). Students higher in psychopathy had significantly greater instances of cheating in high school, t(347) = -5.42, p < .01, and university, t(346) = -4.51, p < .01. Additionally, psychopathy was related to being close to individuals who encourage criminal behaviour (r = .19, p < .01) and having less emotional support (r = -.32, p < .01). The current study suggests that in tandem with teaching students the benefits of planning ahead, one promising avenue for preventing academic misconduct in students with psychopathic traits could be to regularly promote positive relationships.

42. Interpersonal-affective Psychopathic Traits Among Military Veterans Convicted of a Sexual Offense. Paden, Sarah, California State University Fresno, Azizian, Allen, California State University Fresno, Marin, Devin Alexus, California State University Fresno, & English, Peter, California State University Fresno, sarahpaden@mail.fresnostate.edu

Military veterans constitute a unique and relatively unstudied portion of the criminal justice population, especially those who have committed a sexual offense. Military pre-screening reduces the enlistment of applicants with histories of antisocial behavior, such as juvenile and adult arrests. However, presence of certain interpersonal-affective traits among veterans may be perceived desirable for military affiliation, though may increase their subsequent likelihood of offending. This study investigated demographic-clinical characteristics of 431 individuals discharged from state psychiatric hospitals, who were previously detained or civilly-committed pursuant to Sexually Violent Predator law. We compared the prevalence of paraphilic disorders, personality disorders, psychopathy and risk assessment scores in 134 veterans and 243 non-veterans. Diagnosis of pedophilia was found to be two-fold greater among veterans than their non-veteran counterparts. ASPD diagnosis was lower among veterans, as anticipated due to military pre-screening. However, moderate differences between the two groups in PCL-R scores were found, with veterans having higher interpersonal-affective traits. The findings will be discussed in the context of the motivation-facilitation model (MFM) of sexual offending.

43. Psychopathy and Emotional Expression: Does Gender Really Matter? Stewart, Jayme. Carleton University, & Peace, Kristine. Grant MacEwan University, jaymestewart@email.carleton.ca
Despite the wide array of research on psychopathic traits and emotional dysfunction, the majority has focused on recognition rather than expression of emotion (Dawel et al., 2012; Prado et al., 2015), with even less incorporating the aspect of gender. This study sought to examine what effect psychopathic traits have on the ability to express both genuine and feigned emotional expression by a function of gender. One hundred and twenty-one predominantly female (81%) participants were randomly assigned into a feigned or genuine emotional condition, completed the Psychopathic Personality Inventory – Revised (Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005) and were asked to display each of the six core emotions (i.e., happiness, fear, anger, surprise, disgust, and sadness). Using the Facial Action Coding System (Ekman, Friesen, & Hagar, 2002), each face was coded for the presence of facial musculature specific to each emotion. Results indicated that those in the feigned group produced more authentic facial expressions than their genuine counterparts. Gender did not significantly impact emotional expression, however the interaction between gender and negative emotion (i.e., sadness and disgust) approached significance, with disgust showcasing a further interaction with psychopathy and gender. Although limited main effects of psychopathy and overall facial expression were demonstrated, interesting patterns of specific action units were noted. Specifically, those high in psychopathic traits engaged in more authentic and pronounced expressions of specific facial musculature movements in some emotional expressions. This study suggests that psychopaths engage in successful affective mimicry of some emotions, which may enhance their ability to effectively victimize and manipulate others.

Emotions serve as important cues that are critical for responding adaptively to one’s social environment. Prior work has found that emotional intelligence (EI), or the ability to perceive, manage, and understand emotions in oneself and others, is impaired in many psychological and personality disorders. One disorder of particular interest that has been associated with reductions in emotional intelligence is psychopathy, characterized by deficits in empathy, emotion processing, and social functioning. Interestingly, though, there is evidence that levels of anxiety may differentiate individuals with psychopathic traits in their capacity for adaptive behavior and social functioning. For this reason, the present study sought to determine whether the relationship between psychopathic traits and emotional intelligence varies as a function of anxiety in a sample of 538 (218 female) incarcerated offenders using a hierarchical linear regression analysis. Participants were administered the Psychopathic Checklist—Revised (PCL-R), the Spielberger State—Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), and the Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT). Results indicated that in individuals with low levels of anxiety, there was no relationship between psychopathic traits and EI; however, for individuals with mean and high levels of anxiety, psychopathic traits significantly predicted EI. Specifically, individuals high in both anxiety and psychopathic traits demonstrated the largest deficits in EI. These findings have the potential to inform the development of individualized treatment approaches to target affective and interpersonal deficits in individuals with psychopathic traits.

The present study evaluated the levels of cyberstalking to intimate partners and analyze if dark traits and the use of ICT are predictors of it. Sample: 544 adults, both sexes (64% female) with a mean age of 30.8. All measures were taken by an online battery in the following order: a sociodemographic questionnaire with sex, age and two questions about the use of ICT, amount of smartphone’s hours use per day and daily use of internet. Short Dark Triad Scale and Intimate Partner Cyber Stalking Scale. Instruments showed a .94 Cronbach’s alpha for IPCS scale, ranges between .73 and .84 for the SD3 and a combined score of .73 Cronbach’s alpha for the smartphone use questions. Results showed a mean of 37.20 (SD = 15.74) for Cyberstalking behavior, being with a 24% of an agreement the item "If I suspected my partner was lying I would check their online accounts to help verify my suspicions" and "I have checked my partner's messages (e.g. e-mail, Facebook, phone) without them knowing" with a 24% of agreement. A structural model was performed to predict the scores of cyberstalking from dark personality traits as the latent exogenous variable, with all the scores for Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism as indicators, and the IPCS scores for smartphones and internet used, showing a very
adequate fit (CFI = .99, TLI = .99 and RMSEA = .02). Both paths were significative (p < .001 y p < .05, respectively) but dark personality traits showed better prediction power than ICT (.53 versus .11). These results suggest that dark personality traits are associated with higher cyberstalking behavior. Discussion will analyze the implications of these findings.
POSTER SESSION 3
Saturday, May 4, 2:30-3:45pm (Ballroom D/E)

1. Triarchic Model of Psychopathy: A Meta-Analysis. Gerbrandij, Jacomina. & Rosenfeld, Barry, Fordham University, jgerbrandij@fordham.edu

Psychopathy has mostly been reviewed in accordance to Cleckley's construct and most frequently measured by the PCL-R. Other models and instruments have also been developed throughout the years (e.g., CAPP, PPI). In 2009, Patrick, Fowles, and Krueger constructed an alternative theory that integrated all existing models: the Triarchic model of psychopathy. Despite it being a fairly new model, a considerable amount of research exists focusing on it. This meta-analysis aims to evaluate two aspects of the validity of the triarchic model: validity of the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM), and of boldness, meanness, and disinhibition scales that have been developed utilizing existing instruments. To be included, studies must contain original empirical data examining the triarchic model among samples of 17+ years old. All manuscripts focusing on triarchic psychopathy, dating from 2009 to October 2018 were retrieved. The systematic search produced 8,466 hits, removal of duplicates resulted in 594 articles. Review of titles and abstracts (full text if unclear from abstract) based on inclusion and exclusion criteria further eliminated 458, leaving 136 articles. For the presentation, these articles will further be reviewed to determine whether studies contain original data or not, and an ancestry search of references will be conducted to find additional studies that may have been missed in the initial search. Preliminary data indicate that of the 136 articles that were found, most studies included undergraduate samples (58), followed by community samples (38). Studies containing male forensic samples were less frequent (17) and those including female forensic samples were rare (4).

2. A cold, fearful touch: social support and psychopathic meanness. Smith, Edward. Baggio, Mary, Pedregon, Corrina. & Benning, Stephen. University of Nevada Las Vegas, smithem@unlv.nevada.edu

Introduction: Interpersonal coldness within psychopathic meanness may be uniquely associated with a lack of benefit from social support. Alternatively, it may relate to providing poorer social support to friends in times of stress.

Method: This study used the presence versus absence of a friend as an experimental manipulation when participants were under the threat of shock. Both the participant and friend completed the Meanness in Psychopathy – Self Report. The participant's defensive startle blink and appetitive postauricular reflexes were collected during a task in which participants were at risk of being shocked during letters of one color (red or yellow) but not during letters of the other color. During half of the trials, the participant's friend rested their hand on the participant's shoulder; in the other half, the friend waited outside the testing room. Results: Postauricular reflexes were larger when the participant's friend was in the room compared to when the participant was alone, but this effect was uncorrelated with any MiP-SR factor. In contrast, startle blink reflexes were larger while the participant was alone compared to when the participant's friend was in the room (though this modulation was uncorrelated with that of the postauricular reflex). However, this effect was not related to the participant's Coldness scores. Instead, the friend's Coldness scores specifically were associated with the participant having a larger startle magnitude when the friend was in the room. Discussion: Coldness is associated with providing ineffective (indeed, frightening) social support, not an inability to benefit emotionally from social support.

3. A Dimensional Investigation of Psychopathy and Borderline Personality Disorder: Evidence for Shared Processes and Gender Differences. Choate, Alexandria. University of South Florida, Carpenter, Ryan. Brown University, & Ellingson, Jarrod. University of Colorado Boulder, achoate@mail.usf.edu

Psychopathy and BPD share traits related to impulsivity, manipulation, deficits in emotional processing, and interpersonal difficulties. Due to this overlap, some research has posited psychopathy and BPD to represent idiosyncratic manifestations of the same underlying pathology, with gender influencing the expression of these traits. To further inform this line of work, the present study used a large college sample (N = 1,811) to examine if psychopathy and BPD share an underlying vulnerability, as if this vulnerability is expressed differently as a function of gender. To do so, measurement invariance was first tested across gender for psychopathy and BPD. Next, a bifactor model was constructed, allowing variance estimates to be extracted for each factor through omega hierarchical coefficients. Finally, criterion validity was examined through the
associations of the general and specific factors with variables relevant to both constructs. Psychopathy and BPD were measurement non-invariant at the scalar level (e.g., factor intercepts), meaning male and female respondents interpreted these items dissimilarly, and these constructs likely have different gender implications. Consequently, our bifactor model was ran separately by gender and displayed good model fit (CFI = .94, TLI = .90, SRMR = .05), with the general factor capturing the most variance. Most factors had significant associations with criterion variables of interest, with the size of these effects varying by gender. Overall, results suggested that psychopathy and BPD share an underlying vulnerability and the expression of these characteristics may be influenced by gender. If replicated, these findings have implications for diagnostic classification and treatment.

4. Anomalous moral intuitions in juvenile offenders with psychopathic traits. Fernandes, Sharlene, Georgia State University, Aharoni, Eyal, Georgia State University, Harenski, Carla, The MIND Research Network, & Kiehl, Kent. sfernandes5@gsu.edu

The present study investigated the association between psychopathic traits and moral reasoning among incarcerated juvenile offenders (N = 181). Participants were assessed using the Psychopathic Personality Checklist - Youth Version (PCL:YV; Forth, Kosson, & Hare, 2003) and the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ; Graham et al., 2009), which defines five core moral foundations: Harm/care, Fairness/reciprocity, Ingroup/loyalty, Authority/respect, and Purity/sanctity. As expected, psychopathy in juvenile offenders negatively predicted the endorsement of all five foundations. PCL:YV Factor 1, measuring affective and interpersonal deficits, negatively predicted endorsement of all except the Ingroup/Loyalty moral foundation. Factor 2, measuring the antisocial aspect of psychopathy, negatively predicted scores on all five foundations. This study is the first to demonstrate broad abnormalities in Haidt et al.'s moral foundations in a juvenile sample and can help explain delinquent behavior in juveniles with psychopathic traits. Implications for theories of psychopathy are discussed.

5. Malice in Meanness is Negatively Associated with Real-World Generosity After a Mass Shooting. Mraz, Amanda, Favela, Susette, & Benning, Stephen. University of Nevada Las Vegas, mraz@unlv.nevada.edu

The relationship between altruism and psychopathic personality traits is under continuous investigation as they seem to be at polar ends of the personality spectrum. In the aftermath of the Route 91 shooting in Las Vegas, those who were at the festival or in the broader Las Vegas community were invited to respond to a series of psychological measures of normal-range and psychopathic personality traits. As compensation for their responses to four post-shooting follow-up surveys, participants were given the choice to either receive money or donate their compensation to a variety of victim funds. An average of 108 participants (range = 36) were recruited through convenience and snowball sampling through social media, word of mouth, and flyers posted around local businesses and event centers. Through the online Qualtrics platform, we administered self-report measures that assessed meanness and psychopathy traits while also assessing whether or not a participant donated their compensation at each follow-up. Participants were assessed one, three, six, and twelve months post-shooting for post-traumatic stress, depression, and well-being. Malice was negatively associated with donation rates for the first, third, and fourth follow-ups after the shooting. However, other factors of meanness (including imperviousness and coldness) along with fearlessness dominance and impulsive antisociality in psychopathy were not correlated with donation rates. The results suggest that malice within meanness is negatively related to engaging in a real-world altruistic act.

6. The relationship between psychopathic traits and risky sexual behavior in incarcerated adult male offenders. Reynolds, Brooke, Maurer, J. Michael, Cook, Amanda, & Kiehl, Kent. The Mind Research Network at University Of New Mexico, breynolds@mmn.org

Introduction: Psychopathy is a personality disorder associated with a number of different types of hazardous behavior, including an increased predisposition towards substance use, sensation seeking, and reckless behavior. However, to date, the relationship between psychopathic traits and risky sexual behavior (RSB) is less understood. Here, we investigated the relationship between RSB and psychopathic traits in an incarcerated sample. Method: Participants included n = 179 incarcerated adult male offenders who completed a self-report questionnaire asking about variables related to RSB, including total number of sexual partners, frequency of having sex while drunk or high, and frequency of condom usage
Characterization of psychopathy in the self-report domain is increasingly trending toward an evaluation of trait dispositions that contribute to its interpersonal, affective, and impulsive-antisocial symptom features. Two newer trait oriented self-report measures are the Elemental Psychopathy Assessment (EPA; Lynam & Miller, 2011) and the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick et al., 2009). The EPA assesses maladaptive versions of traits represented in the NEO five-factor model of personality, while the TriPM assesses neurobehavioral trait constructs of boldness, meanlessness, and disinhibition. As such, these two measures are useful for relating work on psychopathy to literatures on normative personality and neurobiology, respectively. The current study evaluated the content coverage of the TriPM and EPA in a large undergraduate sample (N = 1016) and compared their associations with criterion measures of psychopathic symptomatology and antisocial behavior. Analyses revealed that the two inventories, though organized along different structural lines, overlap considerably in terms of their content coverage and criterion-variable correlations. Results from this work highlight the complementarity of the TriPM and EPA as trait oriented measures for advancing understanding of psychopathy and its links to normative personality and neurobiology.

8. Investigating heterogeneity in antisocial behavior among adolescents in Ukraine. Sikki, Maria, University of Cyprus, Lemishka, Oksana, Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development, Guest, Alexander, Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development, Petridou, Maria, University of Cyprus, Konnikou, Katerina, University of Cyprus, Symcou, Maria, Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development, & Fanti, Kostas, University of Cyprus, sikki.maria@ucy.ac.cy

The current study examined heterogeneity of antisocial behaviour by identifying subgroups of adolescents at high risk of conduct problems differentiated on anxiety and callous-unemotional traits. Three groups of adolescents at risk for conduct problems were expected: Conduct problems with elevated levels of anxiety, primary (high on CP and CU traits, but low on anxiety) and secondary (high on CP, anxiety and CU traits) variants. Data were collected from a sample of 3232 adolescents (M age = 15.02 years, SD = 0.93; 51.3% male) from educational institutions in Eastern Ukraine, using questionnaires on environmental and individual measures. Using LPA, a 6-class model better represented the data based on BIC and LMR statistics. In the current study, two additional groups that have not been identified in prior work testing for secondary and primary variants were found: a group scoring high only on CU traits and another scoring high only on anxiety. ANOVA was used to compare the identified antisocial subtypes on several individual and environmental measures. Findings supported that groups with high CU traits (primary, secondary and CU only) all share poor social connectedness. In addition, the anxiety group seem to have higher adaptive life skills while the CP-only group have higher maladaptive life skills. Adolescents with conduct problems (CP-only, secondary, primary groups) share higher antisocial tendencies while the secondary group seems to have higher internalizing problems. These findings provide evidence of unique meaningful subtypes of antisocial behavior and highlight the need for the development of effective treatment programs.
Among the three triarchic-model psychopathy dimensions, meanness (callousness, interpersonal manipulation) and disinhibition (poor impulse control) tend to be associated with maladjustment such as aggression and externalizing behaviors, and boldness (emotional resilience, social dominance) with positive adjustment. Distinct functions of aggression have been identified. Elevated meanness may be associated with proactive aggression (PA) in particular, and disinhibition with reactive aggression (RA). The current study considers how triarchic psychopathy dimensions individually and collectively influence aggression functions in a large (N = 1603) undergraduate sample. At the bivariate level, psychopathic traits, PA, and RA were each associated with gender (rs = .13 to .40; all ps < .01) with males reporting higher levels of triarchic traits and aggression. PA was associated with meanness (r = .35, p < .01) and disinhibition (r = .34, p < .01) but only marginally with boldness (r = .04, p = .09). Similar patterns were observed for RA. To discern unique associations, in regression analyses controlling for gender and non-focal aggression subtypes, boldness was inversely related to RA (β = -.06, p = .007) and positively related to PA (β = .06, p = .003). Meanness and disinhibition were positively associated with PA and RA. These associations were qualified by a significant interaction between meanness and disinhibition (β = .584, p < .001 for PA, and β = -.52, p < .001 for RA), while boldness did not interact with other dimensions (all ps > .30). Findings are considered in relation to controversies regarding the role of psychopathic traits including boldness in antisocial behavior.

10. Correlations between Dark Tetrad traits and Factors of Meanness in Psychopathy. Wrenn, Kayly, Mann, Brianna Islas, Bianca, & Benning, Stephen D., University of Nevada Las Vegas, wrennk@unlv.nevada.edu

The Meanness in Psychopathy (MiP-SR) short form is a newly developed self-report that assesses meanness in a more variegated way than previously developed psychopathy scales. The MiP-SR consists of three factors: Malice, Coldness, and Imperviousness. Malice reflects the propensity to misuse other people for fun or gain along with haughty attitudes toward others and society's rules. Coldness measures a dearth of interpersonal connections including empathy and emotional experience, and Imperviousness assesses a lack of reactivity to socially mediated negative emotions. This study correlated MiP-SR scores and Dark Tetrad traits. The Dark Tetrad consists of four socially malevolent subclinical personality traits: psychopathy, sadism, narcissism, and Machiavellianism. A convenience sample of ~116 undergraduate students completed a total of 8 self-report measures. Dark Tetrad scales included: Triarchic Psychopathy Measure, Comprehensive Assessment Sadistic Tendencies, Assessment of Sadistic Personality, Mach-IV, Machiavellian Personality Scale, Narcissistic Personality Inventory, and the Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory Short Form. MiP-SR Malice correlated at least .50 with all Dark Tetrad measures except for the NPI and Vulnerable Narcissism. MiP-SR Coldness correlated between .30 and .50 with all Dark Tetrad measures aside from those assessing narcissism. MiP-SR Imperviousness correlated between .20 and .30 with grandiose narcissism measures and CAST sadism scores; it also correlated .31 with TriPM psychopathy and -.54 with vulnerable narcissism. Thus, Malice (and to a lesser degree, Coldness) in meanness may represent constructs central to the Dark Triad, whereas Imperviousness represents a mildly grandiose and sadistic facet of meanness that is impervious to intrapersonal vulnerability.

11. The Interpersonal Adjectives Scale Revised Psychopathy Subscales: Structure and validity of a novel measure of psychopathic traits in youth. Bontemps, Andrew, Batky, Blair, Mendez, Betty, & Salekin, Randall. The University of Alabama, abontemps@crimson.ua.edu

Introduction: Psychopathic traits correlate with antisocial behavior and carry risk for criminal recidivism. With the addition of the Limited Prosocial Emotions specifier to the Conduct Disorder diagnosis in the DSM-5, there is renewed interest in measuring these traits, especially as they apply to youth. Thus, it has become increasingly important to identify measures that accurately measure or screen for psychopathic traits in youth. In a 2010 study of psychopathy and its relationship to the Five Factor Model (FFM) personality traits, Salekin and colleagues formed psychopathy subscales for the Interpersonal Adjectives Revised – Big 5 (IASR-B5) that constituted a “total psychopathy” score and three subscales: Arrogant-superiority, Deceitful manipulation, and Callous cruelty. Methods: The current study sought to replicate findings from the initial study and add to the literature aimed at finding novel ways to measure psychopathic traits. Results:
Preliminary analyses \((N = 198)\) from a sample of undergraduate students showed strong internal consistency for each IASR-B5 psychopathy subscale and the total scale originally identified by Salekin and colleagues \((2010)\) \((\text{Cronbach's } \alpha = 0.59-0.83)\). The IASR-B5 psychopathy total and subscales all negatively correlated with Agreeableness, replicating findings of Salekin and colleagues \((2010)\), but correlations with other FFM subscales \(\text{i.e.,} \) Extraversion and Conscientiousness differed. Regression analysis shows that the IASR-B5 psychopathy subscales significantly predict antisocial behavior and they correlate with the Proposed Specifiers for Conduct Disorder, a measure of psychopathic traits. Discussion: Although the current study showed some support for the utility of the IASR-B5 psychopathy scales, research should investigate the validity of these scales, which may be useful as they are embedded in a measure of global personality.

12.  

**Fear sweats: trait boldness uniquely predicts reduced skin conductance response to aversive images.**  
**Hultstrand, Kara V., Perkins, Emily R., Yancey, James R., Roberts., Keenan E., & Patrick, Christopher J.,** Florida State University,  
Hultstrand@psv.fsu.edu

Reduced skin conductance response \(\text{SCR}\) to aversive stimuli is an established physiological correlate of psychopathy that has been linked particularly to the affective-interpersonal \(\text{Factor 1}\) features. SCR appears to be one of a set of physiological responses that are attenuated in individuals scoring high on \text{Factor 1}, indicating a trait-like dampening of the biological defensive reactivity system. In contrast, diminished physiological reactivity to aversive stimuli is not observed in nonpsychopathic individuals with antisocial personality disorder \(\text{ASPD}\), suggesting that deficits in defensive reactivity constitute an essential difference between psychopathy and ASPD. The current study was undertaken to identify the component of psychopathy most specifically related to blunted SCR through reference to the triarchic model. Boldness, meanness, and disinhibition were measured in ~200 community adults using the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure \(\text{TriPM}\). SCR was recorded in response to unpleasant, pleasant, and neutral images in a picture-viewing task. Analyses including picture valence as a within-subjects factor and \text{TriPM} scores as between-subjects factors revealed a significant Valence x Boldness interaction, with individuals scoring high in boldness showing blunted SCR to unpleasant images specifically. No main or interactive effects were observed for either disinhibition or meanness. These results indicate that boldness captures a unique aspect of psychopathy — i.e., reduced defensive reactivity — apart from the impulsive, antagonistic features shared between psychopathy and ASPD.

13.  

**The Triarchic Model of Psychopathy and its Relationship with Cluster B Personality Traits in a National Sample.**  
**Daurio, Allison M., Ennis, Chelsea R., Perkins, Emily R., & Taylor, Jeanette,** Florida State University,  
daurio.allison@gmail.com

The triarchic model of psychopathy proposes psychopathy is comprised of three dispositional mechanisms: boldness, meanness, and disinhibition \((\text{Patrick et al., 2009})\). It is important to further validate this conceptualization by understanding whether the combination of traits is unique to psychopathy and how the traits may explain the comorbidity of personality pathology. Prior research has not examined all Cluster B personality traits \(\text{histrionic [HPD], narcissistic [NPD], borderline [BPD], and antisocial [ASPD]}\) and psychopathic traits within the same sample, making interpretation of existing relationships hard to reconcile. This study addressed this by examining triarchic and Cluster B personality traits in a national sample \(\text{\(n = 420\), 58\% female, age 18-45)}\). Boldness, meanness, and disinhibition were assessed with the MPQ-BF \((\text{see Brislin et al., 2015})\). Cluster B personality traits were assessed with the \text{PDQ-4} \((\text{Hyler, 1994})\). Four regressions were conducted with the triarchic traits as independent variables, age and sex as control variables, and Cluster B personality traits as the dependent variables. Boldness was positively related to HPD, NPD, and ASPD, but negatively related to BPD traits. Meanness was negatively related to HPD, and positively related to NPD, BPD, and ASPD traits. Disinhibition was positively related to HPD, NPD, BPD and ASPD traits, and the relationship between the triarchic traits and cluster B personality traits remained significant after correcting for multiple comparisons. Thus, NPD and ASPD traits may have the same underlying structure as psychopathy, whereas BPD and HPD traits diverge from psychopathy on boldness and meanness, respectively.

14.  

**Gender Effects in Relationships Between Alcohol Problems, Antisocial Traits, and Intimate Partner Violence.**  
**Hruza, Stephanie, Hoffmann, Amy, Bozzay, Melanie, & Verona, Edelyn,** University of South Florida,  
shruza@mail.usf.edu
The combination of alcohol problems and antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) can potentiate risk of intimate partner violence (IPV), although some studies suggest that this only applies to severe IPV (Armenti, Snead & Babcock, 2018; Fals-Stewart, Leonard & Bircher, 2005). The current study examined relationships between ASPD symptoms, current Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) symptoms and various forms of IPV perpetration (physical, sexual, psychological, injuries), in a mixed-gender substance-using community sample. Zero inflated negative binomial regression revealed significant three-way interactions of ASPD symptoms, AUD symptoms, and gender for psychological IPV and IPV injury. Decomposing the interactions revealed that AUD symptoms were positively related to psychological IPV perpetration at high but not low levels of ASPD for men, and only a positive main effect of ASPD emerged for women. IPV injury, however, was related to AUD symptoms at high levels of ASPD in women, whereas the opposite was true in men (i.e., positively related at low levels of ASPD). RESULTS suggest that relationships between alcohol problems and IPV can be enhanced by ASPD symptoms, and these effects may vary by IPV type and perpetrator gender. Specifically, men with ASPD and drinking problems show higher engagement in psychological IPV, but less injury, potentially because the depressant effects of alcohol inhibit physical IPV. The results for women are intriguing and require more exploration.

15. Psychopathy subdimensions and autonomic reactivity to aversive picture stimuli: evidence from an incarcerated sample. Bertoldi, M. Bridget, Florida State University. Yancy, R. James, Florida State University. Venables, C. Noah, University of Minnesota. & Patrick, J. Christopher. Florida State University, bertoldi@psv.fsu.edu

Deficits in emotional reactivity are important to consider in the expression of psychopathic traits. Two key autonomic indicators of emotional response are heart rate (HR) and skin conductance (SC). Prior studies with incarcerated and community participants have consistently found reduced SC reactivity to aversive stimuli or cues in relation to the affective-interpersonal (Factor 1 [F1]) features of psychopathy (e.g., Benning et al., 2005; Dindo & Fowles, 2011). Findings for HR have been less consistent, both in terms of the direction of effects when observed (i.e., increased versus decreased reactivity) and associations with F1 versus F2 (impulsive-antisocial) features. The current study tested for deviations in autonomic reactivity to emotional picture stimuli in male prisoners (N=196) assessed for psychopathy using Hare’s (2003) PCL-R. Higher F1 scores were associated with reduced SC reactivity to unpleasant (versus pleasant) pictures, with both F1 facets (interpersonal, affective) contributing. The correlation for F2 was nonsignificant, but robustly negative for the Antisocial facet. Intriguingly, higher F1 was associated with enhanced HR deceleration to aversive (versus pleasant) pictures, with the Interpersonal facet contributing more so. By contrast, the Impulsive and Antisocial facets showed opposing relations with HR reactivity to aversive scenes – predicting enhanced versus diminished deceleration, respectively. Implications of these findings for our understanding of the nature and bases of emotional response deviations in criminal psychopathy will be discussed.

16. The relationship between psychopathic meanness and forms of behavioral aggression. Molina, Stephany, University of Nevada Las Vegas and Patton State Hospital, & Benning, Stephen, University of Nevada Las Vegas, stephany.m.molina@gmail.com

Introduction: Psychopathy is a personality disorder that encompasses an array of distinctive maladaptive traits, leading individuals to engage in aggressive behaviors. Prior research has shown that psychopathy is associated with both instrumental (i.e., engaging in aggressive behaviors to achieve a goal) and reactive aggression (i.e., engaging in aggressive behaviors in response to a threat or provocation). Traditionally, behavioral studies have elicited aggression by utilizing a between-subjects design. To expand upon these findings, we examined the association between a variety of psychopathy self-report measures and behavioral aggression by utilizing a behavioral paradigm that captures instrumental and reactive aggression in a within-subjects design. Methods: In the current study, undergraduate students (N = 117) completed psychopathy self-report questionnaires (The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits, Triarchic Psychopathy Measure, Meanness in Psychopathy-Short Form) and underwent an adapted version of the Response-Choice Aggression Paradigm designed to capture instrumental and reactive aggression within-subjects. Results: Results indicate that TriPM meanness was associated with overall behavioral aggression. In contrast, the callousness aspects of psychopathic meanness were associated with instrumental, but not reactive, aggressive behaviors. Furthermore, TriPM boldness and MiP imperviousness were associated with initial instrumentally aggressive behaviors. Discussion: Overall, these findings are consistent with the literature suggesting that psychopathy is related to aggression. In particular, our results suggest that
the callousness aspects of meanness are at the core of the instrumental, but not reactive, aggressive behaviors. We further show that a lack of reactivity to negative emotion may be driving initial instrumentally aggressive behaviors.

17. Interpersonal Perceptions of Psychopathy During Social Speeches and the Effect on Emotional Reactivity. Poston, A. Michelle, Baggio, Mary C., & Benning, Stephen D., University of Nevada Las Vegas, postonau@unlv.nevada.edu

This study examined how those with psychopathic traits are perceived during social interactions and their effects on the emotional reactivity of observers. Individuals low, medium, and high on impulsive antisociality (IA) or fearless dominance (FD) were recruited from the emergency room to deliver self-referential and persuasive speeches to undergraduate observers. They completed the Triarchic measure of psychopathy and were rated on the Interpersonal Measure of Psychopathy (IM-P). After each speech, observers and speakers self-rated valence and arousal; observers also rated their perceptions of the speaker. IM-P Grandiosity was positively associated with dominant, attention-grabbing, aggressive, agreeable, enjoyable, and exciting perceptions and negatively associated with perceptions of nervousness. FD had the same pattern of associations except attention-grabbing; Boldness was additionally unrelated to aggressive perceptions. IM-P Dominance was only related to dominance perceptions; IM-P Boundary Violations was related to attention-grabbing, aggressive, and exciting perceptions. In contrast, IA was negatively associated with agreeable, enjoyable, and exciting perceptions; Disinhibition was additionally negatively related to perceptions of dominance. Observer valence was associated positively with speaker FD and grandiosity and negatively with speaker IA and disinhibition. Observer arousal was positively associated with speaker boundary violations. Speaker arousal was associated positively with IA and disinhibition and negatively with Boldness and IM-P Grandiosity and Boundary Violations. Speaker valence was associated negatively with Disinhibition and positively with IM-P Dominance.

18. Machiavellianism as a predictor of death anxiety in older women. Sanz, Carolina, Lopez, Juan Ignacio, & González Caino, Pablo Christian, Universidad Argentina de la Empresa - Buenos Aires, pablo.cg.caino@hotmail.com

Elderly women are one of the least study population in Argentina. The objective of this study was to predict death anxiety factors from social loneliness, religiosity beliefs, and dark personality. The sample was 191 older women from Buenos Aires, Argentina, with a mean age of 65 years old. An online battery was used, with 1) a sociodemographic questionnaire, 2) Short dark triad, 3) Personal Religiousness Scale, 4) Social Loneliness Scale and, 5) Scale of Death Anxiety. A hierarchical regression analysis was performed to predict fear of death and fear of agony placing Dark triad scores in the first block and scores from social loneliness and religiosity beliefs in the second one. For fear of death, results showed an 11% of variance from the first block scaling up to 17% with the second one, being significant (p < .001). Machiavellianism was the most powerful predictor (t = 3.709, B = .373, p < .001) followed by Religious Beliefs/Attitudes (t = 3.415, B = .431, p < .001) and Religious Practices (t = 3.138, B = .366, p < .01) as a negative predictor. For fear of agony, results showed an 14% of variance from the first block and 19% with the second block, being significant (p < .001). Again, Machiavellianism was the strongest predictor (t = 2.373, B = .362, p < .001) followed only by social loneliness (t = 2.683, B = .186, p < .01). Machiavellianism seems to predict death anxiety far and beyond from religiosity and social loneliness. Findings will be discussed according to previous studies.

19. Latent Profile Analysis of Traditional and Cyber-Aggression: Associations with Psychopathic Traits. Hayes, Nicole, Wehde, Anna, Losby, Madelyne, & Marsee, Monica. Iowa State University, nlhayes@iastate.edu

Introduction: Studies of aggressive behavior must take into account both traditional forms and functions (e.g., physical/relational; reactive/proactive) as well as cyber-aggression (Marsee et al., 2011; Sonta et al., 2011). Both traditional and cyber-aggression are associated with psychopathic traits and other maladjustment (Kokkinos, Antonidou, & Markos, 2013; Marsee et al., 2014), but it is not clear whether individuals who engage in cyber-aggression are similar on these traits when compared to traditional aggressors. In order to examine this question, we used latent profile analysis (LPA) to identify subgroups of individuals based on their traditional and cyber-aggression scores. We then compared the groups on mean levels of pathological personality traits. Methods: 540 emerging adults (53% female, 78% Caucasian, age M = 19.27 SD = 1.36) completed self-report measures of aggression, CU traits, narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism.
Results: Three profiles were identified using LPA: non-involved (91.1%), traditional aggressors (5.1%), and traditional/cyber aggressors (3.8%). The traditional/cyber group scored highest on cyber aggression but did not differ significantly from the traditional aggressors on the form-function subtypes. Planned comparisons revealed that the non-involved group had lower mean levels of all trait variables compared to the aggression groups. Mean differences were not found between traditional-only and traditional/cyber groups. Discussion: These results suggest that a small percentage of people use both traditional and cyber-aggression, and they are similar to traditional aggressors on levels of pathological personality traits. More research is needed to determine whether cyber-aggression presents as an additional risk factor for problems as compared to traditional aggression.

20. **Relationships Between Psychopathy, Gender Beliefs and Sexual Coercion Among Sexual Minority Individuals.** Hoffmann, Amy, Pathak, Neha, & Verona, Edelyn. University of South Florida, nkpathak@mail.usf.edu

Although there is literature linking both psychopathic traits and rigid beliefs about sex and gender to sexual coercion perpetration, the majority of work has examined these risk factors through a heterosexual lens. Further, existing work suggests that these relationships may differ by gender. In order to provide culturally sensitive and effective prevention efforts, it is critical to examine the ways that established predictors of coercion function in sexual minority populations. Given connections between psychopathic traits and traditional heteronormative gender beliefs (e.g., Abbey, Jacques-Tiura, & LeBreton, 2011), which may have varying relevance for sexual minority individual men and women, this study examined whether gender moderated relationships between psychopathy, sexual double standard beliefs, and sexual coercion in a cis-gendered, sexual minority undergraduate sample (N = 169, 74% women). Multigroup models revealed gender moderation in these relationships. Specifically, Factor 2 traits were related to coercion at high but not low levels of Factor 1 for men, and were positively related to coercion regardless of Factor 1 traits for women. Men also showed stronger relationships between sexual double standards and coercion than did women, although these relationships were not significant in either gender. Implications for further explorations of the role of psychopathy and heteronormative traditional sex and gender beliefs in coercion by sexual minority men and women are discussed.

21. **Triarchic model of psychopathy and LGB therapists: A delay discounting paradigm.** Bulla, Brian, P. The University of Southern Mississippi, Anestis, Joye. The University of Southern Mississippi, & Rodriguez, Taylor. The University of Southern Mississippi, Bulla, Brian, P@usm.edu

Prior literature links psychopathic traits to aggression towards gay men (Parrott & Zeichner, 2006; Patel et al., 1995) and less favor of gay rights (Preston & Anestis, 2018). Though Salekin (2002) argues for more research on the treatability of psychopathy, research is lacking in investigating psychopathy and therapist preferences, specifically regarding sexual orientation. We hypothesized that the Triarchic Measure of Psychopathy (TriPM; Patrick, 2010) subscales of Meanness, Boldness, and Disinhibition would predict greater sacrificed therapy efficacy between an LGB and a heterosexual therapist, even when controlling for sexual prejudice and stigma. An undergraduate sample (N=224; age [M=20.28, SD=4.72]; 87.1% female; 83.9% heterosexual) completed the following: TriPM, Social Stigma for Receiving Psychological Help Scale (Komiya et al., 2000), Self-Stigma of Seeking Help Scale (Vogel et al., 2006), Attitudes toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale (Herek & Capitanio, 1996). Participants then completed a delay discounting paradigm (modeled from Swift et al., 2015). Options were an LGB therapist with a therapeutic efficacy rate of 80%, and a heterosexual therapist where efficacy started at 10% and increased by 10 points until 80% (i.e., 8 choices). The regression model included TriPM subscales, sexual prejudice, and stigma predicting sacrificed therapy efficacy. Boldness (b=0.45, p=.021) and sexual prejudice (b=0.65, p<.001) were the only significant predictors of sacrificed therapy efficacy. These findings reveal the unique relationship between psychopathic traits and therapist preference with regard to sexual orientation. Implications and future directions will be discussed.


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Researchers have posited that psychopathic traits stem from dysfunction across the salience (SN), default mode (DMN), and central executive networks (CEN) (Hamilton et al., 2015; Kiehl, 2006), with recent studies linking psychopathy to disrupted resting-state network connectivity (e.g., Philippi et al., 2015; Pujol et al. 2012). Work to-date, however, has not considered heterogeneity in brain networks within psychopathy. Using a state-of-the-art data-driven directed connectivity network approach (Group Iterative Multiple Model Estimation; GIMME) during resting-state MRI, we examined connectivity among eight regions of interest in the SN, DMN, and CEN. In contrast to traditional connectivity approaches, GIMME analyses model each participant’s network individually to capture heterogeneity among people via a sparse mapping approach (that only includes statistically meaningful connections). Within a community sample of 20-year-old men from low-income, urban families (N = 116), the number of connections within and between networks was correlated with self-reported psychopathic traits. Antisocial features were associated with more connections within the CEN and fewer connections between the CEN and DMN networks. Antisocial features were also associated with a greater number of connections to the left posterior parietal cortex (l-PPC). Additionally, interpersonal features were associated with fewer connections between the SN and CEN and fewer connections to the l-PPC. Finally, lifestyle features were associated with more connections within the SN and increased connections to the left insula. Although there was substantial heterogeneity of resting-state networks across individuals, consistent, distinct patterns of resting-state connectivity emerged across people that were uniquely related to psychopathic features, in particular antisocial features.

23. **Utilitarian judgment in psychopathic individuals: The moderating effect of heart rate variability.** Fagan, Shawn E., The Graduate Center, City University of New York, & Gao, Yu. Brooklyn College, City University of New York & The Graduate Center, City University of New York, sef2112@gmail.com

Psychopathic traits are consistently associated with increased utilitarian decision-making; that is, individuals with high psychopathic traits are more likely to endorse harming one person (either directly or indirectly) to save many. A recent study found that utilitarian responding in moral dilemmas was a function of poor neurovisceral integration (Park, Kappes, Rho, & Van Bavel, 2016); this constrained the ability of participants to integrate a higher-order understanding of harm with their own physiological reactions, resulting in diminished harm aversion. In the current study, we investigated whether physiological indices of emotion regulation and neurovisceral integration moderate the psychopathy-utilitarianism relationship. We assessed the presence of psychopathic traits, cardiovascular activity (heart rate variability, HRV), and performance on a moral dilemma task in undergraduate students (N = 95). Consistent with prior research, lower resting HRV was associated with more utilitarian responding, though psychopathic traits were not linked to moral decision-making. However, post-hoc regression analyses revealed a factor-specific relationship between psychopathic traits, resting HRV, and utilitarian response rates; specifically, high levels of factor 2 psychopathic traits (self-centered impulsivity) were associated with more utilitarian responding, however only under conditions of low resting HRV. Task-specific HRV reactivity was not related to utilitarian responding or psychopathic traits. These findings provide further evidence that low resting HRV reflects poor neurovisceral integration (as evidenced by higher rates of utilitarian responses). The contributing role of cardiovascular activity to the utilitarian tendencies in psychopathy, as well as the application of the neurovisceral integration model to distinct psychopathic traits, will be discussed.

24. **Pharmacological interventions for aggression, irritability, and disruptive behavior in pediatric population – clinical and research implications of stimulant medications and oxytocin.** Hwang, Soonjo. University of Nebraska Medical Center, Kratochvil, Christopher. University of Nebraska Medical Center, Vaughan, Brigette. University of Nebraska Medical Center, Lerdahl, Arica. University of Nebraska Medical Center, & Blair, James. Boys Town National Research Hospital soonjo.hwang@unmc.edu

Problem (Background). There are very few studies investigating the efficacy/effectiveness of pharmacological interventions for treatment of Disruptive Behavior Disorder (DBD) symptoms in the pediatric population. Here we present two studies, one of stimulant medications and one of intranasal oxytocin for their efficacy/effectiveness in treating DBD symptoms in children/adolescents. Method. Study one was from a retrospective review of the effectiveness of stimulant medications in treating DBD symptoms for very young children (102 participants, mean age = 6.1 years) in an intensive outpatient treatment facility. Study two involved a randomized, double-blind clinical trial of oxytocin intranasal spray for children/adolescents (29 participants, mean age = 13.9) with significant levels of irritability and DBD symptoms. Main
findings. Stimulant medications were not effective in providing additional benefit to the behavioral intervention in treating DBD symptoms in very young children. In fact, Conduct Disorder symptoms were less improved for the children who received stimulant medications compared to the children who did not. Children and adolescents who received intranasal oxytocin demonstrated a significant decrease in activation in rostro-medial prefrontal cortex and periaqueductal gray area in response to emotional stimuli compared to the children/adolescents who received placebo, which can be indicated as the normalization of the neurobiological mechanism of irritability and DBD symptoms. Implication. These data provide potential clinical implications and future direction of research for the role of the various psychopharmacological agents in treating DBD symptoms in children/adolescents.


Introduction: Violence is a complex phenomenon associated to multiple contextual (social, political, cultural) and person-centered (mental and physical health) dimensions. However, how these factors interact to accurately predict violence is unknown. Methods: Here, we assessed, in a large sample of ex-members of Colombian illegal armed groups (n = 26,349), the value of potential predictors of violence (PPV, 162 contextual and person-centered factors assessed in a 4 years-survey) to predict different dimensions of violence (DoV). We explored five DoV in subgroups of participants and matched controls (age, sex and education). We assessed: a) consequentialist violence (perpetrated by utilitarian motivations), b) appetitive violence (violence enjoyment), c) retaliatory violence, d) impulsive violence, e) global violence (average of all DoV). We developed an automated data-driven approach with different machine learning methods. Results: An initial deep learning showed high accuracy for the full set of PPV in predicting all DoV. Contextual in comparison to person-centered dimensions were the best predictors in predicting all DoV and showed that a combination of dimensions, rather than individual predictors, reached the best accuracies. Specifically, the presence of social adversities, the armed group membership identification and the beliefs that normalize the violence were the best predictors of each DoV as well as the antisocial, borderline and narcissist personality traits, and symptoms of affective exaltation, psychosis and posttraumatic stress among person-centered dimensions. A final deep learning, using the best predictors, kept high accuracies in all DoV. Discussion: Our study provides the first systematic and population-based evidence on violence prediction and may help to improve reintegration programs in populations at risk.


This review investigated the mechanisms that underpin the processing of monetary and social rewards, focusing on the atypical social behaviours that characterise individuals with antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) ± psychopathy. A systematic search of PubMed, PsychInfo, and Web of Science, literature databases was conducted (December 2018), and
51 results filtered to 10 after evaluation. Only 1 of the 10 studies investigated social rewards directly. Key findings were that ASPD and/or psychopathy (total score, interpersonal facet, lifestyle facet) are associated with increased behavioural and neurobiological (ventral striatum, nucleus accumbens, prefrontal cortex) responses to monetary rewards. This review will also include a meta-analysis of behavioural data, and data requests to the authors of articles included have been sent, with the results to be presented at the conference. Given the lack of published research investigating social reward processing in ASPD and/or psychopathy, this review interprets and applies the monetary reward processing findings to social reward processing in ASPD and/or psychopathy. In doing so, this review highlights potential methods of assessing social reward responding in ASPD and/or psychopathic samples, and considers the contribution of psychopathy facets, gender, and social anxiety within social reward responding and the atypical social behaviour of ASPD and/or psychopathic individuals (e.g., enjoyment of witnessing cruelty to others). Social reward reward research within the study of clinical psychopathology is still in its infancy, and only just starting for ASPD and/or psychopathy, but it is hoped that this review will catalyse further work that will build on the research discussed.

27. Schizopathy: Exploring the Relationship between Schizotypy and Psychopathy Using Person–Centered and Variable–Centered Approaches. Anderson, John R., Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, & Kosson, David S., Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, john.anderson@my.rfums.org

I will explore the possibility of the existence of a schizopathic personality using commonly employed methods for assessing psychopathy and schizotypal personality. Psychopathy is a complex and pathological cluster of interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, and antisocial traits. Schizotypal personality is similarly highly complex and pathological, and encompasses disorganized, cognitive, perceptual, and avoidant/avolitional features. These features have been conceptualized as a constellation of personality traits and also as a vulnerability for schizophrenia. The occurrence of some features in both psychopathy and schizotypal personality, including emotion deficits, paranoia, and impulsivity suggest the possibility that the two disorders can co-occur or provide evidence for another disorder such as schizopathy. Further, links between the lifestyle facet of psychopathy and clinical measures of schizotypal personality have been replicated in distinct samples suggesting that aspects of the disorders may be related. I will explore if psychopathy (assessed by the PCL-R) and schizotypy (assessed by the SPQ-B) can inform the structure of a new schizopathy construct in a sample of approximately 475 American offenders by conducting latent profile analysis, a person-centered approach, to examine whether a group or subtype of offenders with both psychopathic and schizotypal traits can be identified. To investigate whether psychopathic and schizotypal dimensions covary across a large sample of male inmates, I will also conduct exploratory factor analyses, a variable centered approach. Such analyses should indicate whether schizotypal traits should be considered in the study of psychopathy.

28. Convergent and Divergent Validity of the Meanness in Psychopathy – Self Report with Prosociality. Bergquist, Becca, Texas Tech University, Sodipe, Deborah, Texas Tech University, Benning, Stephen, University of Nevada, & Schmidt, Adam, Texas Tech University becca.bergquist@ttu.edu

The Meanness in Psychopathy-Self Report (MiP-SR) assesses how people misuse others in its Malice factor, and are insensitive to negative emotion coming from others in its Impulsiveness factor. In a sample of 80 undergraduates, we investigated the nomological net of this construct with respect to an experimenter derived measure of prosocial beliefs, behaviors, and attitudes (the Prosocial Behaviors Questionnaire; PBQ). We included other measures of prosocial behavior (i.e., Positivity Scale, The Trust Scale, the Prosocialness Scale for Adults) and a Misanthropy Scale to flesh out the MiP-SR and PBQ's nomological net. As expected, the prosocial scales correlated positively with the PBQ (Positivity: r = .774, p < .001; Trust: r = .488, p < .001; Prosocialness: r = .488, p < .001) and negatively with the Misanthropy scale (r = .472, p < .001). Malice correlated negatively with Positivity (r = -.230, p = .041) and Prosocialness (r = -.351, p = .001), it correlated positively with Coldness (r = .587, p < .001) and Misanthropy (r = .382, p < .001). Coldness correlated negatively with the PBQ (r = -.348, p = .002) and Prosocialness (r = -.373, p = .001), and it correlated positively with Misanthropy (r = .237, p = .034). Impulsiveness did not correlate significantly with any measure. These findings indicate that the Malice and Coldness factors of the MiP are negatively related to prosocial behaviors. In contrast, Impulsiveness was divergently related with prosocial behaviors and attitudes.
29. **Unpacking Psychopathy: What is the Core?** Gauthier, Nathalie. Brock University. Visser, Beth. Lakehead University. & Book, Angela. Brock University. ngo4bn@brocku.ca

The purpose of the present study was two-fold: 1) to confirm that psychopathic traits can be explained via basic personality traits as measured by the HEXACO, and 2) to determine whether the “core” of psychopathic traits represents a fast life history strategy (FLH). Canonical correlation analysis (CCA) was used to examine the relationship between HEXACO and psychopathic traits (as measured by the SRP-4) in two large samples of students. Overall, the analysis yielded a λ of .27 indicating that 73% of the variance in psychopathic traits was accounted for by the HEXACO subscales. As expected, Factors 1 and 2 were negatively related to Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness, and loadings for Openness and eXtraversion did not meet the threshold. Factors 1 and 2 loaded quite highly on the canonical variate, explaining roughly 98% of Factor 1 and 62% of Factor 2. Canonical variate scores were calculated to represent the “core” of psychopathic traits and were related to a variety of variables within the smaller samples. In Sample 1, the core was negatively related to long term mating orientation and positively related to risk taking. Short term mating orientation, revenge, entitlement, and aggression. These relationships support an adaptationist approach to psychopathy, and this was confirmed by the findings in the second sample, namely a tendency to have impersonal sexual fantasies and desires.


Measures of risk-taking behavior are often used in studies involving subjects with high levels of psychopathic traits as one way of assessing negative outcomes for such individuals. However, most risk-taking measures rely on self-report and retrospection, a less than ideal method when asking participants to recall past events that may negatively impact another's perception of them. To that end, the Assessment of Physical Risk Taking (APRT) was developed as a way of assessing risk-taking propensity behaviorally while also examining the effects of external risk-factors (such as the magnitude and probability of rewards and punishments) on risk-taking behavior. University students completed the APRT alongside the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM). A 1500ms response delay was randomly assigned to half of the participants, while all subjects were exposed to variations in reward probability, injury probability, reward magnitude, injury magnitude, and type of risky situation across the various trials within APRT. Outcome scores for APRT included average points per trial, average “Go” Presses per trial, average health remaining after each trial, and average number of injuries per trial. Though APRT scores correlated with risk perception across multiple domains, there was little to no relationship between any APRT scores and psychopathic trait scales. Potential reasons for these null results and other implications are reviewed.

31. **Interpersonally-measured and self-reported psychopathy factors’ effects on event-related potentials during face processing.** Baggio, Mary C. University of Nevada. Poston, A. Michelle. University of Nevada. Vasquez, Roxana K. University of Nevada. & Benning, Stephen D. University of Nevada. baggio3mary@gmail.com

There is substantial evidence of deficits in psychopaths’ processing of faces. This study explores facial processing in several models of psychopathy (Interpersonal Measure of Psychopathy Grandiosity, Boundary Violations, Dominance; psychopathic circumplex fearless dominance (FD) and impulsive antisociality (IA); Triarchic Boldness, Meanness, Disinhibition). 123 participants from the emergency department waiting room completed the IM-P and MPQ-BF and viewed emotional faces for 2-3 seconds each while EEG was recorded. ERP amplitudes to the faces were correlated with psychopathy factors. Results revealed negative correlations of N170 amplitudes with Dominance (surprise, disgust) and Boundary Violations (angry) and positive correlations with Disinhibition (disgust) and IA (fear, sad). There were negative correlations of VPP amplitudes with Grandiosity (happy, disgust, sad, surprise), Boldness (fear, happy, surprise), Disinhibition (happy), and FD (surprise, disgust) but positive with Boldness (neutral) and Disinhibition (sad). There were negative correlations with P3 amplitudes and Grandiosity (fear), Boldness (neutral, sad, fear), Meanness (neutral), FD (neutral), IA (surprised, happy, angry, fear, disgusted, sad, neutral) but positive with Boundary Violations (angry, neutral, surprise, fear) and Disinhibition (happy, neutral). There were negative correlations with LPP amplitudes and Dominance (fear, disgust), Grandiosity (fear), Boldness (happy), and IA (surprise, happy) but positive with Boundary Violations.
(angry, happy, surprise, neutral) and FD (angry). Overall, this suggests differential early attentional processing and sustained attention of different faces across psychopathy factors.

32. *Triarchic model of psychopathy and externalizing disorders: Evidence from the IMAGIN Project.* Yant, Blair. Florida State University, Perkins, Emily. Florida State University, Yancey, James. Florida State University, Joyner, Keanan. Florida State University. Foell, Jens. Florida State University, & Patrick, Chris. Florida State University, bkv16@my.fsu.edu

According to the triarchic model, psychopathy comprises three distinct biobehavioral traits: boldness, disinhibition, and meanness. These traits have also been linked to other forms of psychopathology in adult samples. For example, disinhibition appears broadly related to externalizing disorders, whereas callousness is more specifically relevant to antisocial behavior, and boldness is negatively related to internalizing disorders. The current study examined concurrent and prospective prediction of externalizing disorder symptoms during adolescence from psychopathic traits at age 14. Participants were ~2,100 adolescents from the IMAGIN project, a large multi-site European study. Items from personality inventories were used to operationalize the triarchic traits at age 14. Symptoms of conduct disorder and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) were assessed via clinical interview at ages 14 and 16. Regression analyses revealed unique contributions for disinhibition and meanness in predicting conduct disorder symptoms, both concurrently (age 14) and prospectively (age 16, controlling for age 14 symptoms), with boldness predicting marginally. Disinhibition was by far the strongest independent predictor of ADHD, both concurrently and prospectively. These results shed light on relations between psychopathic personality and externalizing psychopathology in adolescence and have implications for our understanding of how trait dispositions contribute to clinical problems.


Introduction: Research indicates that psychopathic traits lead to distinct neurocognitive impairments in emotion processing. As such, both children with psychopathic tendencies and adults with psychopathy have shown deviations in gaze patterns towards affective stimuli. However, it is still unclear how maternal psychopathic traits might influence emotion processing in their children. Transgenerational investigations can provide us with valuable insights into emotion processing and further our understanding of the etiology and development of psychopathic traits in children. Therefore, we want to compare the gaze patterns towards affective stimuli in children and their mothers with and without psychopathic traits in order to identify if there is a transgenerational overlap. Methods: 70 boys and girls aged 7 to 10 years with high and low cu-traits as well as their mothers are compared in a transgenerational study. We examine callous-unemotional traits in children and assess self-reports of maternal psychopathic traits. To assess gaze behaviour, we adopt a computer-based emotion detection task, including moving faces with affective expressions. During the task, we collect eye-tracking and behavioural data. Results: First results of the ongoing project indicate, that children with high cu-traits show reduced gaze behavior towards the eyes of sad, happy and angry faces compared to the control group. Discussion: Conclusions will be drawn with respect to implications for further research and the clincial praxis.

34. *Long-term intimate partners and assessment of DSM-5 psychopathy.* Leedom, Liane. University of Bridgeport, Andersen, Donna. Lovefraud Research and Education, & Glynn, Mary Anne. lleedom@bridgeport.edu

Collateral sources are important to the evaluation of ASPD/psychopathy. Two studies investigated long-term intimate partner ratings of ASPD/psychopathy traits from DSM-5. Section III (6 Antagonism, 3 Disinhibition items). Study 1 also gathered qualitative reports regarding the proposed psychopathy prototype, and Study 2 gathered qualitative comments regarding 6 Antagonism and 3 Disinhibition items. Participants were 1096 (Study 1) and 378 (Study 2) self-identified intimate partners of individuals with psychopathic characteristics. Confirmatory factor and network analysis were used to examine the informant ratings. A 2-factor solution that separated Antagonism and Disinhibition items did not fit; a 4-factor solution fit both data sets well. Narcissism is an essential symptom in the ASPD/psychopathy trait network.
Aggression was highly rated and integral to the network despite its removal from DSM-5, Section III. The DSM-5 traits subsumed under Antagonism and Disinhibition proved useful in family abuse research. The Aggression item should be retained in the DSM.

36. **The role of peer status and callous-unemotional traits in children's decisions about allocating resources with others.** [Roberts, Ruth](#), University College London, [Bevilacqua, Leonardo](#), University College London, [Pease, Christopher](#), University College London, [Gaule, Anne](#), University College London, [Sharp, Molly](#), University College London, [Phillips, Harriet](#), University College London, [Roughton, Cosima](#), University College London, & [Viding, Essi](#), University College London, r.roberts@ucl.ac.uk

Problem: Children with conduct problems and high levels of callous-unemotional traits (CP/HCU) tend to prioritize goals relating to dominance and care less about building affiliative relationships with others (Pardini et al., 2011). We are investigating whether CU traits and peer status influence how children with CP/HCU allocate resources with others as compared to typically developing (TD) children and children with conduct problems and low levels of callous-unemotional traits (CP/LCU). Method: To date, 57 boys aged 11-16 have completed assessments (CP/HCU n = 27; CP/LCU n = 25; TD n = 5). In two experimental tasks the participants negotiate the division of points with another player over multiple rounds. In task one, participants propose how to split the points. In task two, participants accept or reject the proposal from the other player. In both tasks, if the proposal is accepted, they receive the points as proposed, however, if the proposal is rejected, both receive nothing. Participants also complete Ladders, which measures self-reported peer social status (Sweeting et al., 2011). Results: Data collection is ongoing and due to finish in March 2019. As CP/HCU children tend to 'look out for number one' and prioritize dominance over others, we predict they will make less fair proposals to the other player. We predict that status will interact with CU traits in acceptance of offers - children with CP/HCU and high status may view low points offers as insulting and reject these more readily than their peers. Implications: These findings will help to further elucidate how children with CP and varying levels of CU traits make decisions about allocating resources with others and whether this is in part impacted by their perceived social status.

37. **Boldness is associated with reduced risk for developing internalizing problems in adolescence; evidence from the IMAGEN project.** [Yancey, James](#), Florida State University, [Perkins, Emily](#), Florida State University, [Foell, Jens](#), Florida State University, & [Patrick, Christopher](#), Florida State University, yancey@psy.fsu.edu

The Triarchic model proposes that psychopathy encompasses three distinct dispositional constructs: boldness, meanness, and disinhibition. This model provides a useful framework for clarifying links between psychopathy and internalizing disorders, with boldness in particular showing negative relations with mood and anxiety symptoms (e.g., Brislin et al., 2017; Latzman et al., 2018). Additionally, twin-study evidence indicates that the negative relationship of boldness with internalizing symptoms is partly attributable to shared genetic influences (Blonigen et al., 2005), pointing to an etiological link between the two. However, most research to date on this topic has been cross-sectional in nature. The current study extended prior work by examining relations between boldness and internalizing symptoms in a large longitudinal study sample. Participants were 1,200 adolescents from the IMAGEN project, a multisite longitudinal study based in Europe. Boldness was operationalized using items from questionnaire trait measures administered in this project; internalizing symptoms were assessed via structured clinical interviews. Correlational analyses revealed that boldness was negatively related to internalizing symptoms, both concurrently and prospectively. Furthermore, boldness remained a significant predictor of future internalizing symptoms even after controlling for current symptom levels. Implications for understanding the role of boldness in psychopathy and its relationship to internalizing disorders will be discussed.

38. **Measuring prosocial apathy in children with conduct problems and different levels of callous-unemotional traits.** [Gaule, Anne](#), UCL, Roberts, Ruth, UCL, [Bevilacqua, Leonardo](#), UCL, [Lockwood, Patricia](#), University of Oxford, [Pease, Christopher](#), UCL, [Sharp, Molly](#), UCL, [Roughton, Cosima](#), UCL, [Phillips, Harriet](#), UCL, & [Viding, Essi](#), UCL, anne.gaule.11@ucl.ac.uk

Problem: Children with conduct problems (CP) and high levels of callous-unemotional traits (CP/HCU) show reduced empathy, and lack of prosocial behaviour. Children with CP/HCU report perceiving being prosocial less rewarding
(Foulkes et al., 2017). Adults with high levels of psychopathic features show a similar pattern (Foulkes et al., 2014) and are also blunted in their inclination to make effort to win rewards for others (termed prosocial apathy) in an experimental setting (Lockwood et al., 2017). Here we assess whether there is also a reduced willingness to expend effort for others in children with CP/HCU. Methods: Children (30/group; CP/HCU, CP low CU (CP/LCU), typically developing (TD)) choose whether to exert a proposed level of effort (grip force) for points and subsequently execute this effort. Children choose between a low effort option, or higher reward but higher effort. Importantly, half of the trials are for themselves, half for another. We will examine 1) choices to make effort, 2) force exerted to win points, and 3) degree to which reward is discounted with increased effort (self vs other). Results: Data collection is ongoing and will finish by March 2019. We hypothesise that CP/HCU children will markedly prioritise themselves in 1-3 when compared with CP/LCU and TD children. If we find group differences in prosocial apathy, we will examine whether it explains differences in prosocial behaviour as measured by questionnaire and experimental measures. Implications: These findings will elucidate potential information processing biases that may help explain low prosocial behaviour seen in children with CP/HCU.

39. Speed-Accuracy Trade-offs in a Facial Affect Recognition Task Among Inmates High in Psychopathy. Faith, Emma, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Beussink, Courtney, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, & Kosson, David. Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, emma.faith@my.rfums.org

Despite a relatively large body of work on facial affect recognition abilities in psychopathic individuals, there is little consensus in the field as to the nature of emotion processing in such individuals. The current study tests a hypothesis set forth in the Affect Regulation Theory (Vitale, Resch, Newman, & Kosson, 2018) that the performance of psychopathic individuals in processing negative emotion will reflect a speed-accuracy trade-off in which accuracy will be positively related to response time. The current study was designed to examine the generality of this hypothesis to facial affect recognition. In particular, we examined speed-accuracy relationships during the processing of digitally morphed images containing blends of neutral expressions and happy, sad, angry, disgusted, or surprised facial expressions that varied in the degree to which affect was expressed. Participants were 385 incarcerated adult males who were assessed using the Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R). Regression analyses will be conducted to determine if the hypothesized speed-accuracy trade-off is evident when offenders high in psychopathic traits are presented with negative facial emotions. Secondary analyses will be conducted to determine whether the observation of a Speed x Accuracy interaction is moderated by the level of expression of affect depicted.

40. Forms of maltreatment and anxiety differentially predict factors of psychopathy. DeLisle, Alexa. University of North Texas, & Wingrove, Twila, JD. Appalachian State University. alexadelisle@mv.unt.edu

Introduction: Child maltreatment serves as a risk factors for psychopathy (Frick, Lilienfeld, Ellis, Krischer & Sevecke, 2008). Anxiety is also a risk factor for psychopathy, such that lower anxiety is predictive of primary traits, while higher anxiety is predictive of secondary traits (Karpman, 1948; Sandvik, Hansen, Hystad, Johnsen, & Bartone, 2014). However, less is known about the impact that the form of maltreatment (i.e., physical, emotional, sexual, neglect) and the form of anxiety (i.e., trait, state) has at the factor level of psychopathy (i.e., primary, secondary). Method: Using a sample of 234 crowd sources participants, the present study measured form of maltreatment and form of anxiety as differential predictors of primary and secondary traits of psychopathy. Additionally, we investigated the additive nature of maltreatment and anxiety forms on traits of psychopathy. Results: Results of simple linear regressions indicated that maltreatment was not predictive of primary psychopathy. For traits of secondary psychopathy all forms of maltreatment were predictive. Additionally, both trait and state anxiety significantly predicted both factors of psychopathy; however, in the expected opposite directions. Six multiple regression models found that only emotional abuse, physical abuse, and physical neglect, in conjunction with trait and state anxiety, predicted secondary traits. Other measured forms of maltreatment were not significant. Discussion: Results suggest that anxiety, across forms, is a stronger predictor of secondary traits, than maltreatment. Our findings provide additional evidence for secondary traits of psychopathy being associated with heightened reactivity and anxiety arousal (Hicks, Markon, Patrick, Kreuger, & Newman, 2004).