PROGRAM

You can check out your time zone adjusted times with these Time Zone calculators:
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THURSDAY 20 MAY
(May 20 2-4:30pm Chicago / May 20 9-11:30pm Brussels / May 21 5-7:30am Sydney)

BLITZ TALKS (60min) **For Abstracts see pp. 10-12 and 21-23**

MASTERS students

Selective difficulties in facial emotion recognition: Taking psychopathic and alexithymic traits into account (Poster session 1, poster #2)
Çetin, Melis, The University of Edinburgh,
Christofides, Demetris, The University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh;
meliscetin17@gmail.com

Emotional Contagion and Humour: Psychopathic Vs Autistic Personality Traits (Poster session 2, poster #29)
Gokani, **Heema**, The University of Edinburgh,
Roberts, Alyce, The University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh;
heemagk@gmail.com

Investigating the association between Humour Styles, Parental Relationship and Psychopathic personality traits (Poster session 1, poster #1)
Roberts, Alyce, The University of Edinburgh,
Gokani, Heema, The University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh;
aeroberts95@gmail.com

Ph.D. students

Reduced sympathetic arousal but not reduced mimicry in response to facial expressions in psychopathic offenders with low negative affect (Poster session 2, poster #31)
Deming, Philip, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Eisenbarth, Hedwig, Victoria University of Wellington, Rodrik, Odile, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Weaver, Shelby S, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Koenigs, Michael, University of Wisconsin-Madison; pdeming@wisc.edu

Surface-based structural brain morphometry in violent offenders with antisocial personality disorder with and without psychopathy (Poster session 1, poster #5)
Griem, Julia, King's College London,
Bletsch, Anke, Goethe University Frankfurt Pretzsch, Charlotte, King's College London, Tully, John, King's College London, Ecker, Christine, Goethe University Frankfurt, Blackwood, Nigel, King's College London, Murphy, Declan, King's College London; julia.griem@kcl.ac.uk

A Test of Empirical Cutoff Scores for the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) (Poster session 1, poster #4)
Kemp, Emily, Louisiana State University
Frick, Paul, Louisiana State University, Australian Catholic University, Matlasz, Tatiana, Louisiana State University, Clark, Julia, Morrissey-Compton Educational Center, Robertson, Emily, Louisiana State University, Ray, James, University of Central Florida, Thornton, Laura, Louisiana Office of Public Health, Wall Myers, Tina, Independent Scholar, Steinberg, Laurence, Temple University, Cauffman, Elizabeth, University of California, Irvine; ekemp4@lsu.edu

Exploring Longitudinal Changes in the Uncinate Fasciculus in Children with Conduct Problems before and after a Parenting Intervention (Poster session 2, poster #32)
O' Brien, Suzanne, King's College London,
Sethi, Arjun, King's College London, Beyh, Ahmad, King's College London, Dallyn, Robert, King's College London, Blackwood, Nigel, King's College London, Petrinovic, Marija, M, King's College London, Ecker, Christine, King's College London, Mehta, Mitul, King's College London, Viding, Essi, University College London, Blair, James, Boystown University, Scott, Stephen, King's College London, Murphy, Declan, King's College London, Craig, Michael, C, King's College London; suzanne.o'_brien@kcl.ac.uk

Children's effortful control moderates the predictive relations between observed sensitive caregiving in early childhood and later callous-unemotional traits (Poster session 2, poster #33)
Winebrake, Deaven A,
Boston University, Wagner, Nicholas J, Boston University; dw496@bu.edu

POSTDOCTORAL

Child- and Family-Level Factors Associated with Increasing and Decreasing Levels of Psychopathic Traits Across Childhood (Poster session 1, poster #3)
Bégin, Vincent, University of Montreal,
Fontaine, Nathalie M.G, University of Montreal, Vitaro, Frank, University of Montreal, Boivin, Michel, Laval University, Tremblay, Richard E, University of Montreal, Côté, Sylvana M, University of Montreal; vincent.begin@umontreal.ca

Treatment adaptations are not enough: A pilot matched control trial of early intervention adapted for preschoolers with callous-unemotional traits delivered via telehealth (Poster session 2, poster #28)
Fleming, Georgette E, University of New South Wales,
Kimonis, Eva R, University of New South Wales; g.fleming@unsw.edu.au

Putting the "pseudo" back in pseudopsychopathy: Assessing psychopathic traits in individuals with focal brain lesions (Poster session 2, poster #30)
Reber, Justin, University of Iowa, Tranel, Daniel, University of Iowa; justin-reber@uiowa.edu

SOCIALIZING (20min)

PANEL DISCUSSION (60min)

Careers in psychopathy research: Making the impossible possible?
- Arielle Baskin-Sommers, Eva Kimonis, Adrian Raine, and Essi Viding
- Moderated by Stephane de Brito

SOCIALIZING (open end)

FRIDAY 21 MAY
(May 21 2-4:30pm Chicago / May 21 9-11:30pm Brussels / May 22 5-7:30am Sydney)

CURRENT TOPICS IN PSYCHOPATHY RESEARCH (60min)

First half: Should psychopathy be considered to be a mental health problem?
- Luca Malatesti and Cynthia Mathieu
- Moderated by Inti Brazil

Second half: How can we improve replicability by sharing measures?
- Rebecca Waller and Olivier Colins
- Moderated by Nathalie Fontaine

SOCIALIZING (20min)

POSTER SESSION 1 (60min) **For Abstracts see pp. 10-20**

1. *Investigating the association between Humour Styles, Parental Relationship and Psychopathic personality traits*; **Roberts, Alyce**, The University of Edinburgh, Gokani, Heema, The University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh; aeroberts95@gmail.com

2. *Selective difficulties in facial emotion recognition: Taking psychopathic and alexithymic traits into account*; **Çetin, Melis**, The University of Edinburgh, Christofides, Demetris, The University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh; meliscetin17@gmail.com

3. *Child- and Family-Level Factors Associated with Increasing and Decreasing Levels of Psychopathic Traits Across Childhood*; **Bégin, Vincent**, University of Montreal, Fontaine, Nathalie M.G, University of Montreal, Vitaro, Frank, University of Montreal, Boivin, Michel, Laval University, Tremblay, Richard E, University of Montreal, Côté, Sylvana M, University of Montreal; vincent.begin@umontreal.ca

4. *A Test of Empirical Cutoff Scores for the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU)*; **Kemp, Emily**, Louisiana State University, Frick, Paul, Louisiana State University, Australian Catholic University, Matlasz, Tatiana, Louisiana State University, Clark, Julia, Morrissey-Compton Educational Center, Robertson, Emily, Louisiana State University, Ray, James, University of Central Florida, Thornton, Laura, Louisiana Office of Public Health, Wall Myers, Tina, Independent Scholar, Steinberg, Laurence, Temple University, Cauffman, Elizabeth, University of California, Irvine; ekemp4@lsu.edu

5. *Surface-based structural brain morphometry in violent offenders with antisocial personality disorder with and without psychopathy*; **Griem, Julia**, King's College London, Bletsch, Anke, Goethe University Frankfurt Pretzsch, Charlotte, King's College London, Tully, John, King's College London, Ecker, Christine, Goethe University Frankfurt, Blackwood, Nigel, King's College London, Murphy, Declan, King's College London; julia.griem@kcl.ac.uk

6. *A Date With Danger: Dark Personality Traits and Online Dating*; **Smodis, Audrey**, Carleton University, Karasavva, Vasileia, Carleton University, Swanek, Jessie, Carleton University, Forth, Adelle, Carleton University; audreysmodismccune@cmail.carleton.ca

7. *Examining internalizing and externalizing child psychopathology under the eyes of machine learning: An RDoC perspective*; **Soursou, Georgia**, University of Cyprus, Fanti, Kostas A, University of Cyprus; soursou.georgia@ucy.ac.cy

8. *Primary and Secondary psychopathic traits: The role of Attachment and Cognitive Emotion Regulation Strategies*; **Neofytou, Louiza**, University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh; neofytoulouiza@gmail.com

9. *Longitudinal effects of callous-unemotional traits and romantic relationship warmth in young adulthood*; **Vaughan, Erin P**, Louisiana State University, Frick, Paul J, Louisiana State University, Robertson, Emily L, Louisiana State University, Wall Myers, Tina D, Independent Scholar, Steinberg, Laurence, Temple University Cauffman, Elizabeth, University of California Irvine; evaugh7@lsu.edu

10. *Psychopathic Traits From Early Childhood To Early Adolescence: Stable Over Time or Rapidly Changing?*; **Bisback, Athina**, Ghent University, Andershed, Anna-Karin, Örebro University, Fanti, Kostas A, University of Cyprus, Andershed, Henrik, Örebro University, Colins, Olivier F, Ghent University and Örebro University, athina.bisback@ugent.be

11. *Emotional processes as the basis for distinguishing psychopathy and sadism*; **Allred, Tara**, University of Belgrade, **Međedović, Janko**, Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, **Knežević, Goran**, University of Belgrade; bulut.tara@gmail.com

12. *Clinical Assessment of Prosocial Emotions (CAPE) scores predict poorer treatment outcomes for antisocial children with callous-unemotional traits*; **Neo, Bryan**, University of New South Wales, Fleming, Georgette E, University of New South Wales, Kimonis, Eva R, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia; bryan.neo@unsw.edu.au

13. *Using Latent Profile Analysis to Examine Adaptive Outcomes in Psychopathic Profiles*; **Brazil, Kristopher J**, Brock University, Volk, Tony, Brock University; kb15hr@brocku.ca

14. *Romantic Attachment of the Dark Tetrad*; **Wrenn, Kayli**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Benning, Stephen, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; kayliwrenn@gmail.com

15. *Psychometric Properties, Factor Structure, and Construct Validity of the Sensitivity to Threat and Affiliative Reward Scale (STARS) in Children and Adults*; **Perlstein, Samantha**, University of Pennsylvania, Wagner, Nicholas, Boston University, Dominguez, Beatriz, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Lopez Romero, Laura, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Romero, Estrella, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Waller, Rebecca, University of Pennsylvania; sperl@sas.upenn.edu

16. *The societal response to psychopathy in the community*; **Jurjako, Marko**, University of Rijeka, Malatesti, Luca, University of Rijeka, Brazil, Inti, Radboud University; mjurjako@uniri.hr

17. *Partner Hunting, Power and Control, or Personal Gratification? Dark Personality Traits and Motivators for Cyberflashing*; **Karasavva, Vasileia**, Carleton University, Forth, Adelle, Carleton University; vasiakaras@gmail.com

18. *The role of secondary psychopathy and emotional regulation in the co-occurrence of self-harm and aggression (dual-harm) in forensic mental health service users*; **Shafti, Matina**, University of Manchester, Taylor, Peter James, University of Manchester, Forrester, Andrew, University of Cardiff, Pratt, Daniel, University of Manchester; Matina.Shafti@manchester.ac.uk

19. *Does psychopathy predict partners' professional success? – A proposed study*; **Hissey, Aaron**, Victoria University of Wellington, Hammond, Matt, Victoria University of Wellington, Bulbulia, Joseph, Victoria University of Wellington, Sibley, Chris, University of Auckland, Zubielevitch, Elena, University of Auckland, Eisenbarth, Hedwig, Victoria University of Wellington; aaron.hissey@vuw.ac.nz

20. *Examining links between parasympathetic nervous system functioning and callous-unemotional traits: a meta-analytic review and empirical investigation*; **Lynch, Sarah**, Boston University, Lynch, Sarah F, Bedford, Rachael, Propper, Cathi, Smith, Kelly, Winebrake, Deaven, Powell, Tralucia, Wagner, Nicholas J; lynchsf@bu.edu

21. *Learning Deficits in Psychopathic Personalities: A Problem of Attentional Focus or a Specific Emotion Processing Deficit*; **Esser, Sarah**, University of Cologne, Eisenbarth, Hedwig, Victoria University of Wellington; sarah.esser@uni-koeln.de

22. *Psychopathic traits and gang-related criminal activity in incarcerated male juvenile offenders*; **Reynolds, Brooke L**, The Mind Research Network, Maurer, Michael J, The Mind Research Network, Kiehl, Kent A, The Mind Research Network, University of New Mexico; breynolds@mrn.org

23. *Parental psychopathy and child conduct disorder: The mediating role of proactive aggression*; **Streicher, Wesley**, University of Pennsylvania, Raine, Adrian, University of Pennsylvania; wstreich@sas.upenn.edu

24. *Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia Augmentation During Social Stress Predicts Elevated Callous-Unemotional Traits in Males*; **Soesanto, Natasha**, Boston University, Smith, K, Powell, T, Wagner, N; sasha17@bu.edu

25. *Meanness in Psychopathy and Its Relationship to Theory of Mind*; **Odrunia, Karisa**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Wrenn, Kayli, University of Nevada, Paul, Nina, University of Nevada, Benning, Stephen, University of Nevada; odrunia@unlv.nevada.edu

26. *Psychopathy and Emotional Intelligence: Can we understand what we cannot feel?*; **Phillips, Emma**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Carfagno, Nicholas, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Kourtesi, Demi, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Benning, Stephen, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; phille1@unlv.nevada.edu

27. *Parenting boys with conduct problems and callous-unemotional traits: Parent and child perspectives*; **Roberts, Ruth**, University College London, McCrory, Eamon, University College London, Harriet, Phillips, University College London, Anne, Gaule, University College London, Viding, Essi, University College London; r.roberts@ucl.ac.uk

SOCIALIZING (open end)

SATURDAY 22 MAY
(May 22 2-4:30pm Chicago / May 22 9-11:30pm Brussels / May 23 5-7:30am Sydney)

POSTER SESSION 2 (60min) **For Abstracts see pp. 21-31**

28. *Treatment adaptations are not enough: A pilot matched control trial of early intervention adapted for preschoolers with callous-unemotional traits delivered via telehealth*; **Fleming, Georgette E**, University of New South Wales, Kimonis, Eva R, University of New South Wales; g.fleming@unsw.edu.au

29. *Emotional Contagion and Humour: Psychopathic Vs Autistic Traits*; **Gokani, Heema**, The University of Edinburgh, Roberts, Alyce, The University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh; heemagk@gmail.com

30. *Putting the "pseudo" back in pseudopsychopathy: Assessing psychopathic traits in individuals with focal brain lesions*; **Reber, Justin**, University of Iowa, Tranel, Daniel, University of Iowa; justin-reber@uiowa.edu

31. *Reduced sympathetic arousal but not reduced mimicry in response to facial expressions in psychopathic offenders with low negative affect*; Deming, Philip, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Eisenbarth, Hedwig, Victoria University of Wellington, Rodrik, Odile, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Weaver, Shelby S, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Koenigs, Michael, University of Wisconsin-Madison; pdeming@wisc.edu

32. *Exploring Longitudinal Changes in the Uncinate Fasciculus in Children with Conduct Problems before and after a Parenting Intervention*; **O' Brien, Suzanne**, King's College London, Sethi, Arjun, King's College London, Beyh, Ahmad, King's College London, Dallyn, Robert, King's College London, Blackwood, Nigel, King's College London, Petrinovic, Marija, M, King's College London, Ecker, Christine, King's College London, Mehta, Mitul, King's College London, Viding, Essi, University College London, Blair, James, Boystown University, Scott, Stephen, King's College London, Murphy, Declan, King's College London, Craig, Michael, C, King's College London; suzanne.o'_brien@kcl.ac.uk

33. *Children's effortful control moderates the predictive relations between observed sensitive caregiving in early childhood and later callous-unemotional traits*; **Winebrake, Deaven A**, Boston University, Wagner, Nicholas J, Boston University; dw496@bu.edu

34. *Do You Believe in Myths: The Dark Tetrad and Image-based Sexual Abuse Myth Acceptance*; **Swanek, Jessie**, Carleton University, Karasavva, Vasileia, Carleton University, Smodis, Audrey, Carleton University, Forth, Adelle, Carleton University; jessieswanek@cmail.carleton.ca

35. *Psychopathic traits and dimensions of impulsivity in incarcerated youth*; **Tirrell, Palmer**, The Mind Research Network, University of New Mexico, Maurer, J. Michael, Mind Research Network, Anderson, Nathaniel E, Mind Research Network, Rodriguez, Samantha N, University of New Mexico, Mind Research Network, Kiehl, Kent A, Mind Research Network, University of New Mexico; ptirrell@mrn.org

36. *Validation of the Meanness in Psychopathy – Super Short Form (MiP-SSF)*; **Smith, Edward**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Benning, Stephen, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; esmithjr995@gmail.com

37. *Examining the Links between Attachment Style, Psychopathic Traits, and Sexuality*; **Bubeleva, Katherine**, University of North Texas, Neumann, Craig, University of North Texas; katherinebubeleva@my.unt.edu

38. *Emotional Distraction in Psychopathy*; **Bryant, Conor**, Victoria University of Wellington, Grimshaw, Gina, Victoria University of Wellington, Eisenbarth, Hedwig, Victoria University of Wellington, Walsh, Amy, Karolinska Institutet; bryant.conor@gmail.com

39. *Attentional Bias among Pre-school Children with Psychopathic-like traits: Testing the Predictions of the Emotion deficit Perspective and the Affect Regulation Theory*; **Vincent, Samuel**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Martínez Torteya, Cecilia, Universidad de Monterrey, Kosson, David, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science; samuel.vincent@my.rfums.org

40. *Distinct neurophysiological patterns among CU sub-groups Randomized Control Study: The effectiveness of HRV Biofeedback training with Zukor video games intervention for primary and secondary CU-traits variants*; **Petridou, Maria**, University of Cyprus, Zacharaki, Georgia, Fanti, Kostas A; mpetri01@ucy.ac.cy

41. *Biological Predictors of Worsening Callous-Unemotional Traits in Youth*; **Berluti, Kathryn**, Georgetown University, Kasparek, Steven, Harvard University, McLaughlin, Katie, Harvard University, Marsh, Abigail, Georgetown University; ka741@georgetown.edu

42. *Nonverbal Dynamics Predict Deceptive Traits in High Risk Youth*; **Rodriguez, Samantha**, Mind Research Network and University of New Mexico, Gullapalli, Aparna, Mind Research Network, Maurer, Michael J, Mind Research Network, Tirrell, Palmer, Mind Research Network and University of New Mexico, Yerramsetty, Rohit, University of New Mexico, Anderson, Nathaniel E, Mind Research Network, Harenski, Carla, Mind Research Network, Kiehl, Kent A, Mind Research Network; srodriguez@mrn.org

43. *Parent and child well-being through COVID-19 lockdown: The role of reminiscing and CU traits*; **Lewis, Kerry**, University of Liverpool, Centifanti, Luna, University of Liverpool, Gillespie, Steven, University of Liverpool; Kerry.Lewis2@liverpool.ac.uk

44. *Social Information Use in Children with Conduct Problems and Varying Levels of Callous-Unemotional Traits*; **Gaule, Anne**, University College London, Bevilacqua, Leonardo, University College London, Molleman, Lucas, University of Amsterdam, Freie Universitat, Roberts, Ruth, University College London, van Duijvenvoorde, Anna, Leiden University, van den Bos, Wouter, Leiden University, McCrory, Eamon, University College London, Viding, Essi, University College London; anne.gaule.11@ucl.ac.uk

45. *Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance of the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) in Justice-Involved Male Adolescents*; **Speck, Julianne**, Louisiana State University, **Kemp, Emily**, Louisiana State University, Ray, James, University of Central Florida, Frick, Paul, Louisiana State University, Thornton, Laura, Louisiana Office of Public Health, Steinberg, Laurence, Temple University, Cauffman, Elizabeth, University of California, Irvine; jspeck1@lsu.edu

46. *The Complex Relationship between Meanness in Psychopathy and Emotional Intelligence*; **Fisher, Arianne**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Phillips, Emma, Carfagno, Nicholas C, Benning, Stephen D.; fishea6@unlv.nevada.edu

47. *Emotion recognition deficits associated with callous-unemotional traits in children across static and dynamic stimuli*; **Powell, Tralucia**, Boston University, Plate, Rista, University of Pennsylvania, Wagner, Nicholas J, Boston University, Waller, Rebecca, University of Pennsylvania; tbpowell@bu.edu

48. *Moral intuitions in incarcerated adult women with elevated psychopathic traits*; **Irvin-Vitela, Maya A**, Mind Research Network, Maurer, Michael J, Mind Research Network, Harenski, Carla L, Mind Research Network, Kiehl, Kent A, Mind Research Network, University of New Mexico; mivitela@mrn.org

49. *Dark Prerogatives for Dark Personalities: How the Dark Tetrad Relates to Aggrieved and Sexual Entitlement*; **Reynolds, Jaimie**, Carleton University, Karasavva, V, Stewart, J, Forth, A.; jaimiereynolds@cmail.carleton.ca

50. *Increased Vagal Tone in Psychopathic and Life-Course Persistent Teenagers*; **Brodrick, Lia**, University of Pennsylvania, Raine, Adrian, University of Pennsylvania; liabrod@sas.upenn.edu

51. *Meanness and Sacrificial Moral Decision Making*; **Dennis, Shakur J**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Poston, Michelle A, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Fobian, Kayla, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Wrenn, Kayli H, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Benning, Stephen D, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; dennis6@unlv.nevada.edu

52. *Primary and secondary psychopathy subtypes in a forensic outpatient sample*; **Yolande, Kat**, The Forensic Care Specialists, Verschuere, Bruno, University of Amsterdam, Uzieblo, Kasia, The Forensic Care Specialists, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; ykat@dewaagnederland.nl

SOCIALIZING AND OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDING INTEREST GROUPS - Getting involved with the students' committees (30min)

PRIZE GIVING (20min)

SOCIALIZING (open end)

THE 9TH BIENNIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF PSYCHOPATHY WILL BE HELD IN 2022 IN CYPRUS

Hosted by Kostas Fanti, members of his lab, and a local conference committee

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ABSTRACTS

POSTER SESSION 1

1. **BLITZ**. *Investigating the association between Humour Styles, Parental Relationship and Psychopathic personality traits*; **Roberts, Alyce**, The University of Edinburgh, Gokani, Heema, The University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh; aeroberts95@gmail.com

Background: Research indicates that parental relationships may be influential in the development of psychopathic traits, with the mother having a significant role. Moreover, associations have been found between humour styles and psychopathic traits, but the research is limited. Methods: The study investigated the influence of parent adult-child relationships (mother regard and responsibility; father regard, responsibility, and control) and humour styles (affiliative, self-enhancing, self-defeating, aggressive) on psychopathic traits [KM1] in a community sample of adults (N = 638, 69.4% females). Self-reports assessing parent-child relationships, humour style, and psychopathic traits were administered online. Results: Hierarchical regression model indicated that humour styles accounted for a greater variance in psychopathic traits than parental relationships. Aggressive and Self-enhancing humour were positive predictors of psychopathic traits, while affiliative and self-defeating humour were not. A relationship with the mother characterised by increased responsibility and low regard predicted higher scores of psychopathic traits, while no relationship was found with paternal factors. Conclusion: Findings add to the knowledge of the role of humour styles as a coping mechanism used by individuals with elevated psychopathic traits, and may be useful to be addressed in assessment but also to be taken into account for interventions for individuals with psychopathic traits.

2. **BLITZ**. *Selective difficulties in facial emotion recognition: Taking psychopathic and alexithymic traits into account*; **Çetin, Melis**, The University of Edinburgh, Christofides, Demetris, The University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh; meliscetin17@gmail.com

Alexithymia and psychopathy have both been associated with facial emotional processing deficits. The nature of the relationship between psychopathy and alexithymia is not well-understood and has been particularly understudied with regard to Facial Emotion Recognition (FER). This study investigated FER performance in a non-clinical sample of individuals (N = 111) with varying levels of psychopathic traits, assessed by the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory – short version (YPI-S) and alexithymic traits, assessed using the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20). It was hypothesized that groups with higher levels of psychopathic and alexithymic traits would show poorer FER performance but individuals with high psychopathic traits were expected to show specific deficits in recognition of distressing emotions (fear, sadness and pain) whereas more generalized deficits were expected for individuals with alexithymic traits. FER was assessed using a computerized task that presented different emotional expressions depicting pain, fear, sadness, anger, happiness or neutral. Results revealed that the high psychopathic traits group scored lower on accuracy when identifying sad and painful facial expressions compared to the low psychopathic traits group. Alexithymic groups did not differ in FER accuracy for any of the emotions or overall accuracy. These findings clarify the nature of face processing deficits in relation to psychopathic and alexithymic traits and have implications for intervention programs that facilitate FER.

3. **BLITZ**. *Child- and Family-Level Factors Associated with Increasing and Decreasing Levels of Psychopathic Traits Across Childhood*; **Bégin, Vincent**, University of Montreal, Fontaine, Nathalie M.G, University of Montreal, Vitaro, Frank, University of Montreal, Boivin, Michel, Laval University, Tremblay, Richard E, University of Montreal, Côté, Sylvana M, University of Montreal; vincent.begin@umontreal.ca

This study aimed to identify child- and family-level factors associated with specific patterns of unstable trajectories of psychopathic traits across childhood. Psychopathic traits were assessed by teachers in 1631 children (51.1% girls) from the Quebec Longitudinal Study of Child Development from ages 6 to 12 years. Parenting types (positive, hostile, consistent) were assessed by parents at ages 6 and 8 years. Children's behavioral (aggression, opposition, hyperactivity, anxiety) and social characteristics (prosociality, victimization, conflicts with teacher, positive relationship with teacher) were assessed by teachers from ages 6 to 8 years. Latent class growth analyses identified developmental trajectories of psychopathic traits and multinomial logistic regression models controlling for child sex, family socioeconomic status, and initial levels of psychopathic traits were conducted to investigate associations between child- and family-level factors and trajectories of psychopathic traits. Moderation by child sex was explored. Four trajectories of psychopathic traits were identified: High-stable (4.48%), Increasing (8.77%), Decreasing (11.46%), and Low-stable (75.29%). Lower levels of positive parenting and positive relationships with teachers, as well as higher levels of hostile parenting, aggression, opposition, hyperactivity, and conflicts with teachers were associated with membership to the Increasing trajectory versus the Low-stable trajectory. Only child aggression and opposition levels were significantly associated to membership to the High-stable trajectory versus the Decreasing trajectory of psychopathic traits. All associations were not moderated by child sex. These results shed light on promising child- and family-level intervention targets that could possibly allow clinicians to prevent the developmental exacerbation of psychopathic traits across childhood.

4. **BLITZ**. *A Test of Empirical Cutoff Scores for the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU)*; **Kemp, Emily**, Louisiana State University, Frick, Paul, Louisiana State University, Australian Catholic University, Matlasz, Tatiana, Louisiana State University, Clark, Julia, Morrissey-Compton Educational Center, Robertson, Emily, Louisiana State University, Ray, James, University of Central Florida, Thornton, Laura, Louisiana Office of Public Health, Wall Myers, Tina, Independent Scholar, Steinberg, Laurence, Temple University, Cauffman, Elizabeth, University of California, Irvine; ekemp4@lsu.edu

The recent addition of the specifier, "with Limited Prosocial Emotions (LPE)," to major classification systems has prompted the need for comprehensive and valid assessment tools that aid in the identification of elevated callous-unemotional (CU) traits. The present study tested empirically derived cutoff scores for both informant- and self-report versions of the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) with the use of clinically relevant external validators. With the use of receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analyses and Youden's index scores in two distinct samples, the following ICU total scores were found to be optimal (i.e, providing both high sensitivity and specificity): an ICU self-report score of 29 in a longitudinal sample of justice-involved male adolescents (N = 1,216; Mage = 15.29, SD = 1.29); an ICU self-report score of 24, parent-report score of 22, and teacher-report score of 36 in a cross-sectional sample of community boys and girls (N = 289; Mage = 11.47 years; SD = 2.26). In the justice-involved sample, a self-report score of 29 was found to be predictive of higher levels of self-reported offending, gun use, and physical aggression as well as official rearrests across 5 years after first arrest (average effect size r = .19). In the community sample, empirical cutoffs across ICU self-, parent, and teacher-report distinguished between youth with higher levels of teacher- and parent-reported conduct problems, peer rejection, and peer-reported meanness (rs = .19, .22, and .28, respectively). These tests support for the validity of such empirically derived cutoff scores; however, further replication is needed.

5. **BLITZ**. *Surface-based structural brain morphometry in violent offenders with antisocial personality disorder with and without psychopathy*; **Griem, Julia**, King's College London, Bletsch, Anke, Goethe University Frankfurt Pretzsch, Charlotte, King's College London, Tully, John, King's College London, Ecker, Christine, Goethe University Frankfurt, Blackwood, Nigel, King's College London, Murphy, Declan, King's College London; julia.griem@kcl.ac.uk

Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) is a heterogenous disorder. Individuals with psychopathy (ASPD+P) can be distinguished from individuals without psychopathy (ASPD-P) in terms of their neurobiology. Grey

matter volume (GMV) reductions in cortical and subcortical frontal and temporal regions are most consistently observed in the ASPD+P subgroup. GMV is a product of cortical thickness (CT) and surface area (SA). Preliminary studies have shown reduced CT in psychopathy, but potential changes in SA have been understudied to date. The current study compared surface-based GMV, CT and SA between two groups of violent male offenders with ASPD, one with (ASPD+P, n=18) and one without (ASPD-P, n=20) psychopathy, and a group of healthy non-offending controls (n=26). The Freesurfer analysis pipeline was applied to T1 scans collected in a 3T scanner. A general linear model tested for a main effect of group, covarying for age, IQ, education, substance use and a relevant whole brain measure. Preliminary results show significant areas with reduced GMV and SA in both ASPD groups relative to controls. In the ASPD+P group, reduced GMV in the left lateral orbitofrontal cortex, the insula, and the pars orbitalis appear to be driven by reduced SA. In the ASPD-P group, reduced GMV in right inferior temporal gyrus, fusiform gyrus and parahippocampal gyrus, also likely driven by reduced SA. Altered CT was only found in ASPD+P in the cingulate cortex. CT and SA have distinct genetic underpinnings, and these novel findings add to the growing literature which suggest that these two subgroups are neurobiologically distinct.

6. *A Date With Danger: Dark Personality Traits and Online Dating*; **Smodis, Audrey**, Carleton University, Karasavva, Vasileia, Carleton University, Swanek, Jessie, Carleton University, Forth, Adelle, Carleton University; audreysmodismccune@cmail.carleton.ca

The current study aimed to assess the relationship between online dating experience, gender, sexual orientation, and dark personality traits. Participants (N = 816) completed a self-report measure of the Dark Tetrad and provided information about their online dating history (use, frequency of use, quality of experience). Regression analyses assessing use of online dating sites showed a significant effect of sexual orientation; LGBTQ+ individuals were less likely to report using online dating sites. Conversely, those with higher Machiavellianism ratings endorsed significantly more use of online dating sites. Male and LGBTQ+ participants reported higher frequency of online dating (R2adj = .019, p < .05). With respect to quality of online dating experience, psychopathy and sadism were not significant (p > .05); however, all other predictors reached significance in the model. Women reported having lower quality online dating experiences (R2adj = .029, p < .05). Machiavellianism was also found to influence quality of experience, with lower Machiavellianism ratings predicting higher quality. Higher levels of narcissism were predictive of improved online dating experience. Being a member of the LGBTQ+ community was predictive of more positive experiences with online dating. The anonymity and disinhibition that online dating offers may produce the perfect hunting grounds for individuals prone to manipulation and deception. We found some preliminary support for the increased frequency of use among those with dark personality traits, but more research is needed on the topic.

7. *Examining internalizing and externalizing child psychopathology under the eyes of machine learning: An RDoC perspective*; **Soursou, Georgia**, University of Cyprus, Fanti, Kostas A, University of Cyprus; soursou.georgia@ucy.ac.cy

Internalizing and externalizing psychopathology play a critical role in the development of a child. These domains of behaviour are characterized by processes within the self or external actions respectively. The present longitudinal study investigated constructs of internalizing and externalizing psychopathology that might differentiate children, as well as associated individual traits (e.g, psychopathy) and environmental measures. With the usage of machine learning algorithms, we tried to identify cluster profiles of child psychopathology. The sample consisted of 1715 Greek Cypriots primary schoolers aged 6-13 years old (52% girls). All completed a battery of self- and parent-report assessments at three different time points, including the Antisocial Process Screening Device, the Child Symptom Inventory, the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits, the Social-Emotional Assets and Resilience Scale and the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire. The data were compared using both unsupervised and supervised machine learning algorithms. Machine learning analysis revealed clusters of overlapping types of internalizing psychopathology, such as depression and

empathy traits, and externalizing psychopathology, such as Conduct Problems, Callous-Unemotional traits, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder symptoms, bullying and victimization, impulsivity and narcissistic traits in children. There were significant effects when accounting for age onsets. Moreover, environmental factors within the RDoC framework, such as parental involvement, played a major role in expressing those types of psychopathology. These findings may suggest that internalizing and externalizing psychopathology could be placed along a continuum that ranges from marked abnormality to near-seamless overlaps with normal-range functioning and place the environment and individual traits as salient risk factors for psychopathology.

8. *Primary and Secondary psychopathic traits: The role of Attachment and Cognitive Emotion Regulation Strategies*; **Neofytou, Louiza**, University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh; neofytoulouiza@gmail.com

Insecure attachment has been linked with psychopathic traits however, the precise relationship between the avoidance and anxiety attachment dimensions and primary and secondary psychopathic traits needs further research. Furthermore, the use of cognitive emotion regulation strategies (CERS) in individuals with psychopathic traits has been increasing, however, little is known about the unique association of adaptive and maladaptive CERS in relation to primary and secondary psychopathic traits. This study aimed to explore the relationship between adult insecure attachment dimensions and CERS with both primary and secondary traits in a non-clinical sample of 338 adults ranging between 18 and 70 years of age (231 of which were females). Findings indicated that having an avoidant attachment, blaming others and positively reappraising situations contributed to the prediction of primary psychopathic traits, while putting into perspective was identified as a protective factor. In contrast, having an anxious attachment and catastrophizing arose as risk factors for secondary psychopathic traits. Findings highlight the need to evaluate psychopathic variants as heterogeneous constructs, as both attachment dimensions and CERS uniquely relate to primary and secondary psychopathic traits.

9. *Longitudinal effects of callous-unemotional traits and romantic relationship warmth in young adulthood*; **Vaughan, Erin P**, Louisiana State University, Frick, Paul J, Louisiana State University, Robertson, Emily L, Louisiana State University, Wall Myers, Tina D, Independent Scholar, Steinberg, Laurence, Temple University Cauffman, Elizabeth, University of California Irvine; evaugh7@lsu.edu

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits, or the affective component of psychopathy, has shown consistent associations with poor interpersonal functioning. Growing evidence suggests that CU traits may have bidirectional negative effects on relationships with same-age peers, such that CU traits negatively affect friendships, but poor friendships may also exacerbate risk for CU traits. There has been considerably less research on CU traits in romantic relationships, particularly research which investigates the direction of effects over time. Given the developmental importance of romantic relationships in early adulthood, the current study investigated the bidirectional effects between CU traits and warmth in romantic relationships in a sample of 212 justice-involved young adults (ages ranging from 17-22 years) over a one-year period. Cross-lagged panel model results indicated that bidirectional effects were not present; instead, the best-fitting model included only one cross-lagged path from CU traits at time 1 predicting reduced romantic relationship warmth at time 2 (β = -.24, p < .001). Models were run both with and without covariates (i.e, antisocial behavior, age, race/ethnicity, IQ, and parental education) and the pattern of results did not differ. These findings support that CU traits negatively impact romantic relationships over time, but reduced relationship warmth does not seem to result in increased future CU traits, at least over this short follow-up period. These results reinforce the potential detrimental effects of CU traits on one's interpersonal relationships and, as a result, the need for interventions targeting CU traits.

10. *Psychopathic Traits From Early Childhood To Early Adolescence: Stable Over Time or Rapidly Changing?*; **Bisback, Athina**, Ghent University, Andershed, Anna-Karin, Örebro University, Fanti, Kostas A, University of

Cyprus, Andershed, Henrik, Örebro University, Colins, Olivier F, Ghent University and Örebro University, athina.bisback@ugent.be

Psychopathic personality has been regarded as a developmental disorder that is rooted in early childhood, suggesting that psychopathic traits are already fairly immutable from early in life.. Unfortunately empirical work that scrutinized the stability of the trait dimensions of the psychopathy construct from early childhood onwards is lacking. The current study will be the first to fill this knowledge gap in a sample of non-referred children (n = 2,121; 47% girls) who were first assessed at ages three (34%), four (33%) and five (33%) and followed-up five times, spanning a period of eight years. Interpersonal, callous-unemotional, and behavioral/lifestyle trait dimensions were measured by a psychometrically sound teacher-rater tool that was specifically designed for use in (early) childhood. Individual-level stability results stemming from growth models indicated that different slopes and intercepts were found across gender, with girls showing higher stability scores. Most children exhibited low levels of psychopathic traits. Nevertheless, we could identify a small group of children that already exhibited high levels of psychopathic traits in early childhood which remain high 8-years follow-up, along with a substantial number of individuals showing increasing psychopathic traits over time. To conclude, this study tentatively provide support for the claim that psychopathic personality is rooted in early childhood. However, for some individuals elevated levels of psychopathic traits only emerge in middle/late childhood, suggesting that environmental factors can have an important role to play.

11. *Emotional processes as the basis for distinguishing psychopathy and sadism*; **Allred, Tara**, University of Belgrade, Međedović, Janko, Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Knežević, Goran, University of Belgrade; bulut.tara@gmail.com

Psychopathy and sadism represent overlapping, yet distinct dark traits. Both are associated with aggressive and antisocial behavior. Psychopathy is characterized by deficits in experiencing negative emotions and difficulty to recognize them. This potentially leads to problem of inhibiting socially unacceptable behaviors. Sadism represents enjoyment in other's suffering, leading to pleasure. Sadistic individuals have intensified positive response to violence, which is potential source of their motivation to torture others. Thus, we assumed they have preserved, or better ability to recognize emotional expressions, along with getting positive reaction to distress of others. Main objective was exploring these traits in relation to emotion perception and emotional responses to violence. The sample consisted of 235 university students using self-report measures of psychopathy and sadism, and tasks measuring aspects of emotion-related processes – emotion perception, and explicit emotional responses to violent and peaceful stimuli. Results of the study indicate differential relations of psychopathy and sadism with emotion perception ability. We confirmed a broader deficit in psychopathy, with Cognitive responsiveness and Affective responsiveness as traits most robustly showing negative relations with this ability. On the other hand, sadism showed a positive contribution to identification of emotional expressions. In terms of emotional response to violence, we established different emotional profiles of psychopathic and sadistic individuals – while psychopaths have issues with appropriately generating negative emotions, sadistic individuals are characterized by a positive reactivity to violence.

12. *Clinical Assessment of Prosocial Emotions (CAPE) scores predict poorer treatment outcomes for antisocial children with callous-unemotional traits*; **Neo, Bryan**, University of New South Wales, Fleming, Georgette E, University of New South Wales, Kimonis, Eva R, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia; bryan.neo@unsw.edu.au

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits designate a subgroup of antisocial children with the most chronic, severe, and aggressive conduct problems, and who are less responsive to parenting interventions than antisocial children without CU traits (Frick et al, 2014). The Clinical Assessment of Prosocial Emotions (CAPE; Frick, 2013) is a clinical tool designed to diagnose the Limited Prosocial Emotions (LPE) specifier (i.e, CU traits) for

conduct disorder (CD) in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders–Fifth Edition (DSM-5; American Psychiatric Association, 2013) and to assist in treatment planning. Although CAPE scores have been validated with young children (Hawes et al, 2020), no study has tested the predictive validity of CAPE scores on treatment outcomes. Thus, this study aimed to test whether children with oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and/or CD and LPE on the CAPE have poorer treatment outcomes to a parenting intervention, standard Parent-Child Interaction Therapy, than those without LPE. Participants were 30 clinic-referred children (M age=4.47 years, SD=1.16; 67% boys) who completed five assessments measuring conduct problems and empathy at pre-, mid-, post-treatment, and two follow-ups. As hypothesised, results of linear mixed models showed that children with ODD/CD and LPE on the CAPE had smaller reductions in conduct problems and increases in empathy scores across treatment than children with ODD/CD only. Findings preliminarily support the predictive validity of CAPE scores in identifying poorer treatment responders. Overall, the CAPE has potential to improve treatment decision-making by informing whether nuanced treatment is indicated based on the child's level of CU traits.

13. *Using Latent Profile Analysis to Examine Adaptive Outcomes in Psychopathic Profiles*; **Brazil, Kristopher J**, Brock University, Volk, Tony, Brock University; kb15hr@brocku.ca

Recent person-centered studies of psychopathic traits tend to show that people elevated on all psychopathic trait dimensions show several negative outcomes, including greater risk and poorer treatment compliance (Klein Haneveld et al, 2018; Lehmann et al, 2019). Clearly, people high on psychopathic traits cause substantial issues in their own and others' lives (Humeny et al, 2021). Some researchers, however, also consider how highly psychopathic people may garner individual benefits, by increasing mating and decreasing parenting investment, which can affect fitness (Harris et al, 2007; Jonason et al, 2009). In this study, we explored in adult community men (1) whether a high psychopathic latent profile would emerge and, if so, (2) examine the profile's mating and parenting outcomes, including number of children. 253 men were surveyed using the SRP (Paulhus et al, 2016), completed questionnaires about mating and parenting domains, and were asked how many children they had. Using latent profile analysis, results showed that a four-class solution was the best fit including a high psychopathic profile comprising 5% of men. Profile comparisons showed that the psychopathic profile reported higher levels of mating and parenting investment compared to all other profiles and they reported having more children as well. We interpret the results through an adaptive lens. Psychopathic men may not only show negative outcomes, but they may also have adaptive outcomes too, such as more sexual partners and children over their lifetime. Further, they may pursue mates by self-deceptively presenting as potential good fathers as well.

14. *Romantic Attachment of the Dark Tetrad*; **Wrenn, Kayli**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, **Benning, Stephen**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; kayliwrenn@gmail.com

This study examined the associations between adult romantic attachment styles (secure, anxious, avoidant, and fearful) and the Dark Tetrad. Participants (n = 617) consisted of undergraduate students from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Attachment styles were measured by the Relationship Style Questionnaire (RSQ). The Dark Tetrad was assessed using the Comprehensive Assessment Sadistic Tendencies, Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory, Machiavellian Personality Scale , Meanness in Psychopathy (MiP-SR), Self-Report Psychopathy Scale-III , and the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM). Pearson correlation results indicated that there were no discernible relationships between attachment styles and sadism or grandiose narcissism. Machiavellianism and vulnerable narcissism were associated negatively with secure attachment and positively with all three forms of insecure attachment. Most features of psychopathy were positively associated with fearful attachment and negatively associated with secure attachment. Two variations from this pattern emerged. TriPM Boldness was positively associated with secure attachment (r = .32, p < .001) and negatively associated with both fearful attachment (r = -.15, p = .005) and anxious attachment (r = -.18, p < .001). MiP-SR Imperviousness was positively associated with secure attachment (r = .33, p < .001) and negatively associated with fearful attachment (r = -.20, p < .001), anxious attachment (r = -.37, p < .001), and

avoidant attachment (r = -.16, p = .001). Results from this study support previous findings that psychopathy tends to be associated with a fearful (disorganized) attachment style and provide insights about the unique associations between the Dark Tetrad and romantic attachment.

15. *Psychometric Properties, Factor Structure, and Construct Validity of the Sensitivity to Threat and Affiliative Reward Scale (STARS) in Children and Adults*; **Perlstein, Samantha**, University of Pennsylvania, Wagner, Nicholas, Boston University, Dominguez, Beatriz, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Lopez Romero, Laura, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Romero, Estrella, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Waller, Rebecca, University of Pennsylvania; sperl@sas.upenn.edu

Callous-Unemotional (CU) traits (i.e, lack of empathy, and prosociality) identify children at risk for antisocial behavior and psychopathy. A recent theoretical model proposed that CU traits arise from deficits in two dimensions of temperament: sensitivity to threat (fear in response to social and nonsocial cues of threat) and affiliative reward (motivation to seek out/receive pleasure from social closeness). To assess these dimensions, we developed the parent- and self-reported Sensitivity to Threat and Affiliative Reward Scale (STARS). In the current study, we tested the psychometric properties, factor structure, and construct validity of the STARS in children and young adults. Data came from three samples: a US sample of 3-10-year-olds (N=303, 50.5% female), a Spanish sample of 5-9-year-olds (N=852, 55.6% female), and a US sample of 514 young adults (Mage=19.89, 62.9% female). In Sample 1, we used Differential Item functioning (DIF) and Item Response Theory (IRT) techniques to identify the best-performing set of items from a 64-item pool which resulted in a set of 24 items that functioned equivalently for children regardless of age or gender. Confirmatory factor analysis indicated adequate fit for a 2-factor model. We replicated the fit of the 2-factor structure in Samples 2 and 3. The STARS factors showed convergent validity in relation to behavioral inhibition and activation in Sample 1, and construct validity in relation to CU traits in Samples 1 and 2. The self-reported STARS factors showed construct validity predicting psychopathic traits. Findings support the psychometric and structural properties of the parent- and self-reported STARS.

16. *The societal response to psychopathy in the community*; **Jurjako, Marko**, University of Rijeka, Malatesti, Luca, University of Rijeka, Brazil, Inti, Radboud University; mjurjako@uniri.hr

The harm usually associated with psychopathy requires therapeutically, legally, and ethically satisfactory solutions. Scholars from different fields have, thus, examined whether empirical evidence shows that individuals with psychopathic traits satisfy concepts, such as responsibility, mental disorder, or disability, that have specific legal or ethical implications. The present paper considers the less discussed issue of whether psychopathy is a disability. As it has been shown for the cases of the responsibility and mental disorder status of psychopathic individuals, we argue that it is undecided whether psychopathy is a disability. Nonetheless, based on insights from disability studies and legislations, we propose that interventions to directly modify the propensities of individuals with psychopathic tendencies should be balanced with modifications of the social and physical environments to accommodate their peculiarities. We also suggest how this social approach in some practical contexts that involve non-offender populations might be effective in addressing some of the negative effects of psychopathy.

17. *Partner Hunting, Power and Control, or Personal Gratification? Dark Personality Traits and Motivators for Cyberflashing*; **Karasavva, Vasileia**, Carleton University, Forth, Adelle, Carleton University; vasiakaras@gmail.com

Cyberflashing refers to the unsolicited sending of nude or sexual images. Research on cyberflashing is scant and usually focuses on "dick pics", thus, ignoring female cyberflashing. Additionally, little is known about the motivators behind it or how they relate to dark personality traits. In this work, we aimed to examine how demographic (gender, sexual orientation), personality (Dark Tetrad), and attitudinal (sexual/aggrieved entitlement) relate with and predict different motivators for cyberflashing (i.e, partner hunting, power and

control, transaction, sexual/personal gratification) in a sample of 816 undergraduate students (72% female, 81% heterosexual). We determined that Power and Control was the motivation for cyberflashing that had the highest correlation with Machiavellianism (r = .184***), Psychopathy (r = .260***), and Sadism (r = .178***), and Sexual/Personal Gratification for Narcissism (r = .198***). Further, we determined the predictors of each cyberflashing motivator using Hierarchical Regression Analysis. Some notable results include higher psychopathy and sadism scores being predictive of Power and Control, narcissism of Transactional Mindset and Sexual/Personal Gratification, and sadism of Partner Hunting. Moreover, we determined that sexual entitlement was predictive of Power and Control and Sexual/Personal Gratification. This is one of the first studies to provide empirical evidence into the personal characteristics and traits that influence cyberflashing motivations.

18. *The role of secondary psychopathy and emotional regulation in the co-occurrence of self-harm and aggression (dual-harm) in forensic mental health service users*; **Shafti, Matina**, University of Manchester, Taylor, Peter James, University of Manchester, Forrester, Andrew, University of Cardiff, Pratt, Daniel, University of Manchester; Matina.Shafti@manchester.ac.uk

Dual-harm refers to the co-occurrence of self-harm and aggression during the course of an individual's lifetime. Due to its traits which reflect an antisocial and unstable lifestyle, those with secondary psychopathy may be at increased risk of engaging in dual-harm. This may occur through emotional dysregulation in secondary psychopathy, which may make individuals more likely to regulate their negative emotions with both self-harm and aggression. However, we have limited understanding of dual-harm and no studies have investigated this behaviour in relation to secondary psychopathy. Therefore, this ongoing study aims to examine the role of secondary psychopathy in dual-harm. Our sample will comprise of 100 forensic mental health service users as secondary psychopathy is more prevalent amongst these individuals when compared to the general population. We will conduct a multi-method study consisting of two parts: 1) longitudinal, 2) qualitative. The longitudinal research will investigate the association between secondary psychopathy and dual-harm thoughts/behaviours, and the role of emotional dysregulation in this relationship. Data will be analysed using multiple linear regression. The qualitative study will involve semi-structured interviews that aim to explore how participants perceive their secondary psychopathy traits to contribute to their dual-harm. Interviews will be analysed with thematic analysis. Our research will address gaps in the literature by extending our limited understanding of dual-harm in secondary psychopathy and informing future research. Furthermore, findings may have important clinical implications for health and forensic services by highlighting evidence-based psychological factors (e.g, secondary psychopathy) that should be targeted in interventions aiming to target dual-harm.

19. *Does psychopathy predict partners' professional success? – A proposed study*; **Hissey, Aaron**, Victoria University of Wellington, Hammond, Matt, Victoria University of Wellington, Bulbulia, Joseph, Victoria University of Wellington, Sibley, Chris, University of Auckland, Zubielevitch, Elena, University of Auckland, Eisenbarth, Hedwig, Victoria University of Wellington; aaron.hissey@vuw.ac.nz

Individuals higher on psychopathic traits are more likely to engage in dysfunctional romantic relationships and contribute to less satisfying homelives for their partners. However, it is unclear whether psychopathy's negative impact on partners can 'spillover' to other life domains, such as the workplace. This study therefore seeks to investigate whether an individual's psychopathic traits predict their partner's objective and subjective professional success. Drawing on spillover theory, it is hypothesized that global psychopathy and the psychopathy facets Fearless Dominance, Self-centred Impulsivity and Coldheartedness will be negatively related to partners' subjective professional success and occupational prestige (an objective measure of professional success). Data will be drawn from waves 10 and 11 of the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (NZAVS), a longitudinal study with a large and diverse New Zealand-based sample, that is estimated to include approximately 500 couples. Actor-Partner Interdependence Modelling will be used to identify the relationships between psychopathic traits and professional success. We have recently been provided with

the latest NZAVS data and anticipate that we will have results by 1 April 2021 (when poster submissions close).

20. *Examining links between parasympathetic nervous system functioning and callous-unemotional traits: a meta-analytic review and empirical investigation*; **Lynch, Sarah**, Boston University, Lynch, Sarah F, Bedford, Rachael, Propper, Cathi, Smith, Kelly, Winebrake, Deaven, Powell, Tralucia, Wagner, Nicholas J; lynchsf@bu.edu

Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia (RSA), an indicator of the parasympathetic nervous system functioning, may provide insight into deficits in social engagement and regulation in early life. Although research suggests that callous-unemotional (CU) traits are underpinned by deficits in social affiliation and reduced sensitivity to threat, there has been little investigation of links between PNS functioning and risk for CU traits, particularly in infancy. To address this gap, we first present a metanalytic review (N=11,567) of the relations between CU traits and autonomic (i.e, RSA, HR, and PEP) functioning during the first 18 years of life. Our second study uses longitudinal data (n=206) to examine how infants' behavioral and RSA reactivity during the still-face paradigm at 6 months differentiates risk for CU traits and oppositional defiant behaviors (ODD) at age 3 years. Given the central role caregiver interactions play in the development of CU traits, we also test whether these links vary by children's attachment. Results indicate that reduced negative affect during the still-face episode predicts higher CU traits (B =-0.28, β=-0.27, p=.003) and ODD (B=-0.36, β=-0.24, p=.006), and that lower task RSA, denoting increased reactivity, predicts higher CU traits (B=-0.10, β=-0.32, p=.016) but not ODD. Tests of moderation suggest the combination of blunted negative affect but higher RSA reactivity in response to a social stressor constitutes risk for later CU traits for children who are also insecurely attached. Findings contribute to our understanding of the interactive risk processes which precede the development of CU traits.

21. *Learning Deficits in Psychopathic Personalities: A Problem of Attentional Focus or a Specific Emotion Processing Deficit*; **Esser, Sarah**, University of Cologne, Eisenbarth, Hedwig, Victoria University of Wellington; sarah.esser@uni-koeln.de

Psychopathic personalities (PP) are, in part, characterized by a deficit in learning from negative experiences and emotional superficiality. Two theoretical accounts aim to explain these impairments: One assumption is that PP show a specific deficiency in emotional processing. The other explanation centers on a more general attentional deficit which leads to neglecting non-goal-relevant information. To differentiate between both conceptualizations, we manipulated the focus of attention by asking participants to either rate the emotional valence or the age of individuals shown in different scenes. Second, we manipulated whether the attended or the non-attended dimension (emotion or age) predicted a subsequent stimulus category (object or animal) shown after each scene. Furthermore, we manipulated whether participants were instructed to search for a relation between the scenes and the subsequent stimulus category or whether no specific information about any relation was given (explicit vs. implicit learning situation). Psychopathy was assessed with a short version of the PPI-R. The results show an emotion processing deficit under implicit learning conditions: The relation between age and the subsequent stimulus was learned by PP when age was the attended dimension. This learning effect was not found for PP when emotional valance was attended to and was the predictive dimension. However, under explicit learning conditions, we found evidence for a more general attention deficit. Here, PP showed no learning deficit when emotion was the attended and predictive dimension, but showed impaired learning when emotion was the predictive but not the attended dimension.

22. *Psychopathic traits and gang-related criminal activity in incarcerated male juvenile offenders*; **Reynolds, Brooke L**, The Mind Research Network, Maurer, Michael J, The Mind Research Network, Kiehl, Kent A, The Mind Research Network, University of New Mexico; breynolds@mrn.org

Gang-affiliated youth are responsible for a disproportionate amount of criminal activity and adversely impact communities. Previous research suggests that youth with elevated psychopathic traits are more likely to join a gang compared to youth with lower levels of psychopathic traits. However, previous studies have not investigated whether gang-affiliated youth with elevated psychopathic traits are more likely to engage in specific forms of criminal activity for their gang compared to youth with low psychopathic traits. Here, we investigated this relationship in a sample of n = 181 incarcerated gang-affiliated juvenile male offenders. Psychopathic traits were assessed via the Hare Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV) and gang affiliation and criminal activity were assessed via a self-report questionnaire. Youth scoring high on the PCL:YV (≥ 25) engaged in criminal activity at a younger age, joined gangs at a younger age, and have been in their gangs for a longer period of time, compared to youth scoring low on the PCL:YV (< 25). Additionally, youth scoring high on the PCL:YV were more likely to commit specific forms of criminal activity for their gang including robbery, shootings, and homicide compared to youth scoring low on the PCL:YV. Our results suggest that gang-affiliated youth with elevated psychopathic traits may serve as important members of gangs, as they are more willing to commit serious and violent forms of criminal activity for their gang than are gang-affiliated youth who score low on the PCL-YV.

23. *Parental psychopathy and child conduct disorder: The mediating role of proactive aggression*; **Streicher, Wesley**, University of Pennsylvania, Raine, Adrian, University of Pennsylvania; wstreich@sas.upenn.edu

Introduction. While parental psychopathy is associated with offspring conduct disorder, the pathway accounting for this intergenerational transmission is not well understood. Because psychopathy is more related to proactive than reactive aggression, we hypothesized that part of this intergenerational transmission can be attributed to proactive (but not reactive) aggression. Method. Adult participants who were recruited from Mechanical Turk (n = 650) reported on their own psychopathy and proactive aggression, as well as their child's proactive/reactive aggression and conduct disorder. Hypotheses were tested using a serial mediation model which posited a causal flow from parental psychopathy to parent proactive aggression to child proactive aggression to child conduct disorder. Results. The intergenerational transmission of proactive aggression partially mediated the relationship between parent psychopathy and child conduct disorder (p < .05), accounting for 80.71% of the relationship. The mediation pathway involving reactive aggression was not statistically significant (p > .05). Discussion. Results tentatively support, but do not prove, a causal model in which: (a) an adult psychopathic personality predisposes to adult proactive aggression which (b) through genetic and social learning processes transmits to proactive aggression in the offspring which (c) contributes to proactive aggression components of DSM child conduct disorder. Intervention efforts aimed at reducing proactive aggression in both parents and children could potentially help reduce the intergenerational transmission of antisocial behaviors.

24. *Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia Augmentation During Social Stress Predicts Elevated Callous-Unemotional Traits in Males*; **Soesanto, Natasha**, Boston University, Smith, K, Powell, T, Wagner, N; sasha17@bu.edu

Individuals with high levels of callous-unemotional (CU) traits display a stable pattern of aggressive and antisocial behavior (Frick et al 2008). Previous work has demonstrated that parasympathetic nervous system (PNS) functioning may provide important insight into phenotypic correlates of CU traits including a reduced ability to recognize and express empathy or fear-based responses during stressful social situations (Blair et al 2000). The current study examined the associations between CU traits and respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) functioning, an index of the PNS, across a novel social stress task that included speech, math and two situational responses. RSA was clustered across all four stress tasks with individuals demonstrating either RSA augmentation (e.g, increase), suppression (decrease), or no change. Suppression in response to social threat or stress is adaptive, and extant literature suggests augmentation in these settings may reflect PNS inflexibility or reduced arousal and is associated with psychopathology (Wagner et al 2020). Results show that CU traits were related to patterns of augmentation, and that this association was primarily driven by

males (F(2,44) = 6.144, p = .004; Figure 1). Findings further support the importance of considering the links between PNS functioning and CU traits, particularly in the context of social stress and threat.

25. *Meanness in Psychopathy and Its Relationship to Theory of Mind*; **Odrunia, Karisa**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Wrenn, Kayli, University of Nevada, Paul, Nina, University of Nevada, Benning, Stephen, University of Nevada; odrunia@unlv.nevada.edu

Previous research has shown that individuals diagnosed with psychopathy have displayed deficits in their ability to predict what another person is thinking or feeling based on social contextual cues (theory of mind; ToM). A critical facet of psychopathy is meanness, which consists of three factors: Malice, Coldness, and Imperviousness. The current study investigates the relationship between the factors of meanness and a person's perceptive ability to predict another individual's mental and emotional states. A sample of undergraduate students from a southwestern university (n = 215, M = 21.9, SD = 11.3) completed the Meanness in Psychopathy – Short Form (MiP-SF) questionnaire along with two measures of theory of mind: the affective Reading of the Mind in the Eyes test and an experimental assessment of first-order theory of mind during sacrificial moral decision making. Affective theory of mind was negatively correlated with Coldness (r = -.22, p = 0.006) and Malice (r = -.19, padj = 0.024) but not Imperviousness, (r = -.08, p = .626). Regression analyses showed that Coldness was the only unique predictor of affective theory of mind (β = -.17, p = .025). In contrast, no factor of meanness was associated with first-order cognitive theory of mind, (rs < .11, ps > .47). Thus, Coldness within meanness is uniquely associated with deficits in affective theory of mind, but meanness is not associated with deficits in cognitive theory of mind.

26. *Psychopathy and Emotional Intelligence: Can we understand what we cannot feel?*; **Phillips, Emma**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Carfagno, Nicholas, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Kourtesi, Demi, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Benning, Stephen, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; phille1@unlv.nevada.edu

Psychopathy has been conceptualized as the combination of Fearless Dominance (FD) and Impulsive Antisociality (IA) factors. The Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ) has been used to measure FD and IA, and it may be further used to predict trait emotional intelligence (trait EI). The Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue) consists of fifteen facets, each of which are sub-divided into four factors: Wellbeing, Self-Control, Emotionality, and Sociability. The present study examines the correlation between FD and IA with trait EI factors to determine the relationship between psychopathy and EI. Participants (N = 218) were recruited from an undergraduate subject pool at a southwestern university. They completed an in-person survey which included the above scales. Pearson's correlations were used to measure the relationships between the FD, IA, and TEIQue factor scores. FD scores were significantly (p < 0.001) and positively correlated with Wellbeing (r = 0.43), Self-Control (r = 0.28), Emotionality (r = 0.27) and Sociability (r = 0.58). IA scores were significantly (p < 0.001) and negatively correlated with Wellbeing (r = -0.43), Self-Control (r = -0.44), and Emotionality (r = -0.37).
Overall, as FD increases, trait EI increases. In contrast, as IA increases, the Wellbeing, Self-Control, and Emotionality facets of trait EI decrease. These results support the adaptive functioning of FD and the maladaptive intrapersonal functioning of IA, suggesting a parallel between trait EI and factors of psychopathy. However, they also suggest that IA is not fundamentally associated with poorer social functioning, indicating this construct is more antisocial than asocial.

27. *Parenting boys with conduct problems and callous-unemotional traits: Parent and child perspectives*; **Roberts, Ruth**, University College London, McCrory, Eamon, University College London, Harriet, Phillips, University College London, Anne, Gaule, University College London, Viding, Essi, University College London; r.roberts@ucl.ac.uk

Parenting children with conduct problems (CP) is challenging, yet very little research has examined parenting using both quantitative and qualitative methods, from the perspective of the parent and the child. The current study examined parenting experiences in families with children with CP and high vs. low levels of callous-unemotional traits (HCU vs. LCU). One hundred and forty-six boys aged 11-16 [Typically developing (TD) n = 31; CP/HCU n = 35; CP/LCU n = 35] and their parent completed the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire and provided a written statement describing their respective experiences of parenting/being parented. Parents of CP/HCU children had more difficulty with child monitoring and supervision than parents of TD children. Parents of both groups of CP children reported more challenges with inconsistent discipline than parents of TD children. CP/HCU children differed significantly from TD children in involvement with their father. Parents of CP/HCU children qualitatively described concerns regarding monitoring and peer influence which shed light on the difficulties in supervising their child. Parental descriptions of challenging behaviour in CP/HCU children and difficulties with setting boundaries and motivating CP/LCU children provided insight into challenges with inconsistent discipline. CP/HCU and CP/LCU children described qualitatively different experiences of parental support and had an increased tendency to describe their parents as providers of basic needs with no mention of love or affection. These findings highlight areas for intervention but also the need to provide parents with practical support in managing their child's CP behaviour.

POSTER SESSION 2

28. **BLITZ**. *Treatment adaptations are not enough: A pilot matched control trial of early intervention adapted for preschoolers with callous-unemotional traits delivered via telehealth*; **Fleming, Georgette E**, University of New South Wales, Kimonis, Eva R, University of New South Wales; g.fleming@unsw.edu.au

Recent work suggests that callous-unemotional (CU) traits are associated with reduced efficacy of early intervention for childhood conduct problems. Promisingly, there is preliminary empirical support for early intervention programs adapted to meet the unique needs of children with CU-type conduct problems. Critically, these programs are only valuable insofar as they are accessible and numerous barriers prevent community service engagement, including COVID-19-related physical distancing practices. While telehealth methods offer one potential solution, it is unknown whether CU-specific programs remain efficacious when delivered online. The current study is a pilot test of a CU-specific treatment program adapted for telehealth. Five families of 3-5-year-old (M=4.57,SD=0.51) children with clinically significant conduct problems and CU traits participated in 21 weeks of Internet-delivered Parent-Child Interaction Therapy adapted for CU traits (iPCIT-CU) and completed five assessments measuring parent-rated conduct problems, CU traits, and affective empathy and observed parenting behaviours. Treatment engagement was also assessed. In comparison to a matched control group of families (n=5) who completed in-clinic PCIT-CU, clinical significance indicators (effect sizes, reliable change indices) revealed that treatment gains in child conduct problems and parenting behaviours were similarly large across groups. Groups also did not differ in their treatment engagement. However, online treatment was associated with considerably less improvement in child CU traits and affective empathy compared to in-clinic treatment. While findings generally support the promise of iPCIT-CU for overcoming accessibility barriers, they also raise important questions regarding the relative efficacy of telehealth intervention for shifting the affective deficits characteristic of CU-type conduct problems.

29. **BLITZ**. *Emotional Contagion and Humour: Psychopathic Vs Autistic Traits*; **Gokani**, **Heema**, The University of Edinburgh, Roberts, Alyce, The University of Edinburgh, Kyranides, Melina, The University of Edinburgh; heemagk@gmail.com

Background: Individuals with psychopathic and autistic tendencies have deficits in empathy with different underlying mechanisms. Emotional contagion is a primitive form of empathy, referred to as unconscious and

automatic responding to someone's emotional state. Aggressive use of humour is another characteristic common to psychopathic and autistic traits and is often associated with difficulties in empathy. So far, no study has directly compared autistic and psychopathic traits with regard to emotional contagion and humour styles. Methods: This study examined the similarities and differences between individuals with autistic and psychopathic tendencies in relation to emotional contagion (happiness, love, fear, sadness, and anger) and humour styles (affiliative, self-enhancing, self-defeating, aggressive) in a community sample (N= 521; 69.2% females). Results: Hierarchical regression analyses showed that individuals with psychopathic traits showed deficits in emotional contagion for all emotions except anger and used less affiliative humour and more frequent use of aggressive and self-enhancing humour in their interactions with others. Surprisingly emotional contagion deficits for happiness and sadness were also found in individuals with autistic traits, but these individuals, as opposed to individuals with psychopathic traits, showed a heightened ability to pick up fear. Similar to individuals with psychopathic traits, individuals with autistic tendencies used more aggressive humour and less affiliative humour in their interactions with others. Conclusion: Findings point to the importance of accessing emotional contagion and examining humour to better understand psychopathic and autistic traits with important implications for clinical interventions.

30. **BLITZ**. *Putting the "pseudo" back in pseudopsychopathy: Assessing psychopathic traits in individuals with focal brain lesions*; **Reber, Justin**, University of Iowa, Tranel, Daniel, University of Iowa; justin-reber@uiowa.edu

Damage to the ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) can lead to disturbances in personality, impairments in social conduct, and difficulties in decision-making. Many researchers have likened the conduct of individuals with vmPFC lesions to that of criminal psychopaths, labeling the effects of vmPFC damage "pseudopsychopathy" or "acquired sociopathy." However, although psychopathy—a condition marked by a distinct mosaic of antisocial personality traits and behaviors—has been well-studied and characterized as a psychological and behavioral disorder, the overlap between acquired sociopathy and psychopathy remains ambiguous. This study assessed the severity of psychopathic personality traits in neurological patients with acquired damage to the vmPFC using both informant-report and self-report measures. On both informant-report and self-report measures, individuals with vmPFC damage showed no significant elevations across a wide range of psychopathic traits relative to matched neurologically healthy comparison participants and patients with non-vmPFC lesions. Only one trait, Fearlessness, was significantly higher in patients with vmPFC lesions relative to the healthy comparison group.

31. **BLITZ**. *Reduced sympathetic arousal but not reduced mimicry in response to facial expressions in psychopathic offenders with low negative affect*; **Deming, Philip**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Eisenbarth, Hedwig, Victoria University of Wellington, Rodrik, Odile, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Weaver, Shelby S, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Koenigs, Michael, University of Wisconsin-Madison; pdeming@wisc.edu

A diminished capacity to categorize facial emotional expressions is disputed to be associated with psychopathic individuals' callous traits. Altered physiological responses (e.g, reduced facial mimicry or sympathetic arousal) may underlie facial emotion recognition deficits in psychopathy. Further, physiological responses to facial emotion expressions may differ between two psychopathic subtypes, which can be distinguished by low vs. high levels of trait negative affect (NA). To test these hypotheses, the current study presented 6 s videos of a target person making prototypical expressions of emotion (anger, fear, disgust, sadness, joy, and neutral) to N = 88 incarcerated adult males and measured facial electromyography, skin conductance response (SCR), and heart rate. Participants identified the emotion category and rated the valence and intensity of the target person's emotion. Psychopathy was assessed via Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), and cluster analyses grouped high psychopathy participants (PCL-R ≥ 30) with low ("low-NA") or high ("high-NA") levels of negative affect. The stimuli elicited sympathetic arousal (SCR, changes in heart rate) but not facial mimicry in participants. Contrary to hypotheses, psychopathy was unrelated to

facial mimicry, changes in heart rate, emotion recognition accuracy, and valence and intensity ratings. A trend-level negative relationship between psychopathy and SCR was observed, and follow-up analyses revealed significantly reduced SCR to all emotions in the low-NA psychopathy group compared to the low psychopathy (PCL-R ≤ 20), intermediate psychopathy (PCL-R > 20 and < 30), and high-NA psychopathy group. Findings highlight a key physiological correlate of socioemotional processing related to the low-NA psychopathic subtype.

32. **BLITZ**. *Exploring Longitudinal Changes in the Uncinate Fasciculus in Children with Conduct Problems before and after a Parenting Intervention*; **O' Brien, Suzanne**, King's College London, Sethi, Arjun, King's College London, Beyh, Ahmad, King's College London, Dallyn, Robert, King's College London, Blackwood, Nigel, King's College London, Petrinovic, Marija, M, King's College London, Ecker, Christine, King's College London, Mehta, Mitul, King's College London, Viding, Essi, University College London, Blair, James, Boystown University, Scott, Stephen, King's College London, Murphy, Declan, King's College London, Craig, Michael, C, King's College London; suzanne.o'_brien@kcl.ac.uk

Studies report that the microstructural integrity of the uncinate fasciculus (UF; connecting the anterior temporal lobe to the orbitofrontal cortex) is abnormal in adults with psychopathy and children with conduct problems (CP), especially those with high callous-unemotional (CU) traits. However, it is unknown if these abnormalities are 'fixed' or 'reversible'. Therefore, we tested the hypothesis that a reduction in CP symptoms, following a parenting intervention, would be associated with altered microstructural integrity in the UF. Using Diffusion Tensor Imaging tractography we studied microstructural differences bilaterally in the UF in 43 typically-developing (TD) and 67 CP boys before and after a 14-week parenting intervention. We also assessed whether clinical response in CP symptoms or CU traits explained longitudinal changes in microstructure. Following a minimally clinically important difference approach (MICD), clinical response on a measure was defined as a clinical improvement of >0.4SD. The CP group showed a significant decrease in CP symptoms (p<0.001) and CU traits (p<0.001) post-intervention. Prior to the intervention, the CP group had heightened MD(p=0.034) and RD(p=0.044) in the UF when compared to TD's. However, following the intervention the CP group showed a significant decrease in RD(p<0.001) and MD(p<0.001), with no significant microstructural changes observed in the TD group. Further, the microstructural changes in the CP group were predicted by clinical response in CU traits (MD(p<0.001), RD(p<0.001)) but not CP symptoms. Microstructural abnormalities in the UF can 'normalize' in CP children after a parenting intervention. Clinical response in CU traits, rather than CP symptoms predicted this normalization effect.

33. **BLITZ**. *Children's effortful control moderates the predictive relations between observed sensitive caregiving in early childhood and later callous-unemotional traits*; **Winebrake, Deaven A**, Boston University, Wagner, Nicholas J, Boston University; dw496@bu.edu

Reduced effortful control (EC), a measure of temperament implicated in self-regulation (Rueda, 2012), has been linked to lower empathy and maladaptive social behaviors (Kochanska et al, 1996; Rothbart et al, 1994). Although reduced EC has been linked to callous-unemotional (CU) traits, and preliminary evidence suggests that ineffective parenting may interact with EC to promote psychopathy (Elizur et al, 2017), very little research has examined the longitudinal influences of EC on the development of CU traits, nor how subscales of EC may uniquely predict CU traits within the context of sensitive parenting. The current study used data from a longitudinal sample of 209 children followed from age 3 to 7 years. Results from saturated path models using full information likelihood estimation indicated significant main effects of EC and observed sensitive parenting at 36 months on CU traits at 84 months (β= -0.139, p = 0.016; β= -0.07, p = 0.014 respectively). Multiple group models indicate that observed sensitive parenting may protect against later CU traits, but only for children high on EC (β= -0.166, p = 0.003). Follow-up analyses suggest that variation in inhibitory control (IC), one component of EC, may offer additional insights into the role of EC in the development of CU traits. Specifically, results indicate that reduced IC may exacerbate the links between insensitive parenting and CU traits (β= -0.100, p = 0.015) above and beyond attentional focusing, perceptual

sensitivity, and low intensity pleasure. This research provides preliminary insight into potential treatment targets for psychopathy in early childhood.

34. *Do You Believe in Myths: The Dark Tetrad and Image-based Sexual Abuse Myth Acceptance*; **Swanek, Jessie**, Carleton University, Karasavva, Vasileia, Carleton University, Smodis, Audrey, Carleton University, Forth, Adelle, Carleton University; jessieswanek@cmail.carleton.ca

Image-based sexual abuse can be described as the non-consensual creation, distribution, or threat of distribution of someone else's sexual image. To date, research on IBSA and myth acceptance is limited. In this work, we aimed to bridge this gap and examine how the Dark Tetrad and demographics relate to IBSA related myth acceptance. Undergraduate participants (N = 816) were presented with the SIAMA, and Dark Tetrad and demographic measures. Correlations showed that all the dark traits were positively correlated with the Total score, with Machiavellianism having the highest correlation (r = .309). With the Minimize/Excuse subscale, psychopathy had the highest correlation (r = .321). For the Blame subscale, correlations were lower overall, but Machiavellianism had the highest correlation (r = .265). A regression ran with the Total score had an adjusted R-squared value of .153. The model showed that gender was just past the cut-off for significance (p > .05), but sexual orientation was significant. All the dark traits except narcissism were significant. The Minimize/Excuse subscale had an adjusted R-squared value of .152. Gender was not significant and sexual orientation was. All the dark traits except narcissism were significant. The Blame subscale had an adjusted R-squared value of .093. Both gender and sexual orientation were significant. For the dark traits, only Machiavellianism was significant. These results show that the Dark Tetrad may be a useful predictor of IBSA related myth acceptance. This interesting finding with Machiavellianism may be due to their propensity to take advantage of others and deceive them.

35. *Psychopathic traits and dimensions of impulsivity in incarcerated youth*; **Tirrell, Palmer**, The Mind Research Network, University of New Mexico, Maurer, J. Michael, Mind Research Network, Anderson, Nathaniel E, Mind Research Network, Rodriguez, Samantha N, University of New Mexico, Mind Research Network, Kiehl, Kent A, Mind Research Network, University of New Mexico; ptirrell@mrn.org

Psychopathy and impulsivity are multi-faceted constructs that have been established as reliable predictors of recidivism. However, the relationships between dimensions of psychopathy and impulsivity among high-risk youth is not well-established. We assessed Total, Factor, and Facet scores from the expert-rated Hare Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV) and impulsivity from the self-report Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11) in 354 incarcerated youth (39 females). PCL:YV Total, Factor 2 (lifestyle/antisocial), Facet 3 (lifestyle), and Facet 4 (antisocial) scores were significantly positively correlated with BIS-11 Total scores in both male and female participants. Among both males and females, scores from the BIS-11 three-factor model were significantly positively correlated with PCL:YV scores. Specifically, BIS-11 Non-Planning Impulsivity was significantly positively correlated with PCL:YV Total, Factor 2, and Facet 3, and BIS-11 Attentional scores were significantly positively correlated with PCL:YV Factor 2 and Facet 4. Additionally, BIS-11 six-factor model scores (i.e, Attention, Self-Control, and Cognitive Complexity) were significantly positively correlated with PCL:YV Factor 2, Facet 3, and Facet 4 in both males and females. Therefore, youth with elevated PCL:YV scores are higher on particular dimensions of impulsivity, including deficits in attention, self-control, and cognitive complexity. These results exemplify consistency across gender in psychopathy and aid in understanding the presentation of impulsivity in high-risk youth.

36. *Validation of the Meanness in Psychopathy – Super Short Form (MiP-SSF)*; **Smith, Edward**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Benning, Stephen, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; esmithjr995@gmail.com

Psychopathic meanness is a multifactorial construct comprised of three dominant factors: Malice, Coldness, and Imperviousness. The Meanness in Psychopathy (MiP) scale was created to assess these factors of psychopathic meanness, each of which can be further broken down into numerous subscales assessing more

precise facets of meanness, such as guiltlessness, unattachedness, and shamelessness. The present study examined the criterion validity of the super short form of the MiP (MiP-SSF), a 30-item version of the original 300-item MiP. 295 adult participants recruited via Amazon's Mechanical Turk completed the MiP online alongside various other measures of psychopathology (e.g, psychopathy, narcissism, substance use, antisocial behavior, maladaptive personality traits) and normal range personality measures (e.g, HEXACO, Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire). Pearson correlations were calculated to compare the relationships of the MiP and MiP-SSF scores with the various criterion measures. Intraclass correlations were also calculated to determine whether the MiP-SSF factor scores accurately reflected the content of the original long-form factor scores. Results indicated that the MiP-SSF exhibits similar relationships with the criterion variables as the original MiP. This held true at both and the factor and scale levels, despite each subscale only being assessed by a single item in the MiP-SSF. Additionally, the meanness factors exhibited strong incremental validity compares to other measures of psychopathic meanness, as each factor demonstrated unique patterns of correlates with psychopathological and normal-range personality constructs that clarify how meanness differentially manifests across these domains. Thus, the MiP-SSF appears to be a valid assessment of this important facet of psychopathic personality.

37. *Examining the Links between Attachment Style, Psychopathic Traits, and Sexuality*; **Bubeleva, Katherine**, University of North Texas, Neumann, Craig, University of North Texas; katherinebubeleva@my.unt.edu

Previous literature has identified links between psychopathic trait severity and disturbed styles of attachment on sexual outcomes in adulthood. However, few studies have investigated these domains within one design. Therefore, it is unclear how they may influence each other, given that an association between attachment styles and psychopathic traits has also been previously documented. This study sought to explore the possible role of psychopathic traits upon the association between attachment and sexual outcomes. Participants were sampled from an undergraduate student population at a large university. Data were analyzed using correlational and hierarchical regression analyses, as well as two exploratory path models. Analyses suggested that aspects of attachment and psychopathic trait severity were significantly associated with each other and differentially predicted certain sexual outcomes. Furthermore, results indicated that the effects of attachment avoidance on sexual outcomes were mediated by Factor 1 traits of psychopathy, while the effects of attachment anxiety were mediated by Factor 2 traits. Additionally, it was found that attachment style was linked with contempt, and this was further linked to disturbances in sexual outcomes, which is a novel finding. Implications of the findings, limitations, and future directions are discussed.

38. *Emotional Distraction in Psychopathy*; **Bryant, Conor**, Victoria University of Wellington, Grimshaw, Gina, Victoria University of Wellington, Eisenbarth, Hedwig, Victoria University of Wellington, Walsh, Amy, Karolinska Institutet; bryant.conor@gmail.com

Emotional stimuli naturally draw our attention. In emotional distraction paradigms, such stimuli can interrupt performance on a simple cognitive task. Previous research has found that highly psychopathic people perform better than others in these tasks (Mitchel et al, 2006; Maes & Brazil, 2015; Kimonis et al, 2019), indicating that they are less distracted by emotional stimuli. However, it is unclear how infrequent distraction of varying valence is reacted to. The current study employs an emotional distraction paradigm that includes highly arousing positive as well as matched negative and neutral stimuli. We measured trait psychopathy (PPI-R) in a university sample and grouped participants into low, intermediate, or high Fearless Dominance groups. Participants (n = 83) were instructed to ignore distracting images (positive, negative or neutral) in the periphery while completing a simple perceptual task at fixation. Participants low in Fearless Dominance showed greater distraction by emotional stimuli than neutral stimuli. In contrast, those high in Fearless Dominance showed no emotional distraction over neutral stimuli. The findings are in line with previous research, showing less distraction by negative emotional stimuli, but extend this effect to arousal-matched positive stimuli. Therefore, the findings do not support a fear specific deficit of psychopathy, but

broader reduced responsiveness to emotional stimuli. In addition, contrary to earlier findings, we found no interaction with Self-centred impulsivity, pointing to a specificity of reduced distractibility for Fearless Dominance traits.

39. *Attentional Bias among Pre-school Children with Psychopathic-like traits: Testing the Predictions of the Emotion deficit Perspective and the Affect Regulation Theory*; **Vincent, Samuel**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Martínez Torteya, Cecilia, Universidad de Monterrey, Kosson, David, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science; samuel.vincent@my.rfums.org

Theoretical perspectives differ in predicting how youth with psychopathic traits will perform on an attentional bias task following an emotion induction. The emotion deficit perspective (EDP) predicts psychopathic traits are associated with reduced attentional bias towards emotional stimuli whereas research based on the affect regulation theory (ART) posits these traits are related to attentional bias towards negative emotional stimuli. Past research has found inconsistent results regarding relationships between psychopathic traits and attentional bias, and few studies have investigated this relationship in young children. We sought to pit the predictions of these two perspectives against one another among preschoolers. Participants were 75 primarily Latinx and low-income preschool aged children and their parents. A novel measure, the Behavior Trait Inventory for Young Children (BTIYC; Gorin & Kosson, 2020), was utilized to assess parent ratings of a comprehensive range of psychopathic-like traits, and the affective dot probe paradigm was used to measure attentional bias. Additionally, preliminary reliability and construct validity of the BTIYC were examined. Parent BTIYC ratings demonstrated good internal consistency ($\alpha = .84$) and split half reliability ($r = .85$). Further, BTIYC ratings were associated with indices previously linked to psychopathic traits in youth (externalizing problems, $r = .69$; internalizing, $r = .49$). Psychopathic-like traits were positively associated with attentional bias towards happy faces ($r = .31$) but not attentional bias for sad ($r = .12$) or angry faces ($r = -.18$). This result is partly consistent with the ART but not with the EDT. Implications and future directions are discussed.

40. *Distinct neurophysiological patterns among CU sub-groups Randomized Control Study: The effectiveness of HRV Biofeedback training with Zukor video games intervention for primary and secondary CU-traits variants*; **Petridou, Maria**, University of Cyprus, Zacharaki, Georgia, Fanti, Kostas A; mpetri01@ucy.ac.cy

Background. Primary and Secondary callous unemotional (CU) variants relate to distinct attentional and emotional reactivity impairments. Traditional interventions are less likely to be successful for individuals with CU-traits, which is a major challenge. Hence, this study examines whether the Heart Rate Variability (HRV) biofeedback training along with video games is an effective alternative therapy by improving the attentional difficulties and increasing HRV impairments for CU-variants. Methods. Eighty-eight young adults (Mage = 20.34, SD =1.15) who were previously examined as adolescents were classified into: a) low risk, b) primary variants (scored high on antisocial behavior and CU-traits), and secondary variants (high anxiety, antisocial behavior and CU-traits). Participants tested individually pre and immediately after the intervention, in a 1-hour session, measuring their attention in a dot-probe task, using eye-tracker. Emotional reactivity (e.g, HRV and HR) was also recorded while participants exposed to a stress induction test. Participants randomly assigned to training or waiting list conditions. The HRV training with Zukor games was provided in six, 20-minutes sessions (three times per week for two weeks). During each session, the difficulty level of the game was modified based on participant's HRV response rate. Expected Results. After treatment, we expected that both primary and secondary variants show an increase in HF HRV and better emotional regulation during the stressor period. Additionally, primary variants exhibit enhanced eye gaze fixations to distressing cues whereas secondary variants exhibit lower eye gaze to threatening cues. Conclusion. Therapeutically, these findings could pave the way for future neurophysiological interventions that take the heterogeneity into account, to break the cycle psychopathy.

41. *Biological Predictors of Worsening Callous-Unemotional Traits in Youth*; **Berluti, Kathryn**, Georgetown University, Kasparek, Steven, Harvard University, McLaughlin, Katie, Harvard University, Marsh, Abigail, Georgetown University; ka741@georgetown.edu

Reduced amygdala volume and response to distress cues is consistently linked to callous-unemotional traits in youth, however, its impact on the continued development of callous-unemotional traits is unclear. Youths (n= 161) ages 8-18 underwent behavioral testing and MRI scanning at baseline and two-year follow up visits. Youths completed an emotional face processing task and structural scans during MRI. A measure of callous-unemotional traits was calculated by entering items from the Child Behavior Checklist and Youth Self-Report mapping onto the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits into a factor analysis. Ten items loaded onto a single factor and yielded good internal consistency (α = .69). We replicated previous findings that increasing callous-unemotional traits, controlling for sex and age, correspond to reduced bilateral amygdala volume (Left: $F(3,144)$ = 7.87, $p < .001$, R^2 = .13, B = -48.71, p = .033; Right: $F(3,144)$ = 12.07, $p < .001$, R^2 = .18, B = -48.84, p = .038). Increasing callous-unemotional traits also correspond to reduced responsiveness to fearful expressions (fear > scrambled) in right but not left amygdala $F(3,143)$ = 1.76, p = .16, R^2 = .04, B = -0.18, p = .044. Finally, we predicted changes in callous-unemotional traits controlling for age, sex, and baseline callous-unemotional traits. Left but not right amygdala volume predicted an increase in callous-unemotional traits at follow-up ($F(5,116)$ = 24.83, $p < .001$, R^2 = .53, B = .001, p = .015). This data suggests that amygdala volume is an important predictor of developmentally persistent or even worsening callous-unemotional traits.

42. *Nonverbal Dynamics Predict Deceptive Traits in High Risk Youth*; **Rodriguez, Samantha**, Mind Research Network and University of New Mexico, Gullapalli, Aparna, Mind Research Network, Maurer, Michael J, Mind Research Network, Tirrell, Palmer, Mind Research Network and University of New Mexico, Yerramsetty, Rohit, University of New Mexico, Anderson, Nathaniel E, Mind Research Network, Harenski, Carla, Mind Research Network, Kiehl, Kent A, Mind Research Network; srodriguez@mrn.org

Clinicians have long noted that individuals with elevated psychopathic traits have unique interpersonal styles. One way to characterize such behavioral styles is through the measurement of hand, body, and head position and dynamics. Here we developed an automated algorithm for capturing head position and dynamics in digital videos and applied it to a large dataset (n=215) of recorded clinical interviews of youth incarcerated in a maximum-security prison. The Hare Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV) was used to assess callous/unemotional and impulsive/behavioral traits. Consistent with clinical observations, head dynamics differentiated youth with elevated PCL-YV scores, particularly those scoring high on interpersonal/deceptive facet, compared to youth with low PCL-YV scores. These results help illustrate how quantitative measures of non-verbal interpersonal communication relate to pathological personality dimensions. This study lays the groundwork for future investigations seeking to apply quantitative methods to capturing patterns of non-verbal communication styles in clinical populations.

43. *Parent and child well-being through COVID-19 lockdown: The role of reminiscing and CU traits*; **Lewis, Kerry**, University of Liverpool, Centifanti, Luna, University of Liverpool, Gillespie, Steven, University of Liverpool; Kerry.Lewis2@liverpool.ac.uk

Background: Through the unprecedented experiences of COVID-19 lockdown, caregiver-child reminiscing may be utilised to support the child and general parent/child well-being (Kulkofsky & Koh, 2009; O'Rourke et al, 2011). However, some child temperaments, such as callous-unemotional (CU) traits, may affect how beneficial such caregiver-child interactions are. Afterall, CU traits have been found to moderate the beneficial impact of changes in parenting skills (Högström et al, 2013). Aims: This study aims to understand how changes in the use of reminiscing through COVID-19 lockdown relate to child and parent well-being (A1). Furthermore, this study aims to investigate whether a child's level of CU traits impact the relationships between reminiscing use and well-being (A2). Methods: A final sample of 511 caregivers (child aged 4 – 10

years) completed a set of online questionnaires measuring frequency of reminiscing functions before and during lockdown, parent and child well-being and child CU traits. Analysis: Relationships between the latent change variable, which represents changes in the use of reminiscing pre- and during-lockdown, and parent/child well-being will be explored (A1). CU traits will then be introduced to assess whether children's levels of CU traits moderate the relationships between the use of reminiscing and well-being (A2). Implications: This research may highlight how changes in the use of caregiver-child reminiscing through lockdown relate to well-being. It will also extend understanding of when and how CU traits interact with the associations between parent-child interactions and mental health.

44. *Social Information Use in Children with Conduct Problems and Varying Levels of Callous-Unemotional Traits*; **Gaule, Anne**, University College London, Bevilacqua, Leonardo, University College London, Molleman, Lucas, University of Amsterdam, Freie Universitat, Roberts, Ruth, University College London, van Duijvenvoorde, Anna, Leiden University, van den Bos, Wouter, Leiden University, McCrory, Eamon, University College London, Viding, Essi, University College London; anne.gaule.11@ucl.ac.uk

Problem: Adolescents with Conduct Problems (CP) display atypical social cognition in various domains. However, the degree to which they factor others' feedback into their already held beliefs and strategies used to do so has yet to be examined. Difficulties in social information use could generate problems in social interactions and may vary depending on whether an adolescent with CP presents with high versus low levels of callous-unemotional traits (CP/HCU vs. CP/LCU). Based on research in similar domains, we predicted that adolescents with CP/HCU may use social information to a lesser degree than peers, and that adolescents with CP, perhaps particularly those with CP/LCU, may use less compromising strategies than typically developing (TD) peers. Methods: Adolescents (34 CP/HCU; 38 CP/LCU; 50 TD) performed a task where they provided estimates of numbers of animals on screen, saw another adolescent's estimate, and could adjust their initial estimate. We compared: (1) degree of adjustment towards another's estimate and (2) strategy use when adjusting estimates. Results: Degree of adjustment towards another's estimate did not vary across groups. However, adolescents with CP/LCU were less willing to use compromising strategies following social information than TD peers, being more likely to stay with initial estimates or copy social information. Implications: Findings suggest that, while adolescents with CP/HCU and CP/LCU use social information to the same degree as TD peers, those with CP/LCU may compromise less in response to others' feedback. This might generate social difficulties and represent an important target for behaviour management strategies for this group.

45. *Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance of the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) in Justice-Involved Male Adolescents*; **Speck, Julianne**, Louisiana State University, Kemp, Emily, Louisiana State University, Ray, James, University of Central Florida, Frick, Paul, Louisiana State University, Thornton, Laura, Louisiana Office of Public Health, Steinberg, Laurence, Temple University, Cauffman, Elizabeth, University of California, Irvine; jspeck1@lsu.edu

The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) is a comprehensive and widely used measure of callous-unemotional (CU) traits with substantial evidence to support its total score as a self-report measure for youth. One concern, however, has been the inconsistent findings on the factor structure of the scale. The current study used confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) that takes into account trait and method variance (i.e, direction of item wording) using CTCM-1 bifactor modeling to test the factor structure of the ICU self-report version (22-item) in a sample of 1,216 male adolescents (Mage = 15.29, SD = 1.29) from three U.S. sites who were arrested for the first time for an offense of low-to-moderate severity. Results showed that a four-bifactor model (i.e, one general factor, four trait factors, and one method factor) provided acceptable-to-good model fit (χ^2 = 993.631, df = 177, p < .001, RMSEA = .062, CFI = .923, TLI = .900, SRMR = .049, and this structure is consistent with the development of the ICU. Further, this four-bifactor structure for the self-report ICU demonstrated strict measurement invariance (MI) across race and ethnicity, as well as age. These results support the importance of modeling method variance when testing the factor structure of the ICU.

46. *The Complex Relationship between Meanness in Psychopathy and Emotional Intelligence*; **Fisher, Arianne**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Phillips, Emma, Carfagno, Nicholas C, Benning, Stephen D.; fishea6@unlv.nevada.edu

Individuals high in psychopathy are perceived to lack emotional intelligence (EI). However, there is a lack of empirical work investigating this relationship. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between factors of meanness (imperviousness, malice, and coldness) using the Meanness in Psychopathy-Self Report scale (MiP-SR; Benning et al, 2017) and EI. To assess EI, a self-report measure of trait EI (Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaires, TEIQue; Petrides, 2009) and an ability-based measure of EI (Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test, MSCEIT; Mayer et al, 2002) were used. Participants (207 undergraduates) completed all three measures. Results showed no significant relationships between EI and Malice, $|r|s < .13$, padjs $> .47$. Imperviousness correlated with only the self-control factor of the TEIQue, $r(205) = .278$, padj $= .001$. Coldness was negatively related to both wellbeing, $r(205) = -.207$, padj $= .028$, and emotionality, $r(205) = -.359$, padj $< .001$, on the TEIQue. No significant relationships were found with the MSCEIT factors for either Imperviousness or Coldness, $|r|s < .19$, padjs $> .07$. These results do not support the belief that individuals high in meanness lack ability emotional intelligence. In addition, comparing behavioral results from the MSCEIT with self-report data from the TEIQue reveals interesting contrasts that may indicate a discrepancy between individuals' perceptions of their EI and their ability to demonstrate these skills. These results help to better elucidate the relationships between psychopathic traits and EI, and future research is needed to continue to understand the complex nature of these connections.

47. *Emotion recognition deficits associated with callous-unemotional traits in children across static and dynamic stimuli*; **Powell, Tralucia**, Boston University, Plate, Rista, University of Pennsylvania, Wagner, Nicholas J, Boston University, Waller, Rebecca, University of Pennsylvania; tbpowell@bu.edu

Although emotion recognition deficits are a known correlate of CU traits (Blair, 2006), the processes and mechanisms underlying these deficits are not well understood. The present study advances this literature by evaluating emotion recognition performance using static and dynamic images. Children (N=54, Mage=9.05, SDage=1.14) completed an emotion recognition task where they were shown a 1 s dynamic video or a 1 s still photograph of an adult actor's face displaying one of five emotions: happy, sad, angry, fearful, or neutral. Overall, children demonstrated high accuracy (Maccuracy=93%, SDaccuracy=5%, Range=25%), were better at identifying dynamic adult faces than static adult faces (b=0.717, X2(1)=10.937, p < .001), and were more accurate with happy and neutral faces than sad, angry, and fearful faces (X2(4)=18.718, p < .001). Controlling for conduct problems, children higher on CU traits performed worse overall (b=-0.047, X2(1)=15.864, p < .001), and there was a significant CU x emotion interaction whereby children higher on CU were worse at identifying sadness (b= -0.076, X2(2)=7.098, p=.03). The interaction between CU traits and stimulus type was not significant (p = .45). Results indicate that children with elevated CU traits demonstrate emotion recognition impairments with both static and dynamic stimuli, and these deficits may be specific to identifying sadness in others.

48. *Moral intuitions in incarcerated adult women with elevated psychopathic traits*; **Irvin-Vitela, Maya A**, Mind Research Network, Maurer, Michael J, Mind Research Network, Harenski, Carla L, Mind Research Network, Kiehl, Kent A, Mind Research Network, University of New Mexico; mivitela@mrn.org

The relationship between psychopathic traits and moral intuitions in men is well-established, with higher psychopathy scores associated with reduced endorsement of Harm/Care (concerns about the harm and suffering of others) and Fairness/Reciprocity (concerns about fairness and justice) scores on the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ). Similar results have been observed in community women assessed for psychopathic traits. However, it is not clear whether or not psychopathy scores are associated with reduced endorsement of Harm/Care and Fairness/Reciprocity foundations in women with clinical levels of

psychopathy. Here, we examined the relationship between moral intuitions (assessed via the MFQ) and psychopathy scores (assessed via the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised [PCL-R]) in a sample of 299 incarcerated adult women. Consistent with hypotheses, higher PCL-R total scores were associated with reduced endorsement of MFQ Harm/Care and Fairness/Reciprocity foundations. Additionally, higher PCL-R total, Factor 1, and Facet 2 scores were associated with reduced endorsement of the MFQ Respect/Authority foundation. The results highlight similarities and differences relating to endorsement of certain moral foundations between men and women scoring high on psychopathic traits (i.e, Harm/Care and Fairness/Reciprocity), while also outlining a moral foundation uniquely associated with women scoring high on psychopathy (i.e, Respect/Authority). The implications for understanding moral intuitions are discussed.

49. *Dark Prerogatives for Dark Personalities: How the Dark Tetrad Relates to Aggrieved and Sexual Entitlement*; **Reynolds, Jaimie**, Carleton University, Karasavva, V, Stewart, J, Forth, A.; jaimiereynolds@cmail.carleton.ca

Introduction: Aggrieved and sexual entitlement both assume a need of power over people that seem to be out of line with their traditional roles. These concepts, especially aggrieved entitlement (AE) are relatively new and lack research in many domains. This study examines how these entitlement attitudes (aggrieved/ sexual) relate to the dark tetrad traits and different demographics. Methods: 816 undergraduate students enrolled in an introductory psychology course, majority of which identified as female (72.5%) and Caucasian (34.2%), completed an online survey assessing AE, sexual entitlement (SE), dark tetrad traits, and a demographic questionnaire. Results: A significant correlation was found between AE and SE (r = .462**) with both entitlements significantly positively correlated with all dark tetrad traits, psychopathy showing the highest correlation for both AE (r = .351**) and SE (r = .342**). A Hierarchical Regression Analysis conducted for each form of entitlement as the dependent variable showed psychopathy accounted for the most variance for both (11.7% for AE and 12.2% for SE), however when controlling for ethnicity and gender, machiavellism showed the highest variance for both (7.3% for AE and 6.6% for SE). Discussion: These results show that the dark tetrad traits are significant in measuring both AE and SE, suggesting that both of these entitlement constructs are related but distinct and impacted by dark tetrad traits. AE and SE are extremely timely topics that are demonstrated in the news headlines almost daily of late, and further research could bring greater understanding of world events.

50. *Increased Vagal Tone in Psychopathic and Life-Course Persistent Teenagers*; **Brodrick, Lia**, University of Pennsylvania, Raine, Adrian, University of Pennsylvania; liabrod@sas.upenn.edu

Introduction. Research on vagal tone and antisocial behavior has produced mixed results. No prior study appears to have investigated vagal tone in relation to psychopathy and life-course persistent offending. To fill this gap, this study examines vagal tone across three tasks in three different antisocial groups. Methods. Antisocial behavior was assessed in 335 boys from ages 7-17 years, with participants classified into Controls, Childhood-Limited (antisocial behavior dropping off after childhood), Adolescent-Limited (antisocial behavior limited to adolescence) and Life-Course Persistent (antisocial behavior high across development) groups. At age 17, vagal tone was measured during a resting state, a social challenge, and a cognitive challenge along with parent-report and child-report psychopathy. Results. Repeated measures multivariate analysis of variance indicated a significant main effect of group on vagal tone, $F(3,285)=3.62$, $p=.014$. A breakdown of this main group effect indicated increased vagal tone in Childhood-Limited ($p=.023$), Adolescent-Limited ($p=.01$), and Life-Course Persistent ($p=.035$) groups compared to normal Controls. There was no significant group-by-task interaction ($p=.874$). Significant positive correlations were found between psychopathy scores and vagal tone during the cognitive challenge ($r = .194$, $p < .001$) and rest ($r = .126$, $p=.028$), but not during the social challenge ($r = .088$, $p=.129$). Discussion. Findings are to our knowledge the first to document increased vagal tone in relation to psychopathy and life-course persistent offending. Findings challenge the perspective that antisocial and psychopathic behavior are consistently associated with decreased vagal tone, and instead support a parasympathetic dominance theory of antisocial behavior.

51. *Meanness and Sacrificial Moral Decision Making*; **Dennis, Shakur J**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Poston, Michelle A, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Fobian, Kayla, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Wrenn, Kayli H, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Benning, Stephen D, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; dennis6@unlv.nevada.edu

Psychopathy has previously been associated with higher ratings of moral permissibility to sacrifice one life to save five lives. The physical remains of the sacrificed person may elicit disgust, and the interpersonal bonds ruptured from that sacrifice may elicit sadness. This study examined the relationship between meanness in psychopathy and moral decision making in sacrificial dilemmas that elicit different emotional states. Undergraduates (n = 212, M = 20.5, SD = 3.92) completed the Meanness in Psychopathy-Short Form (MiP-SF) and read 16 sacrificial moral dilemma scenarios. The phrasing of these scenarios differed by the intended emotional response to the scenario outcomes (i.e, sadness or disgust) and the level of personal involvement (i.e, they directly sacrificed one or indirectly caused the sacrifice to occur). Following each scenario, participants reported if the decision to sacrifice the one person was morally right or wrong, was morally permissible, and whether they would act as indicated. Repeated Measures ANCOVAs revealed a three-way interaction in which participants who were higher in Malice rated the personal moral sacrificial dilemmas that elicited disgust as more morally permissible, $F(1, 210) = 3.95$, $p = .048$; $r = .182$, $p_{adj} = .032$ (all other $|r|s < .1$, $p_{adjs} > .5$). Imperviousness exhibited a two-way interaction in which participants higher in Imperviousness rated sacrificial dilemmas that elicited disgust as more morally right than those eliciting sadness, $F(1, 210) = 4.40$, $p = .037$; $r = .147$. Results indicate that aspects of Meanness may impact moral decision making, particularly for individuals high in Malice and Imperviousness.

52. *Primary and secondary psychopathy subtypes in a forensic outpatient sample*; **Yolande, Kat**, The Forensic Care Specialists, Verschuere, Bruno, University of Amsterdam, Uzieblo, Kasia, The Forensic Care Specialists, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; ykat@dewaagnederland.nl

Various scholars posit a distinction between primary and secondary psychopathy. Primary psychopathy is commonly described as being underpinned by a heritable affective deficit, whereas secondary psychopathy is characterized by affective disturbance, acquired through life experiences, including trauma (Karpman, 1941). Support for these two subtypes has been found in community, prison and forensic inpatient samples, but the question remains whether the typology also holds in forensic outpatient samples. The aim of the current study was twofold. First, we sought to identify primary and secondary subtypes in a forensic outpatient setting (N=291; 87% males) based on the Self-Report Psychopathy Scales III (Neumann et al, 2012) and the Trait Anxiety subscale of the State Trait Anxiety Inventory (Spielberger et al, 1971). Second, we tested whether these subtypes differed on their level of deviant emotion regulation and history of trauma. Using mixture-model analysis two clusters were revealed. A primary subtype evidencing higher levels of psychopathic traits and lower levels of trait anxiety, and a secondary subtype exhibiting higher levels of psychopathic traits but lower levels of trait anxiety. The secondary subtype displayed significantly more maladaptive emotion regulation strategies compared to the primary subtype. However, the two subtypes exhibited similar levels of trauma. Overall, the results show that primary and secondary subgroups can be identified in a forensic outpatient sample. However, given the extensive history of trauma found in both subtypes, the theorized developmental pathways to these two variants might not be so clear-cut as initially assumed. Implications for research and treatment will be discussed.