



Society for the Scientific
Study of Psychopathy

9th BIENNIAL MEETING

Online May 18–21, 2022

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welcome note

Welcome Note

Welcome to the 9th Society for the Scientific Study of Psychopathy conference, taking place online. We are excited that you are able to join us, to share and learn about the latest research in psychopathy.

The program committee, co-chaired by Melina Nicole Kyranides and Stephane De Brito, with members Olivier Colins, Hedwig Eisenbarth, Nathalie Fontaine, Inti Brazil, Natalie Goulter, Bryan Neo and Rebecca Waller, were faced with a challenging task having received a record number of excellent submissions and needing to schedule the program to straddle different time zones. They have more than met the challenge and assembled a terrific program that reflects the diversity of viewpoints about psychopathy, different methodologies, and varied approaches to assessment and intervention. Please join us in thanking the program committee members for the many hours they have put into creating this outstanding program.

Our students are our future. In 2021 a successful Early Career Event was hosted online due to the pandemic. At the Early Career Event students had the opportunity to hear about the career paths of Essi Viding, Arielle Baskin-Sommers, Adrian Raine and Eva Kimonis, and to ask them about the future directions in psychopathy research. This year students will have the opportunity to hear from Hedwig Eisenbarth, Martin Sellbom and Andrea Glenn. 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 (Kathryn Berluti, Mary Baggio, Lexie Harrison, Suhlim Hwang, Emily Kemp, Bryan Neo, Emily Perkins, Toni Walker, Georgie Zacharaki) for helping organizing this event and the Early Career Event in 2021.

SSSP recognizes outstanding research in the field of psychopathy and has a number of awards including: the Robert D. Hare Lifetime Achievement Award, the Cheryl Wynne Hare Award, the Jevon Scott Newman Award, the SSSP Postdoc Paper Award, the SSSP Blitz-talk Award and the SSSP travel Award. We are very excited to announce these at the conference and we would like to take this opportunity to thank Robert and Averil Hare, Joseph Newman and Alida Evans and the SSSP board for their generosity in supporting the awards.

This year at SSSP there are three pre-conference workshops to provide opportunities for members to learn more about specific aspects of psychopathy. Thank you to Mark Olver, Paul J. Frick, Eva Kimonis and Georgie Fleming for putting together these workshops. We are also very excited to host a lived experience workshop featuring four individuals discussing their personal experiences with psychopathy. Thank you to Abigail Marsh for organising this workshop.

Although we would all rather be in sunny Cyprus, we are sure that this virtual conference will be an exciting one. We are also happy to announce that the 2024 SSSP conference will take place in Cyprus, and we are all looking forward to welcoming you there. We hope you will come away from this conference feeling energized and inspired - and will have a chance to interact with old colleagues and friends, as well meet new ones.

Essi Viding (President)
Kostas Fanti (Host)

Executive board and committees

PRESIDENT:	ESSI VIDING
PAST-PRESIDENT:	ADELLE FORTH
PAST-PAST-PRESIDENT:	JAMES BLAIR
PRESIDENT-ELECT:	EVA KIMONIS
SECRETARY:	KASIA UZIEBLO
TREASURER:	LUNA CENTIFANTI
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EXECUTIVE BOARD:	CHRIS PATRICK
	RANDY SALEKIN
	HEDWIG EISENBARTH
	ANDREA GLENN
	EVA KIMONIS
	EDELYN VERONA
	CRAIG NEUMANN
	PAUL FRICK
	JENNIFER ALLEN
	INTI BRAZIL
	KOSTAS FANTI
	STEPHEN BENNING
	BRYAN NEO (STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE)
EX OFFICIO MEMBER:	STEPHEN BENNING (HISTORIAN)
CONFERENCE LOCAL HOST:	KOSTAS FANTI
PROGRAM COMMITTEE:	MELINA NICOLE KYRANIDES, CO-CHAIR
	STEPHANE DE BRITO, CO-CHAIR
	OLIVER COLINS
	HEDWIG EISENBARTH
	NATHALIE FONTAINE
	INTI BRAZIL
	NATALIE GOULTER
	BRYAN NEO
	REBECCA WALLER

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.

- 2022: **JAMES R. BLAIR**
- 2019: **SCOTT O. LILIENFELD (1960 – 2020)**
- 2017: **ADRIAN RAINE**
- 2015: **PAUL J. FRICK**
- 2013: **CHRISTOPHER J. PATRICK HERVEY M.**
- 2011: **CLECKLEY (1903 – 1984)**
- 2009: **JOSEPH P. NEWMAN**
- 2007: **DAVID T. LYKKEN (1928 – 2006)**
- 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.

- 2022: **REBECCA WALLER**, University of Pennsylvania, *Person-by-context interactions and the core of callous unemotional traits in young children.*
INTI BRAZIL, Radboud University, *Psychopathic traits and the stuff poor choices are made of.*
- 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.*
- 2017: **ANDREA GLENN**, The University of Alabama, *The immoral brain: Exploring the biological correlates of psychopathy.*
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?*

Society Awards

BRIAN HICKS, University of Michigan, *Developmental interplay between disinhibition and boldness.*

2011: **ESSI VIDING**, University College, London, *Genes, Brains and parents: What are children with callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems made of?*

EDELYN VERONA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, *Psychopathy dimensions and etiological pathways: Phenotypes, genotypes, and cognitive-affective mechanisms.*

● Cheryl Wynne Hare Poster Award

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

2021: **EMILY KEMP** & Paul Frick, Louisiana State University. *A Test of Empirical Cutoff Scores for the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU).*

Honorable Mention:

JULIA GRIEM & Declan Murphy, King's College London. *Surface-based structural brain morphometry in violent offenders with antisocial personality disorder with and without psychopathy.*

Masters award:

HEEMA GOKANI & Melina Nicole Kyranides, The University of Edinburgh. *Emotional Contagion and Humour: Psychopathic Vs Autistic Traits.*

2019: **EMILY ROBERTSON** & Paul Frick, Louisiana State University. *The reciprocal role of victimization, externalizing, and internalizing: A window into the etiological pathways for callous-unemotional variants?*

RUTH PAULI & Stephane A. De Brito, University of Birmingham. *Grey matter volume differences in conduct disorder with varying levels of callous-unemotional traits: Voxel-based morphometry and machine learning classification.*

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.*

Society Awards

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.

JOANA B. VIEIRA, Pedro R. Almeida, Fernando Ferreira-Santos, Fernando Barbosa, João Marques-Teixeira, & Abigail Marsh, Georgetown University. Distinct patterns of neural activation underlie economic decisions in individuals scoring high and low in psychopathic traits.

Honorable Mention:

RACHEL E. KAHN & Paul J. Frick, University of New Orleans, Eric A. Youngstrom & Jennifer Kogos Youngstrom, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Norah C. Feeny, Case Western Reserve University, Robert L. Findling, Johns Hopkins University. *Informant differences among primary and secondary variants of callous-unemotional adolescents.*

2011: **JOHANNA FEILHAUER**, Maastricht University, Maaikje Cima, Tilburg University, Nancy Nicolson, Maastricht University. Cortisol, psychopathy dimensions and types of aggression in at risk youths.

SUSANNE WOLF, Luna C. Muñoz, Joanne M. McBoyle, University of Central Lancashire. *Group dynamics of adolescents with callous-unemotional traits and their risk-taking: A linguistic inquiry.*

Honorable Mention:

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

RICK C. WOLF, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Ryan W. Carpenter, University of Missouri, Christopher M. Warren, University of Victoria, Joshua D. Zeier, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Arielle Baskin-Sommers, University of Wisconsin-Madison, & Joseph P. Newman, University of Wisconsin-Madison. *Reduced susceptibility to attentional blink deficit in psychopathic offenders: Implications for the attentional bottleneck.*

2009: **MEGAN O'LEARY** & Jeanette Taylor, Florida State University. *Psychopathic personality traits and cortisol response to stress.*

ARIELLE BASKIN-SOMMERS, John Curtin, Jeremy Bertsch, & Joseph P. Newman, University of Wisconsin-Madison. *Psychopathic traits moderate electrophysiological activity and fear response.*

2007: **KAREN J. DEREFINO** & Donald R. Lynam, University of Kentucky. *The misconception of psychopathic low anxiety: Meta-analytic evidence for the absence of inhibition.*
HEDWIG EISENBARTH, Georg W. Alpers, D. Segre, & A. Angrilli, University of Wuerzburg. *Psychopathic women's evaluation of emotional expressions.*

Program Overview

All times are in UTC

	WEDNESDAY 18 MAY		
19:00 – 19:45	STUDENT EVENT		
19:45 – 20:00	BREAK		
20:00 – 22:00	WORKSHOPS		
	<i>Therapeutic approaches with high psychopathy sexual and violent offending populations: Evidence, issues, and practice implications</i> by Mark Olver	<i>How to administer the clinical assessment of prosocial emotions, Version 1.1 (CAPE): Becoming CAPE-able</i> by Paul Frick	<i>Improving treatment outcomes for young children with conduct problems and callous-unemotional traits: an in-depth workshop on the whys and hows of parent-child interaction therapy for CU traits (PCITCU)</i> by Eva Kimonis and Georgie Fleming
22:00 – 23:00	<i>Psychopathy as lived experience Workshop</i> Chair: Abigail Marsh Panelists: Lisa Michael, Patric Gagne, Jen Griffis		
	THURSDAY 19 MAY		
19:00 – 20:15	OPENING REMARKS & PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS Chairs: Essi Viding & Kostas Fanti		
20:15 – 21:00	SYMPOSIUM <i>Antisocial behavior and CU traits in youth: Novel behavioral genetics, neuroimaging, and neurocognitive data from across the globe</i> Chair: Josanne van Dongen and Stephane De Brito	SYMPOSIUM <i>Innovative theories and studies provide new insights into relationships between psychopathy and emotional function</i> Chair: David S. Kosson	
21:00 – 21:15	BREAK		
21:15 – 22:00	GROUP TALK <i>Structural and functional brain correlates of psychopathy and CU traits in adults and youths</i> Chair: John Tully	GROUP TALK <i>Measurement and correlates of psychopathy and CU traits in adults and youths</i> Chair: Nathalie Fontaine	
22:00 – 22:15	BREAK		
22:15 – 23:00	POSTER SESSION 1		

	FRIDAY 20 MAY	
19:00 – 19:45	<p>SYMPOSIUM</p> <p><i>Controversial issues in psychopathy research: The way forward</i></p> <p>Chair: Adrian Raine and Essi Viding</p>	<p>SYMPOSIUM</p> <p><i>Emotion processing and dysregulation: Neurophysiological assessment and intervention</i></p> <p>Chair: Chara Demetriou and Maria Petridou</p>
19:45 – 20:00	BREAK	
20:00 – 21:00	BLITZ TALKS	
21:00 – 22:00	<p>RD HARE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD</p> <p>Chair: Abigail Marsh</p>	
22:00 – 22:15	BREAK	
22:15 – 23:00	<p>SYMPOSIUM</p> <p><i>Exploring outcomes and interventions for youth with primary and secondary CU traits</i></p> <p>Chair: Stephanie Craig</p>	<p>SYMPOSIUM</p> <p><i>The impact of psychopathic traits on others: At work and beyond</i></p> <p>Chair: Hedwig Eisenbarth and Kasia Uzieblo</p>
	SATURDAY 21 MAY	
19:00 – 19:45	<p>SYMPOSIUM</p> <p><i>Callous-unemotional traits and social-emotional functioning in children and young people</i></p> <p>Chair: Jennifer Allen</p>	<p>SYMPOSIUM</p> <p><i>The many faces of affective processing in psychopathy: Multi-method investigations</i></p> <p>Chair: Carlo Garofalo</p>
19:45 – 20:45	<p>JS NEWMAN EARLY CAREER AWARD</p> <p>Chair: Eva Kimonis</p>	
20:45 – 21:00	BREAK	
21:00 – 21:45	POSTER SESSION 2	
21:45 – 22:30	<p>SYMPOSIUM</p> <p><i>Interpersonal exploitation: Psychopathic traits and the identification and manipulation of others</i></p> <p>Chair: Adelle Forth</p>	<p>SYMPOSIUM</p> <p><i>Cardiac indicators of risk for psychopathy and antisocial behavior: New findings, next steps</i></p> <p>Chair: Bridget Bertoldi</p>
22:30 – 22:45	BREAK	
22:45 – 23:00	<p>CHERYL WYNNE HARE AWARD AND CLOSING REMARKS</p> <p>Chairs: Andrea Glenn & Essi Viding</p>	

Detailed Program

All times are in UTC

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY • 18 MAY 2022

19:00 - 19:45	STUDENT EVENT A panel discussion with Andrea Glenn, Martin Sellbom and Hedwig Eisenbarth		
19:45 - 20:00	BREAK		
20:00 - 22:00	WORKSHOPS		
	Therapeutic approaches with high psychopathy sexual and violent offending populations: Evidence, issues, and practice implications by Mark Olver	How to administer the Clinical Assessment of Prosocial Emotions, Version 1.1 (CAPE): Becoming CAPE-able by Paul Frick	Improving treatment outcomes for young children with conduct problems and callous-unemotional traits: An in-depth workshop on the whys and hows of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy for CU traits (PCITCU) by Eva Kimonis and Georgie Fleming
22:00-23:00	PSYCHOPATHY AS LIVED EXPERIENCE WORKSHOP		
	<p>A person-centered approach to psychopathy research: Considering the experiences, needs, and concerns of affected individuals and families</p> <p>Chair: Abigail Marsh, a psychopathy researcher and co-founder of Psychopathyls</p> <p>Panelists</p> <p>Lisa Michael, the parent of an adult child with psychopathy and co-founder of Psychopathyls</p> <p>Patric Gagne, writer and advocate for individuals struggling with psychopathy</p> <p>Jen Griffis, mental health advocate and parent of a child with CU traits</p>		

PROGRAMME

Thursday • 19 MAY 2022

19:00 - 20:15	<p>OPENING REMARKS & PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS</p> <p>Chairs: Essi Viding & Kostas Fanti</p> <p>Developmental risk for psychopathy through a multi-method lens: Promising leads, but a long way to go.</p>
20:15 - 21:00	<p>SYMPOSIA</p> <p><i>Antisocial behavior and CU traits in youth: Novel behavioral genetics, neuroimaging, and neurocognitive data from across the globe</i></p> <p>Chair: Josanne van Dongen and Stephane De Brito</p> <p>Childhood neuropsychological functioning and interpersonal callousness as predictors of externalizing and aggressive behavior in early adolescence: A prospective population-based study</p> <p>Josanne van Dongen, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands <i>Isabel E. de Graaf</i> Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands <i>Charlotte A.M. Cecil</i>, University Medical Center Rotterdam, Netherlands <i>Koen Bolhuis</i> University Medical Center Rotterdam, Netherlands <i>Tonya White</i> University Medical Center Rotterdam, Netherlands</p> <p>Grey Matter Volume in Youths with Conduct Disorder: Effects of Sex and Variation in Callous Unemotional Traits</p> <p>Stephane De Brito, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom <i>Lea Michel</i>, Radboud University <i>Jack C. Rogers</i>, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom <i>Ruth Pauli</i>, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom <i>Nora M. Raschle</i>, University of Zurich, Switzerland <i>Gregor Kohls</i>, University Hospital RWTH Aachen, Germany <i>Anne Martinelli</i>, Goethe University, Germany <i>Christina Stadler</i>, University of Zurich, Switzerland <i>Kerstin Konrad</i>, University Hospital RWTH Aachen, Germany <i>Christine M. Freitag</i>, Goethe University, Germany <i>Graeme Fairchild</i>, Goethe University, Germany</p> <p>Youth antisocial behavior, but not callous-unemotional traits, is associated with reduced frontoparietal network efficiency</p> <p>Scott Tillem, University of Michigan, United States <i>Hailey L. Dotterer</i>, University of Michigan, United States <i>Leigh G. Goetschius</i>, University of Michigan, United States <i>Nestor Lopez-Duran</i>, University of Michigan, United States <i>Colter Mitchell</i>, University of Michigan, United States <i>Christopher S. Monk</i>, University of Michigan, United States <i>Luke W. Hyde</i>, University of Michigan, United States</p> <p>Bidirectional effects of negative parenting and children's callous-unemotional traits: A longitudinal crosslagged twin study</p> <p>Patrizia Pezzoli, University College London, United Kingdom, Prof. Jean-Baptiste Pingault University College London, King's College London, United Kingdom Margherita Malanchini Queen Mary University of London, King's College London, United Kingdom Eamon McCrory University College London, United Kingdom Essi Viding University College London, United Kingdom</p> <p><i>Innovative Theories and Studies Provide New Insights into Relationships Between Psychopathy and Emotional Function</i></p> <p>Chair: David S. Kosson</p> <p>Psychopathy and Emotion Regulation: Evidence for Dynamic Attentional Biases in Incarcerated Men</p> <p>Courtney Beussink, Rosalind Franklin University, United States Nastassia Riser, Rosalind Franklin University, United States Steven Miller, Rosalind Franklin University, United States David Kosson, Rosalind Franklin University, United States</p> <p>Internally Motivating Individuals with Psychopathic Traits to Empathize with Others</p> <p>Lindsay Groat, Ontario Tech University, Canada, Matthew Shane, Ontario Tech University, Canada</p> <p>Associative learning in psychopathy: Emotion matters for coldheartedness, not for other aspects</p> <p>Sarah Esser, University of Cologne, Germany, Hedwig Eisenbarth, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand</p> <p>Motivated Emotion Regulation in Psychopathy: From Intra- to Interpersonal Emotion Goals</p> <p>Foteini Spantidaki Kyriazi, Utrecht University, Netherlands Carlo Garofalo, Tilburg University, Netherlands</p>
21:00 - 21:15	<p>BREAK</p>

21:15 - 22:00

GROUP TALKS

Structural and functional brain correlates of psychopathy and CU traits in adults and youths

Chair: **John Tully**

Oxytocin normalises the neural processing of fearful faces in psychopathy: a randomized crossover study using fMRI

John Tully, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

Arjun Sethi, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, United Kingdom

Julia Griem, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, United Kingdom

Yannis Paloyelis, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, United Kingdom

Michael Craig, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, United Kingdom

Steven Williams, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, United Kingdom

Declan Murphy, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, United Kingdom

James Blair, Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States

Nigel Blackwood, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, United Kingdom

Diminished switching role of the brain's salience network in high psychopathy incarcerated men

Philip Deming, Northeastern University, United States

Kent Kiehl, Mind Research Network, United States

Michael Koenigs, University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States

Regional cerebral blood flow and the effect of intranasal oxytocin in antisocial personality disorder with and without psychopathy: an arterial spin labelling (ASL) neuroimaging study

Julia Griem, King's College London, United Kingdom

Daniel Martins, King's College London, United Kingdom

John Tully, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

Declan Murphy, King's College London, United Kingdom

Nigel Blackwood, King's College London, United Kingdom

Yannis Paloyelis, King's College London, United Kingdom

Measurement and correlates of psychopathy and CU traits in adults and youths

Chair: **Nathalie Fontaine**

Associations between affective-interpersonal features of psychopathic traits in childhood and intimate partner violence in late adolescence

Nathalie M. G. Fontaine, University of Montreal, Canada

Vicky Raymond, University of Montreal, Canada

Isabelle Duquette, University of Montreal, Canada

Vincent Bégin, Université de Sherbrooke, Canada

Frank Vitaro, University of Montreal, Canada

Sylvana M. Côté, University of Montreal, Canada

Richard E. Tremblay, University of Montreal, Canada

Psychometric properties of the Clinical Assessment of Prosocial Emotions (CAPE) for measuring the limited prosocial emotions specifier in boys from clinical populations

Beatriz Molinuevo, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Anastasiya Ivanova-Serokhivostova, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Montserrat Corrales-de la Cruz, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Iris Pérez-Bonaventura, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Albert Bonillo, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Roser Nadal, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Montserrat Pàmias-Massana, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

José Antonio Ramos-Quiroga, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Rafael Torrubia, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Paul J. Frick, Louisiana State University, United States

An ENIGMA mega-analysis of cortical structure and subcortical volumes in youths with conduct disorder: Influence of sex, callous-unemotional traits and age-of-onset

Yidian Gao, Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Marlene Staginnus, Department of Psychology, University of Bath, United Kingdom

Moji Aghajani, Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam UMC / VUMC, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Eduard Klapwijk, Erasmus School of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

Charlotte Cecil, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry/Psychology, Erasmus Medical Centre, Netherlands

Arielle Baskin-Sommers, Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States

Daniel Pine, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), National Institutes of Health (NIH), Bethesda, Maryland, United States

Adrian Raine, Departments of Criminology, Psychiatry, and Psychology, University of Pennsylvania, United States

Neda Jahanshad, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Imaging Genetics Center

Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Los Angeles, California, United States

Sophia Thomopoulos, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Imaging Genetics Center

Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Los Angeles, California, United States

Paul Thompson, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Imaging Genetics Center

Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Los Angeles, California, United States

Graeme Fairchild, Department of Psychology, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

Stephane De Brito, Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Examination of associations between psychopathy and reinforcement sensitivity theory constructs

Ella Dickison, University of Otago, New Zealand

Martin Sellbom, University of Otago, New Zealand

Phoebe Neo, University of Otago, New Zealand

Neil McNaughton, University of Otago, New Zealand

Youths with conduct disorder exhibit reduced learning from punishment but not reward: A computational modelling study

Ruth Pauli, Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Inti Brazil, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University, Netherlands

Gregor Kohls, Child Neuropsychology Section, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University Hospital RWTH Aachen, Germany

Lisa Gistelinck, Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Stephane A. De Brito, Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Patricia L. Lockwood, Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Multi-group confirmatory factor analyses of the psychopathy checklist-revised among male and female offenders

Sara Millspough, Gold Standard Forensics, LLC, United States

Janet Warren, Park Dietz & Associates, United States

Dave Kosson, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, United States

Objective linguistic markers of callous-unemotional traits in middle-childhood

Rebecca Waller, Department of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania, United States

Yuheiry Rodriguez, Department of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania, United States

Azia Knox, Center for Autism Research, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, United States

John Herrington, Center for Autism Research, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, United States

Julia Parish-Morris, Center for Autism Research, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, United States

The role of psychopathic personality in judgements of and proclivity to take part in image-based sexual abuse as a form of gender-based violence

Dean Fido, University of Derby, United Kingdom

Craig Harper, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom

22:00 - 22:15	BREAK
22:15 - 23:00	POSTER SESSION 1

Psychopathic traits in childhood and internalizing problems in adolescence:
The mediating role of peer victimization

Vincent Bégin, *Université de Sherbrooke, Canada*

Nathalie Fontaine, *University of Montreal, Canada*

Frank Vitaro, *University of Montreal, Canada*

Michel Boivin, *Université Laval, Canada*

Richard Tremblay, *University of Montreal, Canada*

Sylvana Côté, *University of Montreal, Canada*

Children showing high levels of psychopathic traits are at risk of being victimized by their peers which, in turn, could increase the risk of developing internalizing problems. We aimed to examine whether or not peer victimization mediated the association between psychopathic traits in childhood and internalizing problems in adolescence (depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts). Participants were 1202 children (52.66% girls) from the Quebec Longitudinal Study of Child Development. Psychopathic traits were assessed by teachers at ages 10-12 years, peer victimization was self-reported at age 15 years, and internalizing outcomes were self-reported at age 17 years. Two structural equation models with robust estimation of standard errors were conducted for each outcome. The first tested the indirect effect of psychopathic traits on the outcome via peer victimization, controlling for child sex, socioeconomic status, and baseline levels of the outcome. The second also included anxiety at ages 10-12 years and its interaction with psychopathic traits as predictors of peer victimization in order to verify if these associations differed across anxiety levels (i.e., between primary and secondary variants). Results showed that the associations between psychopathic traits and later internalizing problems were fully mediated by peer victimization (no direct effect was observed). The interaction between psychopathic traits and anxiety levels did not significantly predict peer victimization. These results shed light on a mechanism through which children with high levels of psychopathic traits might experience internalizing problems later in life and highlight the importance of peer victimization in understanding mental health outcomes associated with these traits.

Differential network structures of the PCL-R and the PCL:YV

Samuel Vincent, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, United States*

George Bate, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, United States*

Liane Leedom, *University of Bridgeport, United States*

Steven Miller, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, United States*

David Kosson, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, United States*

Since Borsboom and Cramer (2013), network analyses have become increasingly popular in examining the structure of symptoms that comprise mental disorders. Only a handful of studies have applied this statistical technique in examining the network structure of PCL-assessed psychopathy among adults (Verschuere et al., 2018; Preszler et al., 2018; Trupp et al. 2021). No study to date has investigated the network structure of psychopathy among youth. The current study examined the network structures of PCL-assessed psychopathy in independent samples of adult male offenders (PCL-R) and incarcerated adolescents (PCL:YV). Further, the current study used a novel statistical technique, exploratory graph analysis (EGA), which divides items into separate cliques (akin to factors in an exploratory factor analysis) whereas prior network studies only examined the centrality of the items when all items were included in a single network. Analyses revealed a four-clique solution among adults and a two-clique solution among youth. These solutions were somewhat similar to the four- and two-factor solutions demonstrated in previous CFA analyses, yet some differences emerged. Model comparisons suggested the EGA solutions demonstrated better fit than contemporary CFA solutions. Lastly, analyses of all 20 items on each measure demonstrated Item 6 (Lack of Remorse or Guilt) and Item 3 (Need for Stimulation/Proneness to Boredom) were among the most central items for both the adult and adolescent samples. These centrality findings were somewhat consistent with previous research and suggest some traits are integral to the PCL psychopathy construct across the lifespan.

Clinical utility of psychopathy subtypes based on latent profile analysis

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Several recent studies have used latent profile analysis (LPA) with scores from the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R) to classify patients or offenders into subtype groups, which differ on a number of external correlates (e.g., institutional violence, psychopathology) relevant in forensic evaluations. However, for subtype findings to be useful for clinical practice, clinicians need to be able to reliably assign offenders to the correct subgroups. To investigate this, the current study asked psychology doctoral students to classify PCL-R profiles into the four empirically supported subtypes found in McCallum et al. (2020): prototypic, callous-conning, sociopathic, and general offenders. Students were provided graphs of the mean item scores on the four PCL-R facets for each subtype derived from LPA across the entire sample. They then categorized individual participants (N = 120) into one of the four subtypes under two conditions: one in which they were provided mean item scores on each facet (as is presented in literature) and another in which they were provided summed facet scores (more typical in forensic practice). Overall, students were able to classify profiles with moderate to high accuracy, with some differences based on subtype and whether the data were presented as average item scores or summed item scores. Classification accuracy was positively correlated with confidence ratings. A follow-up study using forensic practitioners will examine the generalizability of these findings. Should findings persist, they may have implications for how best to present PCL-R LPA findings in the literature and use of PCL-R subtypes in high-stakes forensic settings.

Racial/Ethnic differences in self report measures of psychopathy

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Previous research using the PCL-R has found negligible differences in overall rates of psychopathy across races and ethnicities (Skeem et al., 2004). However, less research has examined potential racial biases in psychopathy assessed via self-report (Gatner et al., 2018). It is plausible that while overall mean-levels of psychopathic traits do not differ substantially across racial groups, there may still be meaningful differences in the expression or perception of psychopathic traits and prediction of external correlates as a function of race. Using a diverse sample of undergraduates, the current study will examine differences in levels and predictive validity of two operationalizations of psychopathy, the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick, 2010) and Self Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP-4; Paulhus et al., 2014) across White, African American, and Hispanic/Latinx participants. Potential racial bias will be assessed using a slope-intercept statistical approach (Cleary, 1968). Based on previous literature, we predict negligible differences in mean levels of psychopathy between White and Black participants, but somewhat higher overall scores for Latinx participants. Race may moderate the prediction of psychopathic traits to relevant external correlates. Specifically, we anticipate that among racial minority participants TriPM Boldness and the SRP Interpersonal facet will show weaker inverse associations with internalizing problems and stronger positive associations with externalizing problems, suggesting potential bias such that interpersonal features are perceived as more pathological within these groups. Results of this study will inform critical questions about how the assessment and manifestation of psychopathic traits may differ across racial/ethnic groups.

Parent-child biobehavioural synchrony in young children with conduct problems and varying levels of callous-unemotional traits

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The presence of co-occurring Callous-Unemotional (CU) traits designates a subgroup of antisocial children with earlier-onset, more persistent, and aggressive conduct problems (CP) that are resistant to traditional psychosocial treatments, relative to antisocial children without CU-traits. Children with CP with and without elevated CU-traits appear to differ in their parenting experiences. Parent-child synchrony, an important dimension of the parent-child relationship, is disrupted in children with CP, and can be examined behaviourally (through synchronous interactions), biologically (via co-fluctuation in physiological stress responses), or both, termed biobehavioural synchrony (BBS). Despite being critical for bond formation, conscience, and emotional development, which are each impaired in individuals with CU-traits, parent-child BBS has not been examined in children with CP and associated CU-traits. This study aims to address this knowledge gap by examining parent-child BBS during a stressful “clean-up” situation in a pilot sample of 82 clinic-referred children with CP subtyped by level of CU-traits. Behavioural synchrony was coded using the Mutually Responsive Orientation scale, with biological synchrony measured in a subset of 15 families using stress-response biomarkers of salivary cortisol, alpha-amylase, and DHEA. Partial correlations controlling for baseline stress showed a positive association between CU-traits and parent-child biological asynchrony across all salivary biomarkers. Results of an ANCOVA, controlling for CP severity, showed that children with elevated CU-traits displayed significantly lower dyadic behavioural synchrony, relative to CP-only. Disrupted parent-child synchrony may be a potential explanatory mechanism behind the antisocial presentations of children with CU-traits, having potential implications for enhancing parenting interventions for these treatment-resistant children.

Meanness and affective processing: A meta-analysis of EEG findings on emotional face processing in individuals with Callous-Unemotional and psychopathic traits

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The triarchic model (Patrick, Fowles, & Kreuger, 2009) conceptualizes psychopathy as a multidimensional construct encompassing three biobehavioral dimensions: meanness, boldness, and disinhibition. The biological correlates of meanness, which reflects low empathy, shallow affect, and lack of guilt or remorse, are currently less well elucidated than boldness or disinhibition (Patrick & Drislane, 2015). At the behavioral level, meanness is related to poor performance on tasks involving facial and emotion recognition (Brislin et al., 2018). Emotional face processing can be examined on a neurophysiological level using event-related potentials (ERPs) such as N170, P200, and P300 (Shannon et al., 2013). The magnitude of these responses may be modulated by psychopathic meanness (Clark et al., 2019); however, discrepant findings have also been reported. Therefore, the current study will perform a random-effects model meta-analysis to provide an overall effect size for the association between meanness and affective face processing ERPs across studies. A preliminary review of the literature identified 25 studies that included at least one face-processing related ERP and a measure of psychopathic traits. Moderator analyses will also be conducted to examine the amount of variability explained by sample (e.g., juvenile or adult; community or forensic; demographics) and study features (e.g., psychopathy instrument; face processing task). Additionally, follow-up analyses will be conducted to detect the potential effect of publication bias. Through examining physiological indicators of meanness, the current study will contribute to ongoing research on the etiology of psychopathy and may guide future research in establishing a multi-domain framework for the measurement of psychopathy.

Psychopathic malice potentiates coldness' impaired emotion recognition

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Deficits in recognizing emotions in facial expressions have been observed in psychopathic individuals. Affective-face processing deficits were found to be partially driven by the callous-unemotional traits of psychopathy, which are central to meanness in psychopathy. We expand on those findings by examining the parts of psychopathic meanness most relevant to emotion recognition deficits. Participants (N=212 undergraduate students) completed the Meanness in Psychopathy – Self-Report (MiP-SR) measure and a facial emotion recognition task (The Revised Eyes Test; RET). All three factors of the MiP-SR were negatively related to emotion recognition: Malice $r(210) = -.30$, Coldness $r(210) = -.35$, and Imperviousness $r(210) = -.14$ (adjusted $ps < .035$). When investigating the unique contributions of each MiP-SR factor in regression analysis, Coldness was associated with these deficits ($\beta = -.03$, $SE = .01$, $p = .007$) but Malice and Imperviousness was not ($\beta s < -.01$, $ps > .16$); however, the Malice x Coldness interaction qualified that main effect ($\beta = -.02$, $SE = .01$, $p = .028$). Simple slopes analysis revealed that for average ($\beta = -.08$, $SE = .03$, $p = .007$), or above-average levels of Malice ($\beta = -.14$, $SE = .04$, $p = .001$), emotion deficits in Coldness were present. However, for people who were low in Malice, Coldness was unrelated to emotion recognition ($\beta = -.02$, $SE = .04$, $p = .545$). Results suggest that self-centeredness and the tendency to misuse others for fun or personal gain exacerbates deficits in emotion recognition for those who lack empathy and emotional depth.

Rank choice voting and psychopathic traits affect political campaign tactics**Hannah Burnett**, *The University of British Columbia, Canada***Jayne Stewart**, *The University of British Columbia, Canada***Craig Neumann**, *University of North Texas, United States***Leanne ten Brinke**, *The University of British Columbia, Canada*

Single choice, or first-past-the-post, elections are zero-sum competitions. This voting system benefits the most competitive candidates, despite the fact that success as a legislator requires collaboration. By contrast, success in rank choice elections can be achieved by using more collaborative campaign tactics and may provide candidates the opportunity to showcase this important skill. We examined how these two voting systems and psychopathic personality traits interacted to predict the use of competitive and collaborative tactics in a hypothetical run for office. $N = 316$ participants residing in the United States, recruited on Prolific, were asked to imagine they were running for political office in either a single or rank choice voting system and answered a series of questions about how they would conduct their campaigns; specifically, the extent to which they would use competitive (i.e., highlight experience in 'defeating' others) and cooperative tactics (i.e., highlight experience in making progress through cooperation). Participants also completed the Short Dark Tetrad to provide an index of psychopathic personality traits. Results indicate that across voting systems, psychopathy is positively associated with more competitive campaign styles, while rank choice (vs. single choice) voting systems encourage collaborative campaigning. However, psychopathic traits and type of voting system did not interact to predict campaign tactics. Findings suggest that adopting a rank choice system may result in more collaborative electoral campaigns. However, future research is needed to determine how such electoral reform would impact the success of candidates relatively high and low in psychopathic traits.

Differential associations of conduct disorder, Callous-Unemotional Traits and irritability with outcome expectations and values regarding the consequences of aggression**Jaimie Elowsky**, *Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States***Sahil Bajaj**, *Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States***Johannah Bashford-Largo**, *Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States***Ru Zhang**, *Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States***Avantika Mathur**, *Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States***Amanda Schwartz**, *Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States***Matthew Dobbertin**, *Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States***Karina Blair**, *Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States***Dustin Pardini**, *Arizona State University, United States***James Blair**, *Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States*

Conduct Disorder (CD) has been associated with atypical expectations regarding potential outcomes of antisocial acts. CD is associated with two forms of socio-affective traits: callous-unemotional (CU) traits and irritability. While previous work has examined outcome expectations for antisocial acts with respect to CU traits, there has been less attention with respect to irritability despite the core social function of anger in establishing dominance. The current study aimed to fill this gap in the literature. The study involved 193 adolescents (106 typically developing, 87 youth with CD) who completed an adaptation of the Outcomes Values Questionnaire (Pardini, Lochman, & Frick, 2003). A MANCOVA was conducted with CD group vs TD group, Inventory of Callous Unemotional Traits (ICU-S), Affective Reactive Index (ARI-S), age, sex, and IQ as covariates. While CD was associated with atypical outcome expectations this was not seen within statistical models including CU traits and irritability. As expected, CU traits were negatively associated with expectations of guilt and empathy and concern with punishment or victims' distress. Irritability was positively associated with concern with dominance, and perception that aggressive responses engender respect, and increase status. The results suggests that forms of dysfunction underpinning CU traits and irritability, which are often present in cases with CD, are associated with specific forms of atypical outcome expectations for antisocial acts. Effective treatments for CU traits or irritability might be expected to have relatively selective impacts on changing social outcome expectations.

Testing the psychometric properties of a new parent-report measure of empathy in early childhood

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Problem. Recent efforts to understand and prevent psychopathy have focused on identifying risk factors involved in the development of callous-unemotional (CU) traits during early childhood, including atypical empathy development. Despite the importance of empathy in developmental models of CU traits-and subsequent identification of empathy deficits as a treatment target in interventions for young children with CU traits-currently available parent-report measures of early childhood empathy are limited in their psychometric properties. The aim of the present study was to test the reliability and validity of scores on the new Measure of Empathy in Early Childhood (MEEC), a multidimensional, parent-report scale for young children that has good reliability, but has yet to be validated beyond face-validity. Method: Participants were 71 caregivers who rated their community- or clinic-referred 2- to 8-year-old child (Mage= 5.79, 63.3% boys) on the MEEC and measures of empathy-related constructs (e.g., prosocial behaviour), conduct problems and CU traits, to examine criterion, construct, discriminant, and clinical validity. Results: Internal consistencies of MEEC scores were good ($\alpha=.78-.93$). Correlations between MEEC scores and validity measure scores robustly supported the MEEC's validity. Logistic and linear regression analyses demonstrated that MEEC scores significantly predicted membership in conduct problem and CU trait clinical subgroups. Implications: These results provide preliminary support for the MEEC as a reliable and valid empathy measure for use in clinical settings with young children, with potential applications in the early detection of empathy deficits and assessment of treatment-related changes in the prevention of CU/ psychopathic traits.

Developmental trajectories of proactive and reactive aggression: Longitudinal associations with Callous-Unemotional Traits, impulsivity, and negative affect

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The differentiation between proactive and reactive aggression has inspired research into various factors (i.e., cross-sectional correlates, longitudinal outcomes, and developmental trajectories) unique to each function of aggression which assert the two as distinct constructs. The present study extends these lines of research by examining the unique developmental trajectories of proactive and reactive aggression and these trajectories' unique associations with the trajectories of key covariates: callous-unemotional (CU) traits, impulsivity, and negative affect (NA). Multivariate growth models investigated the individual trajectories of proactive and reactive aggression during adolescence and young adulthood in a sample of justice-involved males (ages 15-22). To identify predictors unique to each type of aggression, associations with covariates were investigated after controlling for the other type of aggression. Results indicated that both types of aggression decrease over time. The intercept of proactive aggression was positively predicted by the intercept CU traits and negatively predicted by the intercept of impulsivity, and the slope of proactive aggression was negatively predicted by the slope of impulsivity. The intercept and slope of reactive aggression were positively predicted by the intercept and slope of impulsivity, but unrelated to CU traits. NA did not predict trajectories of either proactive or reactive aggression. Results highlight that reactive and proactive aggression have unique influences on their developmental trajectories. In particular, the results emphasize that CU traits and impulsivity are important for distinguishing between proactive and reactive aggression in that these two psychopathy-related constructs have unique patterns of association with the different types of aggression.

Comparing psychopathy subtypes based on restricted and unrestricted samples of offenders

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Heterogeneity within psychopathy helps to provide much information which can improve our ability to predict important criminal outcomes. Many prior studies have investigated this heterogeneity among psychopathy subtypes and how it is related to important risk factors and outcomes long regarded to be associated with psychopathic traits. However, methodological differences across prior studies have limited the generalizability of findings. Using two latent profile analyses, the current study aimed to investigate two common sampling techniques within one broader sample to directly compare their unique influences on subtype identification. The four facets of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised were used as indicator variables in both analyses. Relevant outcomes were examined for external validation of the subtypes identified. The first analysis used a sample of 1,438 adult male offenders incarcerated at a midwestern county jail. The second analysis used a subsample of 574 male offenders from the first sample whose total PCL-R scores were 27 or greater. The first analysis yielded four psychopathy profiles, closely resembling the four subtypes identified in prior research using samples including the full range of PCL-R scores. The second analyses yielded three psychopathy profiles which also closely resembled the three subtypes previously identified in samples with elevated PCL-R scores. Furthermore, the profiles identified in these two analyses differentially predicted demographic, psychopathological, and criminal outcomes. These findings suggest utility for both sampling techniques despite substantial differences. Simultaneous consideration of both kinds of analyses yields insights into the nature of these two sets of subgroups.

Investigating empathy within dyads: The role of psychopathy and familiarity

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One characteristic of psychopathy is a lack of empathy. However, not all studies investigating empathic responding in psychopathy find such a clear link. This may be due to the various concepts of empathy underlying them. Additionally, it is not clear how the various factors of psychopathy affect how two people empathise with one another. This study explored how fearless dominance, self-centred impulsivity and coldheartedness were associated with cognitive, self-reported affective, and physiological affective empathy. The measures were recorded in dyads of two familiar or unfamiliar individuals, discussing several personal experiences with each other. 78 participants (39 dyads) from the general population retrospectively reported their own and their dyad partners perceived emotional intensity during four prompted conversations, and their self-reported psychopathic traits (PPI-R-40). Emotional intensity ratings and electrodermal activity during the conversations were correlated with coefficients of cognitive, self-reported affective and physiological affective empathy. Self-centred impulsivity was significantly negatively related to all empathy coefficients. But we found no significant relationship for fearless dominance or coldheartedness, moreover, there was no significant interaction between psychopathy factors and the familiarity status of dyads. This indicates that in real interactions between two individuals, higher self-centred impulsivity is associated with lower emotional intensity and its perception in the interaction partner, independent of if they know them or not. These findings indicate the potential role of the behavioural aspect of psychopathy in inhibiting the ability to connect with others.

Triarchic meanness correlates with reactively delivering more severe shocks**Kayla Fobian**, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas, United States***A. Michelle Poston**, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas, United States***Stephen D. Benning**, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas, United States*

This study examined the effects that psychopathic traits have on decisions made about the frequency (e.g., whether shock was administered) and severity (e.g., the combination of shock intensity and duration) of electrical shocks to be administered to another person. Participants completed the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick, 2010), a self-report measure of psychopathy comprising three subscales: Boldness, Disinhibition, and Meanness. Participants then completed a reaction time game against a fabricated opponent said to be in the other room. During the game, participants were asked to specify the duration and intensity of a shock that was to be administered to their opponent. During the instrumental block, participants did not receive any electrical shocks. During the reactive block, participants received mild intermittent shocks, as if administered by their opponent. TriPM Meanness positively correlated with shock severity within the reactive ($r=.25$, $p=.01$) but not the instrumental block, $r=.06$, $p=.54$. TriPM Boldness and TriPM Disinhibition were not discernibly correlated with shock severity or frequency, $r_s .03-.16$, $ps .11-.74$. After adjusting for TriPM Boldness and Disinhibition using multiple linear regression, TriPM Meanness was no longer discernibly associated with shock severity ($\beta = .07$, $p=.42$, 95% CI $[-.32, .50]$, $R^2=.17$). Though psychopathic traits did not affect shock frequency, meanness influences the severity of the shock that an individual is willing to deliver. However, within the context of boldness and disinhibition, meanness may not have a discernible unique effect on this decision.

Anger control as a mediator of the association between psychopathic traits and violent charges in adolescent offenders**Genesis Martinez**, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, United States***Emily Graupman**, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, United States***David Kosson**, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, United States*

Proneness to negative emotion has been proposed as an important predictor of antisocial behavior (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014). Anger, specifically, is widely recognized as associated with both violence risk and psychopathic traits, although few prior studies have directly examined the interrelationships between these. Consequently, the current study aimed to determine whether trait anger mediates the relationship between the antisocial facet (ANT) of psychopathy and violent charges in a youth sample. The current study included seventy-seven adolescent offenders ages 12 to 18. ANT was evaluated using the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV), and the Anger Expression Inventory (AEX) was used to assess three dimensions of trait anger. Anger control was first tested as a mediator of the relation between ANT and violent charges. Results indicated a significant indirect effect of ANT on violent charges through anger control, bootstrapped 95% CI $[-.004, .136]$. The model including anger control accounted for 22.86% of the variance in charges for violent offenses. This relationship was specific to anger control, as there was no evidence of significant mediation for anger out or anger in. Findings of the present study indicate that the relationship between the antisocial facet of psychopathy and violent charges is mediated by one's trait anger, and, specifically, one's level of maladaptive anger control. This relationship provides important information about the interrelationships between psychopathic traits, trait anger, and violent crime amongst adolescents.

An item response theory analysis of the TriPM by binary gender:
Different scores, similar relationships

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The Triarchic Model of psychopathy (Patrick, Fowles & Kruger, 2009) is an integration of previous theory and research, identifying three key psychopathic traits that cut across existing models: Boldness, Disinhibition and Meanness. The Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick, 2010) is a 58-item self-report assessment with a range of evidence supporting its reliability and validity (e.g., Sleep et al., 2019). With its personality-focused design, the TriPM may avoid biases associated with measures that emphasize criminal/antisocial behaviors. To date, one study has applied item-response theory to examine the possibility of gendered variance in the TriPM, with results indicating the tool might function differently for men and women (Eichenbaum et al, 2021). The current study included 188 (78 women, 110 men) college students recruited through MTurk. Men scored significantly higher than women on the TriPM on all three factors [$t_{\text{meanness}}(185) = 4.38, p < .001, d = 0.65$; $t_{\text{boldness}}(185) = 4.21, p < .001, d = 0.62$; $t_{\text{disinhibition}}(185) = 2.75, p < .001, d = 0.41$]. Using Asparouhov and Muthén's (2014) alignment method, we conducted a multigroup item-response theory analysis of gender invariance. The model would not converge for Disinhibition. There were no gender differences in factor loadings for either Boldness or Meanness. There were no gender differences in thresholds for Meanness; however, there were threshold differences for four items on the Boldness scale. In this sample, the TriPM thus appeared to function similarly for men and women. Limitations, future directions, and implications for clinical practice, assessment, and research will be discussed.

Coldness “cools” the emotional heat of Malice, reducing reactive aggression

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Psychopathy is a form of disordered personality in which meanness has been considered a central component (TriPM; Patrick, 2010), especially with respect to the misuse of other people. One measure of meanness in psychopathy currently in development is the Meanness in Psychopathy – Short Form (MiP-SF; Benning et al., 2017). Participants completed a reaction time game with separate instrumental (in which the opponent delivered no shocks) and reactive (in which the opponent delivered shocks on just under 50% of trials) blocks. The frequency with which participants shocked an ostensible opponent and the severity of shocks delivered were measured. Regression analyses revealed that within the reactive condition, Malice was associated with delivering more severe shocks ($\beta = .35, SE = .13, p = .007$). There was also a discernible Malice x Coldness interaction ($\beta = -.21, SE = .09, p = .020$) such that at high levels of Coldness, the Malice-shock severity relationship was no longer discernible. These effects were specific to the Vengefulness trait within Malice (Vengefulness $\beta = .36, SE = .11, p = .002$; Vengefulness x Coldness $\beta = -.23, SE = .09, p = .016$). These effects were not discernible in the instrumental block (Malice $\beta = .23, SE = .13, p = .075$; Malice x Coldness $\beta = -.14, SE = .09, p = .113$). Thus, the reactive anger of Malice appears to be tempered by Coldness, resulting in lower levels of reactive aggression.

Increased vagal tone during cognitive stress plays a mediating role in the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and psychopathy

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Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are associated with psychopathy. However, the physiological mechanisms underlying this association are unclear. This study examines whether sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system processes may explain the link between ACEs and psychopathy. Methods. Antisocial behavior was assessed in 335 boys from ages 7-17 years. Nineteen ACE measures were collected from self-reports, teacher-reports, and parent-reports throughout different phases of the 10-year study and averaged into one overall ACE measure. At age 16-17, vagal tone and heart rate were measured during a resting state, a social challenge, and a cognitive challenge along with parent-report and child-report psychopathy. ACEs were positively associated with higher parent-reported psychopathy ($r = .193, p < .001$). Parent-reported psychopathy was positively associated with increased vagal tone during the cognitive stressor ($r = .194, p < .001$) and rest ($r = .126, p = .028$), but not the social stressor ($r = .088, p = .129$). Mediation analyses indicated that increased vagal tone during the cognitive challenge, but not heart rate, partially mediated the relationship between ACEs and parent-reported psychopathy ($p = .024$). Findings are to our knowledge the first to document the mediating role of parasympathetic activity on the relationship between ACEs and psychopathy. Results challenge the perspective that antisocial behavior is consistently associated with decreased vagal tone and suggest instead that ACEs may predispose an individual to heightened vagal tone in cognitively stressful situations. Neurodevelopmentally, ACEs may wire the PNS for increased vagal tone and low heart rate. Overall, findings support a parasympathetic dominance theory of psychopathy.

Psychopathic traits are associated with deficits in recognizing and resonating with the emotion in music

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Background. Recognizing and responding appropriately to emotion helps to promote adaptive psychological and interpersonal functioning. Research using facial configurations of emotion or emotional language has established that psychopathic traits (i.e., callous, manipulative, impulsive, or antisocial behavior) are related to both emotion recognition and response deficits. To improve our understanding of the emotion recognition and response deficits associated with psychopathic traits, research is needed that can decouple recognition of emotion from social cues (i.e., facial signals). The use of emotional music stimuli represents a promising approach, unconfounded by social cues, which can provide novel insights into the emotion processing deficits associated with psychopathic traits. Method. Participants, recruited through MTurk, listened to clips of emotional music ("scary", "calm", or "happy") and either had to identify the emotional content (Sample 1, $N=196$) or were asked to report on their own feelings that were elicited by the music (Sample 2, $N=197$). Results. Overall, participants accurately recognized ($t(195)=32.78, p<.001, d=4.69$) and reported feelings ($t(196)=7.84, p<.001, d=1.12$) consistent with the emotion conveyed in music. However, psychopathic traits were associated with reduced accuracy, particularly for recognizing fearful music ($b=-0.02, F(1, 191)=19.39, p<.001$; Figure 1a). Higher psychopathic traits were also associated with reduced likelihood of feeling the emotion conveyed through music clips, and again, particularly for fearful music ($b=-0.02, F(1, 193)=35.45, p<.001$; Figure 1b). Conclusion. Results offer new insight into the emotion recognition and resonance deficits associated with psychopathic traits, which cannot be attributed to the interpretation of social cues.

Speeding up translation from basic to applied science: FAST as an intervention
for callous-unemotional traits

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Callous-unemotional (CU) traits (e.g., lack of guilt, remorse, empathy; shallow affect) reflect impaired neurocognitive mechanisms and interfere with child socialization. CU traits are an established risk factor for early emerging conduct problems and predict poorer treatment outcomes, calling for novel interventions. Prominent theories attempting to account for the failure of those with CU traits to recognize, and respond appropriately to, others' emotional distress emphasize fundamental affect sensitivity deficits, including reduced attention toward and recognition of others' emotional cues, particularly signals of distress. We propose this impairment is mechanistically linked to child CU traits, and that by targeting sensitivity to facial affect (SFA) directly via a computerized automated feedback and incentive system, we can exert downstream effects on CU traits. We are thus taking an experimental therapeutics approach to test a novel neurocognitive intervention, Facial Affect Sensitivity Training (FAST), for CU traits. We describe our current clinical trial for FAST within the framework of a NIMH phased-innovation award (R61/R33), outlining best practices and the ideal experimental therapeutics framework for evaluating interventions. We present findings from an open trial study in which we enrolled N=18 children ages 6-10, 12 who received FAST, and 6 who received an implicit eye-gaze training task as an active control condition, while we measured changes in facial emotion recognition and eye gaze patterns. This pilot investigation provided preliminary support for FAST feasibility and mechanism engagement. If the FAST intervention improves SFA and reduces CU traits, such training in early childhood could help interrupt an antisocial developmental cascade.

The role of early psychopathic traits in coping with the COVID-19 pandemic: Insights from
the ELISA study

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In the context of health crisis we are currently facing, some efforts have been made to better understand how children cope with restrictions, and how the current pandemic may affect their behavioral and socioemotional development. Yet, research examining how psychopathic traits may affect child's development in the current pandemic situation, and to what extent they may exacerbate or potentially restrain some later maladjustment is still unknown. This study is devoted to clarify this issue, by examining how psychopathic traits, measured across three waves in a two- pre-pandemic year period (2017 to 2019), are related with maladjustment patterns during the 2020 confinement and with further adjustment to the "new normality" context. Data was collected in a sample of 874 children (49.6% girls) and their families, participating in the ELISA longitudinal study, who also participated in a brief data collection in the Spring of 2020, in the middle of the most acute phase of the confinement imposed by the Spanish Government. Additional information, provided in wave 4 of the ELISA study (2021), is also used to examine later adjustment. Overall, early psychopathic traits are related with increased levels of behavioral and socioemotional problems in the pandemic context. It will be further examined how psychopathic traits may distinctively affect later adjustment, how they interact other relevant temperamental and family variables, and how children with high levels of psychopathic traits overall face adversity. Current results will help to delineate new advances in terms of preventive strategies aimed to improve positive coping to adverse situations.

Mean interactions: evidence for the emergent interpersonal syndrome model of meanness in psychopathy

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Lilienfeld et al. (2019) proposed the emergent interpersonal syndrome (EIS) model of personality disorders, using psychopathy as an exemplar that arises from the interactions among its constituent factors rather than additive combinations of those factors. In a series of three studies, we describe how the Malice, Coldness, and Imperviousness factors of the Meanness in Psychopathy – Self Report interact in predicting interpersonal outcomes, suggesting the narrower meanness phenotype within psychopathy may be an EIS. Though Malice itself predicted self-reported game-playing attitudes toward love ($\beta=.34$; $N=611$), the Coldness \times Imperviousness interaction ($\beta=.10$) revealed that game-playing love was uniquely elevated in participants high in both factors, particularly men ($\beta=.13$). Adding interactions explained 6% more game-playing love variance over the main effect-only model. Malice also potentiated Coldness's association with reduced Mind in the Eyes emotion recognition accuracy (Coldness $\beta=-.21$; Malice \times Coldness $\beta=-.15$; $N=222$). Adding interactions increased the emotion recognition accuracy variance explained by 26% over the main effect-only model. However, in a behavioral task, Coldness interacted with Malice (particularly its Vengefulness trait; $\beta=-.23$; $N=99$) to reduce Malice's association ($\beta=.36$) with participants reactively delivering more severe shocks to an opponent who was also shocking the participant. Adding interactions increased the shock severity variance explained by 360% over the main effect-only model. In conclusion, interactions among meanness factors can potentiate the interpersonally malignant effects of one factor or another. These interactions grew in importance as outcomes moved from self-report to test to behavioral measures, though the behavioral interaction was counter to the EIS expectation.

Associations between severity of alcohol use disorder (AUD) and cannabis use disorder (CUD) symptoms and callous-unemotional traits, irritability, instrumental and reactive aggression and BOLD responses during retaliation

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Background: Alcohol and cannabis are commonly used by adolescents in the United States. Both alcohol use disorder (AUD) and cannabis use disorder (CUD) have been associated with an increased risk of aggression and callous-unemotional (CU) traits. However, the inter-relationships between these variables and the distinguishing of CU traits from irritability remains preliminary. Methods: In this study, 102 youths aged 13-18 years (67 male; 84 in residential care) completed self-report measures of CU traits, irritability and aggression-related constructs and participated in a retaliation task during functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Their AUD and CUD symptom severity was also assessed via the AUD Identification Test (AUDIT) and the CUD Identification Test (CUDIT). Results: CU traits and CUDIT scores were positively associated with each other and with both proactive and reactive aggression scores. AUDIT scores were positively associated with irritability and reactive aggression scores. In fMRI analyses, only AUDIT (not CUDIT) scores were associated with an exaggerated recruitment of regions implicated in retaliation (dorsomedial frontal, anterior insula cortices, caudate, and, to a lesser extent, periaqueductal gray). Conclusions: These data suggest that significant cannabis use may exacerbate CU traits. However, CU traits are not major contributions to retaliative aggression via alterations in the recruitment of regions implicated in retaliation

Amygdala structure and function in youth with Callous-Unemotional Traits and trauma exposure

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A proportion of adolescents engage in persistent antisocial behaviors and are at high risk for later substance use and delinquency. Understanding neurodevelopmental factors that place youths at risk for these outcomes is essential. Both callous unemotional traits and trauma exposure are linked to externalizing behavior and aberrant development of the amygdala, a subcortical structure associated with antisocial outcomes. But how these risk factors interact to shape the development of this structure in ways that may heighten risk for externalizing behaviors is not well understood. In a sample of 262 high-risk youths we assessed callous-unemotional traits, externalizing behaviors, and trauma exposure at two timepoints. We additionally collected structural and functional magnetic resonance imaging data in 161 of those children at baseline and 117 at follow-up. At baseline, callous-unemotional traits and trauma exposure were associated with reduced bilateral amygdala volume. When controlling for trauma exposure, a non-linear relationship was discovered between callous-unemotional traits and both amygdala volume and amygdala activation to fearful facial expressions, suggesting that callous-unemotional traits predict reduced amygdala volume and functional response to fearful expressions until the relationship levels off. Additionally, lower amygdala volume and trauma exposure at baseline predicted increases in callous unemotional traits at follow up. Our results demonstrate that linear relationships between amygdala volume and callous-unemotional traits are eliminated when accounting for trauma exposure, while non-linear patterns (which are not typically accounted for) persist. Results also confirm that increases in callous-unemotional traits are more robustly predicted by baseline callous-unemotional traits, amygdala volume, and trauma exposure.

Quit playing games with my heart: Meanness in psychopathy and the ludus love style

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This study examined the associations among factors of the interpersonal trait of meanness in psychopathy and attitudes toward love in romantic relationships. The Meanness in Psychopathy short form was used to examine Malice, Coldness, and Imperviousness within meanness. Ludus from the Love Attitudes Scale was used to examine game-playing attitudes toward romance. Participant sex was included in these analyses based on previous evidence of sex differences in the relationships between psychopathy and Ludus. ($N = 613$; female = 66.8%, male = 33.1%). Overall, sex and factors of meanness were associated with Ludus, $F(15, 595) = 7.523$, $p < .001$, adjusted $R^2 = .138$. Within meanness, Malice was discernibly associated on its own with Ludus, ($\beta = .339$, $SE = .050$, $p < .001$), though this relationship held only for participants with levels of Imperviousness less than 1.75 SD above the mean (Malice x Imperviousness interaction $\beta = -.098$, $SE = .048$, $p = .041$). There was also a Coldness x Imperviousness x Sex interaction ($\beta = -.129$, $SE = .046$, $p = .005$). Coldness and Ludus were negatively related for men with Imperviousness scores -1.07 SD below the mean or lower, whereas men with Imperviousness scores 0.68 SD above the mean or higher had a positive relationship between Coldness and Ludus. In contrast, Coldness was not discernibly related to Ludus for women at any level of Imperviousness. These effects qualified the Coldness x Imperviousness interaction ($\beta = .100$, $SE = .046$, $p = .030$).

Genetic and environmental contributions to developmental trajectories of Callous-Unemotional behaviors in the preschool period*I-Tzu Hung, Boston University, United States**Jody M. Ganiban, The George Washington University, United States**Kimberly J. Saudino, Boston University, United States*

Callous-Unemotional behaviors (CU) in early childhood, a downward extension of interpersonal/affective components of psychopathy, are associated with later aggressive and antisocial behaviors. Therefore, it is critical to investigate the development of CU. This is the first study to examine genetic and environmental contributions to developmental trajectories of CU in early childhood. Latent growth curve models were applied to CU data from a community sample of 310 twin pairs (MZ = 123; DZ = 187) assessed with the Child Behavior Checklist 11/2 – 5 (Achenback & Rescorla, 2000; Willoughby et al., 2011) at ages 3, 4 and 5. The phenotypic model fit the data well ($\chi^2(1, N = 620) = 0.13, p = .910$, robust CFI = 1.00, RMSEA = .00, SRMR = .001). Both the variances of the intercept ($\sigma^2 = 1.06, SE = 0.17, p < .001$) and slope ($\sigma^2 = 0.15, SE = 0.07, p = .035$) were significant, indicating individual differences in patterns of growth. Biometric models revealed that genetic factors explained 71% of the variance of intercept, with remaining variance (29%) being due to nonshared environments. Thus, genetic factors contribute substantially to continuity in CU across age. Variation in the slope was entirely explained by nonshared environmental influences, indicating that changes in CU across the preschool period arise because of experiences that are unique to each individual (e.g., differential parenting, accidents, illnesses, etc.) These findings stress the importance of early interventions targeting child-specific environmental factors.

Factor structure and measurement invariance of the inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) self report version in a multinational Sample*Emily Kemp, LSU, United States**James Ray, University of Central Florida, United States**Paul Frick, Louisiana State University, United States**Emily Robertson, Louisiana State University, United States**Kostas Fanti, UCY, Cyprus**Cecilia Essau, Roehampton University, United Kingdom**Andrea Baroncelli, University of Florence, Italy**Enrica Ciucci, University of Florence, Italy**Patricia Bijttebier, KU Leuven, Belgium*

The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) is a widely used and comprehensive measure of callous-unemotional (CU) traits. While the ICU total score is used frequently in research, the factor structure of the scale remains highly debated. Inconsistencies in past research regarding factor structure appear to be largely due to the frequent use of small non-representative samples and the failure to control for method variance (i.e., item wording direction). Thus, the current study used a multitrait-multimethod (MTMM) confirmatory factor analytic (CFA) approach that considers both trait and method variance to test the factor structure of the ICU self-report version in a multinational sample of 4,683 adolescents (ages 11-17). Results showed that a hierarchical four-factor model (i.e., one overarching CU factor, four latent trait factors) that controlled for method variance (i.e., by allowing residuals from same method items to covary) provided the best fit ($\chi^2=2821.672, df=161, RMSEA=.059, CFI=.921, TLI=.887, SRMR=.046$). Importantly, this factor structure is consistent with how the ICU was developed and with the four symptoms of Limited Prosocial Emotions (LPE) specifier in the DSM-5 criteria for Conduct Disorder (CD). In addition, measurement invariance of this factor structure across age (i.e., younger versus older adolescents) and sex were supported. As a result of these findings, mean differences across age and sex can be interpreted as reflecting true variations in these traits, and we documented that boys generally scored higher than girls on the ICU and this difference was larger in later adolescence.

Genetic versus environmental influences on Callous-Unemotional Traits in preadolescence:
The role of parenting and parental psychopathology

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Children with callous-unemotional (CU) traits are at risk for severe conduct problems and antisocial behavior. While CU traits are moderately-to-highly heritable, parenting also predicts risk for CU traits. However, few studies have investigated whether the parenting environment (e.g., acceptance, conflict, psychopathology) moderates the etiology of CU traits, while accounting for gene-environment correlations. To address this gap, we used data from 770 twin pairs from the Adolescent Brain and Cognitive Development Study. We tested bivariate twin models to explore overlapping genetic and environmental influences on parent-reported CU traits and child reports of their parenting environment. We then used extended gene-by-environment interaction models to test whether parenting factors moderated genetic versus environmental influences on CU traits. CU traits were under moderate genetic (43%) and non-shared environmental (57%) influence. There were no overlapping genetic or non-shared environmental influences between CU traits and parental acceptance or conflict. However, parental acceptance moderated non-shared environmental influences on CU traits, with non-shared environmental influences on CU traits greater among children who experienced lower parental acceptance. We establish parental acceptance a true environmental influence on CU traits, making it a critical intervention target to reduce risk for CU traits and severe antisocial behavior outcomes.

Callous-Unemotional Traits and reduced parental warmth in adolescence
and young adulthood

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Callous-unemotional (CU) traits, which reflect the affective components of psychopathy and conscience development, have been consistently associated with low warmth in the parenting relationship. Several longitudinal studies have found that these associations are bidirectional, such that low parental warmth predicts increases in CU traits and high CU traits predict reductions in parental warmth over time. Much of the research in this area, however, has focused on young children and does not separate between- and within-individual effects. The current study investigated longitudinal associations between CU traits and warmth with mothers and fathers in a diverse sample of 1,216 male adolescents (13-17 years at baseline) with justice-system involvement who were followed for 5 years. Within-individual cross-lagged associations were investigated after removing between-individual associations using random-intercept cross-lagged panel models. For both maternal and paternal relationships, CU traits were associated with lower parental warmth at the between-individual level. Within-individual cross-lagged associations revealed that CU traits predicted reductions in maternal and paternal warmth over time, but low parental warmth did not predict increases in CU traits. These effects were consistent across the time period studied. Findings emphasize the importance of CU traits as a predictor of deteriorating relationships with parents during adolescence and young adulthood, indicating that individuals with high levels of these traits may be in need of family-based treatments to improve the parenting relationship. Results also suggest that the influence of parental warmth on CU trait development is limited during adolescence and young adulthood.

Do neurocognitive fingerprints of executive functioning associate with CU traits in adolescence?

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Neuropsychological problems have long been associated with engagement in antisocial behavior. In particular, poorer executive functioning relates to interpersonal reactivity, impulsive behavior, substance misuse, and criminal behavior. However, different research studies on callous-unemotional traits, a set of traits associated with poor social interactions and increased antisocial behaviors, documents positive, negative, and no relationships between these traits and executive functioning (e.g., Fanti et al., 2016; Graziano et al., 2019; Platje et al., 2018; Waller et al., 2017). It is possible that these mixed findings reflect, in part, the failure of previous research to adequately capture individual variability in multiple components of executive functioning. In the present study, we used a Bayesian non-parametric dimensionality reduction algorithm to extract latent neurocognitive features (i.e., fingerprints) in a sample of 275 15-to-18-year-olds. The advantage of this approach is that multidimensional constructs, such as executive functioning, can be reduced into smaller latent features that capture individual differences in functioning. We then correlated the extracted latent features with callous-unemotional traits. Results indicated the presence of multiple latent neurocognitive features that reflected heightened executive functioning across all measures, variability in the level of functioning across measures of delay sensitivity, cognitive flexibility and working memory, and deficiencies in all measures. However, none of the latent features were related to callous-unemotional traits (BF10 for correlations ranged from .07-.14). These results suggest that neurocognitive fingerprints of executive functioning are not robustly associated with callous-unemotional traits.

Quantifying and furthering the construct validity of triarchic model traits in the dunedin multidisciplinary health and development study using the multidimensional personality questionnaire

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The triarchic model of psychopathy (Patrick et al., 2009) emphasizes three phenotypic personality domains (boldness, meanness, and disinhibition) that can be operationalized using the well-established Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (Brislin et al., 2015, 2017). The present study sought to further validate the MPQ-Tri scales in relation to conceptually-relevant constructs derived from a multi-method design (clinical interviews, informant reports, and psychophysiology), and examine their temporal stability and predictive validity across two timepoints (ages 18 and 26) of a large longitudinal (birth to 45 years) and population-representative sample from New Zealand (Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study, N=1037). This investigation necessitated modification of the MPQ-Tri scales to enable their use in a broader range of samples including the Dunedin Study. The revised MPQ-Tri scales demonstrated good temporal stability, and correlation analyses predominantly revealed associations consistent with theoretical expectations at each timepoint. Moreover, psychopathy scale scores at age 18 prospectively predicted scores on theoretically-relevant criterion variables at age 26. For instance Boldness uniquely and significantly predicted informant-rated extraversion ($\beta=.17$), fewer clinician-rated anxiety disorder symptoms ($\beta=.08$), and low physiological arousal ($\beta=.07$); Meanness uniquely predicted low informant-rated agreeableness ($\beta=.22$), a greater number of clinician-rated Antisocial Personality Disorder symptoms ($\beta=.31$), and criminal behavior ($\beta=.18-.31$); and Disinhibition uniquely predicted low informant-rated conscientiousness ($\beta=.21$), greater numbers of clinician-rated substance dependence symptoms ($\beta=.10-.16$) and criminal behavior ($\beta=.11-.16$). Overall, the findings provide further support for the reliability and validity of the MPQ-Tri scales, which enable a unique opportunity to examine novel research questions concerning psychopathy in a wide variety of samples.

Vocally-encoded emotional arousal as a marker of Callous-Unemotional Traits in a sample of justice involved adolescents

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Research on justice-involved youth consistently shows that callous-unemotional (CU) traits are associated with the most severe and persistent forms of juvenile offending, making it imperative to develop methods for identifying high-CU youth that can be readily utilized in real-world settings. Although reliable and valid methods have been developed for assessing CU traits, these also present a number of challenges, including the need for extensive training of coders and lengthy administration time required by interviews, and lack of accurate self-awareness or socially desirable response biases on self-reports. As an alternative, CU traits are associated with dampened emotional arousal, which is encoded in the voice, suggesting that fundamental frequency (f0; a measure of pitch) may serve as a nonintrusive psychophysiological marker of CU traits. To this end, this study investigated associations between f0 range measured through audiorecordings obtained during an emotionally evocative task, CU traits as reported by youth and parents (ICU; Frick, 2004), and emotion dysregulation (DERS-SF; Kaufman et al., 2016) in a mixed-sex sample of 168 justice-involved youth. Multiple regressions showed that, for boys, wider f0 range—indicating greater emotional arousal—was negatively associated with CU traits and positively associated with emotion dysregulation, Adj R²=0.09, F(5,131)=3.79, p=.003. For girls, no significant associations with f0 range emerged; however, CU traits were positively associated with emotion dysregulation. These findings suggest that f0 range may serve as a valid indicator of CU traits in JJ-involved boys, and that detained boys and girls are characterized by different profiles of emotion dysregulation and CU traits.

Factor structure of the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality-Self-Report (CAPP-SR) in Community and University Samples

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The Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality-Self-Report (CAPP-SR) is a recent operationalization of the CAPP model, which conceptualizes psychopathy in terms of 33 individual symptoms. Although the quantitative structure of the CAPP-SR is largely unstudied, these symptoms can be thematically organized into six theoretical domains: Attachment, Emotional, Cognitive, Dominance, Behavioural and Self. The current study examined the higher order factor structure of the CAPP-SR symptom scales in two different samples: a large population representative U.S. community sample (N=960) and a large New Zealand university sample (N=1,047). An initial exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted in the U.S. community sample, indicating that a three-factor structure was optimal, with factors representing Antagonism/Meanness, Disinhibition, and Fearless-Grandiosity. An EFA with targeted rotation was used to confirm this three-factor structure in the New Zealand university sample (Tucker's congruence coefficients: .96 to .98). Furthermore, exploratory structural equation modelling was used to estimate the resulting latent factors to evaluate their construct validity against other psychopathy measures and psychopathy-relevant criteria. For example, CAPP-SR Antagonism/Meanness was associated with other psychopathy scales reflective of antagonism, meanness, and callous affect (rs = .74 to .90); CAPP-SR Disinhibition with scales reflective of behavioral psychopathy traits (e.g., impulsivity, irresponsibility), antisocial behavior, and substance abuse (rs = .34 to .81); and CAPP-SR Fearless-Grandiosity with narcissism, emotional stability, and boldness (rs = .50 to .80). These findings indicate that a three-factor structure provides for an alternative (to the traditional thematic domains) hierarchical interpretation of CAPP-SR scores.

Psychopathic traits, treatment engagement, and their interrelation in criminal justice-involved boys: A cross-sectional network analysis**Athina Bisback**, *Ghent University, Belgium***Cedric Reculé**, *Psychiatrisch Centrum Sint-Amandus, Belgium***Olivier Colins**, *Ghent University, Belgium*

To increase the chances to intervene successfully and to prevent psychopathy in adulthood, the psychopathy concept has been extended downward in age to adolescence. Although a substantial body of evidence showed that the psychopathy construct can be measured in adolescence and is negatively associated with treatment outcomes, it is unknown how juveniles with psychopathic traits engage in treatment. To fill this knowledge gap, the current study aimed to scrutinize the relationship between the multidimensional psychopathy and treatment engagement concepts in a sample of 261 criminal justice-involved male adolescents delinquents (ages 16-17 years). Psychopathy was measured using the ten subscales of the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (e.g., manipulation, remorselessness, and thrill-seeking) that load onto three distinct but interrelated dimensions (interpersonal, callous-unemotional, and behavioral/lifestyle). Treatment engagement was measured using a self-report questionnaire consisting of readiness to change, bond with staff, collaboration on goals/tasks, and therapeutic engagement dimensions. Network analysis was used to highlight the most robust relations between the traits and dimensions while controlling for the others. Remorselessness helped bridge together psychopathic traits and treatment engagement. Findings also showed that all psychopathy components were highly intercorrelated. This indicates that it is the constellation of co-occurring traits that is responsible for the complex relationship with treatment engagement, rather than one specific component.

Callous-unemotional traits and reduced eye gaze during emotion recognition: A study in a clinical sample of children and early adolescents**Anastasiya Ivanova-Serokhvostova**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain***Kostas Fanti**, *University of Cyprus, Cyprus***Albert Bonillo**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain***Hans Supèr**, *Universitat de Barcelona, Spain***Montserrat Corrales de la Cruz**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain***Iris Pérez-Bonaventura**, *Corporació Sanitària Parc Taulí, Spain***Montserrat Pàmias-Massana**, *Corporació Sanitària Parc Taulí, Spain***José-Antonio Ramos-Quiroga**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain***Rafael Torrubia**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain***Roser Nadal**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain***Beatriz Molinuevo**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain***Paul Frick**, *Louisiana State University, United States*

Children with callous-unemotional (CU) traits seem to have difficulties in correctly identifying others' emotional states, which could be explained by low attention to other's eyes. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between CU traits, emotion recognition of facial expressions, and visual behavior. Participants were 52 boys (Mage = 10.29 years; SD = 2.06) outpatients from two psychiatric services. We conducted a multi-informant (parents and teachers) and multi-method assessment of CU traits through the Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI; López-Romero et al., 2018), the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional (ICU; Frick, 2003) and the Clinical Assessment of Prosocial Emotions. Version 1.1 (CAPE 1.1; Frick, 2013). A modified version of an emotion recognition task developed by Dadds et al. (2008) was employed. Facial expressions of five emotions (happiness, anger, fear, sadness, and disgust) and a neutral expression were presented in three conditions: free-, eye-, and mouth- gaze. The percentage of mistakes was used as a measure of recognition accuracy and absolute dwell time on the eyes or mouth region for each emotion and condition measured general attention orienting. Results from repeated measures ANOVAs revealed that low and high CU groups did not differ in emotion recognition accuracy. However, the high CU group showed reduced attention to the eyes of the fearful and sad facial expressions (CPTI), or to all emotions (CAPE). The high CU group also showed general increased attention to the mouth area (CAPE). Altogether, these findings provide evidence to help design more successful interventions with youth who show elevated CU traits

Pseudopsychopathy: Ventromedial prefrontal cortex lesions disrupt prosocial learning and reward-based learning**Margot Gueguen**, *University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Jo Cutler**, *University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Daniel Drew**, *University of Oxford, United Kingdom***Matthew A. J. Apps**, *University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Masud Husain**, *New College, Oxford University, United Kingdom***Sanjay Manohar**, *University of Oxford, United Kingdom***Sanjeeva Jeyaretna**, *University of Oxford, United Kingdom***Patricia L. Lockwood**, *University of Birmingham, United Kingdom*

Neurocognitive accounts of psychopathy suggest that ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) dysfunction plays a key role in the disorder's symptomatology. The vmPFC has long been associated with learning, decision-making, and social cognition. Neuroimaging studies have repeatedly shown that the vmPFC encodes computational parameters relevant for self-benefitting learning, and vmPFC damage leads to social processing deficits termed "pseudopsychopathy". However, neuroimaging studies cannot show a causal role of vmPFC in learning and decision-making, and neuropsychological studies of vmPFC lesions have often relied on small samples or patients with diffuse damage. Here, we used a large cohort of adults with localised vmPFC damage ($n=28$) and carefully age-, gender, and education-matched controls ($n=60$) to study the effects of focal vmPFC damage on learning to help oneself (self-benefitting learning), another person (prosocial), or neither. All participants completed a probabilistic reinforcement-learning task in which they learned to deliver rewards in these three conditions. Preliminary analyses show that individuals with vmPFC lesions cannot learn to benefit others. While they learn above chance level in the 'self' condition, their performance is significantly worse than that of healthy controls. Nevertheless, their learning is intact when neither self nor other benefit. These results suggest that the vmPFC plays a crucial role in prosocial and reward-based learning, which supports prominent neurocognitive models of psychopathy emphasising vmPFC dysfunction. Future computational modelling will investigate which parameters are affected by vmPFC damage. Our findings could have important implications for understanding the causal role of vmPFC in psychopathy symptoms pertaining to social cognition, learning, and decision-making.

Affective empathy in psychopathy: Examining the impact of psychopathic traits on affective resonance and empathic concern in response to film clips**Stephanie Hruza**, *University of South Florida, United States***Edelyn Verona**, *University of South Florida - Tampa, United States*

Individuals high in psychopathic traits show less responsivity to others' pain (e.g., Decety et al., 2015). The present study tested the theory of low affective empathy in psychopathy, as measured by decreased affective resonance (i.e., affective sharing) and empathic concern in response to sad emotional film clips. These clips were previously shown to elicit emotional content-congruent affect ratings (i.e., sadness) and empathic concern ratings (i.e., endorsement of "empathy" adjectives, including compassionate, tender, sympathetic) in an unpublished Master's thesis. In the current study, 91 undergraduate students (70.3% female), who completed the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM), were shown emotional and neutral film clips, and following each clip, rated their state emotional reactions to the clips using a modified version of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule – Expanded Form. We predicted that affective resonance and empathic concern would be diminished in individuals high in psychopathic traits, particularly those with high TriPM meanness subscale scores, shown through smaller differences in emotion ratings for sad and neutral clip-types. Mixed model ANOVAs on baseline-adjusted empathy and sadness ratings (two separate analyses) with clip-type (neutral, sad) as the within-subjects variable and TriPM meanness, boldness, and disinhibition as continuous between-subjects variables supported the preregistered (<https://osf.io/c352n/>) hypothesized association between TriPM meanness and diminished affective resonance and empathic concern. Participants higher on meanness showed smaller differences in sadness and empathy ratings to the sad vs. neutral clip-types, supporting past findings of diminished affective empathic functioning in psychopathy, this time, using a novel viewing paradigm involving dynamic evocative film clips.

Disentangling the relationship between Callous-Unemotional Traits and unsupportive parenting through a developmental lens

Vanessa Cao, *University of Rochester, United States*

Patrick Davies, *University of Rochester, United States*

Melissa Sturge-Apple, *University of Rochester, United States*

BACKGROUND Research suggests that unsupportive parenting practices are consistent but modest risk factors for children's behavioral and social problems, emphasizing the importance in identifying sources of variability in children's vulnerability. To address this gap, we examined children's callousness (i.e., affective indifference; lack of guilt or empathy), as a moderator of these relationships. **METHODS:** Participants included 243 children (Mage = 4.6 years) and their mothers from diverse backgrounds (e.g., 48% Black) who took part in a longitudinal multi-method project with two measurement occasions spaced two years apart. Unsupportive parenting was coded from observations of family interactions. Children's callousness, externalizing problems, and social adjustment were rated by multiple informants. **RESULTS:** Findings from structural equation modeling indicated the prospective association between unsupportive parenting and residualized changes in children's externalizing problems over two years was significantly moderated by children's callous-unemotional traits ($B = -.18, p < .05$). Follow-up analyses revealed that the interaction provided support for differential susceptibility. Unsupportive parenting was a significant predictor of children's externalizing symptoms only for children low in callousness. In addition, children who were low in callousness exhibited substantially greater externalizing symptoms under unsupportive parenting conditions, but disproportionately lower levels of externalizing symptoms in supportive parenting contexts. **CONCLUSION:** These findings highlight that children with elevated callousness may be insensitive to changes in the environment, while children with lower levels of callousness may confer some protection, but may be more at risk in harsher environments. The results have implications for developmental psychopathology and early intervention targets for children's behavioral problems.

19:00 - 19:45	SYMPOSIA	
	<p><i>Controversial issues in psychopathy research: The way forward</i></p> <p>Chair: Adrian Raine and Essi Viding</p>	<p><i>Emotion processing and dysregulation: Neurophysiological assessment and intervention</i></p> <p>Chair: Chara Demetriou and Maria Petridou</p>
	<p>Promises and limitations of genetics research for understanding the development and management of psychopathy</p> <p>Essi Viding, <i>University College London, United Kingdom</i></p>	<p>Are children with “Limited Prosocial Emotions” emotionally blind? Emotional processing and facial emotional expressions in response to three intervention programs</p> <p>Chara A. Demetriou, <i>University of Cyprus, Cyprus</i></p>
	<p>Brainwashed? Lost to the seductive appeal of Mindless Neuroscience? Considering fMRI and the study of psychopathy</p> <p>James Blair, <i>Boys Town National Research Hospital, United States</i></p>	<p>Are you ready to play the game? The effectiveness of HRV Biofeedback training with video games in altering physiological responses towards stressors for young adults with differentiated levels of Antisocial Behavior, CU-traits and Anxiety</p> <p>Maria Petridou, <i>University of Cyprus, Cyprus</i></p>
	<p>Can we really assess psychopathy?</p> <p>Inti Brazil, <i>Radboud University, Netherlands</i></p>	<p>Effectiveness of intermittent Theta Burst Stimulation over the medial Prefrontal Cortex combined with Attention Modification Training on emotional processing</p> <p>Maria Sikki, <i>University of Cyprus, Cyprus</i></p>
	<p>Management and treatment of psychopathic traits</p> <p>Arielle Baskin-Sommers, <i>Yale University, United States</i></p>	<p>Continuous theta burst stimulation of right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex combined with Attention Modification</p> <p>Katerina Konikkou, <i>University of Cyprus, Cyprus</i></p>

PROGRAMME

Friday • 20 MAY 2022

19:45 - 20:00	BREAK
20:00 - 21:00	BLITZ TALKS Chair: Stephane De Brito <p><i>Note: Please note that the names are arranged in the running order each blitz talk will be given.</i></p> <p>I-Tzu Hung. Genetic and environmental contributions to developmental trajectories of Callous-Unemotional behaviors in the preschool period</p> <p>Emily Kemp. Factor structure and measurement invariance of the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) self-report version in a multinational sample</p> <p>Samantha Perlstein. Genetic versus environmental influences on Callous-Unemotional Traits in preadolescence: The role of parenting and parental psychopathology</p> <p>Erin Vaughan. Callous-Unemotional Traits and reduced parental warmth in adolescence and young adulthood</p> <p>Sonia Ruiz. Do neurocognitive fingerprints of executive functioning associate with CU traits in adolescence?</p> <p>Emma Veltman. Quantifying and furthering the construct validity of triarchic model traits in the dunedin multidisciplinary health and development study using the multidimensional personality questionnaire</p> <p>Patricia Kerig. Vocally-encoded emotional arousal as a marker of Callous-Unemotional Traits in a sample of justice-involved adolescents</p> <p>Claire Liggins. Factor structure of the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality-Self-Report (CAPP-SR) in community and university samples</p> <p>Athina Bisback. Psychopathic traits, treatment engagement, and their interrelation in criminal justice-involved boys: A cross-sectional network analysis</p> <p>Anastasiya Ivanova-Serokhvostova. Callous-Unemotional Traits and reduced eye gaze during emotion recognition: a study in a clinical sample of children and early adolescents</p> <p>Margot Gueguen. Pseudopsychopathy: Ventromedial prefrontal cortex lesions disrupt prosocial learning and reward-based learning</p> <p>Stephanie Hruza. Affective empathy in psychopathy: Examining the impact of psychopathic traits on affective resonance and empathic concern in response to film Clips</p> <p>Vanessa Cao. Disentangling the relationship between Callous Unemotional Traits and unsupportive parenting through a developmental lens</p>
21:00 - 22:00	RD HARE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD Chair: Abigail Marsh <p>An origin story, heterogeneity in individuals with psychopathy/CD+CU and targeting forms of dysfunction with interventions by James Blair</p>
22:00 - 22:15	BREAK

22:15 -23:00

SYMPOSIA

Exploring outcomes and interventions for youth with primary and secondary CU traits

Chair: **Stephanie Craig**

Recidivism outcomes in Australian incarcerated youth classified into primary and secondary Callous Unemotional variants

Bryan Neo, University of New South Wales, Australia
Natalie Goulter, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Victoria Perry, Department of Communities and Justice NSW, Australia

Eric Heller, Department of Communities and Justice NSW, Australia

Carolyn Newbiggin, Department of Communities and Justice NSW, Australia

Kimberlie Dean, University of New South Wales, Australia

Eva Kimonis, University of New South Wales, Australia

“No more trainable than a bear”: Investigating variant-specific patterns of treatment response to a targeted intervention for young children with callous-unemotional traits

Georgette Fleming, University of New South Wales, Australia

Eva Kimonis, University of New South Wales, Australia

Bryan Neo, University of New South Wales, Australia

Evaluating an attachment-based intervention for adolescents with primary and secondary CU traits

Stephanie Craig, York University, Canada

Natalie Goulter, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Marlene Moretti, Simon Fraser University, Canada

The impact of psychopathic traits on others: Atwork and beyond

Chair: **Hedwig Eisenbarth** and **Kasia Uzieblo**

Psychopathic traits, release decisions, and recidivism: A cautionary tale

Sonja Krstic, Brandeis, United States

The Impact of psychopathy on relationship satisfaction and professional success in couples

Aaron Hissey, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Working with a psychopath:

Impact and posttraumatic Growth

Jayne Stewart, The University of British Columbia, Canada

Adelle Forth, Carleton University, Canada

Janelle Beaudette, Carleton University, Canada

Trait activation of the triarchic model of psychopathy in leadership roles: The relevance of enterprising contexts

Iris Kranefeld, University of Bonn, Germany

PROGRAMME

Saturday • 21 MAY 2022

19:00 - 19:45

SYMPOSIA

Callous-unemotional traits and social-emotional functioning in children and young people

Chair: **Jennifer Allen**

How are Callous-Unemotional Traits associated with beliefs about social display rules?

Yiyun Shou, *The Australian National University, Australia*

Associations between Callous-Unemotional traits and emotion understanding during a social conflict film:

The moderating role of parasympathetic nervous system functioning

Sarah Lynch, *Boston University, United States*

Samantha Perlstein, *University of Pennsylvania, United States*

Rebecca Waller, *University of Pennsylvania, United States*

Nicholas Wagner, *Boston University, United States*

Callous-Unemotional Traits and response to teacher rewards, discipline and instructional methods in Chinese preschools: A classroom observation study

Xinyi Cao, *University College London, United Kingdom*

Teacher-child relationship quality as a potential moderator of the relationship between CU traits and bullying in children

Jennifer Allen, *University of Bath, United Kingdom*

The many faces of affective processing in psychopathy: Multi-method investigations

Chair: **Carlo Garofalo**

Psychopathic traits and gaze cueing

Carlo Garofalo, *Tilburg University, Netherlands*

Steven Gillespie, *University of Liverpool, United Kingdom*

Psychopathic traits and attention to threatening social and non-social stimuli: A pro and anti-saccade task

Steven Gillespie, *University of Liverpool, United Kingdom*

Pia Rotshtein, *University of Birmingham, United Kingdom*

Psychopathy, emotion activation, and attachment problems in adolescence

Antonella Somma, *Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Italy*

Carlo Garofalo, *Tilburg University, Netherlands*

Giulia Galdi, *Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Italy*

Andrea Fossati, *Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Italy*

The role of invincibility and boredom proneness in psychopathic fear enjoyment

Beth Visser, *Lakehead University, Canada*

Tori Wattam, *Brock University, Canada*

Angela Book, *Brock University, Canada*

19:45 - 20:45

JS NEWMAN EARLY CAREER AWARD

Chair: **Eva Kimonis**

20:45 - 21:00

BREAK

21:00 - 21:45

POSTERS SESSION 2

Investigating the moderated expression of successful psychopathy through trait charisma and charismatic speech utilizing a measure of acoustic speech prosody

Emma-Clementine Welsh, *The State University of New York at Binghamton, United States*

Oliver Niebuhr, *University of Southern Denmark, Denmark*

Mark Lenzenweger, *The State University of New York at Binghamton, United States*

The moderated expression model of successful psychopathy suggests that the more deleterious features of psychopathy (e.g., meanness and impulsivity) are tempered by adaptive features independent of psychopathy (e.g., intelligence) to produce successful outcomes. Psychopathic individuals can be quite unsavory; however, some present as highly charming or charismatic. Prior research has demonstrated that charisma (encompassing features such as persuasiveness, social dominance, and ability to influence others) has a notable degree of overlap with psychopathy and may enable psychopathic individuals to obtain successful outcomes. We will test self-reported trait charisma and charismatic speech prosody as moderators for the expression of successful psychopathy. A community sample of adults from Amazon's Mechanical Turk ($N = 200$) will complete a battery of self-report psychological measures tapping psychopathic features (Self-Report Psychopathy Measure 4th Ed.; Triarchic Psychopathy Measure), charisma (Conger-Kanungo Scale of Charismatic Leadership; General Charisma Inventory), and perceived success (Evading Detection; Evading Punishment), and submit a speech-based audio sample. We will utilize a speech-analysis system entitled Prosodic Assessment of Speaker Charisma: Assessment and Learning (Pascal) to generate a total prosodic charisma score (TPCS) reflective of charismatic speech. We anticipate that leadership charisma and charismatic speech prosody will moderate the expression of successful psychopathy such that increases in leadership charisma and TPCS will increase the association between psychopathic traits and evading detection/punishment. This research will increase our understanding of successful psychopathy and has implications for the criminal justice system, as well as industrial/organization contexts where charisma is highly valued in leadership roles.

Investigating the relations between psychopathic traits and emotional intelligence

Maria Thoma, *European University of Cyprus, Cyprus*

Giorgos Georgiou, *European University of Cyprus, Cyprus*

The present study examines the associations between the three dimensions of psychopathic traits (narcissism, impulsivity, callous-unemotional traits) and the different aspects of emotional intelligence (IE; well-being, self-control, emotionality, sociability), after considering the effects of gender. Data were collected from 1260 Greek-speaking young adults ($M_{age} = 23.81$, $SD = 4.58$, 71.4% girls) that participate in an online survey. The pattern of results verifies the hypothesis that high levels of psychopathic traits is related with low scores of EI. Correlation and regression analysis revealed that individuals with low emotionality demonstrated high levels of callous-unemotional traits and narcissism. To the contrary, impulsivity was not associated with sociability. Regarding gender differences, findings propose that men are more likely to experience psychopathic traits in contrast to women, while no gender differences in EI was revealed. Overall, current findings propose that low EI is related to psychopathic traits in young adults, highlighting the need of focusing on developing prevention and interventions programs that aim to enhance EI. Last, extending these findings in clinical sample is important for future studies.

Gray matter correlates of impulsivity in psychopathy and in the general population differ by kind, not by degree: A comparison of systematic reviews

Cole Korponay, *McLean Hospital/Harvard Medical School, United States*

Michael Koenigs, *University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States*

A fundamental question in neuropsychiatry is whether a neurobiological continuum accompanies the behavioral continuum between subclinical and clinical traits. Impulsivity is a trait that varies in the general population and manifests severely in disorders like psychopathy. Is the neural profile of severe impulsivity in psychopathy an extreme but continuous manifestation of that associated with high impulsivity in the general population (different by degree)? Or is it discontinuous and unique (different by kind)? Here, we compare systematic reviews of the relationship between impulsivity and gray matter in psychopathy and in the general population, as well as conduct re-analyses of previously published data. The findings suggest that the neural profile associated with extreme impulsivity in psychopathy (increased gray matter in rostral and ventral striatum and prefrontal cortex) differs by kind from that associated with impulsivity in the general population (decreased gray matter in rostral and ventral prefrontal cortex). Severe impulsivity in psychopathy may therefore arise from a pathophysiological mechanism that is unique to the disorder, and which is separable from the mechanisms resulting in relatively high, but subclinical, impulsivity in the general population. The results caution against the use of community samples to examine impulsive psychopathic traits in relation to neural correlates, where the relationship between impulsivity and underlying neurobiology may be an inaccurate model of the relationship in clinical-level cases of psychopathy.

Emotional detachment in psychopathy drives utilitarian decisions in sacrificial dilemmas

Michal Newhouse-Van Vlerin, *UNLV, United States*

Demi Kourtesi, *UNLV, United States*

Stephen Benning, *UNLV, United States*

Although psychopathy is sometimes viewed as the absence of morality, people with psychopathy may be best equipped to make the “right” decision in situations in which a utilitarian viewpoint is favored. Utilitarianism supports that the most ethical decision is one that creates the most good for the most people. Thus, emotional detachment in psychopathy may eliminate any hesitation to sacrifice one to save many. Participants ($N = 212$ undergraduate students) completed a measure of psychopathic traits (Self-Report Psychopathy Scale-III), and then read a series of 16 sacrificial moral dilemma vignettes that varied in whether personal force was needed to accomplish the sacrifice. After each vignette, participants decided whether they believed it was morally right, permissible, and would behaviorally intend to sacrifice one person to save five people. ANCOVAs indicated that total psychopathy scores were associated with increased behavioral intent to sacrifice one person to save five [$F(1, 210)=4.03$, $p=.046$], $r(210)=.14$, but were not correlated with moral permissibility or righteousness of the sacrifice, $r(210)s<.13$, $ps>.06$. This effect was specific to the SRP-III Callous-Affect (CA) facet, which correlated with increased permissibility [$F(1, 210)= 3.90$, $p=.050$], $r(210)=.14$, and behavioral intent [$F(1, 210)=4.39$, $p = .037$], $r(210)=.14$, but not moral righteousness, $r(210)=.10$, $p=.116$. Results indicated that those who lack empathy and show little concern for others were more likely to make utilitarian decisions in sacrificial moral dilemmas, irrespective of the nature of the sacrifice.

How does this make you feel: The dark tetrad and emotions around non-consensually sharing nude images

Jessie Swanek, Carleton University, Canada

Lauren Brunet, Carleton University, Canada

Vasileia Karasavva, University of British Columbia, Canada

Adelle Forth, Carleton University, Canada

While research has been examining the perpetration of non-consensual intimate image dissemination (NCII), the emotions around doing so, and in which contexts, are not well studied. This study examined this gap. Undergraduate participants (N = 798) were presented with demographic questions, the Short Dark Tetrad, and the Revenge Porn Proclivity Scale. Ten regressions were run with gender, sexual orientation, and the dark traits to examine how excited and regretful participants would feel engaging in NCII perpetration in five distinct situations (i.e., suspected cheating, confirmed cheating, relationship breakdown, to joke, and to brag). For suspected cheating and confirmed cheating, gender, psychopathy, and sadism were significant for both excitement and regret. The relationship breakdown results showed that psychopathy and sadism were significant for excitement, and gender, Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and sadism for regret. When motivated to joke, gender and sadism were significant for excitement, and narcissism and psychopathy for regret. When examining bragging, narcissism and sadism were significant for excitement while narcissism and psychopathy were significant for regret. Interestingly, psychopathy was a positive predictor for both excitement and regret, while sadism was positive for excitement and negative for regret. Our results highlight how different apparent motivations of NCII may explain and dismiss NCII, as well as that dark personality traits, and especially psychopathy and sadism, may be important factors to consider here. For instance, the impulsivity associated with psychopathic traits may be why participants often reported that they would feel both excited and regretful, but future research should explore this further.

Sharing isn't always caring: The influence of the dark traits on motivations of non-consensual intimate image dissemination

Lauren Brunet, Carleton University, Canada

Jessie Swanek, Carleton University, Canada

Vasileia Karasavva, University of British Columbia, Canada

Adelle Forth, Carleton University, Canada

Although initially the non-consensual dissemination of intimate images (NCII) was conceptualized as an act of revenge following a relationship breakdown, recent research shows that motivations behind this act may be more varied. However, to date, work on differential motivations for NCII is scant. Here, we examine the predictors of five motivations of intimate image dissemination (i.e., suspected cheating, relationship break-up, confirmed cheating, joking, and bragging). Undergraduate participants (N = 798) completed the Short Dark Tetrad (SD4) and the Revenge Porn Proclivity Scale. Binomial logistic regressions for the five motivations of NCII were analyzed with the SD4, gender, and sexual orientation as predictors. Psychopathy was the only significant predictor ($p = .005$) for the motivation of suspected cheating ($R^2 = .053$). When motivated by a relationship break-up, psychopathy ($p = .036$) and gender ($p = .021$) were both significant predictors ($R^2 = .044$). For the motivation of confirmed cheating, psychopathy ($p = .006$) and gender ($p = .036$) were both significant predictors ($R^2 = .067$). No significant predictors were found for the motivation of joking. Psychopathy ($p = .038$), sadism ($p < .001$), and gender ($p = .004$) were significant predictors for the motivation of bragging ($R^2 = .075$). Machiavellianism, narcissism, and sexual orientation were not significant predictors in any of the regression analyses. Psychopathic traits being a significant predictor for most motivations may be explained by the tendency for these individuals to be unempathetic and impulsive. Further research using qualitative methods would be beneficial for a deeper understanding of these findings.

Investigating warm and harsh parental cognitions differentiating antisocial subtypes in young children

Silvana Kaouar, *School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Australia*

Eva Kimonis, *School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Australia*

Georgette Fleming, *School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Australia*

Bryan Neo, *School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Australia*

David Hawes, *University of Sydney, Australia*

Valsamma Eapen, *University of New South Wales, Australia*

Understanding the developmental psychopathology of antisocial behaviour has been advanced by differentiating subtypes on the basis of co-occurring callous-unemotional (CU) traits and/or internalising problems (INT). Children with conduct problems (CP) differ in their parenting experiences according to levels of CU-traits, although findings are mixed on the association between warm/responsive parenting and harsh/negative parenting in the context of children with and without elevated CU-traits, respectively. The emerging 'secondary' CU variant, presenting with elevated CP, INT, and dysfunctional parenting, has the potential to clarify prior inconsistencies. This study aims to elucidate the role of warm/positive and harsh/negative parenting subcomponents in CP subtypes, differentiated according to level of CU-traits and INT, by examining parental cognitions of their children coded from 5-minute speech-samples. Parents of 135 clinic-referred children with CP completed pre-treatment measures examining their child's levels of CP, CU-traits, and INT, their attributions of their child, and observed parenting behaviours. Results of planned comparisons controlling for CP severity revealed that mothers of secondary CU variants reported having a more negative relationship with their child relative to primary CU variants, and attributed fewer positive traits to their child than other CP subtypes. Mothers of primary CU variants attributed fewer good/altruistic intentions and more negative intentions to their child's behaviours, and provided less observed positive parenting, than mothers of CP-only children. Subtypes were undifferentiated on observed negative parenting, suggesting a disconnect between parental cognitions and behaviours for mothers of children with elevated CU-traits. Findings have implications for enhancing targeted parenting interventions for childhood antisocial behaviour.

Selfish risk-seeking can provide an evolutionary advantage in a conditional public goods game

Martina Testori, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands*

Hedwig Eisenbarth, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Rebecca Hoyle, *University of Southampton, United Kingdom*

While cooperation and risk aversion are considered to be evolutionarily advantageous in many circumstances, and selfish or risky behaviour can bring negative consequences for individuals and the community at large, selfish and risk-seeking behaviour is still often observed in human societies. In this paper we consider whether there are environmental and social conditions that favour selfish risk-seeking individuals within a community and whether tolerating such individuals may provide benefits to the community itself in some circumstances. We built an agent-based model including two types of agent - selfish risk-seeking and generous risk-averse - that harvest resources from the environment and share them (or not) with their community. We found that selfish risk-seekers can outperform generous risk-averse agents in conditions where their survival is moderately challenged, supporting the theory that selfish and risk-seeking traits combined are not dysfunctional but rather can be evolutionarily advantageous for agents. The benefit for communities is less clear, but when generous agents are unconditionally cooperative communities with a greater proportion of selfish risk-seeking agents grow to a larger population size suggesting some advantage to the community overall.

Dimensional analysis of the relationship between psychopathy and empathy

Liam Doyle, *Brock University, Canada*

Psychopathy is a personality disorder with extensive consequences in social, corporate, and forensic contexts. One longstanding ambiguity in the empirical literature is whether psychopathy is associated with general or specific empathic deficits. In part, this ambiguity may be due to a lack of research examining the distinct empathic correlates of each dimension of psychopathy and a failure to consider the unique relationship between cognitive/affective empathy and psychopathy. Participants (N = 400) were recruited to complete self-report measures of psychopathy and empathy. Consistent with theory and the empirical literature, each dimension of psychopathy was negatively associated with affective empathy. To a lesser extent, each dimension of psychopathy was negatively associated with cognitive empathy. After partialling out affective empathy, however, the association between each dimension of psychopathy and cognitive empathy was non-significant. Conversely, the associations between each dimension of psychopathy and affective empathy were largely unaffected by partialling out cognitive empathy. It is notable that (a) each dimension of psychopathy possesses relatively distinct empathic correlates and (b) the negative associations between the dimension of psychopathy and cognitive empathy appear to be driven by the common variance shared by affective and cognitive empathy. The data partially support the idea that psychopathic traits may be associated with intact cognitive empathic abilities which may be necessary to manipulate and deceive others. More research is needed to determine whether the common variance shared by cognitive and affective empathy is theoretically meaningful.

Using the HEXACO to capture psychopathy: Similarities and differences between men and women

Jordan Power, *Brock University, Canada*

Angela Book, *Brock University, Canada*

Beth Visser, *Lakehead University, Canada*

Psychopathy, though often considered an abnormal personality construct, has been repeatedly found to be related to “normal” personality traits. The HEXACO model of personality is particularly capable of capturing the “dark” personality variance integral to the construct. Additionally, while previous research indicates that psychopathy can be applied to both sexes, it has been suggested to be a male-typical strategy and to be expressed somewhat differently between men and women. Using a large undergraduate sample (n = 1,346), we examined the correlations between the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP) and the HEXACO-60 in order to create proxy measures for psychopathy. These correlations were examined separately for men and women to ensure that only items that met our predetermined cutoff in both groups would be selected. Using this method, we successfully created proxies for SRP psychopathy and its subscales (with the exception of antisocial behaviour). We also created additional male- and female-specific proxies with the goal of better capturing psychopathy in samples of exclusively men or women, respectively. Interestingly, the various SRP scales tended to be linked to items from relatively specific HEXACO domains in men, whereas these associations tended to be less specific and more complex in women. Overall, each version of the constructed proxies had good psychometric properties and correlated strongly with several psychopathy-relevant variables. They also demonstrated some improvements over a previous attempt to measure the SRP facets using HEXACO items. Further, the findings support the existence of sex differences in how psychopathic traits relate to basic personality.

The unique effects of Callous-Unemotionality, narcissism, and impulsivity on traditional and cyber forms of bullying and the moderating role of school connectedness

Ioannis Mavrommatis, *University of Cyprus, Cyprus*

Kostas Fanti, *UCY, Cyprus*

Previous work has shown that the underlying dimensions of psychopathy, namely Callous-Unemotional (CU) traits, Narcissism, and Impulsivity are associated with bullying in the school environment. However, the school closures following the COVID-19 outbreak make the examination of non-traditional forms of bullying more critical than ever. The current study investigated the effects of psychopathic traits and school connectedness (i.e., sense of belongingness to one's school) on bullying and cyber-bullying in a sample of students aged 10 to 18 years ($n = 437$, 68% females). After controlling for age, gender and the shared variance between the predictors, Impulsivity was associated with traditional bullying, while CU traits were associated with cyber-bullying. Narcissism was the strongest predictor of both forms of bullying. School connectedness moderated the identified associations: the effects of psychopathic traits on bullying were lower at higher levels of school connectedness. Regarding gender effects, male students were more likely to engage in cyber-bullying than their female counterparts. Our model accounted for approximately 45% of the total variance of each form of bullying. The current findings highlight the need for incorporating a multidimensional conceptualization of psychopathy when assessing children and adolescents, instead of only focusing on CU traits. Furthermore, they can be used to inform future interventions, since they indicate that school connectedness is a protective factor for bullying, especially for children with elevated psychopathic traits.

Environmental risk factors differentially predict developmental trajectories of psychopathic traits

Cortney Simmons, *Yale University, United States*

Arielle Baskin-Sommers, *Yale University, United States*

Prior research has established that there is considerable heterogeneity in the developmental trajectory of psychopathy and its subcomponent traits. Less understood is how the different subcomponents of psychopathy fluctuate together over time, and whether environmental risk factors are predictive of specific patterns of change. This study used group-based multi-trajectory modeling and longitudinal data from a sample of justice-involved male youth ($N=765$) to: (1) identify trajectories of co-occurring change in the Impulsive-Irresponsible, Callous-Unemotional, and Grandiose-Manipulative subcomponents; (2) determine whether environmental risk factors individually and interactively predict trajectory membership. We identified four trajectories of co-occurrence: Low-Decreasing (21.99%), Moderate-Decreasing (34.41%), Elevated-Decreasing (34.67%), and High-Stable (8.94%). Community violence exposure and antisocial peers provided stratified estimates of risk—the High-Stable trajectory reported the highest levels of community violence exposure and antisocial peers, followed in order by the Elevated-, Moderate-, and Low-Decreasing trajectories. Greater negative parenting differentiated the High-Stable and Elevated-Decreasing trajectories from the Moderate- and Low-Decreasing trajectories. There was a significant interaction between community violence and neighborhood disorder—greater community violence exposure reduced the probability of membership in the Low-Decreasing trajectory only among youth exposed to high neighborhood disorder. Additionally, greater community violence exposure increased the probability of membership in the High-Stable trajectory only among youth exposed to high or average neighborhood disorder. In sum, examining fluctuations in psychopathy subcomponents together revealed that most youth exhibit significant declines in psychopathy over time. Furthermore, exposure to multiple sources of environmental risk likely contribute to the lack of change exhibited among youth with high stable psychopathy.

The role of psychopathic traits in internalizing and externalizing child psychopathology

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Background: Psychopathic traits are associated with emotional deficits and consist of a callous–unemotional component and an impulsive–antisocial component. They are detectable early in childhood and persist into adulthood. Traits like Callous Unemotional (CU-traits), narcissism and impulsivity have been reported to contribute to the development of internalizing and externalizing psychopathology in children. **Methods:** In the present study, the sample consisted of 734 parents along with their children aged 8-12 years old. All completed a battery of self- and parent-report assessments including the Youth Inventory, the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits, the Antisocial Process Screening Device, the Brief Resilience Scale, the Child Behavior Scale, the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire and the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire. We utilized Latent Profile Analysis (LPA), which is a multivariate analysis technique for identifying groups of individuals with similar patterns of symptom scores across measures of internalizing and externalizing psychopathology. **Results:** Groups of psychopathic traits with distinct patterns of internalizing and externalizing problems were identified using LPA. Narcissism and impulsivity showed similar and distinct contribution to internalizing and externalizing child psychopathology. On the other hand, CU-traits seemed to have a differentiated and greater contribution to both internalizing and externalizing child psychopathology and, interestingly, in their co-occurrence. **Conclusions:** These findings are in line with studies associating CU-traits with behavioral problems in children. They also point out the importance of CU-traits aiming to explain primary and secondary psychopathy in research studies regarding internalizing and externalizing psychopathology.

Selectively reduced amygdala responsivity to fear in children with persistent antisocial behaviour.

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Background: Parenting interventions reduce antisocial behaviour (ASB) in some children with conduct problems (CP), but not others. Understanding the neural basis for this disparity is important because persistent ASB places a huge burden on our health and criminal justice systems. One of the most highly replicated neural correlates of ASB is amygdala hypoactivity to another person's fear. Objective: We aimed to assess whether amygdala hypoactivity to fear in CP children is remediated after successful treatment, and/or if it is a specific marker for persistent ASB. Design: We conducted a prospective, case-control, study of CP and typically developing (TD) boys. Both groups completed two MRI scanning sessions, separated by 18+/-5.8 weeks, with ASB assessed at each visit. Parents of CP boys also engaged in a parenting intervention between sessions. Participants: Participants included parents and their CP sons (n=57), following referral to a parenting intervention group, and TD boys (n=36) recruited from the same schools and geographical regions. Exposure: Parenting interventions were delivered for 12-14 weeks. Main Outcomes: We used functional MRI to compare amygdala activity to fearful faces in TD boys, with CP boys whose ASB improved or persisted following a parenting intervention. Results: Amygdala hypoactivity to fear was only observed in CP boys with ASB that persisted following a parenting intervention, and was absent in CP boys with ASB that improved. Conclusion: Our findings suggest amygdala hypoactivity to fear is a marker for ASB that is resistant to change following a parenting intervention, and a putative target for future treatments.

Bidirectional associations between childhood head injuries and conduct problems in a large UK birth cohort**Hannah Carr**, *University of Southampton, United Kingdom***James Hall**, *University of Southampton, United Kingdom***Hedwig Eisenbarth**, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand***Valerie Brandt**, *University of Southampton, United Kingdom*

Childhood conduct problems and head injuries are well-known correlates and can be predictive of psychopathy. However, the direction of the association between conduct problems and head injuries and their salient demographic risk factors remains unclear. The current study investigates the bi-directional links between head injury and conduct problems from 3 to 17 years while revealing common and unique demographic risks. We used data from $N = 7,140$ ($n = 3,647$ female) participants in the Millennium Cohort Study, a UK representative, longitudinal, birth-cohort study following those born from 2000-2002. Conduct problems were reported for ages 3-17 using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire and head injuries at ages 3-14 (both via parent-report). A cross-lagged path model estimated the longitudinal bi-directional effects between conduct problems and head injuries. Demographic risks were modelled cumulatively at three ecological levels: child, mother, and household. These included risks such as sex, teenage pregnancy, and household income. Conduct problems at age 7 promoted head injuries between ages 7-11, and head injuries at ages 7-11 promoted increased conduct problems at age 14. Conduct problems were associated with risks from all ecological levels while greater head injuries were associated with only child-level risk. The findings show a critical period within the bi-directional relationship shared between head injuries and conduct problems from ages 7-11 years. They also suggest that sociodemographic risks for increased head injuries come earlier than they do for conduct problems. Both findings suggest implications for the timing of interventions, which in turn may aid in preventing subsequent psychopathy.

**Callous-Unemotional Traits and affective and cognitive empathy in children:
Testing the moderating role of anxiety****Morgane Payot**, *University of Liege, Belgium***Christian Monseur**, *University of Liege, Belgium***Marie Stievenart**, *University of Liege, Belgium*

The current literature widely supports a deficit in affective empathy in children with callous-unemotional (CU) traits; however, the results are mixed for cognitive empathy. No study has considered the distinction between the two variants, namely primary (CU traits without anxiety) and secondary (CU traits with anxiety) in childhood, even though this distinction might shed light on the mixed results for cognitive empathy. The current study aimed to clarify the associations between affective and cognitive empathy and the two variants of CU traits in childhood. In line with results from a study conducted among adolescents (Kahn et al., 2017), we hypothesized a negative association between CU traits and affective empathy regardless of anxiety level, and a negative association between CU traits and cognitive empathy only at high levels of anxiety. In statistical terms, anxiety interacts with CU traits to predict cognitive empathy. 260 children aged 4 to 9 from a Belgian French-speaking community sample participated in this study. Parents completed the questionnaires. CU traits were assessed using the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (Frick, 2004). The scores at the anxious/depressed scale of the Child Behavior Checklist (Achenbach, 2013) were used. Affective and cognitive empathy were evaluated using the Griffith Empathy Measure (Dadds et al., 2008). Results partially confirmed our hypotheses and enabled a deeper understanding of the two variants of CU traits in childhood. They support the relevance of considering anxiety in order to account for the heterogeneity of CU traits in childhood. Implications for future research and interventions are discussed.

The Role of emotional contagion and psychopathic traits on well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic is having a considerable impact on wellbeing. Previous research suggests an individual's capacity for emotional contagion and psychopathic personality traits can significantly influence wellbeing. Emotional contagion refers to the process through which positive or negative emotions are passed from one person to another. Currently there is no study examining the relationship between wellbeing, emotional contagion and psychopathic traits, during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** This study examines the impact of both positive and negative emotional contagion as well as primary and secondary psychopathic traits on well-being in a non-clinical sample of 286 adults (71.8% female) aged between 19 and 79 years old. **Results:** Hierarchical linear regression analysis indicated that susceptibility to positive emotions and primary psychopathic traits arose as positive predictors (protective factors) of wellbeing while COVID-19 related factors such as financial strain due to the pandemic and secondary psychopathic traits emerged as negative predictors (risk factors) of wellbeing. **Conclusions:** These results extend key theoretical knowledge arguing that primary and secondary psychopathic traits affect wellbeing differently and implications for wellbeing treatment and prevention efforts are discussed.

Examining primary and secondary psychopathic traits: From perspectives of motivation sources and online prosocial behaviors

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Primary and secondary psychopathic traits have been linked to distinct behavior patterns, but there is little understanding of motivation sources contributing to primary and secondary psychopathic traits. Further, researchers have not identified the relationship between prosocial behaviors online and psychopathic traits.

This study aims to examine the relationship between motivational sources (intrinsic process, instrumental, external- and internal self-concept-based, goal internalization motivation), online prosocial behaviors, primary and secondary psychopathic traits. The study will also explore which motivation source and online prosocial behavior is more strongly associated to primary versus secondary psychopathic traits. A battery of measurements was distributed online through social media platforms to assess participants levels on psychopathic traits, motivation, and online prosocial behaviors in a non-clinical sample of 254 adults ranging between 18 to 72 years old. Findings suggests that intrinsic process, instrumental, and external self-concept motivation positively correlated to both primary and secondary psychopathic traits. Meanwhile, internal self-concept motivation were negatively correlated with both traits. Goal internalization motivation was negatively correlated only to primary psychopathic traits. Online prosocial behaviors negatively correlated to both traits. Furthermore, the hierarchical linear regression indicated that internal self-concept-based and instrumental motivation contributed to the prediction of both primary and secondary psychopathic traits. Meanwhile, intrinsic process motivation turned to be a unique risk factor for secondary psychopathic traits, while online prosocial behaviors was a unique predictor only for primary psychopathic traits. The current findings further elaborate on the distinctions between primary and secondary psychopathic traits and help inform potential intervention efforts.

Primary and secondary psychopathic traits: Assessing differences in interpersonal relationships through friendship, emotional contagion, and social rewards

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Psychopathic traits are marked by a lack in empathy and an inability to maintain meaningful relationships. Yet little research has investigated differences in interpersonal relationships between primary and secondary psychopathic traits. Emotional contagion, the tendency to automatically mimic others' facial expressions and movements, is a type of empathy contributing to relationship quality. Additionally, the motivating and pleasurable aspects of social interaction, social reward, is integral to understanding relationships. Therefore, the current research investigated interpersonal relationships through relationship status, the quality of friendships, the susceptibility to positive (happiness, love) and negative (sadness, fear, anger) emotional contagion, and social reward. Recruited online, 389 participants between 18 and 76 years old ($M = 33.61$; of which 241 were female) completed self-report questionnaires assessing primary and secondary psychopathic traits, friendship, emotional contagion and social rewards. Hierarchical multiple regression showed relationship status as a protective factor and that individuals with secondary psychopathic traits are less likely to be in a relationship. This study is the first to investigate emotional contagion with primary and secondary psychopathic traits. Emotional contagion for sadness predicted secondary psychopathic traits. Negative social potency (enjoying being cruel and antagonistic to others) predicted both primary and secondary traits, however, admiration and prosocial interactions only predicted primary psychopathic traits. Findings infer differences in maintaining relationships, regulating emotions, empathising with others through emotional contagion, and motivation to socially engage, perhaps due to each dimensions' distinct origins and manifestations.

Reduced pain sensitivity mediates the relationship between psychopathy-related traits and aberrant learning from painful outcomes

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While the prospect of causing pain is often enough to prevent antisocial behaviour, people with high psychopathic traits routinely engage in exploitative behaviours that harm themselves and others. Such choices could be related to a reduced sensitivity to pain as the presence of psychopathic predispositions increases. We employed a model-based approach in a non-offender sample ($n = 94$) to examine how psychopathic traits relate to pain tolerance and if the prospect of pain affects decision-making. First, various pain measures were collected. Next, participants completed a reinforcement learning decision-making task where certain stimuli led to either positive, painful or non-painful negative outcomes. A computational model was used to quantify how such outcomes differentially affected brain computations involved in decision-making, and the brain processes were correlated with levels of psychopathic traits. Zero-order Bayesian correlations demonstrated robust associations between pain measures, decision-making parameters and psychopathic traits as measured by the 7-factor TriPM model. Additionally, a path analysis approach revealed that the Stress Immunity trait (facet of the Boldness factor) predicted lower reported cold pain intensity. The reduced cold pain intensity also mediated the relationship between Stress Immunity and drift in learning on the painful trials. These results point to diminished sensitivity to pain in people with elevated levels of Stress Immunity, and that reduced sensitivity to physical pain in people with high levels of stress immunity helps explain rigidity in learning to change expectations about which events can lead to painful outcomes when making choices.

Primary and secondary psychopathic traits: Investigating the role of attachment and experiences of shame

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Background: Psychopathic traits are characterised by a number of interpersonal, affective and behavioural deficits that are commonly referred to using two distinct factors: primary psychopathic traits and secondary psychopathic traits. Insecure attachment has been associated with psychopathic traits, however, there are inconsistencies within the literature regarding the relationships between the attachment anxiety and avoidance dimensions with primary and secondary psychopathic traits. Although shame has been associated with secondary psychopathic traits, different categories of shame have not yet been addressed within the literature. This study aimed to explore the associations between the attachment dimensions of anxiety and avoidance, in addition to characterological, behavioural and body shame with primary vs secondary psychopathic traits. **Method:** A non-clinical sample of 272 adults ranging between 18 to 72 years of age was recruited and completed an online battery of questionnaires including the Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale, the Experience in Close Relationships Scale (Revised) to assess attachment dimensions and shame was measured using the Experience of Shame Scale. **Results:** Results from hierarchical regression analyses indicate that demographic variables explained the largest variance for primary psychopathic traits, while the attachment dimensions (anxiety and avoidance) arose as unique risk factors for secondary psychopathic traits. Characterological shame arose as a predictor for both primary and secondary psychopathic traits. **Conclusion:** The findings extend the distinction between primary and secondary psychopathic traits and help inform potential intervention efforts focused on addressing attachment and shame.

The dynamic model of Psychopathy (DMP) treatment framework and its practical therapeutic implications and interventions

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Problem: The lack of an integrated construct of psychopathy has been identified as a major cause of the treatment difficulties associated with the disorder (e.g., Polaschek & Daly, 2013). **Method:** The new and Dynamic Model of Psychopathy (DMP; Gullhaugen, Heinze, & Chernyahovsky Kornev, 2021) might counter this problem, by offering a groundbreaking framework for explaining, assessing and treating the dynamic interplay of affective and interpersonal, conscious and unconscious states present in psychopathic individuals, regardless of population. In this paper, the DMP treatment framework and its practical therapeutic implications and interventions (Gullhaugen, manuscript in preparation) are presented. **Main findings:** The DMP treatment framework guides therapists in their effort to transform the patient's externalizing behavior (the others are the problem) to internalized emotions and needs (I have a problem). It is the patient's underlying, externalized, unconscious or non-tolerated emotions, specified in the DMP, that are mirrored by the therapist over time and thus validated. When an individual confirms, the therapist explicates what the patient is trying to achieve, which is affect consciousness/authenticity, community and agency. This is what they need, according to the DMP. In this way, the individual achieves integrity (being inviolable, whole, unharmed – does not harm others), attachment, and autonomy, which are treatment goals. DMP intervention flow charts will be presented to illustrate the treatment process in more detail. **Implications:** The DMP and its treatment framework show how psychopathy can be linked to developmental psychological milestones and what to do with it, which makes treatment a tangible process.

SLC25A24 gene methylation and brain response to facial expressions in females with and without conduct disorder: Effect of callous-unemotional traits

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Conduct disorder (CD) results from a complex interplay between genetic and environmental factors. The clinical presentation of CD varies both according to the individual's sex and level of callous-unemotional (CU) traits, but it remains unclear how genetic and environmental factors interact at the molecular level to produce these differences. In a previous Epigenome-wide Association study in typically developing (TD) female adolescents and females with CD with varying levels of CU traits (Farrow et al., 2021), the SLC25A24 gene was found to be differentially methylated according to the CDxCU interaction. Greater methylation of that gene was related to lower grey matter volume in several brain regions in the CD and TD groups. Here, we examined the association between methylation of that gene and fMRI brain response to angry, fearful and neutral faces in a subsample from Farrow et al. (2021). We focused on 4 ROIs (the hippocampus, amygdala, hypothalamus and basal ganglia) and also tested for whole-brain associations. Despite no significant associations within the ROIs, the whole-brain analysis revealed that higher SLC25A24 methylation was associated with increased response in several brain regions, but the regions which showed increased response were contrast-specific. While our findings are preliminary and need to be replicated in larger samples, they provide evidence that CU traits in females are associated with methylation levels in a fundamentally different way in CD and TD individuals, which in turn may also relate to brain response across the brain in addition to grey matter volume, as shown in our previous work.

The role of the amygdala in psychopathy: A systematic review of MRI studies

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The amygdala is the most highly cited neural correlate of psychopathy. Yet, decades of neuroimaging research have produced inconsistent findings about the nature of amygdala dysfunction, with some studies finding a negative relationship (i.e., reduced activity or volume), a positive relationship (i.e., increased activity or volume) a null relationship with psychopathy. The aims of this systematic review were to determine 1) the consistency of this relationship across studies, and 2) sources of consistency (e.g., task, sample population). We reviewed gray matter structural and task-based functional MRI studies of psychopathy: 80 studies of adults (63 functional; 19 structural studies) and 53 studies of juveniles (40 functional; 13 structural studies). We coded contrasts within studies as revealing a negative, positive, or null relationship with total psychopathy or specific clusters of traits (i.e., interpersonal/affective, impulsive/antisocial). Most studies of adults found a null relationship with total psychopathy (functional: 75%; structural: 77%), while fewer found a negative (functional: 37%; structural: 35%) or positive relationship (functional: 17%; structural: 12%). Most studies of juveniles found a null relationship with total psychopathy (functional: 70%; structural: 100%), while fewer found a negative relationship (functional: 52%; structural: 17%), and very few found a positive relationship (functional: 9%; structural: 0%). Studies of specific clusters of traits mostly paralleled these findings. No task or sample population provided consistent evidence of amygdala dysfunction, although moral judgment tasks provided some consistent evidence of a negative relationship. The results of this review call for a critical evaluation of MRI literature on amygdala function in psychopathy.

Serotonergic and oxytocinergic polymorphisms modulate the correlation between callous unemotional traits and both aggressive and rule-breaking behaviors

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Callous unemotional (CU) traits include lack of empathy, guilt/remorse, and concern about personal performance and are often observed in juveniles with externalizing problems, such as rule-breaking (RBB) and aggressive behavior (AB). Quantitative analyses have suggested that the co-occurrence of CU traits and externalizing problems has a stronger genetic basis than CU traits or externalizing problems individually. Since alterations of the serotonergic and oxytocinergic pathways have been shown to predict antisocial behavior, we investigated eight serotonergic and five oxytocinergic polymorphisms as potential modulators of the correlation of CU traits with RBB and/or AB in a sample of 108 White male children (aged 7-16 yrs) with Conduct Disorder and/or Oppositional Defiant Disorder diagnosis. RBB and AB were measured by the Child Behavior Check List (CBCL), while CU traits by using the Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD). Our results confirmed the correlations between CU traits and both RBB and AB. In addition, two specific alleles of serotonergic and oxytocinergic genes significantly reinforced these correlations. The rs4570625-T allele almost tripled the variance of RBB scores and doubled the variance of AB scores explained by CU traits. Similarly, the rs237885-T allele approximately doubled the variance of RBB and AB scores explained by CU traits. We hypothesize that the T alleles of both these SNPs contribute to the co-occurrence of CU traits and externalizing problems. Interestingly, both these variants modulated the correlations between CU traits and RBB, and between CU traits and AB, supporting the hypothesis according to which RBB and AB have a common etiology.

Structural correlates of psychopathic traits in a Japanese community sample of young adults: Sex matters!**Sally Chester**, *University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Tatsuyoshi Ogawa**, *Kyoto University, Japan***Maki Terao**, *Kyoto University, Japan***Ryusuke Nakai**, *Kyoto University, Japan***Nobuhito Abe**, *Kyoto University, Japan***Stephane De Brito**, *University of Birmingham, United Kingdom*

While neuroimaging research has examined the structural correlates of psychopathy predominantly in clinical/forensic male samples from western countries, much less is known about those correlates in non-western community samples. Here, structural magnetic resonance imaging data were analysed using voxel- and surface-based morphometry to investigate the neuroanatomical correlates of psychopathy in a mixed-sex sample of 97 well-functioning Japanese adults (45 males, 21-39 years; $M=27$, $SD=5.3$). Psychopathy was assessed using the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP-SF; 4th Edition). Multiple regression analysis showed greater Factor 1 scores were associated with higher gyrification in the lingual gyrus, and gray matter volume in the anterior cingulate cortex and amygdala. Factor 1 and Factor 2 traits interacted to predict gyrification in the posterior cingulate cortex, such that Factor 2 scores were positively associated with gyrification, at low (but not high) levels of Factor 1 traits. Finally, total psychopathy scores interacted with sex to predict cortical thickness in the precuneus. These preliminary data suggest that, while there may be commonalities in the loci of structural brain correlates of psychopathic traits in clinical/forensic and community samples, the nature of that association might be different (i.e., positive) and may vary according to sex and configurations of factors' level.

Association between childhood maltreatment and Callous-Unemotional Traits in youth: A meta-analysis**Jessica Todorov**, *University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Rory Devine**, *University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Stephane De Brito**, *University of Birmingham, United Kingdom*

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits in youth with conduct problems confer risk for a particular severe and persistent form of antisocial behavior. Previous research has linked childhood maltreatment as a potential risk factor in the complex myriad of developmental pathways to CU traits, but the strength of that association has yet to be explored systematically. To address this gap, we conducted a meta-analysis to assess: (a) if there is a significant association between childhood maltreatment and CU traits; (b) if different subtypes of childhood maltreatment show different associations with CU traits; (c) if childhood maltreatment in general is associated with specific CU subgroups (i.e., primary and secondary variants); and (d) if specific subtypes of childhood maltreatment are associated with primary and secondary variants of CU traits. This meta-analysis was pre-registered (ID: CRD42021264408) on PROSPERO, an international prospective register of systematic reviews. Studies were included if they measured childhood maltreatment and callous-unemotional traits between 0-18 years of age. A systematic search identified 23 eligible studies including 7,203 participants (42% female) between the ages of 3 and 18 ($Mage=14.26$). Of the included studies, 4 used community samples, 13 used correctional samples, 4 used clinical samples, and 2 used correctional/hybrid samples. Moderator analyses will be performed to determine whether the association differs by recruitment source, sample composition, study design, type of measure, and presence of antisocial behavior. Analyses are ongoing, but results relating to aims a-d will be presented during the conference.

Attention-affect interactions and triarchic psychopathy: New electrophysiological
insights from the late positive potential

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This study examined the impact of attentional focus on affect processing in relation to the triarchic constructs of boldness, meanness, and disinhibition. Event-related potentials were measured while 144 undergraduate students –assessed for psychopathy using the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM)– performed two tasks in which pleasant, neutral, and unpleasant framed pictures were presented. In the first task, participants were required to indicate the color of the frame (alternative-focus task), whereas in the second task they were instructed to indicate the emotional category of the image (affect-focus task). We measured the Late Positive Potential (LPP) as an index of attention to affective information, which was reliably modulated by Affect in both tasks ($F_s > 40.78$, $p_s < .001$), with affective stimuli eliciting greater LPP amplitudes than neutral stimuli. Repeated measures ANOVAs including TriPM scale scores as covariates only revealed a significant Task \times Affect \times TriPM Meanness interaction, with participants scoring high in Meanness showing reduced affective modulation (affective–neutral) of the LPP response in the affect-focus task, $r(144) = -.23$, $p = .005$, but not in the alternative-focus task, $r(144) = .00$, $p = .989$. These findings suggest that individuals scoring high in meanness are characterized by blunted elaborative processing of affective stimuli when their salience is determined in a top-down manner (i.e., when it is task-relevant). Our results highlight the need for further study of the bottom-up and top-down dynamics of attention to affective information in psychopathy. Implications for affective and cognitive-attentional accounts of psychopathy will be discussed.

Beyond variations of psychopathy: Conceptualizing unitary psychopathy as a structural
constellation of traits with an invariant function

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A prevailing notion in psychopathy research today is that a unitary conceptualization of the construct seems to be less tenable. Three lines of research have primarily challenged the notion of a unitary psychopathy construct by identifying variations related to: (1) its multidimensionality (e.g., distinct psychopathic trait dimensions), (2) findings of heterogeneous groups of individuals with elevated psychopathic traits who differ on other traits (e.g., anxiety, criminality), and (3) distinct etiologies proposed to underlie its development (e.g., primary and secondary psychopathy). These findings largely come from considering only the structure of psychopathy and have considered less how the traits function in people's lives (e.g., how they help people achieve their goals and motives). I argue in this paper for a unitary conceptualization of psychopathy based in a structural constellation of psychopathic traits (i.e., interpersonal, affective, behavioral traits co-occurring) having an invariant function (i.e., what the constellation of traits does for the person). With the help of two analogies—hurricanes as emergent concepts from multiple intersecting features and bicycles as having an assembly of core features that work together to perform an invariant function—the present theoretical position suggests that we can conceptualize a unitary psychopathy even in the presence of its variations, strengthening and perhaps clarifying what is distinctive about the psychopathy construct.

Psychopathic traits and functions of cyber-aggression

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Aggression remains a major public health problem. Psychopathic traits have long been associated with aggressive behavior; however, less is known about their role in the relatively new phenomenon of cyber-aggression, despite the increasing prevalence and negative impact of this type of aggression. Recent research distinguishes different types of cyber-aggression along the dimensions of motive (appetitive vs. aversive) and self-control (impulsive vs. controlled). This study sought to clarify the nature of psychopathy's association with cyber-aggression by examining differential relationships between facets of psychopathic traits (callous-unemotional, grandiose-manipulative, daring-impulsive) and functional types of cyber-aggression (appetitive-controlled [reward], appetitive-impulsive [recreation], aversive-controlled [revenge], aversive-impulsive [rage]) in an undergraduate sample. Results revealed grandiose-manipulative traits predicted appetitive-controlled and impulsive types of cyber-aggression, suggesting those higher on these traits are more likely to aggress for reward and recreation motives. Callous-unemotional and daring-impulsive traits respectively predicted aversive-controlled and aversive-impulsive cyber-aggression, pointing to those higher in the former being more motivated by revenge and those higher in the latter by rage. Significant interactions emerged between grandiose-manipulative and callous-unemotional traits for all cyber-aggression types, with higher levels of grandiose-manipulative traits linked to increases in cyber-aggression among those with callous-unemotional traits. Findings lend further support to psychopathy as a risk factor for cyber-aggression, as well as shed light on contextual and motivational factors at play in the cyber-aggressive behavior of those with psychopathic traits. This work can potentially inform research on mechanisms underlying psychopathy's relationship to cyber-aggression, as well contribute to improvements in prevention and intervention efforts for this form of aggression.

The Relationship between psychopathy facets and types of crime

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Edelyn Verona, *University of South Florida, United States*

Bryanna Fox, *University of South Florida, United States*

Psychopathy scores are correlated with more violent crimes and recidivism among incarcerated persons. Thus, assessing for psychopathy may be useful for criminal justice outcomes. The Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R) is comprised of four facets (i.e., interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, and antisocial) representing individual-level characteristics, each with distinct patterns of cognitions, emotions, and behaviors. However, there is little research on the relationships between these facet-level psychopathy traits and pattern of criminal activity. In this study, the PCL-R was administered to 138 adult participants incarcerated at a local county jail between 2018 and 2021. Arrests were coded into NIBRS crime categories (i.e., crimes against persons, property, or society) and specific offense types (e.g., burglary, assault), each count serving separately as dependent variables. Independent variables included PCL-R facet scores and sociodemographic correlates of crime (e.g., gender, race, education). Zero-order correlations and zero-inflated regression models showed significant relationships between the lifestyle facet (e.g., impulsivity, irresponsibility) and NIBRS property and societal crimes, particularly larceny/theft and drug offenses. The affective facet (e.g., callousness, shallow affect) was significantly related to NIBRS persons crimes, specifically assault offenses. The antisocial facet (e.g., criminal behavior, versatility) was related to all three NIBRS categories, as well as burglary, motor vehicle theft, robbery, and assault offenses. The interpersonal facet (e.g., superficial charm, manipulation) was generally not related to most crime types. Overall, these results indicate that the interpersonal, affective, and lifestyle facets offer unique information about criminal behavior above and beyond historical aspects of crime captured by the antisocial facet.

Psychopathic traits and depressive symptom: The role of parental factors,
emotional contagion and humor

Anna Bostandzhieva, *University of Edinburgh, Bulgaria*

Melina Nicole Kyranides, *University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom*

Psychopathy and Depression have been considered mutually exclusive as the behavioral and emotional difficulties associated with the two clinical constructs are considered to be on opposite extremes. The aim of this study was to clarify the conceptual overlap between psychopathy and depression examining risk and protective factors associated with parental relationships, emotional contagion and humor. A community sample of 251 male and female participants under the age of 25 was recruited, using an online secure platform. Hierarchical linear regression revealed that from the parental factors examined, holding your mother in high regard was a protective factor for depression, while feeling responsible for your mother was a risk factor for psychopathic traits. Emotional contagion was the strongest predictor for depression with factors such as susceptibility to detect and adopt happy feelings was low in individuals scoring high on depressive symptoms, while susceptibility to detect fear was heightened. In contrast, susceptibility to detect fear was low in individuals with psychopathic traits while the ability to detect and adopt anger was high. Differences were identified in the use of humor. More specifically, self-defeating humor was used more frequently in individuals with elevated depressive symptoms while self-enhancing humor was used less. In contrast aggressive humor was used more frequently in individuals with psychopathic trait. Overall, findings indicate the important role of the mother for both depression and psychopathy, the differences in emotional contagion and use of humor. Implications for future research and clinical practice are discussed.

Psychometric properties of the youth psychopathic traits inventory-short version in spanish
adolescents and undergraduates

Jordi Ortet-Walker, *Universitat Jaume I, Spain*

Verónica Vidal-Arenas, *Universitat Jaume I, Spain*

Laura Mezquita, *Universitat Jaume I, Spain*

Generós Ortet, *Universitat Jaume I, Spain*

Manuel I. Ibáñez, *Universitat Jaume I, Spain*

The short version of the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI-S) is a scale designed to assess psychopathic traits in youths. Few studies have inspected the scale's psychometric properties in adults and, as far as we know, none has been conducted in the Spanish adult population. The aim of the present study was to ascertain the psychometric properties of the YPI-S in Spanish undergraduates and compare its nomological network to that of adolescents. We employed a full sample of 1031 participants (465 adolescents and 566 undergraduates). Both samples completed the YPI-S, along with the CODIS to assess alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis frequency of use. Different scales were employed in each sample to assess FFM personality, and externalizing and internalizing symptoms. CFAs were conducted, and multi-group invariance tests at the configural, metric, and scalar levels across age and gender were undertaken employing the full sample. Cross-sectional associations with construct validity variables were performed with zero-order correlations. The CFA revealed an adequate three-factor solution for adults ($CFI = .95$, $RMSEA < .08$). Gender and age invariance were both established. Correlations between psychopathic scales and relevant variables showed a similar pattern in both adolescents and adults, with associations in the expected direction (e.g., GM highly linked to low agreeableness, CU to introversion, and II to ADHD symptoms). The results suggest that the YPI-S is an adequate instrument to assess psychopathic traits in Spanish adults. Future studies should inspect longitudinal links with life outcomes in representative samples of Spanish adults from the general population.

The relationship between psychopathy and boredom-proneness with university-level cheating**George Fazaa**, *Dalhousie University, Canada***Julie Blais**, *Dalhousie University, Canada*

Academic cheating is a serious and prevalent problem in all educational institutions around the world. Previous research has shown that one of the most prominent correlates of cheating is sub-clinical psychopathy. However, no previous research has specifically investigated the effect of each of the four facets of psychopathy (i.e., interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, and antisocial) on academic cheating, and no research has investigated the relationship between boredom-proneness and academic cheating empirically despite its association with other adverse behaviours including procrastination and cheating in single-player games. Research has also shown that attitudes towards cheating and demographic variables including gender, age, and socioeconomic status are positively related to cheating. This study will investigate the effects of the four facets of psychopathy, boredom-proneness, attitudes towards cheating, and the aforementioned demographic variables on academic cheating in university students. A sample of 170 undergraduate students will complete a series of online questionnaires that assess their sub-clinical psychopathy, boredom-proneness, attitudes towards cheating, demographics, as well as previous engagement in academic cheating. All hypotheses and data analyses have been pre-registered on OSF (doi: 10.17605/OSF.IO/KSBW7) and data collection will be completed within 2 weeks. Investigating these relationships is an important step for building causal models in future studies. Finally, we discuss the implications of such research on education and student assessments and provide direction for future research investigating academic cheating.

Neural correlates of empathy in youth with conduct disorder: Investigating associations with sex and callous-unemotional traits**Vidian Gao**, *Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Roberta Clanton**, *Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Jack Rogers**, *Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Ruth Pauli**, *Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Rosalind Baker**, *Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom***Christine Freitag**, *Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University Hospital Frankfurt, Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany***Graeme Fairchild**, *Department of Psychology, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom***Stephane De Brito**, *Centre for Human Brain Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom*

Youths with Conduct Disorder (CD) are characterized by antisocial and aggressive behaviors, which are thought to be partly underpinned by atypical empathic responses when viewing others in distress and/or pain. However, existing studies have mostly focused on male participants or did not include enough females to adequately test for sex effects, along with clinical characteristics, such as callous-unemotional (CU) traits. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) on youths aged 9-18 years, brain response of 44 youths with CD (13 females) and 62 typically developing (TD) youths (33 females) was assessed while watching images depicting either hands or feet experiencing pain or no pain. Data from 25 youths with CD (17 females) and 35 TD youths (8 females) remained to be pre-processed and analysed. When viewing others in pain, youths with CD showed decreased response in the left cerebellum and left anterior insula (AI) compared to TD youths. In the left anterior insula, CU traits were negatively associated with brain response across the whole sample. For the same contrast, a sex-by-group interaction was found in the right amygdala whereby females with CD showed reduced response relative to TD females, while males with CD did not differ from TD males. These preliminary findings suggest that CU traits and sex are important to consider when examining the neural correlates of empathy in youths with CD.

Fearlessness, psychopathy, & criminality

Bailey Hall, *University of South Florida, United States*

Edelyn Verona, *University of South Florida - Tampa, United States*

Konrad Bresin, *University of Louisville, United States*

Yara Mekawi, *University of Louisville, United States*

Many researchers consider fearlessness to be central to the conceptualization of psychopathy, particularly the interpersonal-affective factor, and fearlessness can motivate criminal behavior. However, various operationalizations of fearlessness may have differential relationships with psychopathy and with criminality. In this study, we examined relationships between different manifestations of fearlessness and Self-Report Psychopathy (SRP-III) factors as well as indices of antisocial behavior in a community sample of individuals selected for externalizing behavior (aggression and substance use; $n=71$). Participants completed self-report measures of sensation-seeking (low harm avoidance; UPPS-P Impulsive Behavior Sensation-Seeking Subscale) and anxious arousal (physiological anxiety; Mood and Anxiety Symptom Questionnaire Anxious Arousal Subscale), and a shock-threat NPU task that measured fear-potentiated startle, all of which were used as distinct indicators of fearlessness. Criminality was examined via arrest records and interviews about past aggressive and antisocial behavior (Lifetime History of Aggression). Unlike expectations, the interpersonal-affective psychopathy factor was not significantly related to any of the three operationalizations of fearlessness. However, the antisocial-lifestyle factor was related to higher anxious arousal and sensation-seeking, such that it was simultaneously associated with physiological anxiety and low harm avoidance. Indices of criminality and violence were also related to higher anxious arousal but not the other operationalizations of fearlessness. These analyses will be replicated in a larger sample of community participants to identify consistent and replicable findings. Future researchers need to consider that different operationalizations may show distinct relationships to features of psychopathy, aggression, and criminality.

Correlations between psychopathy facets and types of intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization

Haomin (Ivy) Chen, *University of South Florida, United States*

Edelyn Verona, *University of South Florida - Tampa, United States*

This study analyzed the relationship between distinct psychopathy traits and intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration and victimization in two community samples. In light of inconsistent findings of previous IPV-psychopathy studies, we aimed to examine whether psychopathy facets show specialized relationships with specific types of IPV (i.e., psychological, physical, sexual). A non-selected community sample ($n = 135$) and a sample pre-selected for externalizing behaviors ($n = 78$) completed the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale III (SRP-III) and the Conflict Tactics Scale 2 (CTS-2) to assess psychopathy traits and IPV respectively. Both perpetration and victimization experiences were reported by the participants. Zero-order correlations revealed similar patterns of psychopathy-perpetration relationships across the two samples, except that the antisocial facet played a much larger role in the externalizing sample than in the non-selected sample. In general, the interpersonal, lifestyle and antisocial facets were related to most types of IPV perpetration, especially physical and psychological IPV perpetration. Callousness showed a more consistent relationship with sexual IPV perpetration. In contrast to the zero-order correlations, regression analyses that included all facets in one model returned fewer significant effects, suggesting that the shared variance across the psychopathy facets (e.g., antagonism) explains the psychopathy-IPV relationship more than the unique variance of each facet does. Overall, we did not identify specialized relationships between the psychopathy facets and the IPV perpetration types, which further highlights the generalized and not facet-specific effects of psychopathy on IPV.

Co-developmental trajectories of psychopathic traits in childhood: In search of a high risk profile

Laura López-Romero, *Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

Kostas Fanti, *University of Cyprus, Cyprus*

Prior research on child psychopathy has provided increasing evidence to support psychopathic traits as identifiers of more serious problematic children. However, is still unclear how psychopathic traits are configured in early childhood and, more specifically, how distinctive configurations of psychopathic traits co-develop across time. The present study aims to identifying distinctive longitudinal profiles of interpersonal, affective and behavioral psychopathic traits, reported by parents through the Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI). Data were collected in waves 1 to 3 of the ELISA study, spanning a two-year period, in a sample of 1,802 Spanish children, aged 3 to 6 at the onset of the study. Five different trajectories, controlling by gender, were identified with Parallel Process Latent Class Growth Analysis: Stable low (42%), Primarily Impulsive-Need of Stimulation (INS; 32.7%), Primarily Grandiose-Deceitful (GD; 12.2%), Primarily Callous-Unemotional (CU; 8.8%), and Stable high/Primarily Psychopathic (PP; 3.3%). Comparisons on external criteria reported by both parents and teachers supported the distinctiveness and meaningfulness of the five different classes. Expectedly, children within the Stable high/PP trajectory showed the highest risk profile, with high-stable levels of conduct problems, aggression, and oppositional defiant disorder symptoms. These results support the multidimensional construct of psychopathy as a relatively stable construct, being indicative of increased risk in childhood. Additional implications for developmental models and subtyping approaches of child conduct problems will be discussed.

Callous and Unemotional Traits are associated with emotional dysregulation in emerging adults

Amanda Falcón, *University of Vermont, United States*

Nathaniel Moxley-Kelly, *University of Vermont, United States*

Timothy Stickle, *University of Vermont, United States*

CU traits and internalizing symptoms (e.g., anxiety) are associated with risky behavior (e.g., substance use) and justice system involvement. While Emotion-Regulation (ER) skills have been found to moderate and mediate the association between CU traits and antisocial behavior, their relationship to internalizing symptoms among those with CU traits has received less investigation. We examined the associations among ER difficulties, CU traits, and internalizing symptoms among emerging adults ($N = 199$; 67% Female; M age = 20.9) recruited through mTurk ($n = 86$) and an undergraduate participant portal ($n = 113$). Participants completed the ICU, Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS), and the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS21). Participants also rated their emotions in response to randomized, emotionally salient video clips. CU traits were not significantly associated with DASS21 scores, but ER difficulties were associated with DASS21 scores ($B = 0.79$ (0.15), 95% CI [.5, 1.08]). Further, the interaction between CU traits and ER difficulties was significantly associated with DASS21 scores ($B = (0.03)$, 95% CI [.01, .04]); this interaction was similarly associated with average negative affect across video clips ($B = 0.01$ (0.003), 95% CI [.001, .014]), but not positive affect. Surprisingly, gender did not moderate any of these effects, such that the association between CU traits and ER difficulties appears to impact internalizing symptoms similarly across gender. These results implicate ER skills as an intervention target among internalizing, in addition to externalizing, symptoms in this transitional period among those with CU traits.

Emotion sharing and psychopathy: An investigation into the influence of psychopathic traits on facial mimicry responses and self-reported emotional state

Femi Carrington, *Ontario Tech University, Canada*

Matthew Shane, *Ontario Tech University, Canada*

Psychopathic traits have historically been associated with deficits in empathic processes, including emotion sharing. This sharing of others' emotions is itself a multi-faceted construct, which can be evaluated objectively through facial mimicry and subjectively through self-report. Considerable work has demonstrated that these metrics of emotion sharing can be enhanced by priming empathy-related goals, however, it remains unclear whether this is also true of individuals with heightened psychopathic traits. This study aimed to investigate this issue by measuring facial electromyographic (EMG) muscle activity and self-reported emotion ratings while participants were asked to passively view static images of emotional faces, or to try to share the emotions of those in the images. Regarding passive viewing, results indicated no significant influence of psychopathic traits on EMG activity, but self-report data indicated a main effect of psychopathic traits, such that as psychopathic traits increased, participants reported feeling more negative in response to expressions of some negative emotions (i.e. fear and surprise). In contrast, in the emotion-sharing condition, there was an effect of psychopathic traits on both EMG activity and self-report data, such that those higher in psychopathic traits demonstrated significant increases across both metrics when instructed to share the emotions of a given target. These findings suggest that individuals with heightened psychopathic traits may be capable of demonstrating facial mimicry responses and self-reported metrics of emotion sharing. Implications for motivational models of psychopathy to be discussed.

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Meta-analysis comparing the equivalency of interview-based versus self-report assessments of psychopathy for predicting state emotional reactivity deficits

Matthew Shane, *Ontario Tech University, Canada*

David Kosson, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, United States*

Kasia Uzieblo, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

Femi Carrington, *Ontario Tech University, Canada*

Hedwig Eisenbarth, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Methods for assessment of psychopathy have expanded in recent decades, and now include well-validated interview-based (e.g. PCL-R) and self-report (e.g. PPI-R) assessments. Both assessment types often paint a similar picture about correlates of psychopathy; however, some variation in findings exist, which raises questions regarding the equivalency of these assessment approaches. To formally evaluate this equivalency, particularly in the context of the widely accepted emotional processing differences in psychopathic individuals, we undertook a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies that reported state emotional reactivity in relation to both interview-based and self-report assessment methods (i.e., both kinds of assessment measures within the same study protocol). After the screening and data request phase, seven studies were included in the meta-analysis. Preliminary results confirm a negative relationship between psychopathy and emotion processing across a range of tasks and outcome variables. However, this relationship was significantly stronger for Factor 1 than for Factor 2 (and Factor 1 was the only significant predictor in a model that included both Factors as independent predictors). Perhaps most importantly, the negative relationship with emotion processing was significantly stronger when psychopathy was measured via interview-based versus self-reported assessments. These findings raise questions about the equivalency of interview- and self-report-based assessment approaches, and highlight the relevance of multi-method assessments as well as factorial differentiation

PROGRAMME

Saturday • 21 MAY 2022

21:45 - 22:30

SYMPOSIA

Interpersonal exploitation: Psychopathic traits and the identification and manipulation of others

Chair: **Adelle Forth**

Psychopathic Traits and Judgement of Vulnerability

Angela Book, Brock University, Canada

Beth Visser, Lakehead University, Canada

Hayley Hicks, Brock University, Canada

Psychopathic traits, intimate partner violence, and relationship quality:
A complex dynamic determined by individual and couple characteristics

Kasia Uzieblo, The Forensic Care Specialists, Netherlands

Mieke Decuyper, Thomas More University College, Belgium

Patricia Bijttebier, KU Leuven, Belgium

Lesley Verhofstadt, Ghent University, Belgium

Marscha Mansvelt, Ghent University, Belgium

Joan van Horn, Emergis, Netherlands

Men's psychopathic traits, jealousy, and sexual coercion in romantic relationships: Findings from self and partner-reports

Kristopher Brazil, Brock University, Canada

Gavin Vance, Oakland University, United States

Virgil Zeigler-Hill, Oakland University, United States

Todd Shackelford, Oakland University, United States

Rewriting history: Suspected psychopaths' use of memory manipulation to undermine others' confidence in memories for past events

Kendra Nespole, Correctional Services of Canada, Canada

Cardiac indicators of risk for psychopathy and antisocial behavior: New findings, next steps

Chair: **Bridget Bertoldi**

Role of triarchic traits in relations of early resting heart rate with antisocial behavior and broad psychopathology dimensions in later life

Bridget Bertoldi, Florida State University, United States

Catherine Tuvblad, Florida State University, United States

Keanan Joyner, Florida State University, United States

Colleen Ganley, Florida State University, United States

Adrian Raine, Florida State University, United States

Laura Baker, Florida State University, United States

Antti Latvala, Florida State University, United States

Sofi Oskarsson, Florida State University, United States

Christopher J. Patrick, Florida State University, United States

Psychopathy and heart rate variability: A new physiological marker for the adaptive features of boldness

Victoria Branchadell Capdevila, Universitat Jaume I, Spain

P., Poy, Universitat Jaume I, Spain

R., Ribes-Guardiola, Universitat Jaume I, Spain

Moltó, J., Universitat Jaume I, Spain

Low autonomic arousal as a risk factor for reoffending: A population-based study

Sofi Oskarsson, Örebro University, Sweden

R. Kuja-Halkola, Örebro University, Sweden

A. Latvala, Örebro University, Sweden

S. Andersson, Örebro University, Sweden

M. Garcia-Argibay, Örebro University, Sweden

B.M. Bertoldi, Örebro University, Sweden

A. Raine, Örebro University, Sweden

C.J. Patrick, Örebro University, Sweden

H. Larsson, Örebro University, Sweden

C. Tuvblad, Örebro University, Sweden

22:30 - 22:45

BREAK

22:45 - 23:00

CHERYL WYNNE HARE AWARD & CLOSING REMARKS

Chairs: Andrea Glenn & Essi Viding

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Most of you have already used the platform during the abstract submission process, so you already have a username and a password to login - make sure you have those available.

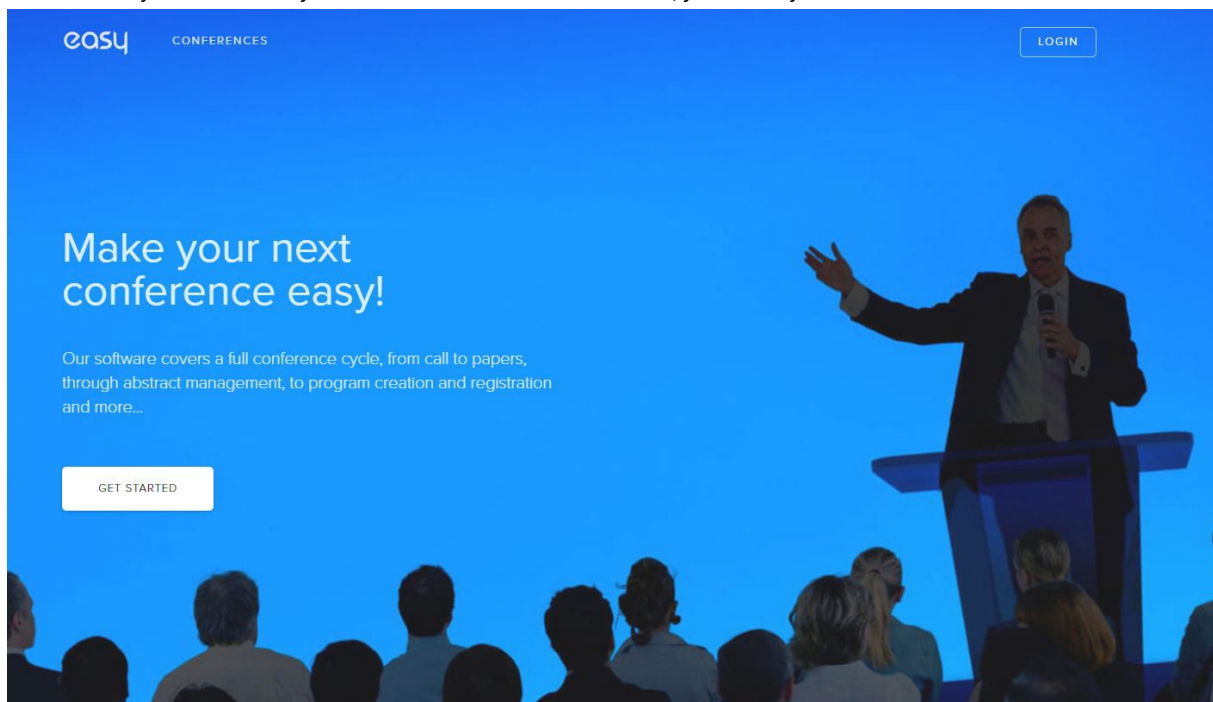
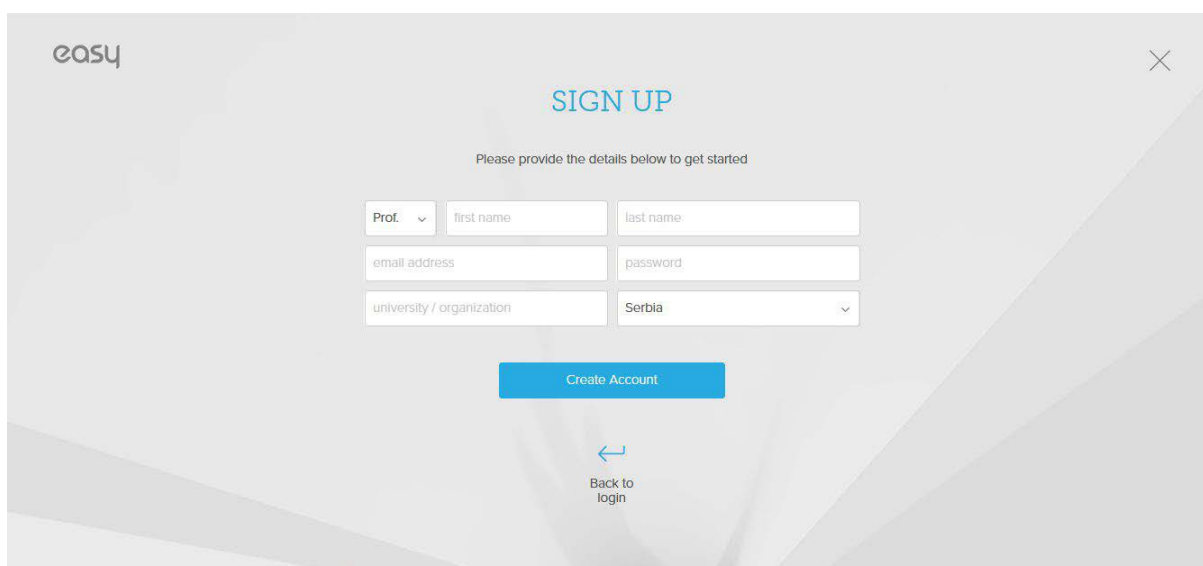
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Follow the on-screen instructions and complete the form and click on “Create Account”.

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Once you log in to your account the dashboard of the conference will appear.

The screenshot shows the SSSP 2022 dashboard. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'easy' logo, a bell icon, 'SSSP 2022', and a dropdown menu for 'Attendee Role'. A blue box above the dropdown says 'Make sure the Attendee Role is selected from the dropdown menu'. The main content area is titled 'SSSP 2022' and contains several statistics: 'Sessions: 31', 'My Programme: 0', 'My Presentations: 0', and 'My Questions / Unanswered: n/a'. Below these are links to 'view programme', 'view my programme', and 'Number of My Presentations included in'. A blue box points to the 'view programme' link with the text 'Click here to view "Detailed Programme"'. Another blue box points to the 'view my programme' link with the text 'Click here to view "My Programme"'. On the right, there's a 'To-dos' section with the message 'There are no to-dos at the moment, please check back later'. A blue box points to the 'My Questions / Unanswered' section with the text 'Number of Questions—Click here to respond'.

Once you press on "View Programme" the following screen will appear

The screenshot shows the 'PROGRAMME' page for Wednesday, 18 May. The left sidebar contains a list of dates: 'Wednesday, 18 May', 'Thursday, 19 May', 'Friday, 20 May', 'Saturday, 21 May', 'e-Materials', and 'My Programme'. A blue box points to the 'Wednesday, 18 May' date with the text 'Add it to "My programme"'. The main content area is titled 'Wednesday, 18 May' and 'All times in EEST (UTC +03:00)'. It lists several sessions: '22:00 - 22:45 Student Event chaired by Bryan Neo in ROOM A', '22:45 - 23:00 Break', '23:00 - 1:00 Parallel Sessions: WORKSHOPS', and '1:00 - 2:00 Psychopathy as lived experience chaired by Abigail Marsh in ROOM A'. A blue box points to the 'Student Event' session with the text 'IMPORTANT Displayed time is your local time!'. Another blue box points to the 'Psychopathy as lived experience' session with the text 'For sessions with more than one parallel meeting room, the "Join" icon will be located next to the session title. When you press on the underlined text you will be able to view the ses-'. A blue box points to the 'Join' button next to the 'Psychopathy as lived experience' session with the text 'Each Room will have a separate link connected to this icon. By pressing you will automatically join the session'. A blue box points to the 'gather.town' button next to the 'Break' session with the text '3 parallel sessions'.

After selecting the sessions, you will be directed to the following screen that will include the sessions and the number of presentation each session has.

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 18 May

Thursday, 19 May

Friday, 20 May

Saturday, 21 May

e-Materials

My Programme

Search

programme search

← Friday, 20 May

Parallel Sessions: SYMPOSIA

1:15 - 2:00 EEST (UTC +03:00)

Symposium

☆ Exploring outcomes and interventions for youth with primary and secondary CU traits 3 presentations [join](#)

chaired by *Stephanie Craig*

in *ROOM A*

Symposium

☆ The impact of psychopathic traits on others: at work and beyond 4 presentations [join](#)

chaired by *Hedwig Eisenbarth and Kasia Uzieblo*

in *ROOM B*

By pressing on the Session title you will be able to view the presentation information as below:

IMPORTANT:

- Each room has a separate zoom link
- By pressing the blue “Join” icon you will automatically join the session through Zoom.
- You will not need to have the actual links to connect.

By selecting a session, you will be able to view the presentations it includes.

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 18 May

Thursday, 19 May

Friday, 20 May

Saturday, 21 May

e-Materials

My Programme

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programme search

← Parallel Sessions: SYMPOSIA

Antisocial behavior and CU traits in youth: Novel behavioral genetics, neuroimaging, and neurocognitive data from across the globe

23:15 - 0:00 EEST (UTC +03:00)

Discussion board

23:15

☆ Childhood neuropsychological functioning and interpersonal callousness as predictors of externalizing and aggressive behavior in early adolescence: A prospective population-based study 0

presented by *Josarine van Dongen*

23:15

☆ Grey Matter Volume in Youths with Conduct Disorder: Effects of Sex and Variation in Callous-Unemotional Traits 0

presented by *Stephane de Brito*

23:15

☆ Youth antisocial behavior, but not callous-unemotional traits, is associated with reduced frontoparietal network efficiency 0

presented by *Scott Lillem*

23:15

☆ Bidirectional effects of negative parenting and children's callous-unemotional traits: A longitudinal cross-lagged twin study 0

presented by *Pezzoli Patrizia*

Title and presenting author

Press on the title for more information

By pressing on the title of each paper or poster you will be able to view more information.

The screenshot shows a conference program interface. A modal window is open, displaying details for a paper. The background is a dimmed view of the conference program, including a sidebar with dates (Wednesday, 18 May; Thursday, 19 May; Friday, 20 May; Saturday, 21 May) and a search bar. The modal window has a title bar with a close button (X) and a back arrow. The title of the paper is "Childhood neuropsychological functioning and interpersonal callousness as predictors of externalizing and aggressive behavior in early adolescence: A prospective population-based study". Below the title, the time "23:15 - 0:00 EEST (UTC +03:00)" is shown. The abstract text reads: "Externalizing problems are a key predictor of individual functioning in adulthood. Therefore, identifying possible risk factors for externalizing problems are valuable for optimizing prevention and treatment programs for subsequent externalizing problem behavior, including aggression. Previous research has shown that (domains of) neuropsychological functioning (NPF) predict". To the right of the abstract, the presenter information is listed: "Presenter: Josanne van Dongen, Erasmus University Rotterdam". Below this, the authors are listed: "Authors: J. van Dongen¹". At the bottom of the modal, there are three sections: "Presentation" with the value "n/a", "Video" with a blue "Watch" button, and "Questions" with a grey "Join Discussion" button.

PROGRAMME

Parallel Sessions: SYMPOSIA

Antisocial behavior and CU traits in youth: Novel

23:15 - 0:00 EEST (UTC +03:00)

Childhood neuropsychological functioning and interpersonal callousness as predictors of externalizing and aggressive behavior in early adolescence: A prospective population-based study

Abstract

Externalizing problems are a key predictor of individual functioning in adulthood. Therefore, identifying possible risk factors for externalizing problems are valuable for optimizing prevention and treatment programs for subsequent externalizing problem behavior, including aggression. Previous research has shown that (domains of) neuropsychological functioning (NPF) predict

Presentation

n/a

Video

Watch

Questions

Join Discussion

Presenter

Josanne van Dongen
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Authors

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DISCUSSION BOARD – JOIN DISCUSSION

Participants may post questions to authors/presenters and engage to a discussion. Authors/presenters and will be notified by email for any new questions/comments on the discussion board.

The screenshot shows the same conference program interface as before, but the modal window is now in a different state. It displays the same title and time as the previous modal. Below the title, there is a section titled "Add New Question" with a text input field containing the placeholder text "post a question". The input field is outlined with a light grey border. The background of the modal is white, and the overall interface remains the same as in the previous screenshot.

PROGRAMME

Parallel Sessions: SYMPOSIA

Antisocial behavior and CU traits in youth: Novel

23:15 - 0:00 EEST (UTC +03:00)

Childhood neuropsychological functioning and interpersonal callousness as predictors of externalizing and aggressive behavior in early adolescence: A prospective population-based study

Add New Question

post a question

SEARCH

Through the conference platform participants will be able to search using keywords, names etc.

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 18 May

Thursday, 19 May

Friday, 20 May

Saturday, 21 May

e-Materials

My Programme

Search

🔍

psych

Search results for "psych"

Wednesday, 18 May

Workshop

☆ Therapeutic Approaches with High Psychopathy Sexual and Violent Offending Populations: Evidence, Issues, and Practice Implications

chaired by Mark Olver

in ROOM A

join

1:00 - 2:00

☆ Psychopathy as lived experience

chaired by Abigail Marsh

in ROOM A

join

Thursday, 19 May

Symposium

☆ Innovative Theories and Studies Provide New Insights into Relationships Between Psychopathy and Emotional Function

4 presentations

chaired by David S. Kosson

in ROOM B

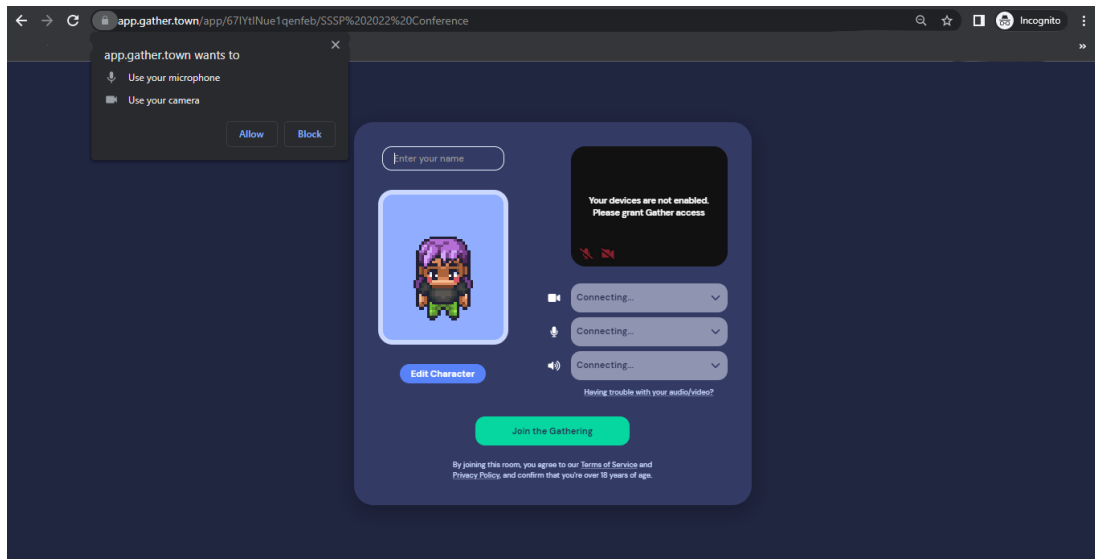
join

The first time you click “Join Button” in EasyAcademia, you will see a pop-up asking for camera and microphone access permissions. Select Allow in order to provide the best experience in Gather.

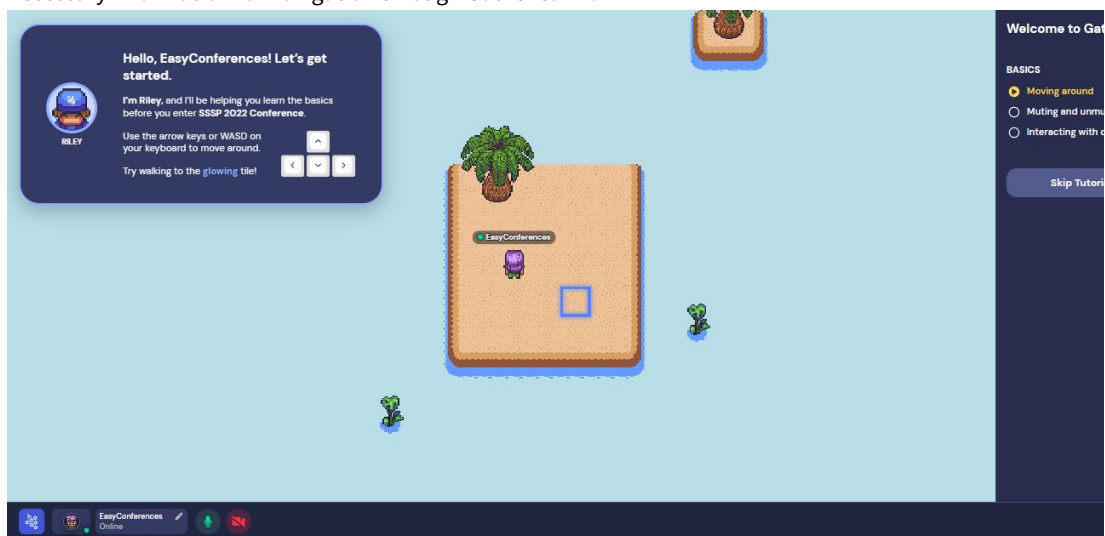
[Click here](#) for more information on browser permissions

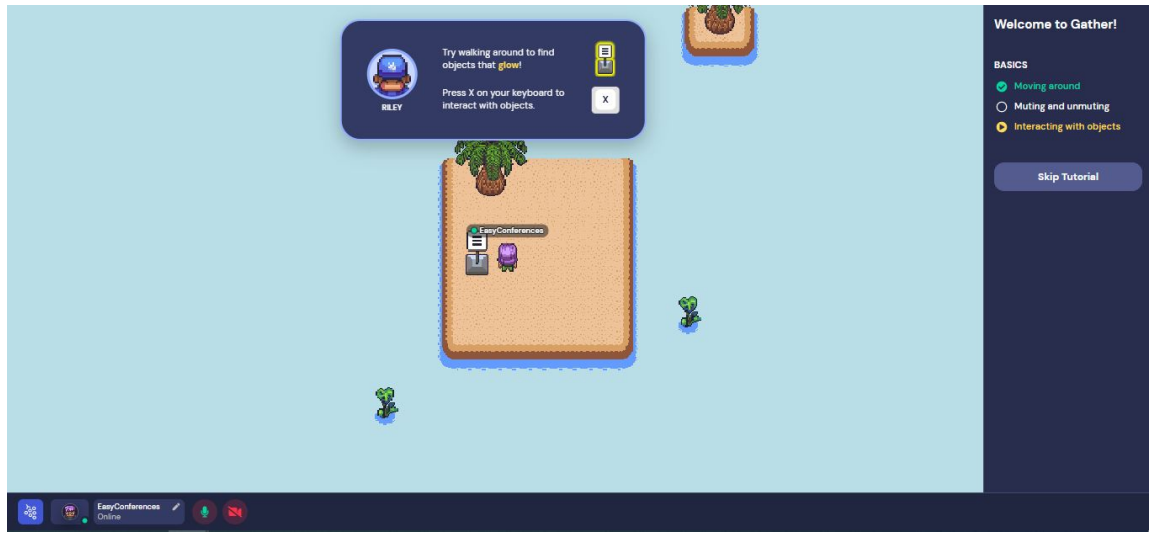
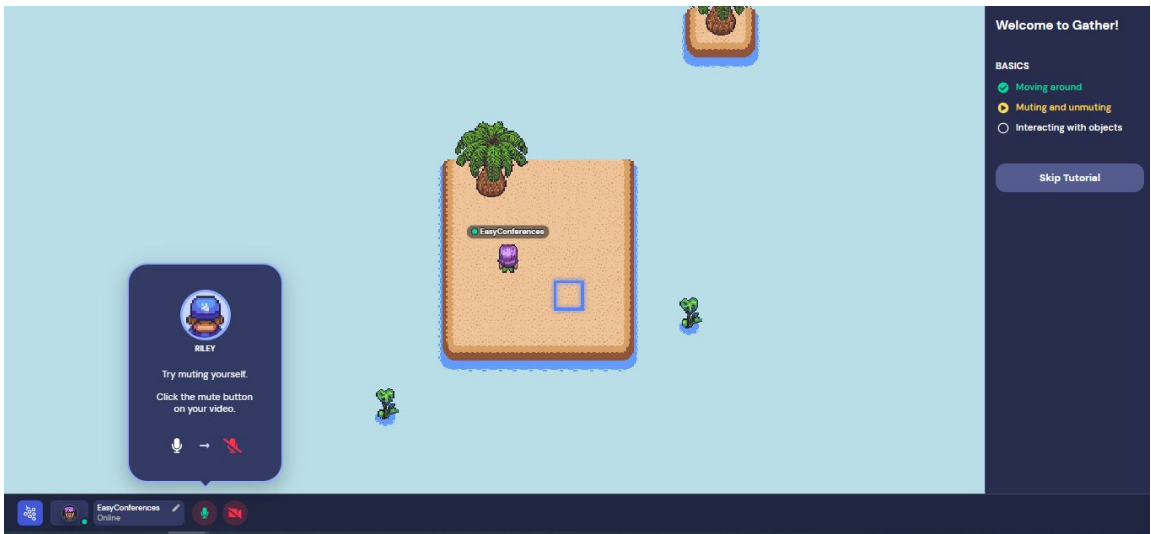
[Customise your character](#) and enter your real name!

The above procedure will not have to be repeated as long as you use the same browser.

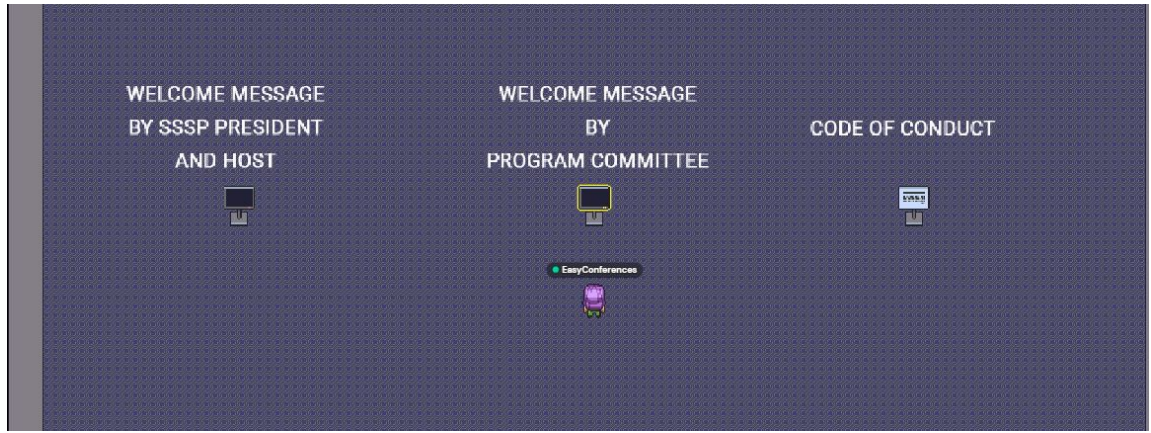


The first time you will enter, you will be directed to a useful tutorial that will provide the necessary information for navigation through Gather town.





Once you finish with the tutorial you will be directed to the SSSP 2022 space



By closing in on objects you will be able to view them by pressing “x” on your keyboard.

SOCIAL AREA

Within the social area you will be able to find private areas (tables and chairs) where you will be able to connect with people.



Once you approach a private area, a message will appear notifying you that have you have entered. You will be able to view the persons inside an area and choose to join them.



You will also be able to have one on one conversation once you approach another person.

Once you approach another person you will be automatically connected with them

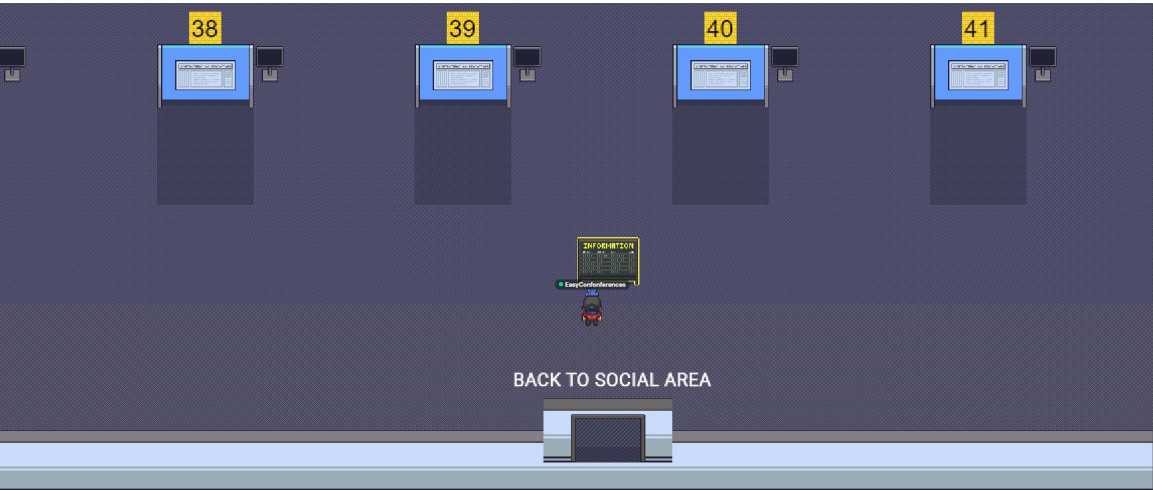


POSTER ROOMS

To join the poster rooms, you will need to follow the arrow indicating “To POSTER ROOMS”



Once you enter the room you will be able to view the list of posters included in the room by pressing “X” on the “INFORMATION” box.



To view the individual poster you will need to approach the areas as per the image below. Each area has available for viewing the presentation/slide and the video. Presenters will be available in their areas during the live sessions for discussion and questions and answers.

