ISRA
2022 WORLD MEETING
OTTAWA, CANADA   JULY 18-22

Welcome from the Local Hosts

Welcome to the ISRA XXIV World Meeting!! Bienvenue à tous. After two long years of waiting, we are extremely pleased to welcome you to Canada's capital city in July 2022. uOttawa is an ideal setting for our gathering, standing on unceded Algonquin territory. The scientific program promises to be outstanding, with lots of opportunity for networking and enjoying the surroundings. We look forward to a highly engaging week together. We want to extend a personal thank you to Heather Brittain and Amanda Krygsman, uOttawa for all their help with organizing this event.

Tracy Vaillancourt, Ph.D.
Full Professor and Tier 1 Canada Research Chair, Counselling Psychology, Faculty of Education; School of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences; Brain and Mind Research Institute, uOttawa

Patti McDougall, Ph.D.
Deputy Provost, Teaching, Learning, and Student Experience; Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan

Shelley Hymel, Ph.D.
Edith Lando Professorship in Social-Emotional Learning, Educational and Counselling Psychology, and Special Education, Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia

Welcome from the ISRA President: Eric Dubow

It is with great excitement that we are convening our 2022 ISRA World Meeting in Ottawa, Canada, after a very difficult two years in isolation or semi-isolation—but certainly reduced interpersonal contact! Thanks to the local organizers, Tracy Vaillancourt, Patti McDougall, and Shelly Hymel, who have been hard at work to organize our first in-person meeting since 2018. I also want to thank the Scientific Program committee members for all their work in reviewing submissions to ensure that the program includes a wide breadth of topics in the field of aggression and violence from a variety of disciplines. Congratulations to Dr. Carmen Sandi (Brain Mind Institute; Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL), Switzerland; the Laboratory of Behavioral Genetics), who is the 2022 John Paul Scott Award recipient recognizing her lifetime contribution to aggression research. Thanks to our plenary speakers, Drs. Brad Bushman, Amos Guiora, Ute Habel, and Gary Slutkin, whose presentations cover basic research (e.g., aggression and self-esteem, the neurobiology of aggression) and translational research (e.g., bystander bullying interventions, interventions to reduce shootings in violent cities). The scientific program includes presenters from across the globe and includes newer and more established aggression researchers; so the scientific program will be diverse on many dimensions.

ISRA is devoted to mentoring the next generation of aggression researchers, so I want to thank the following leads: André Melzer—Student Travel Awards committee; Dom Parrot and Tom Gumpel—Young Investigators committee; and Irene Vitoroulis— Lagerspetz Awards committee. It takes a lot of moving parts to organize a meeting of this scope, so it is important to recognize that it takes a village and to say that we are indebted to those who make this happen.

If this is your first ISRA meeting, hopefully you will see and feel the attractive features of our society that many senior scholars have found so appealing since the first World Meeting in 1972: the intimate size of the society which allows for professional and scholarly networking, and the development of strong collaborations and friendships; the ease with which junior and senior researchers can connect; and our appreciation of the international nature of the society in terms of culture-relevant topics, people, and meeting venues.

For those of you who have attended past World Meetings, we strive to provide the quality of scholarly presentations and social-cultural opportunities that you have come to expect from ISRA.

Again, welcome to the 2022 ISRA World Meeting in Ottawa! We hope you will find it intellectually and socially stimulating. Please reach out to ISRA officers if you have questions or feedback during the meeting.

Meeting Venue | University of Ottawa |Learning Crossroads (CRX)

The University of Ottawa (uOttawa) is the largest French–English bilingual university in the world, with 10 faculties and 43,000 students registered for undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral studies. uOttawa ranks among the top 10 leading research universities in Canada and is a proud member of the U15 Group of Canadian Research Universities representing Canada's top research-intensive universities.

Our beautiful campus is located at the heart of the capital of Canada, a G8 nation. On the main campus, adjacent to the world-famous Rideau Canal, guests will find themselves surrounded by century-old buildings and state-of-the-art new construction, all on lovely open grounds. Holding a conference on our campus allows attendees to walk to Parliament Hill, several national museums, the Byward Market, shops, and boutiques, as well as many restaurants offering a wide variety of cuisines.

Learning Crossroads (CRX), University of Ottawa, 100 Louis-Pasteur Private, Ottawa, ON K1N 6N5 Canada
www.uottawa.ca

Scent free zone

uOttawa is scent/fragrance-free. Help us keep the air we share healthy and fragrance-free. The chemicals used in scented products can make some people sick, especially those with fragrance sensitivities, asthma, allergies and other medical conditions. Please do not wear perfume, cologne, aftershave, and other fragrance. Use unscented personal care products.
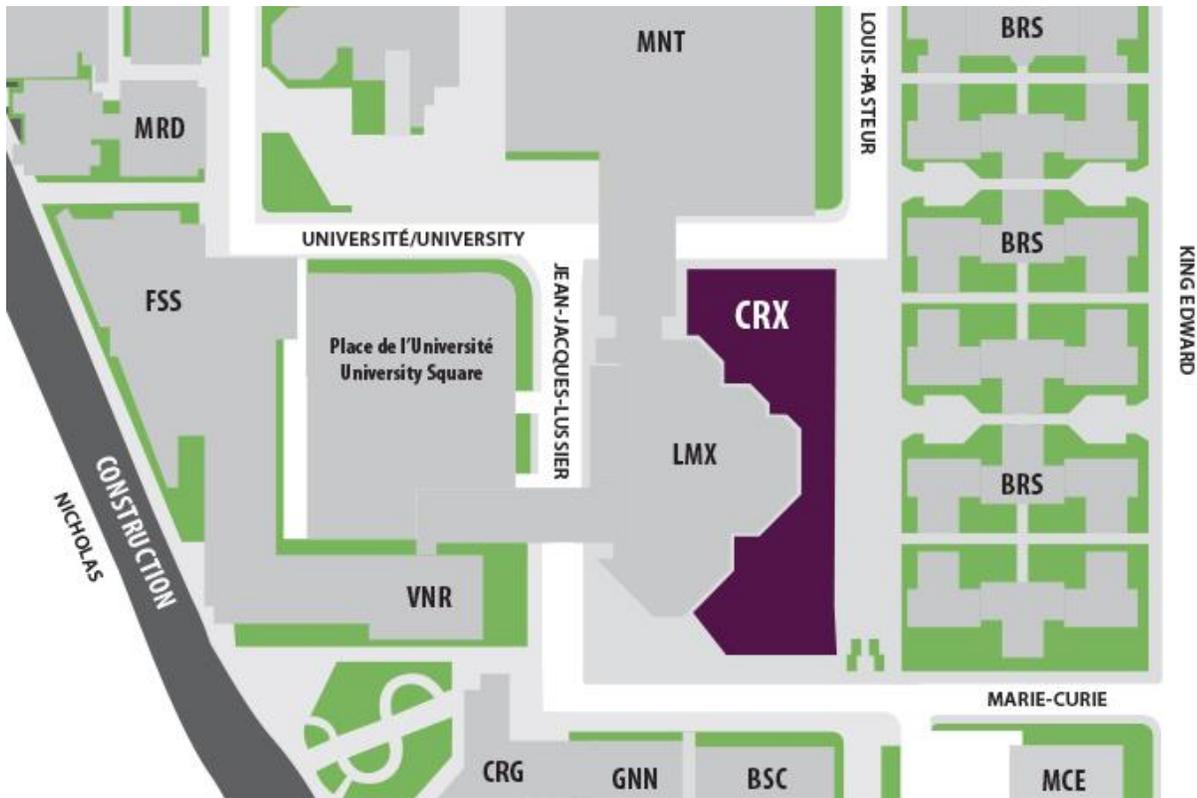
COVID-19 and uOttawa
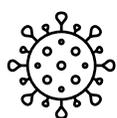
The University of Ottawa currently holds a mandatory COIVD-19 vaccination policy. Students, faculty, staff and all visitors are still required to certify their vaccination status using the COVID-19 Vaccination Declaration online tool and complete the COVID-19 Daily Health Check-In form online before coming to campus.
For more information, please see https://www.uottawa.ca/coronavirus/en/mandatory-covid-19-vaccination

Site Map

https://maps.uottawa.ca/learning-crossroads

ISRA Social Program at a Glance

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Opening reception 7pm-9pm	VILDA´ 7pm	Salsa City Hall 6pm-11pm	ISRA Poster Cocktail Hour 3:30pm-5:00pm	ISRA Barbeque Gala Dinner 6pm-9pm
ByWard Market	ByWard Market	ByWard Market	ByWard Market	ByWard Market
		Gatineau Beer Fest	Free Museum Night	
Sound & Light Show Parliament Hill 10pm -10:30pm	uOttawa	ISRA	Sound & Light Show Parliament Hill 10pm -10:30pm	Sound & Light Show Parliament Hill 10pm -10:30pm

Social Program

Monday	ISRA Opening Reception, Sound & Light Show
Tuesday	Vilda 7pm
Wednesday	Parkdale Night Market, Gatineau beer fest, ByWard Night Market, Salsa City Hall
Thursday	Cocktail hour (with posters)7-9pm

Thursday (continued)

Latin Afternoons, Sound & Light Show,

Museum night including free admission to:

Canadian War Museum 5-7pm

National Gallery of Canada 5-8pm

Canadian Museum of Nature 4-7pm

Canadian Museum of History 5-7pm

Canadian Children's Museum 5-7pm

Ottawa Art Gallery 10am-9pm

Friday

ISRA Barbeque Gala Dinner

Sound & Light Show, Ottawa Asian Festival Night Market

Daily

First Nations Child & Family Caring Society Reconciliation Self-Guided Walking Tours

House of Commons Tours

Canadian Aviation and Space Museum → Daily Free Admission from 4-5pm

Canada Agriculture and Food Museum → Daily Free Admission from 4-5pm

Canada Science and Technology Museum → Daily Free Admission from 4-5pm

Ottawa Art Gallery → Free Admission Wednesday to Sunday, 10am-6pm; Thursday 10am-9pm

Vanier MuseoPark → Free Admission Monday to Friday, 9am-4pm

ByWard Market

Sound & Light Show → Thursday to Sunday 10:00am-10:30pm

Flash your badge (EN) (FR)

Program Overview

	Monday 18-Jul-22	Tuesday 19-Jul-22	Wednesday 20-Jul-22		Thursday 21-Jul-22		Friday 22-Jul-22
8:00 AM		Registration - CRX Lobby 8:00-9:00	Registration - CRX Lobby 8:00-9:00	Council meetings C308 | 8:00-9:00	Registration - CRX Lobby | 8:00-9:00	Council meetings C308 | 8:00-9:00	Free time
8:30 AM							
9:00 AM		Welcoming remarks and John Paul Scott Award | Dr. Carmen Sandi CRX C140 | 9:15- 10:30	Plenary | Dr. Gary Slutkin CRX C140 | 9:00-10:00		Plenary | Dr. Amos Guiora CRX C140 | 9:00-10:00		Plenary | Dr. Brad Bushman CRX C140 | 9:00-10:00
9:30 AM							
10:00 AM			Posters 1/coffee break CRX Lobby | 10:00-11:00		Posters 2/coffee break CRX Lobby | 10:00-11:00		Posters 4/coffee break CRX Lobby | 10:00-11:00
10:30 AM		Coffee break - CRX Lobby | 10:30					
11:00 AM		Session 1 - A*, B, C*, D, E 11:00-12:30	Session 4 - A*, B*, C, D, E* 11:00-12:30		Session 7 - A, B, C, D 11:00-12:30		Session 9 - A, B, C 11:00-12:30
11:30 AM							
12:00 PM	Young Investigators workshop CRX C308 12:00-4:00						
12:30 PM		*longer sessions | 11:00-1:00	*longer sessions | 11:00-1:00		Lunch - on own 12:30-2:00		Presidential Address 2 | CRX C140 Dr. Eric Dubow | 12:30-1:30 snacks provided ☺
1:00 PM		Lunch - on own | 1:00-2:00	Lunch - on own | 1:00-2:00				
1:30 PM							Free time
2:00 PM		Session 2 - A, B, C, D, E 2:00-3:30	Session 5 - A, B, C, D, E 2:00-3:30		Session 8 - A, B, C, D, E 2:00-3:30		
2:30 PM							Lagerspetz awards committee meetings C308 | 2:30-4:00
3:00 PM							
3:30 PM		Coffee break - CRX Lobby | 3:30	Coffee break - CRX Lobby | 3:30		Posters reception - CRX Lobby 3:30-5:00		
4:00 PM	Registration CRX Lobby 4:00-6:30	Plenary | Dr. Ute Habel CRX C140 | 4:00-5:00	Session 6 - A, B, C, D, E 4:00-5:30				Free time
4:30 PM							
5:00 PM		Session 3 - A, B, C 5:00-6:30			Business meeting - CRX C140 5:00-6:30		
5:30 PM			Presidential Address 1 | CRX C140 Dr. Barbara Krahe | 5:30-6:30				
6:00 PM							
6:30 PM							BBQ dinner/awards - outdoors 6:00 - 9:00
7:00 PM	Opening reception CRX Lobby 7:00 - 9:00	See social events list	See social events list		See social events list		
7:30 PM							
8:00 PM							
8:30 PM							
9:00 PM	Walk/bus to parliament | 9:00-9:30				Walk/bus to parliament | I39:00-9:30		Walk/bus to parliament | 9:00-9:30
9:30-10:30 PM	Sound and Light Show | 10:00-10:30				Sound and Light Show | 10:00-10:30		Sound and Light Show | 10:00-10:30

The neuroscience of aggression and impulsivity: Influencing and modulating factors

Tuesday July 19 | 4:00-5:00pm | CRX 140

Dr. Ute Habel received her PhD in Psychology at the University of Tübingen. She did her postdoctoral lecture qualification in Vienna, Austria and has become professor for neuropsychological gender studies in 2009 at the Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics of the Medical Faculty, RWTH Aachen University. She is head of section Neuropsychology in this department as well as the Director at the INM 10, Forschungszentrum Jülich - Joint JARA-BRAIN Institute: Brain Structure-Function Relationships of RWTH Aachen and Forschungszentrum Jülich. Her research focus lies on neurobiological correlates of emotion, specifically aggression and impulsivity in the recent years and social cognition as well as gender differences in healthy individuals and psychiatric patients. She is speaker of the International Research Training Group funded by the DFG in collaboration with the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA "The Neuroscience of Modulating Aggression and Impulsivity in Psychopathology". Since 2018 she has been elected Vice Rector for International Affairs at RWTH Aachen University.

Treating Violence as an Epidemic Disease

Wednesday July 20 | 9:00-10:00am | CRX 140

Dr. Gary Slutkin, M.D., is the Founder of Cure Violence Global, Professor of Epidemiology and International Health at the University of Illinois/Chicago School of Public Health, and former head of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Intervention Development Unit. He received his M.D. from the University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine. He served as Medical Director for the Tuberculosis Program for the San Francisco Health Department (1981 – 1985), where he learned infectious disease control methods, and from 1987 to 1994 worked for the WHO reversing epidemics. He applied lessons learned from more than a decade fighting epidemics in Africa and Asia to the creation of a public health model to reduce violence through behaviour change and disease control methods. He is an Ashoka Fellow, a Professor of Epidemiology and International Health at the University of Illinois at Chicago, a senior advisor to the WHO and the 2009 Winner of the Search for a Common Ground Award. Recognized as an innovator in violence prevention, Dr. Slutkin has presented his solution-oriented understanding to the World Bank, the State Department, the WHO, the Institute of Medicine, MIT SaxeLab, Harvard Law School, and the National Intelligence Council. His Cure Violence Model has led to reductions in shootings in some of the most violent cities in the U.S. and internationally.
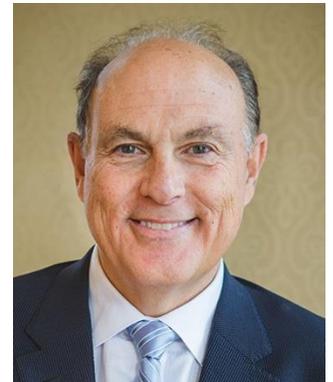
The Bystander

Thursday July 21 | 9:00-10:00am | CRX 140
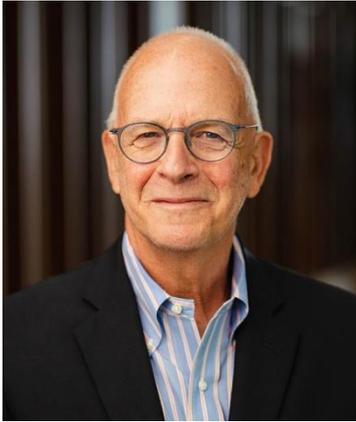
Dr. Amos Guiora is Professor of Law at the S.J. Quinney College of Law, the University of Utah. He is a Distinguished Fellow at The Consortium for the Research and Study of Holocaust and the Law at Chicago-Kent College of Law, and a Distinguished Fellow and Counselor at the International Center for Conflict Resolution, Katz School of Business, University of Pittsburgh. He is the Inaugural Chair of the University of Utah Independent Review Committee, Chair of the Gymnastics Canada Task Force on Assault and on the Board of Advisors for S.E.S.A.M.E., the leading national voice for the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment of students by teachers and other school staff. Professor Guiora is a Member of the Board of Directors of the Lauren McClusky Foundation, an organization honoring the legacy of Lauren McClusky, a University of Utah student athlete killed by an intimate partner in 2018. Professor Guiora has an A.B. in history from Kenyon College, a J.D. from Case Western Reserve University School of Law, and a PhD from Leiden University. He has published extensively both in the United States and Europe on issues related to human rights, national security, limits of interrogation, religion and terrorism, the limits of power, and multiculturalism. His most recent book is Armies of Enablers: Survivor Stories of Complicity and Betrayal in Sexual Assaults (2020), https://armiesofenablers.com. His previous books include Populist and Islamist Challenges for International Law (2019); Earl Warren, Ernesto Miranda and Terrorism (2018); The Crime of Complicity: The Bystander in the Holocaust (2017); and Tolerating Intolerance: The Price of Protecting Extremism (2014). Professor Guiora's research directly contributed to legislation ratified by the Utah Legislature, signed into law by Governor Cox on March 23, 2021, that criminalizes bystanders who do not intervene on behalf of children and vulnerable adults. The legislation, introduced by Rep. Brian King and sponsored by Sen. Kurt Bramble, enjoyed overwhelming bipartisan support.

Do Aggressive People Have Inflated or Deflated Self-Views?

Friday July 22 | 9:00-10:00am | CRX 140

Dr. Brad J. Bushman is a Professor of Communication at The Ohio State University. For over 30 years he has studied aggression and violence. He was a member of President Obama's committee on gun violence and has testified before the U.S. Congress on youth violence. In 2014 he received the Distinguished Lifetime Contribution to Media Psychology and Technology from the American Psychological Association. In 2017 he received the Kurt Lewin Award from the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues for "outstanding contributions to the development and integration of psychological research and social action" (with Craig Anderson). He has published over 200 peer-reviewed journal articles, which have been cited over 40,000 times. His research has challenged several myths (e.g., guns make people safer, venting anger reduces aggression, aggressive people suffer from low self-esteem) exposure to violent media has a trivial effect on aggression). A colleague calls him the "myth buster."

2022 John Paul Scott Award Recipient

Stress Throughout the Lifespan and Aggressive Behaviors– Insights into Neurobiological Mechanisms

Tuesday July 19 | 9:30-10:30am | CRX 140

Dr. Carmen Sandi is a Full Professor at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne, Switzerland, where she leads the Laboratory of Behavioral Genetics. She did her PhD at the Cajal Institute in Madrid and postdoctoral work in France and the UK. Carmen Sandi is a world leader in the field that connects stress with brain function and behavior and has made seminal contributions to the understanding of the mechanisms whereby stress affects cognition, aggression, and psychopathologies. Her lab adopts an integrative research program in rodents and humans and places a strong emphasis on individual differences. She has received several prizes and distinctions, including being elected inaugural Fellow of the Society for Social Neuroscience (2015), and awardee of the Ron de Kloet Prize for Stress Research (2018). She was director of the EPFL Brain Mind Institute (2012-2018) and is currently co-Director of the Swiss National Center for Competence in Research Synapsy and co-President of the Swiss Stress Network. She was President of the European Brain and Behavior Society (2009-11) and is currently the President of the Federation of European Neuroscience Societies (2018-20).

Presidential Addresses

The Development of Aggression in Childhood and Adolescence: A Social-Interactionist Perspective

Wednesday July 20 | 5:30-6:30 pm | CRX 140

Dr. Barbara Krahé is Professor of Social Psychology and held the chair of Social Psychology at the University of Potsdam, Germany until her retirement in April 2021. Her research focusses on sexual aggression, media violence, and aggression, and the development of aggressive behavior. Her most recent project KisS (Competence in Sexual Situations) developed an online intervention to prevent sexual aggression among young adults. Dr. Krahé was ISRA President from 2018-2020 and is currently serving as Associate Editor of *Aggressive Behavior*. She is an elected member of the review panel of the German Research Foundation, the national funding agency. Her books include *Sexual Assault and the Justice Gap: A Question of Attitude* (2008; with Jennifer Temkin) and *The Social Psychology of Aggression* (3rd ed., 2021). She received the German Psychology Prize 2015 for her work on aggression and is a fellow of the Association for Psychological Science and the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities.

Exposure to Violence, Aggression-Supporting Social Cognitions, and Weapons Use: Evidence from Two Longitudinal Studies in the USA

Friday July 22 | 12:30-1:30 pm | CRX 140

Dr. Eric Dubow is Distinguished Research Professor of Psychology at Bowling Green State University and Research Professor at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and. His research interests include: the development of risk and protective factors in children's adjustment; the development and implementation of school-based intervention programs to enhance coping skills in handling stressful and traumatic events; the effects of exposure to ethnic-political violence and potential protective factors; the development of aggression over time and across generations; and the effects of exposure to weapons violence on subsequent weapon use among high-risk youth and young adults. His research has been funded by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. He is the editor of the journal *Developmental Psychology*. Before being elected to President of ISRA, he served as ISRA's Treasurer from 2008-2016, and was the editor of the ISRA Bulletin from 2005-2018.

Symposia and Thematic Sessions

Tuesday July 19 2022

Externalizing Behaviour—From Preschool to Adolescence | Session 1A
11:00am-1:00pm | CRX 307

Paper 1: A two-factor model of externalizing behavior in early childhood: A test of competing models and the role of temperament

Kristin J. Perry, University at Buffalo; Gretchen R. Perhamus, University at Buffalo; Gabriela Memba, University at Buffalo; Jamie M. Ostrov, University at Buffalo; Dianna Murray-Close, University of Vermont

Recent conceptualizations of externalizing behavior have broadened to include subtypes of aggressive behavior such as relational aggression as well as related behaviors such as deception. There were two aims of the current study: (1) test competing models of externalizing behavior problems and (2) examine the role of temperament in predicting these distinct factors in early childhood, a unique time for the development of aggression. Observer report of behavior (i.e., relational and physical aggression, deception, inattention, and hyperactivity) and teacher report of temperament (i.e., daring, prosociality, and negative emotionality) were collected in schools at one timepoint across four cohorts (N = 337; M age = 49.99 months, SD = 8.80 months; 46.6% girls) using previously validated and reliable (Cronbach's αs > .90 in this study) measures. The best fitting model was one in which hyperactivity and inattention loaded onto the first externalizing factor, and relational aggression and deception loaded onto the second externalizing factor; physical aggression loaded onto both externalizing factors [2 (591) = 1369.76, p < .001, CFI = 0.96, SRMR = .08, RMSEA = .06]. The two factors were moderately correlated, r = .31, p < .01. In regards to temperament, negative emotionality predicted higher levels of both externalizing factors, whereas high levels of daring and low levels of prosociality were only related to higher levels of the first externalizing factor. Findings suggest that there are common and unique precipitants of the two externalizing factors. Implications for the conceptualization of externalizing behavior will be discussed.

Paper 2: The Influence of Parental Negativity and Child Negative Affect on Aggression in Preschoolers

Emily C. Pali, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale; Riley L. Marshall, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale; Rachel L. Weisbecker, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale; Tori Haynes-McNary, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale; Lisabeth F. DiLalla, Southern Illinois University School of Medicine

Aggressive behaviors are widespread in young children and can cause interpersonal difficulties. Parental negativity, including parental negative talk (NT), may increase the likelihood of child aggression. Negative affectivity (NA) is a temperamental style that increases the propensity of expressing negative emotions. This has been associated with aggression in young childhood. In this study, we examined child negative affect as a moderator of the relationship between parental negative talk and child aggression. The sample consisted of 392 twins and 8 triplets from the Southern Illinois Twins/ Triplets and Siblings Study tested at age 4. One parent and both twins or all three triplets were observed during a parent-child interaction task. Parent negative talk and child aggression were rated by trained behavioral coders. Multilevel linear modeling (MLM) analyses were used to control for family-level effects. The interaction between negative affectivity and negative talk was significant (β=.12, p<.001) in predicting child aggression. Examination of simple slopes showed that negative talk was significantly related to child aggression in children high on negative affect. These results indicate that in children with a predisposition towards negative emotions, parental negativity elicits a stronger response from the child, expressed in the form of higher behavioral aggression. This information can help inform treatment for families of children exhibiting aggression, and specifically for interventions addressing parenting behaviors. Further, this study highlights the influence of both nature (i.e., temperament) and nurture (i.e., parenting behaviors) in the development of childhood aggression, and the importance of their interconnection.

Paper 3: Differential Longitudinal Links between Aspects of Self-Regulation and Aggressive and Antisocial Behavior in Middle Childhood

Rahel Schaake, Psychologische Hochschule Berlin; Birgit Elsner, University of Potsdam; Rebecca Bondü, Psychologische Hochschule Berlin

Many aspects of self-regulation, such as executive functions, affect regulation, or delay of gratification have been related to antisocial behavior as well as different forms (e.g., physical, relational) and functions (e.g., reactive, proactive) of aggression. Some studies indicate differential relations. For instance, self-regulation was negatively associated with physical, relational, and reactive aggression, whereas its links with proactive aggression were only weak. However, little is known about the differential links between cognitive, affective, physiological, and behavioural aspects of self-regulation and the development of antisocial and aggressive behavior when they are considered simultaneously. Therefore, the present study will investigate the progression of forms and functions of aggression and antisocial behavior while considering multiple facets of self-regulation as potential predictors for this development. The sample included N=1,652 children (between 6 and 11 years of age at the first measurement) from Germany over a 3-year period and three measurement points. Participants' self-regulation was assessed multimethodologically at all time points. First, a multiple regression will be performed to determine potential differential effects of the different aspects of self-regulation on aggressive and antisocial behavior. Second, a latent class growth analysis of the outcome variables will be run in order to identify whether the facets of self-regulation differentially predict class membership of aggressive and antisocial behavior over time. The findings will contribute to a better understanding of self-regulation and its potential protective role in children's longitudinal adjustment. Implications for effective prevention and intervention programs will be discussed.

Paper 4: Emotion Recognition Links to Reactive and Proactive Aggression Across Childhood: An Exploratory-Replication Multi-Study Design

Erinn Acland, University of Montreal; McGill University; Sainte-Justine University Hospital; Anjali Suri; Joanna Peplak; Tina Malti, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; University of California Irvine; University of Toronto; Centre for Child Development, Mental Health, and Policy

Negative emotion recognition has been linked to psychopathic traits and aggression in children. However, what types of emotion recognition (i.e., total, insensitivity, misspecifications, biases) and what functions of aggression (i.e., reactive vs. proactive) remains unclear. Here we addressed these gaps in two ethnically diverse community samples of children and their caregivers. Exploratory analyses were performed in study 1, which included children aged 4 and 8 (N = 299; 50% boys). Confirmatory analyses were performed in study 2, which included children aged 5 to 13 (N = 374; 50% boys). Children performed a behavioral task to assess their emotion recognition (sad, fear, angry, and happy facial expressions) while their caregivers reported on their overt proactive and reactive aggression. In both studies, we found that higher negative emotion recognition was associated with increased proactive aggression in early childhood, while higher anger insensitivity-i.e., identifying angry faces as showing no emotion-was related to increased proactive aggression in middle childhood. Additionally, a bias towards happy facial expressions-i.e., mistaking negative emotions as being happy-

was consistently related to increased reactive aggression in early childhood. Together, this suggests that blunted negative affect processing is linked to proactive aggression, however, the importance of different forms of emotion recognition is sensitive to the function of aggression and developmental period
of the child.

Paper 5: Childhood criminological risk factors – A review of the role of gender and culture

Areti Smaragdi, Child Development Institute; Leena Augimeri, Child Development Institute; Margaret Walsh, Child Development Institute

The risk assessment validation literature is extensive and many risk assessments for future antisocial behavior have been subject to thorough empirical testing. However, the instruments are still largely based on the norms and characteristics of white male populations from North America and continue to largely overlook female-specific risk-factors and criminalize ethnic and cultural minority populations. The Early Risk Assessment List (EARL; boys and girls) is currently undergoing revisions in order to adhere to the latest scientific findings and recommendations. We conducted an extensive review of the current literature on risk factors and protective factors for children and youth and summarized the most significant factors that fall under categories of child, family, and barriers to treatment specific to male and female children. Due to the increased availability of ethnic and culturally focused literature, we were able to summarize much of the literature on cultural and gender considerations for each of the known risk factors. In this presentation, we will present this review, focusing on cultural disparities and gender differences in the context of the 21 identified EARL risk factors.

Paper 6: Managing Aggressive Behavior and Reducing Submission Behavior: Assertiveness Intervention based Study of Adolescents

Sanjay Kumar, Doctor Harisingh Gour University

Background: Aggression is overt or covert, often harmful, social interaction with the intention of inflicting damage or other unpleasantness upon another individual. Aggression is an action or response by an individual that delivers something unpleasant to another person. Generally, it is observed that people with poor mental health conditions are more likely to engage in violent behavior. Interventions to manage aggression are quintessential in order to bring positive changes in the status of mental health for the enhanced functioning. In the present study, assertiveness training has been used an intervention primarily to manage aggressive behavior, reduce submissive behavior and enhance self-esteem among adolescents. Method: The study employs Quasi-experimental design where 130 participants aged 13-17 years were selected randomly and assigned into two groups as experimental (N-65) and control group (N-65). Tools: Self developed aggression questionnaire, submissive behavior scale, assertiveness scale (AS) and Self-esteem scale (RSE) were used for the data collection. Training: During the treatment phase, the experimental group received assertiveness training of 5 weeks comprising two sessions per week, and each session took 45 minutes. After treatment both experimental and control groups are measured with post-tests. Results: The results show that assertiveness training has significantly reduced aggression as well as submission and increased the level of assertiveness in experimental group. Also the training has significantly increased the self-esteem of students significantly. Conclusion: the findings of the study proved that assertiveness training is an effective method to reduce aggression and submission which would help people to achieve positive mental health.

A Holistic Perspective in Predicting and Preventing Dating Violence: The Role of Individual Differences, Health Diagnoses, and Effective Prevention Practices
Session 1B | 11:00am-12:30pm | CRX 308

Chairs: Ann H. Farrell, Brock University; Kirsty S. Lee, University of Warwick

Paper 1: Trajectories of Adolescent Machiavellianism and Bullying Perpetration as Predictors of Dating Violence, Sexual Harassment, and Indirect Aggression in the Long-Term

Ann H. Farrell, Brock University; Kirsty S. Lee, University of Warwick; Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa

Adolescent bullying perpetration has been associated with antisocial personality traits such as Machiavellianism (e.g., deceit, manipulation), but their developmental patterns are unknown, including whether this trait can predict the continuity of aggression across different forms. Accordingly, the developmental trajectories of bullying perpetration and Machiavellianism were examined across the high school years from Grades 9 to 12 (ages 15 to 18), along with whether these trajectories independently and interactively predicted dating violence, sexual harassment, and indirect aggression one year after the completion of high school (age 19). A representative Canadian sample of 552 individuals completed self-report measures annually (56.0% girls; 75.9% Caucasian). As

predicted, the trajectories of bullying perpetration and Machiavellian personality were significantly positively associated across high school, and independently predicted at least one of the three forms of post high school aggression (i.e., dating violence, sexual harassment, indirect aggression). The two trajectories also interactively predicted post high school indirect aggression. Findings suggest that early tendencies to be manipulative and deceitful (i.e., Machiavellianism), and the willingness to intentionally harm vulnerable peers (i.e., bullying) can have long-term effects on the continuity of aggression in the forms of dating violence, sexual harassment, and indirect aggression. Consequently, early efforts to reduce this trait and behavior could prevent multiple forms of aggression.

Paper 2: The role of adolescent psychiatric, medical, and multimorbid conditions on dating violence victimization and perpetration in early adulthood

Kirsty S. Lee, University of Warwick; Ann H. Farrell, Brock University; Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa

Numerous studies have shown that dating violence (DV) victimization negatively affects physical and mental health. Fewer studies have considered the reverse association. We examined whether having a diagnosed psychiatric, medical, or multimorbid (psychiatric and medical) condition posed unique or additive risks to DV victimization or perpetration. Using 6-year prospective data from the McMaster Teen Study and a multi-informant design, diagnosed psychiatric and medical conditions were assessed using parent-reports (14-18-years) and participants self-reported on experiences of DV victimization and perpetration as young adults (19-20-years). The sample included those with data on diagnosed health conditions and DV experiences (n=276; 60% girls). Sex and prior experiences of violence (bullying, child maltreatment) were included as covariates. Psychiatric conditions predicted DV victimization in the unadjusted (OR=2.42) and covariate-adjusted (OR=2.17) models. There were no additive effects related to multimorbidity. The only significant predictor of DV perpetration was adolescent bullying perpetration (OR=5.46). The results indicate that mental health problems may precede DV victimization and that adolescents with a psychiatric condition are more likely to be the targets, rather than perpetrators, of dating violence. Early interventions in youth mental health are needed to prevent the compounding of psychiatric illness resulting from romantic partner abuse, and bullying prevention is needed to inhibit the continuity of violence from peers to romantic partners.

Paper 3: Preventing Teen Dating Violence through Positive Bystanding: Initial Longitudinal Findings from the WiseGuyz Study

Deinera Exner-Cortens, University of Calgary; Debb Hurlock, Creative Theory Consulting, Inc.; Pam Krause, Centre for Sexuality; Roseline Carter, Center for Sexuality

Teen dating violence (TDV; physical, sexual, and emotional aggression, including stalking, experienced in adolescent romantic and sexual relationships) is experienced by a substantial minority of Canadian youth. Given the association of TDV with long-term adverse health outcomes, prevention is a critical task. While many prevention programs focus on building individual skills using a gender-neutral approach, recent scholarship has identified the importance of engaging peers in gender-transformative TDV prevention. The present study reports on the initial longitudinal evaluation of one such prevention effort, the WiseGuyz program. WiseGuyz is a gender-transformative healthy relationships resource for grade 9 boys that is offered by community-based facilitators. We collected pre-test, post-test and 6-month follow-up data from 84 boys who participated in WiseGuyz in the 2017-18 academic year across 9 Canadian schools. Peer bystanding behaviors for violence prevention were measured using Miller at al.'s (2012) bystander scale, which includes both positive (e.g., telling an adult) and negative (e.g., laughing or going along with it) forms of intervention. Data were analyzed using a three-level hierarchical linear model, exploring change across time (i.e., from pre-test to 6-month follow-up). At 6-month follow-up, adolescents who participated in WiseGuyz reported an increase in positive bystander behavior (b (SE) = 0.36 (0.18), 95% CI (0.014, 0.71), p = .042). There was also a decrease in negative bystander behavior, but it did not reach significance (b (SE) = -0.47 (0.25), 95% CI (-0.96, 0.024), p = .062). We conclude with a discussion of how current evaluation activities build on these initial findings.

Paper 4: The effects of exogenous testosterone on men's dehumanization of women: Men given testosterone dehumanize both conservatively dressed and sexualized women

Francesca R. Luberti, Nipissing University; Valentina Proietti , Trinity Western University; Shawn N. Geniole, University of the Fraser Valley; Brian M. Bird , Simon Fraser University; Triana L. Ortiz, Nipissing University, Neil V. Watson, Simon Fraser University; Justin M. Carré, Nipissing University

Men dehumanize sexualized women more than non-sexualized women, which has severe consequences, as men are more likely to sexually aggress women whom they dehumanize. In this pre-registered experiment, we tested whether testosterone would increase men's dehumanization of women. We gave 120 healthy young men (18-38) intranasal testosterone gel in one experimental session and placebo gel in another session (double-blind, within-subject crossover design). In each session, men watched a video of a woman in conservative clothing, or a video of the same woman in sexualized clothing (between-subjects design). After the video, men rated to what extent the woman could feel certain emotions, and possessed certain personality traits (unbeknown to men, some emotions and personality traits were unique to humans, while others were non-uniquely human, i.e., shared with other animals). Men also completed

an implicit measure of dehumanization. Men who watched the 'sexualized-clothing' video reported that the woman could feel non-uniquely human emotions to a greater extent than human emotions (i.e., they dehumanized the woman) both when they had testosterone and placebo. Instead, men who watched the 'conservative-clothing' video reported that the woman could feel non-uniquely human emotions to a greater extent than human emotions only when they had testosterone, but not when they had placebo. There were no effects of drug or video type on the other two measures of dehumanization. While sexualized women are always at risk of emotion-based dehumanization, increased testosterone also decreases the extent to which men perceive that a conservatively dressed woman can feel human emotions.

Neural Basis of Aggressive Behaviour **|** Session 1C **|** 11:00am-1:00pm **|** CRX 309

Paper 1: Morphology of the Criminal Brain: Gray Matter Reductions are linked to Impulsive and Antisocial Behavior in Offenders

Lena Hofhansel, RWTH Aachen University & Research Center Jülich; Peter Pieperhoff, Research Center Jülich; Frank Schneider, University of Düsseldorf; Jürgen Müller, University of Gottingen; Katrin Amunts, Research Center Jülich & University of Düsseldorf; Carmen Weidler, RWTH Aachen University; Benjamin Clemens, RWTH Aachen University; Adrian Raine, University of Pennsylvania; Ute Habel, RWTH Aachen University & Research Center Jülich

Aggression and psychopathy are complex conditions determined by a variety of emotional as well as interpersonal problems. Only a few studies analyzed a probable link between these specific factors and brain morphology. We performed two studies investigating the association of aggression and psychopathy with brain structure in forensic cohorts, aiming to explicitly analyze the influence specific sub-features that determine these complex conditions. In both studies we could find a significant negative link between aggression and psychopathy scores with gray matter volumes. In the first study (voxel–based-morphometry analysis; n=27 violent offenders) it was found that psychopathy was negatively correlated with prefrontal gray matter volume and that this result was primarily driven by the antisocial behavior domain. Further, other cortical regions, i.e. in right superior frontal and left inferior parietal regions exposed less grey matter volume with increasing antisocial behavior. With the second study (deformation-field-morphometry; n=39 psychopaths) we could replicate these findings by again, finding a negative link between impulsive-antisocial behavior and grey matter volume in cortical areas. Furthermore the second study could provide a significant link between impulsive and antisocial behavior and gray matter reductions in regions involved in a cortico-basal ganglia-thalamo-cortical loop. These results outline a negative link between especially interpersonal problems, such as impulsive and antisocial behavior and gray matter volumes in regions crucial for social information processing, action selection and emotion regulation. Further we determined the importance of analyzing sub-features that contribute to aggressive and psychopathic behavior distinctively.

Paper 2: fMRI Neural Correlates of Aggression Using the Taylor Paradigm with High Shock Option

Jennifer R. Fanning, McLean Hospital; Mitchell E. Berman, Mississippi State University; Jamie Wren-Jarvis, University of Chicago; Victoria Okuneye, University of Chicago; Sarah Keedy, University of Chicago; Emil F. Coccaro, The Ohio State University

Background: A growing body of research combines laboratory aggression paradigms with neuroimaging methods to probe the neural correlates of aggressive behavior. The current study adapts a modification of the Taylor Reaction-Time Task (TRT) to functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) in men and women recruited from the community. The modified Taylor paradigm includes a high shock provocation and response option which we have shown is a better predictor of aggression compared to subthreshold shock. Methods: Adult men and women (n=35) were recruited from the community to participate in a study on neural correlates of aggressive behavior. Participants completed the TRT with electric shocks of varying intensity as the provoking stimuli and aggressive response options. Shock intensities included a high shock option purportedly higher than the subject's tolerance threshold. The task also included sensorimotor control trials. Whole brain and ROI analyses were used to model BOLD activity during provocation and retaliation. Results: Provocation was associated with activity in the executive control network (ECN; dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, anterior cingulate cortex), salience network (insula), supplementary motor area (SMA), and thalamus. The intensity of provocation modulated activity in the ECN, SMA, and striatum. Retaliation against the opponent was associated with activity in the striatum and SMA. Discussion: Provocation and retaliation are associated with neural circuit activity in executive control, salience, and motor control networks.

Paper 3: Neural bases of Frustration-Aggression Theory: A multi-domain meta-analysis of functional neuroimaging studies

Jules R Dugré, Centre de Recherche de l'Institut Universitaire en Santé Mentale de Montréal, Montréal, Québec,Canada; Stéphane Potvin, Centre de Recherche de l'Institut Universitaire en Santé Mentale de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada

Early evidence suggests that unexpected non-reward may increase the risk for aggressive behaviors. Despite the growing interest in understanding brain functions that may be implicated in aggressive behaviors, the neural processes underlying such frustrative events remain largely unknown. Furthermore, meta-analytic results have produced discrepant results, potentially due to substantial differences

in the definition of anger/aggression constructs. Therefore, coordinate-based meta-analyses on unexpected non-reward and retaliatory behaviors in healthy subjects were conducted. Conjunction analyses were further examined to discover overlapping brain activations across these meta-analytical maps. Frustrative non-reward deactivated the orbitofrontal cortex, ventral striatum, and posterior cingulate cortex, whereas increased activations were observed in midcingulo-insular regions, as well as dorsomedial prefrontal cortex, amygdala, thalamus, and periaqueductal gray, when using liberal threshold. Retaliation activated of midcingulo-insular regions, the dorsal caudate and the primary somatosensory cortex. Conjunction analyses revealed that both strongly activated midcingulo-insular regions. Our results underscore the role of anterior midcingulate/pre-supplementary motor area and fronto-insular cortex in both frustration and retaliatory behaviors. A neurobiological framework for understanding frustration-based impulsive aggression is provided.

Paper 4: The Angry Criminal Brain: Brain Correlates of Emotional Dysfunction in Violent Offenders

Lena Hofhansel, RWTH Aachen University & Research Center Jülich; Carmen Weidler, RWTH Aachen University; Benjamin Clemens, RWTH Aachen University; Ute Habel, RWTH Aachen University & Research Center Jülich; Mikhail Votinov, RWTH Aachen University & Research Center Jülich

Failure to control emotions is one of the main reasons for aggressive and criminal behavior. It has been observed that offenders react particularly impulsively and without restraint to negative stimuli. The difficulties of violent offenders to adequately cope with negative emotions is the subject of extensive research, but an understanding of the neural background of emotional dysfunction is yet required. Results of an fMRI experiment will be presented, in which we induced increasing levels of frustration and anger by means of technical failure and personal insult in 19 violent offenders and 12 non-criminal controls. During technical provocation, offenders showed increased neural connectivity between amygdala and prefrontal cortex compared to the controls. Personal insults, and thus increased levels of anger, resulted in a significant reduction of neural connectivity between regions involved in cognitive control in the offenders compared to the controls. We conclude that, when (non-socially) provoked, offenders were quite able to employ regulatory networks and control their behavior. They displayed stronger connectivity between regulatory prefrontal and limbic regions compared to non-criminal controls, indicating that more effort might be necessary for offenders to control their anger. Further we found that offenders were particularly sensitive to personal insults, which lead to an increase in self-reported anger and reduced connectivity in networks involved in cognitive control (including dmPFC, precuneus, middle/superior temporal regions). These results show that offenders are able to employ regulatory networks that help to control their anger but are also extremely sensitive to personal insult.

Paper 5: Neural emotional control in patients with intermittent explosive disorder

Robbert-Jan Verkes, Radboud University Medical Center; Deborah Peeters, Radboud University Medical Center; Reinoud Kaldewaij, Radboud University Nijmegen; Lycia de Voogd, Radboud University Nijmegen; Lisa van der Wal, Radboud University Medical Center; Karin Roelofs, Radboud University Nijmegen; Judith Homberg, Radboud University Medical Center; Erno Hermans, Radboud University Nijmegen

Aggressive outbursts in intermittent explosive disorder (IED) are conceived to originate from an increased tendency to react with an 'approach' response to psychosocial provocations accompanied by a failure to control aggressive impulses. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies in IED have revealed increased amygdala reactivity during passive perception of angry facial expressions. We wanted to further investigate the hypothesis that this increased reactivity is due to diminished prefrontal cortical (PFC) control. To investigate the recruitment of PFC regions during active emotional control in response to psychosocial stimuli we used an 'approach-avoidance task' (AAT). This task comprises congruent trials, in which the participants are asked to approach happy and avoid angry facial expressions, and incongruent trials, in which the opposite response is required. Previous non-patient studies found in particular involvement of the left anterior PFC extending in the left orbital PFC in the incongruent trials. To directly test the hypothesis of impaired PFC control in IED, we investigated neural reactivity in IED outpatients (n=21) and healthy controls (n=22, matched for gender, age, IQ) during this AAT by use of fMRI. We replicated earlier findings of increased amygdala activation and increased activation in the left anterior and orbital PFC regions in incongruent trials. However, our findings indicate that IED patients have increased neural activity in these PFC regions compared to controls. This suggests that IED patients may exhibit a compensatory increase in cortical activity to counteract increased emotional reactivity in response to a psychosocial stressor. It appears that this compensation ultimately fails.

Paper 6: Motivational states underlying offense in other animals and proactive aggression in us: Phenomena and physiology of non-angry aggressive arousal

Mike Potegal, University of Minnesota

It was once proposed that territorial/social dominance-related offense in other animals and proactive aggression in us were both motivated by a "central aggressive state". Consider, e.g., the pre-game arousal experienced by football and hockey players who like to "hit", bar-brawlers looking for a fight as well as the excitement of bullies dominating a vulnerable victim. These experiences involve impulses to hit, hurt, control and, in the extreme, destroy some person or thing, much as anger motivates most human reactive aggression. Unlike anger, aggressive arousal is typically self-initiated, not forced by provocation, and does not involve feelings of having been wronged or attributions of blame. Acting on these impulses produces feelings of dominance, power and the positive reinforcing effects of aggression. Aggressive arousal also appears as the "combat high" reported by some war-fighters. It has been transmogrified by trauma into sudden, vivid and intense body-centered "urges to kill" in youngsters who have been abducted into African, South American and other militias in which they were drugged, repeatedly and brutally abused, forced to kill and rewarded for doing so. Building upon earlier electrical stimulation studies that identified a "hypothalamic aggression area" in rats, cats and monkeys, a recent series of optogenetic studies that allow recording from and stimulation of neurochemically identified subpopulations of neurons in mice while they are fighting has found that activity ventrolateral to the ventromedial hypothalamic nucleus creates a state of aggression-seeking and increased probability of offensive attack. Results from several laboratories show that such activity is associated with tail-rattling threat, predicts both attack latency and duration, peaks during attack and persists for awhile after an intruder is withdrawn. It has been proposed that this circuitry operates as if attack is triggered when aggressive arousal rises above a threshold and continues for as long as it exceeds that threshold. These neurons are kept under tonic control by cortical and/or septal inhibition. Recent evidence also suggests that short term potentiation of amygdalo-hypothalamic synapses can account for increases in aggressive arousal engendered in the two-trial attack priming paradigm as shown in hamsters, rats and 15-month-old children. Phenomena that might be explained in terms of levels of aggressive arousal include pre-fight threat displays, reduction in anti-predator vigilance during fighting, motivational override leading to lethal fighting, redirected aggression and post-combat victory displays. Returning to the human condition, aggressive-arousal related phenomena such as overcoming an initial reluctance to fight, transition to out-of-control frenzies of attack, perceptual distortions during combat and pleasure in winning can be traced to activity in comparable neural circuits identified by neurobehavioral investigation in other animals and neuro-imaging studies in people. Development of a specific aggressive arousal scale is a necessary next step in pursuit of these hypotheses.

Cyber Aggression **|** Session 1D **|** 11:00am-12:30pm **|** CRX 408

Paper 1: Cyber-aggression: The Effect of Parental monitoring on Bystander Roles

Michal Levy, Hebrew University, Mt. Scopus, Israel; Revital Sela-Shayovitz, Ono Academic College

The digital world has created new opportunities for aggression, namely, cyber-aggression. This paper examines the effect of parental monitoring practices (parental restriction, youth disclosure and parental solicitation) on three cyber-bystander roles: aggressor-supporter, defender, and passive bystander. Data was derived from self-report questionnaires answered by a sample of 501 adolescents in Israel. A Latent Class Analysis yielded four groups of students. Most students (55.5%) were monitored by restriction methods, while 10% reported little use of parental monitoring practices, and 26.3% were monitored by all parental monitoring practices. The last class consisted of 8.2% of the students who disclosed information to their parents and were monitored by warning applications. Further multivariate analyses indicated that the cyber-defender and cyber-aggressor-supporter were inclined to be monitored by warning applications and both engaged in youth disclosure. Interaction effects were found between adolescent gender, student groups, parent gender, and the aggressor-supporter role. The discussion focuses on the theoretical and practical implications of the effectiveness of parental monitoring on the cyber aggressor-supporter bystander role.

Paper 2: Understanding motives for emerging adults' perpetration of digital dating abuse

Jennifer McArthur, Saint Mary's University; Marguerite Ternes, Saint Mary's University

Interpersonal violence perpetrated via technology is becoming alarmingly pervasive, especially among emerging adults. The present study examines emerging adults' self-report motivations for perpetrating three forms of digital dating abuse: monitoring and control, direct aggression, and sexual coercion. Data collection is currently underway. Participants are asked to report their past use of 18 digital dating abuse-related behaviours followed by their reason for committing each behaviour using the Stuart et al. (2006) Reason for Violence scale. Preliminary findings (N = 22) suggest that monitoring and control is the most common form of digital dating abuse, followed by direct aggression and sexual coercion. The most commonly perpetrated behaviors included monitoring a partner's

whereabouts (81.8%), pressuring a partner into responding quickly (68.2%) and monitoring who a partner talked to or was friends with (59.1%). Motives for the perpetration of digital dating abuse fell into four broad categories: communication difficulties, expression of negative emotions, jealousy, and the need for power/control. Implications for prevention, along with directions for future research, will be discussed.

Paper 3: The use of Latent Profile Analyses to examine cyber-bystanders' behaviors

Michal Levy, Hebrew University, Mt. Scopus, Israel; Tom Gumpel, Hebrew University, Mt. Scopus, Israel,

The defender, passive bystander and aggressor-supporter are perceived as distinct roles, however there is emerging evidence that indicates students switch between bystander roles. Less is known about different profiles underlying cyber bystander roles. A Latent Profile Analyses was conducted as a person-centered statistical approach that classified students into three bystander groups. Participants were 501 Hebrew speaking Israeli adolescents aged 14-18 years. Most of the students (73%) presented similar levels of defending the cyber-victim and passive bystanding and low levels of supporting the cyber-aggressors, while 14% of the students reported higher levels of passive bystanding and lower levels of defending and supporting the cyber-aggressors. The third group of students (12%) represented high levels of all three types of bystander behaviors. Male adolescents showed high levels of all three types of bystanding (group 3), while female adolescents showed higher levels of passive bystanding (group 2). No significant age differences were found. Implications for policymakers and professionals in practice are explored with regards to the cyber context.

Paper 4: Understanding Digital Dating Abuse: An Application of the Theory of Planned Behaviour

Jennifer McArthur, Saint Mary's University; Julie Blais, Dalhousie University; Marguerite Ternes; Saint Mary's University

Social media and other technologies are being increasingly adopted as mechanisms to perpetrate abuse against dating partners. Using Ajzen's theory of planned behaviour as a framework, the present study investigated the socio-cognitive factors associated with emerging adults' intentions to commit three forms of digital dating abuse. A sample of 366 emerging adults completed a questionnaire that assessed the central constructs of the theory of planned behaviour (i.e., attitudes, injunctive norms, descriptive norms, perceived behavioral control), past perpetration, past victimization, gender norm beliefs, as well as intentions to commit 18 behaviours related to digital dating abuse in the near future. Path analyses with past perpetration, past victimization, and gender norm beliefs included as antecedents were examined. The extended models explained 55%, 62%, and 70% of the variance in intentions to commit monitoring and control, direct aggression, and sexual coercion, respectively. Attitudes, injunctive norms, and descriptive norms significantly predicted intentions whereas perceived behavioural control did not. Past behaviour, past victimization, and gender norms had indirect effects on intentions via attitudes and injunctive norms. Past behaviour, but not past victimization nor gender norms, had a direct effect on intentions to perpetrate the three digital dating abuse types. Based on these findings, interventions should target attitudes towards digital dating abuse and perceptions of social acceptability and engagement. Further research should explore the relationship between intentions and behavioural outcomes using a longitudinal study design.

Bullying Victimization: Special Populations **|** Session 1E **|** 11:00am-12:30pm
CRX 407

Paper 1: Link Between Bullying Victimization in College and Cortisol Secretion: The Mitigating Role of Social Support

Mara Brendgen, Université du Québec à Montréal; Isabelle Ouellet-Morin, Université de Montréal; Christina Cantave, Université de Montréal; Frank Vitaro, Université de Montréal; Ginette Dionne, Université Laval; Michel Boivin, Université Laval

Bullying is widely recognized as a serious issue in elementary and secondary school. However, bullying may persist even during postsecondary education. Thus, a review of 14 studies revealed that up to 25% of college students report being victims of bullying (Lund & Ross, 2017). Due to its uncontrollable and threatening nature, bullying victimization is believed to impact neurophysiological stress systems, notably HPA axis functioning as indexed by cortisol secretion. Several studies have indeed linked bullying victimization in school with altered cortisol secretion, even when controlling for genetic influences (Brendgen et al., 2017). No study, however, has examined whether bullying victimization in college is associated with HPA axis activity or whether social support can mitigate this association. These issues were addressed in a genetically informed sample of 406 twin pairs (56% females, Mage = 19 years). Bullying victimization in college and social support from the mother, father and best friend were assessed via self-reports. HPA axis functioning was measured via hair cortisol concentration (HCC), a retrospective measure of chronic cortisol secretion over the previous three months. Extended biometric modeling revealed that, while genetic influences explained 30% of the variance of HCC in females and 44% in males, bullying victimization in college also contributed to (elevated) HCC, albeit only in those with low (-1SD) maternal support (b = .57, p = .034). Low

paternal support was also associated with higher HCC (b = -.13, p = .015), whereas support from friends was not. These associations did not significantly differ between the sexes.

Paper 2: What do we really know about between-sibling bullying?

Hannah Brett, Goldsmiths, University of London; Alice Jones Bartoli, Goldsmiths, University of London; Peter K Smith, Goldsmiths, University of London; Goldsmiths, University of London

Bullying is an increasingly well-understood phenomenon, and researchers have attempted to identify prevention and intervention techniques to assist those involved; however, this research has commonly focussed on the experiences of young people at school and online. Bullying that occurs within the home –specifically between siblings - has received less attention and is often perceived as a normal part of growing up with siblings. Despite this, the detrimental outcomes for those involved in sibling bullying are substantial, and efforts must be made to understand and adequately address this problem. This scoping review aimed to synthesise the existing research on sibling bullying, considering what questions are currently answered, and where additional research is still needed. For this, PsychInfo and Web of Science were searched, and attempts to retrieve grey literature were made. Papers were included if they were reporting primary research measuring sibling bullying as a distinguishable and operationalised variable, with a focus on the experiences of young people under the age of 18. Much of the excluded literature focused on sexual assault and severe examples of abuse, including sibling homicide; of the literature that explored bullying in the traditional definition of the word, a majority was conducted in Western countries, using self-report measures, and with a focus on the protective and risk factors around social relationships. This scoping review will highlight and discuss the findings, alongside providing directions for future research.

Paper 3: Bullying victimization among Canadian LGBTQ+ and heterosexual students during COVID-19

Rachael Morgan, University of Ottawa; Tracy Vaillancourt; Amanda Krygsman, Ann H. Farrell, Brock University; Heather Brittain, University of Ottawa

Bullying is a pervasive public health issue that disproportionately impacts LGBTQ+ youth and is associated with a host of adverse consequences. Although LGBTQ+ youth are more likely to be bullied than their cisgender and heterosexual peers, few scholars have examined these associations using population-based samples. Moreover, no published study to date has included an investigation of these associations during the COVID-19 pandemic. We examined bullying prevalence rates in LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ youth in Canadian schools during the pandemic. A population-based sample of 2231 students (50.2% boys, 45.2% girls, 4.6% other) in Grades 7 to 12 (ages 12 – 19) completed a Safe Schools Survey which asked a series of questions on safety, bullying, and interpersonal relationships. Results indicated that during the COVID-19 pandemic, LGBTQ+ students were bullied at a higher rate than their heterosexual and cisgender classmates (23.9% vs. 13%). These results are consistent with previous evidence which shows that (1) LGBTQ+ students are at elevated risk for being bullied at school, and (2) that LGBTQ+ youth have been a particularly vulnerable group during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our findings highlight the urgent need for schools to invest in LGBTQ+ specific anti-bullying intervention and prevention initiatives. Implementing anti-bullying programs in schools will help mitigate risk and promote a safe and inclusive social learning environment for LGBTQ+ youth, in response to and in recovery from COVID-19.

Peer Victimization and Mental Health Outcomes: From Preschool to Emerging Adulthood **|** Session 2A **|** 2:00pm-3:30pm **|** CRX C307

Chair: Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa

Paper 1: The impact of peer victimization on clinical and subclinical depression and anxiety in preschoolers: A multi-informant perspective

Amanda Krygsman, University of Ottawa; Tracy Vaillancourt; University of Ottawa

Peer victimization has been linked to mental health problems throughout childhood and adolescence. More recently, scholars have begun to acknowledge that mental health problems such as anxiety and depression can begin as early as preschool age. We examined the impact of peer victimization on clinical and subclinical anxiety and depression using data from the McMaster Toddler Study, which included 198 preschool children (50.5% girls), their parents (N=151) and teachers (N=73). Parents and teachers completed the Child Behaviour Checklist and the Teacher-Caregiver Report Form respectively. The DSM-oriented subscales of affective problems and anxiety problems were dichotomized into affective problems (clinical and subclinical range) or not, and anxiety problems (clinical and subclinical range) or not. Peer victimization was also reported on by teachers, parents and structured observations. A composite of peer

victimization was created including general (e.g., picked on), verbal (e.g., calls names), physical (e.g., hits), and relational (e.g., exclusion) victimization. We found that teacher-reported peer victimization positively predicted teacher-reported affective problems (OR=1.96, p<.05). For parent-reports: peer victimization positively predicted both affective problems (OR=3.29, p<.05) and anxiety problems (OR=3.49, p<.05). We did not find any statistically significant results across informants using structured observations. Given that clinical and subclinical symptoms of anxiety and depression in preschool are rare and a severe form of mental health problems that tend to continue throughout childhood, early intervention is essential to derail these trajectories. Children experiencing high peer victimization in preschool may require assessment for mental health problems such as anxiety and depression.

Paper 2: Beyond the binary: Examining the relationship between victimization and mental health outcomes in gender minority youth

Kyla Mayne, Queen's University; Wendy Craig; Queen's University

Youth who identify as a gender minority are at a higher risk of experiencing peer and romantic victimization and report more negative mental health outcomes than their peers. Meyer's Minority Stress Theory (2003) provides a promising framework to help explain the relationship between gender minority status and negative developmental outcomes. This theory posits that stressors specific to an individual's minority status mediate the relationship between sexual minority status and physical and mental health problems. We investigated the moderating effect of gender identity on the relationship between peer victimization and negative mental health outcomes. The current study utilised questionnaire data from the cross-national Healthy Behaviour in School-Aged Children survey. Our sample comprised 21753 students in Grades 6-10 from across Canada. Using Preacher-Hayes methods, we conducted a moderated regression to examine the association between peer victimization and negative mental health outcomes, with gender as a moderator. Overall, the model accounted for a significant proportion of the variance in negative mental health outcomes, $R2 = .106$, $F(3,19926) = 1256.765$, $p <.001$. There was a significant interaction between gender and peer victimization on mental health outcomes, $b = -.1408$, $t(19926) = -7.1614$, $p<.001$, such that girls and non-binary youth experience higher levels of negative mental health outcomes than boys. It is important to investigate the prevalence and continuity of peer and romantic victimization in youth who do not identify on the gender binary, so we may better tailor interventions aimed at helping them escape the cycle of re-victimization.

Paper 3: Childhood and adolescent trajectories of peer victimization in the prediction of mental health outcomes in emerging adulthood

Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa; Amanda Krygsman; Heather Brittain; University of Ottawa

Several recent studies have demonstrated longitudinal links between exposure to peer victimization and poor mental health outcomes. Despite the widespread attention to this topic, few studies have examined how distinct trajectories of peer victimization forecast psychological functioning. One notable exemption is Geoffroy et al. (2018), who examined trajectories of peer victimization from age 6 to 13 in the prediction of mental health status at age 15, and found that children who were relentlessly targeted by their peers across childhood were more depressed, anxious, and suicidal than children who were abused less frequently. The aim of the present study was to replicate these findings in an adolescent sample (N=701; 52.9% girls) followed prospectively from childhood to emerging adulthood. Semi-parametric group-based trajectory analysis was used to identify distinct patterns of peer victimization across ages 10 to 18 and these trajectory groups were used to predict mental health outcomes in emerging adulthood (age 19) using multiple linear regression. A three class solution was selected. Most individuals followed a low decreasing trajectory of peer victimization (71.3%), followed by a moderate stable trajectory (25.2%), and a high stable (3.5%). Membership in the high stable peer victimization trajectory predicted more depression, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts than membership in the low decreasing and/or moderate stable trajectory groups. Our results highlight the need to intervene on behalf of bullied children and adolescents. In fact, the prevention of mental health problems is likely achievable for some if the peer relations of youth are prioritized.

Paper 4: Continued Bullying Victimization from Childhood to Young Adulthood: Understanding the Role of Early Personal Characteristics

Mara Brendgen, Université du Québec à Montréal; Frank Vitaro, Université de Montréal; Ginette Dionne, Université Laval; Michel Boivin, Université Laval

Using a longitudinal design covering ages five through 19, we examined the role of reactive aggression and anxious-withdrawal in the association between peer victimization in school and later revictimization in college or at the workplace. Specifically, we tested whether these personal characteristics a) exert an indirect effect on revictimization in emerging adulthood, mediated by increased peer victimization during the school years, or b) moderate (i.e., exacerbate) the stability of victimization within and across contexts. In a sample of 502 girls and 496 boys, personal characteristics were assessed using teacher ratings from kindergarten through grade 6. Peer victimization was assessed using peer nominations and self-ratings from kindergarten through grade 11. Revictimization was assessed using self-ratings at age 19 years. Control variables (i.e., family adversity and harsh parenting) were assessed via parent ratings in

kindergarten and mid-adolescence. Path analysis showed an indirect effect of early reactive aggression on re-victimization in college or at work, mediated by continued victimization in secondary school (indirect b = .05, bootstrapped CIs = .01;.09). Anxious-withdrawal moderated (exacerbated) the indirect effect of peer victimization in primary school on re-victimization in college or at work, mediated by continued victimization in secondary school (indirect b = .10, bootstrapped CIs = .05;.17 at high levels (+2 SD) of anxious-withdrawal vs. indirect b = .01, bootstrapped CIs = -.04; .07 at low levels (- 2 SD) of anxious-withdrawal). Sex did not moderate these associations. Findings will be discussed based on the 'Victim Schema' (Rosen et al., 2012) and the diathesis stress frameworks.

Discussant: *Patricia McDougall, University of Saskatchewan*

Intimate Partner Violence **|** Session 2B **|** 2:00pm-3:30pm **|** CRX 308

Paper 1: Examining Moderating Effects of Regulatory Strengths as Protective Factors for Interparental Violence and Sexual Assault

Elizabeth Taylor, Oakland University; Michele R. Parkhill, Oakland University

Experiencing interparental violence is a key risk factor for predicting sexual assault behaviors. Using moderator analyses, we explored 4 regulatory strengths as protective factors for the relationship between interparental violence and sexual assault. We conducted preliminary analysis of 98 college males (M=20.31, SD=3.06) who completed a survey assessing strengths, interparental violence, and sexual assault. Regulatory strengths included emotion regulation, endurance, recovering positive affect, and self-reliance. In this sample, self-reliance moderated the effect of interparental violence on sexual assault perpetration (β=-.30, t=-3.22, p<.01). Simple slopes analyses suggested there was no relationship with self-reliance and sexual assault for men with high interparental violence (β=-.22, t=-1.90, p=.06). At low levels of interparental violence, high self-reliance was related to high levels of sexual assault (β=.22, t=-1.90, p=.06). Within low self-reliance, men with high interparental violence reported more sexual assault than those with low interparental violence (β=.55, t=4.61, p<.001). Findings suggest that high levels self-reliance may be more counterintuitive regarding the relationship between interparental violence and sexual assault. Self-reliant individuals may not be receiving the support needed from their parents even if violence is not occurring. Efforts should be focused on intervening with other resilient coping mechanisms regarding sexual assault perpetration.

Paper 2: Intimate Partner Violence in Male and Female Victims and Perpetrators: The Role of Gender Role Beliefs

Miriam-Linnea Hale, University of Luxembourg; Marianne Devahif ; André Melzer, University of Luxembourg

Intimate partner violence is a serious, widely recognized problem around the world. Current research is largely limited to (1) victims, not perpetrators, and (2) heterosexual male perpetrators and heterosexual female victims. This is problematic because focusing on victims will only give limited information useful for prevention. In addition, research shows that male victims do exist in significant numbers but are less inclined to come forward about their experiences. In this context, socially shared attitudes such as victim blaming and gender stereotypes endorsing beliefs about set gender roles were found to play a major role in intimate partner violence, also making it socially more difficult for males to come forward as a victim. To shed more light on beliefs held about gender roles as well as victim blaming attitudes and how these relate to first- and second-hand experiences of intimate partner violence as victims and perpetrators, 630 individuals responded to an online questionnaire. Attitudes towards and experience with intimate partner violence, victim-blaming and gender role beliefs were analyzed to investigate their reciprocal influence. Our study includes males and females and focuses on victims, as well as perpetrators of intimate partner violence and is not limited to heterosexual individuals. Furthermore, participants who so far have had no experiences or only second-hand experiences with intimate partner violence were also included. In sum, our finding support a significant relationship between the endorsement of traditional gender role attitudes, experiences with intimate partner violence and victim-blaming. Furthermore, there were significant demographic differences regarding these attitudes.

Paper 3: Weapons Usage in Intimate Partner Homicides by Relationship Status

Elizabeth M. Green, Oklahoma City University; M. Nicole Warehime, University of Central Oklahoma

Guns have been touted as a risk factor for an increased risk of IPH among violent intimate relationships. Using a data subset from the UCR SHR, 2005-2015, researchers examined the relationship between married and dating couples and weapons usage in IPH cases. Of the 12,627 cases, guns were used in 52.5% of the total cases, but married couples (62.6%) used more guns than dating couples (42.3%). The predicted probabilities of gun usage between dating male and dating female offenders, dating male and married male offenders, and dating and married female offenders were significantly different (Chi2 values = 0.0000). There is no difference in married male and married female offenders in gun usage. In the full binary logistic model, married perpetrators had higher predicted probabilities of using

a gun (males, 60.4% and females, 60.7%) compared to dating perpetrators (males, 47.4% and females, 32.3%). In the multinomial logistic full model, controlling for everything else, again, married perpetrators had higher predicted probabilities of gun usage (male married perpetrators 60.5% and female married perpetrators 59.9%), compared to dating perpetrators who had higher predicted probabilities of sharp weapon usage (male dating perpetrators 21.3% and female dating perpetrators 51.4%). Additionally, the average age of offenders in dating relationships was 36 years, while the average age of married offenders was 48 years, a statistically significant age difference (p<0.001), perhaps offering an explanation for weapon selection. Although guns remain a risk factor for IPH, other weapons for dating and younger couples need to be considered.

Paper 4: The pathway from insecure attachment to intimate partner violence (IPV): A meta-analysis and systematic review of mediators

Iana Wong, The University of New South Wales; Thomas F. Denson, The University of New South Wales

A robust finding is that insecure attachment is linked with greater perpetration and victimization of intimate partner violence (IPV). However, little is known about the psychological mechanisms underlying the relationship. Many studies have examined the mediators between insecure attachment and IPV, but no known studies have integrated them. The present study aimed to systematically review and quantify the magnitude of the relevant mediators following the PRISMA 2020 guidelines. After using a peer-reviewed search strategy and a screening of 2512 records, 52 eligible studies were identified. Results of multi-level meta-analyses and two-stage structural equation modeling (TSSEM) showed that dominance and masculinity (IE = .05) had a moderate mediating effect between anxious attachment and IPV perpetration. Emotion dysregulation (IE = .05), jealousy, anger, distrust, and perceived infidelity (IE = .06-.08), relationship dissatisfaction (IE = .07), and dysfunctional beliefs (IE = .02) had small mediating effects. For avoidant attachment, relationship dissatisfaction (IE = .14) had a moderate effect size. Personality traits were not a significant mediator. Similar to anxious attachment, emotion dysregulation (IE = .04-.05), jealousy (IE = .04), and dysfunctional beliefs (IE = .03) had small mediating effects. For victimization, deconstructive communication (IE = .05-.07) had a small mediating effect for both attachment dimensions. The findings suggest different pathways might be involved in leading different dimensions of insecure attachment to IPV perpetration and victimization. The results underscore the need for additional research to further explore the nuanced pathways, especially those in victimization, in order to improve the development of IPV interventions.

Methodological Advances in the Study of Sexual Aggression **|** Session 2C
2:00pm-3:30pm **|** CRX 309

Chairs: Barbara Krahé, University of Potsdam, Germany; Antonia Abbey, Wayne State University

Paper 1: Which Sexual Strategies Count as Aggressive? Implications for the Measurement of Sexual Aggression Perpetration

Zoë D. Peterson, Indiana University, USA

Prior research has demonstrated that, when individuals are asked to complete two different behaviorally-specific measures of sexual aggression history, they are often classified as sexually aggressive on one measure and sexually non-aggressive on the other measure, potentially reflecting either inconsistent responding on the part of participants or meaningful differences in the operational definitions of sexual aggression between the measures. This study evaluated the role of different operational definitions of sexual aggression on participants' inconsistent classification across three measures of sexual aggression history. In a sample of 575 college men and women, we compared rates of sexual coercion and sexual assault on three measures of sexual aggression history—a newly developed measure, the Sexual Strategies Scale, and the Sexual Experiences Survey (SES). There was substantial variability in reporting of sexual aggression across the three measures, with prevalence ranging from 7.8% (on the SES) to 30.7% (on the new measure), and only weak to moderate associations (ϕ = .15 - .39) between classifications across measures. Inconsistencies seemed to be largely—but not entirely—attributable to different operational definitions of sexual aggression across the three measures. For example, the measure that resulted in the highest rates of participants classified as sexually aggressive was the one that included the broadest range of coercive behaviors. Examples of, possible reasons for, and implications of the inconsistencies across the three measures will be discussed. Additionally, the costs and benefits of broad versus narrow definitions of sexual aggression when measuring sexual aggression perpetration will be considered.

Paper 2: Campus Sexual Assault Serial Perpetrators: Updated Prevalence and Characteristics Based on Improved Measurement

Kevin Swartout, Georgia State University; Leah Daigle, Georgia State University; Robert Latzman, Georgia State University; Daniel Lanni, Georgia State University, Olivia Westemeier, Georgia State University

The widely held assumption that campus sexual assault is largely attributable to serial perpetrators was challenged recently (Swartout et al., 2015). This previous research suggests that most men who perpetrate campus rape do not do so consistently across their college years. Unfortunately, due to issues related to the way sexual violence was assessed in previous research, neither this nor other studies have been able to specify the number of discrete sexual assaults participants perpetrate within a given measurement period-the number of incidents and the number of victims-thus actually assessing the percentage of serial perpetrators. The current study directly addresses this limitation and is the first to determine how serial perpetrators, non-serial perpetrators, and non-perpetrators differ. Results from a nationally representative survey of male 4-year college or university graduates suggest that 12.4% engage in behaviors while in college that meet legal definitions of sexual assault. Of those perpetrators, only a small percentage who perpetrated sexual assault reported multiple acts of sexual assault again multiple victims (7.5%). Sexual assault perpetrators had significantly higher levels of antagonism (OR=2.2) and disinhibition (OR=2.6) compared with non-perpetrators. Serial perpetrators exhibited significantly higher levels of psychoticism (OR=6.95) and binge drinking (OR=2.6) compared with non-serial perpetrators. When interpreted along with previous research on the topic, although many college perpetrators report committing multiple acts of rape, we now know a relatively small percentage of these perpetrators assault multiple victims on multiple occasions

Paper 3: Men's Perceptions of Women's Sexual Consent: Methodological Findings and Considerations

Antonia Abbey, Wayne State University; M. Colleen McDaniel, Wayne State University; Elise VanParis, Wayne State University; Breanne R. Helmers Wayne State University; Massil Benbouriche, University of Lille

In recent years, news outlets and social media have raised awareness regarding men's sexual aggression against women; a problem that has often been trivialized, despite survivors' immense health and economic costs. Surveys with behaviorally specific language find that 20-60% of young men report committing at least one act of sexual aggression against a woman since age 14. This wide range of estimates is attributed to variation in the sexual activities and tactics included in commonly used measures, as well as confidentiality concerns. To better understand how men interpret these questions, we analyzed responses from two mixed-method online studies with U.S. men age 18-35 recruited through TurkPrime (Study 1) and a Qualtics Panel (Study 2) . They answered questions about theoretically selected risk factors, their sexual aggression, and the extent to which a woman could consent when various tactics were used. Participants were randomly assigned to different versions of a sexual aggression measure to determine how question phrasing influenced their responses. There were some significant differences in the prevalence rates found for the different versions, suggesting that phrasing does influence participants' understanding of the questions and their responses. Participants also answered several open-ended questions about the types of situation they thought of when they read the words used to convey consent. Perceptions of consent are compared for perpetrators and nonperpetrators. These findings highlight the importance of conducting additional methodological studies to determine how current measures are interpreted by members of varied target populations and if revisions are needed to ensure accurate responding.

Paper 4: Does Question Format Matter in Assessing the Prevalence of Sexual Aggression? A Methodological Study

Paulina Tomaszewska, University of Potsdam, Germany; Isabell Schuster, University of Potsdam, Germany; Juliette Marchewka, University of Potsdam, Germany; Barbara Krahé, University of Potsdam, Germany

We present two studies investigating whether variations in question format affect prevalence rates of sexual aggression perpetration and victimization. Study 1 tested whether prevalence reports are affected by the order with which participants are prompted to think about nonconsensual sexual acts and the coercive tactics by which they were obtained. Participants (N = 1,253; 621 female) were randomly assigned to one of two versions of the victimization scale of Sexual Aggression and Victimization Scale (SAV-S): a version in which the coercive tactic (use/threat of physical force, exploitation of inability to resist, verbal pressure) was presented first, and sexual acts were presented as subordinate questions. In the other version, sexual acts were presented first, and coercive tactics as subordinate questions. The overall victimization rate across all items was significantly higher in the tactic-first than in the sexual-act-first conditions for women, but not for men. No version effects emerged for overall perpetration rates reported by men and women. Study 2 (N = 856; 475 female) completed the standard version of the SAV-S in which the physical-force items were presented first and the items referring to the use of verbal pressure were presented last, or (b) a reversed order in which the verbal-pressure items were presented first, and the physical-force items were presented last. No order effects on overall victimization rates were found. For both genders, the victimization rate through verbal pressure was higher when this tactic was presented first. The implications for the measurement of sexual aggression in general are discussed.

Moral Disengagement **|** Session 2D **|** 2:00pm-3:30pm **|** CRX 408

Paper 1: Trajectories of bullying defense in early adolescence: Association with empathy and moral disengagement over time

Ana Bravo, Universidad de Córdoba; Rosario Ortega-Ruiz, Universidad de Córdoba; Christian Berger, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile; Eva Romera, Universidad de Córdoba

Defending behaviors play a relevant role in stopping the aggression and in preserving the well-being of the victims. Despite their relevance, no previous research has explored whether adolescents change their tendency to defend and whether different defending trajectories could be related to their moral disengagement and affective and cognitive empathy levels over time. A total of 3,303 students (49.8% girls), with an average age of 12.61 years at wave 1, participated in the study. Latent Class Growth Analysis found four defense trajectories as the best solution. The majority of adolescents (84.3%) were identified as high-stable defensive trajectory, while the others presented a decreasing (5.1%), increasing (3.9%) and low-stable (6.7%) defensive trajectory. Multigroup Analysis found that adolescents with decreasing trajectory presented a negative tendency in affective empathy, adolescents with increasing trajectory presented a positive tendency not only in affective but also in cognitive empathy, and a negative tendency in moral disengagement. Comparative analysis found differences in the evolution of all study variables between adolescents with high-stable and decreasing trajectories, as well as between adolescents with increasing and decreasing trajectories. Adolescents with increasing and low-stables trajectories showed differences for the evolution of both kind of empathy but not for moral disengagement levels over time. Taken together, our results suggest that high affective empathy levels would play a relevant role in decreasing defensive behavior. By contrast, the increase in defensive behavior would depend on a combination of different emotional, cognitive, and moral aspects, suggesting that it is a complex and dynamic behavior.

Paper 2: Associations between moral disengagement, guilt, and psychological distress in the context of enacting transgressive behavior in young people

Aileen Luo, Macquarie University; Kay Bussey, Macquarie University

Background: Moral disengagement (MD) enables individuals to enact transgressions without remorse. At times, the process may not be successfully enlisted, resulting in adverse psychological outcomes that typically follow engaging in transgressions. This study examined the relationship between MD and psychological distress in the context of different transgressions. Methods: Students aged 17-25 years (N=685) were randomly allocated to one of two vignettes: aggression or academic cheating. Following each vignette, participants rated their degree of MD at the time of the event, and their anticipated experience of guilt and psychological distress after the event. Results: Participants reported significantly higher levels of MD for the aggression vignette compared to the cheating vignette. In contrast, higher levels of guilt and distress were present in the cheating vignette compared to the aggression vignette. Participants were therefore more likely to morally disengage in the aggression than the cheating scenario. Follow-up regressions yielded significant moderation effects for the aggression but not the cheating vignette. For the aggression vignette, analyses revealed that at low levels of guilt, greater MD was associated with lower levels of psychological distress. At high levels of guilt, however, participants reported high psychological distress regardless of their level of MD, suggesting the process was not entirely successful. Conclusion: MD may alleviate psychological distress associated with committing a transgression in some circumstances. However, in those situations where guilt levels are high even after justifying the transgression through MD strategies, psychological distress remains high. These findings expand knowledge on the contextual factors associated with MD.

Paper 3: Moral disengagement in youth: A meta-analytic review

Aileen Luo, Macquarie University; Kay Bussey, Macquarie University

Background: Moral disengagement is widely understood as a process that enables aggressive behavior. The process also occurs in the context of personal and behavioral factors that moderate its enlistment. Understanding these potential moderators may elucidate how moral disengagement facilitates aggressive behavior and may provide insights into factors that decrease its use. The aim of this study was to conduct a comprehensive meta-analytic review to integrate existing research on moral disengagement and related correlates in youth. Methods: Data were drawn from 133 empirical papers (N = 95,233) investigating the association between moral disengagement and potential correlates in young people aged 7-25 years. Within these papers, 32 distinct correlates of moral disengagement were identified. Results: Random-effects meta-analyses emphasized strong associations between moral disengagement and aggressive behavior (e.g., bullying, anti-social conduct), and additionally identified personal (e.g., impulsivity, resilience) and environmental factors (e.g., parental monitoring; negative peer influences) that can moderate its enlistment. Conclusion: In addition to enabling aggressive conduct, moral disengagement should be considered in the context of personal and environmental factors that may increase or suppress its use. Identifying potential moderators highlights possible avenues for interventions that aim to reduce aggressive conduct.

Discrimination—ethnic, weight-based, sexual orientation, and gender diversity
Session 2E | 2:00pm-3:30pm | CRX 407

Paper 1: Resilience in the face of adversity: Do family processes explain the adolescent immigrant paradox for externalizing problems?

Irene Vitoroulis, University of Ottawa; Amanda Sim, McMaster University; Steven T.H. Ma, McMaster University; Jennifer Jenkins, University of Toronto; Katholiki Georgiades, McMaster University

Despite increased exposure to social adversity, immigrant youth have fewer externalizing problems compared to non-immigrants. Explanations for this apparent advantage remain unclear. This study examined the extent to which socio-economic characteristics and family processes account for group differences in externalizing problems between immigrant and non-immigrant youth. Data come from a population-based cross-sectional study of 1,449 youth and their primary caregiver in Hamilton, Ontario. Computer-assisted structured interviews were administered separately to primary caregivers and youth, which included assessments of externalizing problems and measures of family obligation, parental monitoring, value of education and socio-economic characteristics. First- and second-generation immigrant youth had lower levels of externalizing problems compared to non-immigrants. The magnitude of group differences was larger for parent (d=0.37–0.55) versus youth reports of externalizing behaviours (d=0.15–0.29). Family socio-economic and process characteristics partially accounted for group differences, which remained significant in the parent-reported model but rendered non-significant in the youth-reported model. Results suggesting the potential protective effects of positive family processes for immigrant youth could be extended to non-immigrant youth to inform the development of parenting and family skills interventions. Promoting familial sources of resilience is a potential avenue for reversing downward trends in mental health seen across successive generations of immigrant youth, while also reducing risk of behavioural difficulties among non-immigrant youth.

Paper 2: Longitudinal Links Between Verbal and Weight-Based Victimization by Peers in High School: Three Modelling Approaches

Kirsty S. Lee, University of Warwick; Tracy Vaillancourt; University of Ottawa

Peer victimization is common and can have serious consequences. Verbal victimization is the most prevalent form and it can be general or weight-based. Weight-based victimization increases the risk of other forms of victimization, but researchers have not tested reciprocal pathways. To test this, we compared three longitudinal modelling approaches: the cross-lag panel model (CLPM), random intercept CLPM (RI-CLPM), and latent class growth model (LCGM) on longitudinal data that spanned four-years of high school (age 15-18 years; N=544; 56% girls; 83% white). The pattern of results from the CLPM suggested that verbal and weight related peer victimization were stable (trait-like). The cross-lag effects indicated that verbal victimization led to higher reports of weight-based victimization. Results from the RI-CLPM revealed significant variance in the intercepts of verbal and weight-based victimization, indicating between-person differences. Within-person, verbal victimization was stable across time (trait-like), while there was no stability in weight-related victimization (state-like). The LCGMs each yielded 2-class solutions: adolescents were either low or high on verbal (89.7% vs 10.3%) and weight-based victimization (89.3% vs 10.7%). Verbal victimization was a stronger indicator of weight-related victimization than was the reverse. Despite overlap among the models, each yielded novel effects. Findings that replicated across two models were that verbal victimization was a stronger predictor of weight-based victimization than was the reverse, and that the stability of verbal victimization was trait-like. For some youth, weight-based victimization appears to be a continuation of other types of verbal abuse, while for others, weight-based victimization may be contingent on weight-status.

Paper 3: Mental Health and Victimization Among "Double Minority" Young Adults with Multiple Intersectional Identities

Ruo Ying Feng, School of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ottawa; Irene Vitoroulis; School of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ottawa

Concordant with the minority stress model (Meyer, 2003), LGBTQ+ and racialized individuals report higher rates of mental health issues and bias-based victimization compared to their heterosexual and White peers (e.g., Chiang et al., 2016; Shramko et al., 2019). However, evidence on individuals with multiple intersectional minority identities (e.g., racial/ethnic+sexual minority) is mixed, especially among young adults who are still in the process of identity development. We examined mental health, loneliness, general and bias-based victimization in a cross-sectional study of university students (N=897, M(age)=19.00, SD=1.45). Preliminary analyses revealed significant differences among racial and sexual orientation groups on most measures: anxiety ($F(3,893)=4.15$, p=.006), depression ($F(3,892)=7.28$, p<.001), loneliness ($F(3,892)=5.92$, p<.001), homophobic aggression ($F(3,888)=4.19$, p=.006), racial microaggression ($F(3,893)=140.20$, p<.001), in-person racial discrimination ($F(3,893)=5.13$, p=.002), and online racial discrimination ($F(3,889)=43.50$), p<.001). Post-hoc

tests showed that racialized LGBTQ+ students reported higher anxiety than White heterosexual students (p=.035, 95%CI[0.08,3.20]), higher depression than racialized heterosexual (p=.009, 95%CI[0.35,3.53]) and White heterosexual students (p<.001, 95%CI[1.17,4.61]), and higher loneliness than White heterosexual students (p<.001, 95%CI[0.59,3.04]). Racialized LGBTQ+ students reported higher racial microaggression than White LGBTQ+ (p=.000, 95%CI[19.17,30.85]) and White heterosexual students (p=.000, 95%CI[21.00,30.10]), higher in-person discrimination than White heterosexual students (p=.004, 95%CI[0.60,4.32]), and higher online discrimination than White LGBTQ+ (p<.001, 95%CI[2.38,6.25]) and White heterosexual students (p<.001, 95%CI[3.32,6.35]). Having a double minority status was not significant for homophobic aggression; only White LGBTQ+ students had higher scores than White heterosexual students (p=.003, 95%CI[0.19,1.30]). Together, our findings highlight the importance of multiple intersectional minority identities in young adults' mental health and victimization.

Paper 4: Bystander behaviour: Is gender conformity related to attitudes and barriers towards intervening?

Brittany Thiessen, University of Saskatchewan; Nicole Anderson, University of Saskatchewan; Carie Buchanan, St. Thomas More College

Bystander training is one of the more widely implemented interventions used to prevent sexual violence on university campuses (Katz & Moore, 2013). Sex differences in bystander behaviours are well documented in existing research with females reporting higher bystander scores than males (Banyard, 2008; Exner & Cummings, 2011). These sex differences may be rooted in gender socialization where females are socialized to be "communal" and males to be "agentic" (Wood & Eagly, 2012). Therefore, we investigated whether gender conformity (GC) is predictive of bystander behaviours above and beyond what is predicted by sex differences. University students (N = 430) were surveyed to examine this relationship by assessing: (1) self-reported sex; (2) GC; and (3) bystander efficacy, intentions, and barriers. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses revealed that sex accounted for a significant portion of variance in intentions to help friends with females having significantly higher scores than males (table with statistics available upon request). For barriers, sex accounted for a significant portion of variance in responsibility to intervene, with males reporting significantly higher barriers than females. Interestingly, there was a significant interaction effect of sex and gender conformity for failure to intervene due to a skills deficit. GC females reported higher skills deficits than non-GC females, while GC males reported lower skills deficits than non-GC males. Findings suggest that it is important to explore how gender socialization relates to bystander behaviours in order to provide even more effective training that creates awareness of how socialization factors may impact bystander behaviours.

Publishing Aggression Research in Peer-Reviewed Journals: Insights from Editors
Session 3A | 5:00pm-6:30pm | CRX 307

Co-Chairs: Dominic Parrott and Tom Gumpel; **Panelists:** *Antonia Abbey, Craig Anderson, and Eric Dubow*

This panel is comprised of editors of three high impact journals that publish peer-reviewed papers on aggressive behavior: *Psychology of Violence* (Editor: Dr. Antonia Abbey), *Aggressive Behavior* (Editor: Dr. Craig Anderson), and *Developmental Psychology* (Editor: Eric Dubow). The Panelists will discuss their experiences and perspectives as Editors, with a particular focus on the publication process (e.g., characteristics of publishable papers, suggestions they'd give to potential authors, etc.) and the review process (e.g., how to conduct a good manuscript review). A key intention of this panel is to create an environment where there is a discussion between the panelists and the attendees. At the end of this session, attendees will be more knowledgeable about the peer-review process and aware of best-practices for manuscript preparation and review.

Violent Behaviour | Session 3B | 5:00pm-6:30pm | CRX 308

Paper 1: Power-Related Emotions, Alcohol Intoxication, and Sexual Aggression Intentions: The Role of Fear of Intimacy

Elizabeth C. Neilson, Morehead State University; Daniel W. M. Maitland, Bowling Green State University; William H. George, University of Washington

The problem of alcohol-involved sexual aggression against women highlights the need to identify how the presence of alcohol interacts with risk factors associated with sexual aggression. Fear of intimacy, the inhibited capacity to exchange vulnerable thoughts and emotions with a valued individual, is one identified risk factor. Men who have perpetrated sexual aggression report higher fear of intimacy and alcohol use than those who have not. However, little research has investigated how fear of intimacy may contribute to sexual aggression in the context of alcohol intoxication. This study examined alcohol intoxication, fear of intimacy, proximal power-related emotions, and intentions to perpetrate sexual aggression against a hypothetical female partner. Non-monogamous, male social

drinkers (N = 94) completed a measure of fear of intimacy and were randomly assigned to an alcohol condition [alcohol (BrAC = .10%) vs. control]. Participants then read an analogue scenario depicting a nonconsensual sexual situation and reported power-related emotions and sexual aggression intentions. Moderated indirect effects were tested using a path analysis with 10,000 bootstrap resamples. Significant interactions were probed at each level of alcohol condition. Self-reported fear of intimacy differed across types of past perpetration. Results found that for intoxicated men only, fear of intimacy was indirectly, positively associated with sexual aggression intentions via power-related emotions (B = .014, 95% CI: [.004, .025]). These associations were not observed for men in the control condition who did not consume alcohol. Future research should consider examining intimacy-related interventions for sexual aggression prevention and intervention programming.

Paper 2: Alcohol, Consent, and Bystander Efficacy: Exploring Relationships Within Canadian University "Drinking Culture"

Clare Fotheringham, University of Saskatchewan; Brittany Thiessen, University of Saskatchewan; Carie M Buchanan, University of Saskatchewan

Bystander intervention training (BIT) teaches university students prosocial bystander behaviours to encourage self-efficacy when intervening in risky sexual assault situations (Banyard, 2008). Yet, few studies have examined predictive factors for bystander efficacy regarding sexual assaults. Given the pervasive consumption of alcohol (American College Health Association, 2016) and lack of consent knowledge among university students (James, 2018), perhaps students' attitudes towards alcohol-involved consent is related to their bystander efficacy. This study investigated whether the level of permissive attitudes towards alcohol-involved consent moderates the relationship between self-reported sex and bystander efficacy regarding sexual assaults in university. University students (N = 315) completed a survey assessing: (1) attitudes towards alcohol and consent, and (2) bystander efficacy. Regression analyses were conducted to test the hypothesis that males with more permissive attitudes towards alcohol-involved consent would have lower bystander efficacy than females with the same level of permissive attitudes. Results revealed that attitudes towards alcohol-involved consent did not moderate the relationship between self-reported sex and bystander efficacy. However, attitudes towards alcohol-involved consent were found to account for variance in bystander efficacy (see Table 1). Specifically, more permissive attitudes towards alcohol-involved consent were related to lower bystander efficacy (see Table 1). Findings suggest that it may be important for BIT to include information on alcohol use and consent to effectively increase university students' feelings of self-efficacy in risky sexual assault situations.

Paper 3: Determining male violent offender typologies using hierarchical cluster analysis

Delia Leiding, RWTH Aachen University; Franziska Kaiser, RWTH Aachen University; Marion Steffens, Frauen helfen Frauen EN e.V., Schwelm; Ute Habel, RWTH Aachen University

This study aims to identify different typologies of violent offenders. To this aim, we conducted a cross-sectional study including data from 100 violent offenders at the University hospital RWTH Aachen, Germany. All participants were sentenced for at least one violent crime and underwent an extensive survey consisting of an interview and various questionnaires measuring several characteristics, such as intelligence, psychopathy, mental health, violence experience's, aggression, impulsivity and coping strategies. We performed hierarchical cluster analysis using Ward´s algorithm and silhouette procedure to validate the clustering solution. A post hoc between-clusters comparison was performed by using ANOVA and Chi2-test. Three distinct clusters of violent offenders were identified. Cluster 1 included 47 individuals, of whom 70.3% were occasional offenders. In the second cluster, 26 individuals were classified, including 88.5% intensive-chronic offenders. Cluster 3 included 27 individuals, of whom 66.7% were one-time offenders. If a two clusters-solution was chosen, the first two clusters were merged, so that a cluster with mainly occasional and intensive-chronic offenders faces a cluster with mainly one-time offenders. The findings of the between-clusters comparison revealed meaningful differences among the groups regarding psychopathy, age at first offend, mental health, aggression and affective styles. One-time offenders seem to be distinct from occasional and intensive-chronic offenders while those two groups are more similar. Violent offenders are characterized by different mental health, aggression and affective styles, which may depict specific risk and protective factors, which can contribute to better prevention for reoffending and treatment of offenders.

Paper 4: Instrumental versus Hostile Aggression and Psychopathy in Violent Offenders

Skylar Cameron, Saint Mary's University, Marguerite Ternes, Saint Mary's University; Barry S. Cooper Saint Mary's University

Violence is often dichotomized as instrumental (planned or goal-directed) versus hostile (reactive or provoked; Cornell, 1996). Previous research has shown that psychopaths are similarly likely to commit instrumental or hostile violence (Blais et al., 2014), but when describing their aggressive acts, they are likely to exaggerate the reactivity (Porter & Woodworth, 2007). Most violent crimes do not fall neatly into the instrumental versus hostile dichotomy, as violent acts often have both instrumental and reactive elements (Cornell, 1996; Pfabigan et al., 2015). The current study aimed to expand current knowledge of violence types and their relationship with

psychopathy by examining self-reported instrumental and hostile violent acts committed by 150 incarcerated violent offenders. Approximately 39% of the participants met the criteria for Psychopathy. Two raters coded the memory reports for degree of instrumentality using Cornell's (1996) scale. Acts of instrumental aggression were rated higher than acts of hostile aggression for instrumentality, planning, and goal directedness, but lower for provocation and arousal. Violence severity did not differ across types of violence. For acts of perpetrated instrumental violence, reports of psychopaths were rated lower for instrumentality and higher for provocation, as compared to nonpsychopaths. For acts of perpetrated hostile violence, reports of psychopaths were rated higher for violence severity than nonpsychopaths. These results support previous findings that instrumental and hostile aggression are qualitatively different, although not discrete, and that psychopaths may exaggerate the reactivity of their instrumental acts of violence. These results have implications for risk assessment and case management of offenders.

Investigating the role of monoamine oxidase A in aggression and antisocial behavior: Updates from humans and mice **|** Session 3C **|** 5:00pm-6:30pm **|** CRX 309

Chair: Marco Bortolato, University of Utah

Paper 1: The interaction of MAOA and early-life adversity in aggressive behavior: insight from animal models

Marco Bortolato, University of Utah

The best-characterized gene-environment (G×E) interaction in the pathogenesis of antisocial behavior (ASB) occurs between: a) low-activity alleles of the gene encoding monoamine oxidase A (MAOA), the main serotonin-degrading enzyme; and b) child maltreatment. We and others have also recently documented that this G×E interaction predisposes to a greater propensity for substance use. To understand the neurobiological mechanism of this G×E interaction and its behavioral consequences, we recently developed the first animal model of this interplay. Maoa hypomorphic transgenic mice were exposed to an early-life stress regimen consisting of maternal separation and daily intraperitoneal saline injections and were then compared with their wild-type and non-stressed controls for ASB-related neurobehavioral phenotypes. Maoa hypomorphic mice subjected to stress during the first three weeks of postnatal life developed overt aggression, social deficits and abnormal stress responses from adolescence onwards. Our studies in these models have qualified that the mechanisms underlying this G×E interaction are based on a long-standing activation of 5-HT2A serotonin receptor in the prefrontal cortex, beginning during perinatal life. In turn, this stimulation leads to a progressive functional deficit in the PFC, as well as an enhancement of dopaminergic signaling in the mesolimbic system. The combination of these factors in puberty leads to a profound enhancement of aggressive and impulsive behavior, deficits in threat detection and a greater liability for substance use. These findings point to a multi-hit trajectory of ASB ontogeny and indicate potential therapeutic targets for the prevention and management of this staggering condition, as well as its comorbid substance use disorders.

Paper 2: Neuroimaging Studies of Monoamine Oxidase A in Aggressive Populations

Nathan Kolla, University of Toronto & CAMH

The study of antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) and related disorders has benefited from a rich source of neuroimaging studies seeking to characterize the neural underpinnings of these conditions and their symptom clusters. However, exploring the relationship between molecular targets and potential endophenotypes of ASPD has only recently gained traction. This talk will highlight recent molecular imaging studies and gene-neuroimaging findings centered on monoamine oxidase-A (MAO-A), the gene product of which catabolizes amine neurotransmitters implicated in violence and aggression. [11C]Harmine positron emission tomography (PET) is capable of measuring in vivo brain levels of MAO-A. A recent [11C]harmine PET study suggests that MAO-A binding is decreased in the orbitofrontal cortex and ventral striatum of ASPD with high psychopathic traits. This finding corresponds with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings of altered structure and function of these regions in ASPD and psychopathy. Levels of MAO-A in the ventral striatum were also negatively correlated with trait impulsivity in this sample. There have also been a number of MRI studies that have investigated the relationship between MAO-A genetic variants and brain structure and function in ASPD with high psychopathic traits. Data from these analyses suggest that variation in the MAO-A gene is associated with altered neural functioning and brain structure. The implications of these findings for future neuroimaging research of MAO-A in ASPD and psychopathy will be discussed.

Paper 3: MAOA and testosterone: Interactive or separate influence on human aggressive behavior?

Delia Leiding, RWTH-Aachen University; Dilsa Cemre Akkoc Altinok,' RWTH-Aachen University; Mikhail Votinov, RWTH-Aachen University; Friederike Henzelmann,' RWTH-Aachen University; HanGue Jo, Kunsan National University; Albrecht Eisert, RWTH-Aachen University; Ute Habel, RWTH-Aachen University; Lisa Wagels, RWTH-Aachen University

Previous studies suggest that testosterone and the MAOA VNRT polymorphism interactively influence human aggression. We tested potential interactions of MAOA and exogenous testosterone in a non-social provocation paradigm. For the study, 145 participants completed a non-social anger provocation task after receiving either a testosterone or placebo gel in a double-blind set-up. Beforehand participants were genotyped. During the task, participants had to direct a virtually moving ball into a barrel by pulling a joystick which repeatedly did not respond to participants' actions thereby prohibiting a reward. As a measure for impulsive actions, the joystick amplitude was measured continuously. Emotions were repeatedly inquired via self-ratings. Across groups, participants reacted with reduced happiness, increased anger and stronger pulling of the joystick during the provocation block. Testosterone levels increased after testosterone administration in the testosterone group only; cortisol levels decreased more strongly in carriers of the short MAOA variant. Testosterone administration reduced happiness and increased self-reported anger in response to provocation, which was not influenced by the MAOA polymorphism. Vice versa, not influenced by testosterone administration, carriers of the short MAOA variant showed a tendency for enhanced joystick pulling. Correlation analyses pointed to an important role of cortisol with differential associations depending on the MAOA variant. In the light of finding an interaction of MAOA and testosterone in a previous social provocation task but not in the current non-social provocation task, effects might be task-specific. The data of the frustration task indicates a differential influence of both factors on emotion and behavior.

Wednesday July 20 2022

'Pain begets Pain': Exposure to trauma, violent thinking and violence across nine countries | Session 4A | 11:00am-1:00pm | CRX 307

Chair: Nicola Bowes, Cardiff Metropolitan University

Paper 1: Exposure to trauma and violence perpetration – a proposed pathway towards violence

Forbes Earl, Cardiff Metropolitan University and NHS; Nicola Bowes, Cardiff Metropolitan University; Paul Hewlett, Cardiff Metropolitan University

The experience of trauma and violent cognitions are both associated with violent behaviour. Social cognitive theories emphasise these factors, but models are lacking in descriptive depth. Recent practice emphasis on Adverse Childhood Experiences consider the absence/presence of events but pay little attention to potential onward cognitive consequences. This study uses two measures of violent cognition: the Maudsley Violence Questionnaire (MVQ) and the Experiences of Aggression (EXPAGG). Measures of trauma and impact are captured using the Trauma History Questionnaire (THQ) and Impact of Events Scale (IES-R). Regression analyses were used to explore the factors as they predicted recent self-reported violence in a general population adult male sample. Those engaging in violent behaviour were younger (p=0.03), held Machismo attitudes (MVQ, p<0.001), were Accepting of violence (MVQ, p<0.01), held cognitions of purposeful violence (Instrumental, EXPAGG, p<0.001), experienced their first trauma at a younger age (p<0.01), experienced a recent trauma (p=0.04), and those disclosing a trauma experienced a larger emotional impact from it (IES-R, p=0.04). In regression analyses, Machismo emerged as the primary cognitive factor (relating to embarrassment over backing down in confrontations or justifying violence towards threats); early trauma and recent trauma improved the model further. An interaction effect was present where Machismo fully mediated the effect of early trauma on violent behaviour. This suggested it was not the adverse event per se, but the violent cognitions arising from it, that accounted for the violence. Clinical and theoretical implications will be considered.

Paper 2: Lights 4 Violence: A pan European study to support school children to develop positive assets and prevent dating violence.

Karen De Claire, Cardiff Metropolitan University; Nicola Bowes; Cardiff Metropolitan University

There are alarmingly high levels of dating violence amongst children in European nations, 42% of young women and 39% of young men have experienced physical violence (Munoz-Rivas, 2007). Positive peer relationships in adolescence is key to wellbeing, health, self-esteem, school attendance and achievement (Scales & Leffert, 1999). Lights4Violence is a European (Horizon 2020 funded) project conducted in six European nations (Spain, Italy, Portugal, UK, Romania and Poland). The project involved the design, delivery and evaluation of an intervention targeting the promotion of healthy behaviours (assets) and addressing cognitions associated with teenage

dating violence. The project is the first European primary intervention addressing dating violence and employed a pedagogical approach of peer learning, appropriate to the age group of the 1555 children (922 girls, 614 boys) who participated. The evaluation involved a waiting list control methodology. Both groups completed a battery of tests exploring their general health, experience/exposure to dating violence, social support, relationship expectations, Self-Esteem, and violent thinking. Data was collected for both groups at two time intervals, pre-post intervention) to allow for analysis over time between the groups. Qualitative data was also gathered from the children to gather their experience and learning from the project. We will present data from all six nations, including the prevalence of dating violence, the role of violent thinking and dating violence exposure and perpetration. Conclusions consider clinical practice, educational policy/intervention and future research.

Paper 3: Dual harm: the importance of recognising self-harm in our understanding of violence in forensic populations.

Karen Slade, Nottingham Trent University and HMPPS Probation Service; Cardiff Metropolitan University

Individuals displaying both self-harm and violent behaviour are common within most institutional settings, especially within prison or inpatient settings. However, there is a paucity of clinical guidance for the provision of effective care, with academic literature, policy and clinical practice often emphasising the differences, rather than the similarities between these behaviours. There is a growing awareness of the relevance and importance of recognising 'Dual Harm' with emerging evidence that can guide both our research and practice. This paper will explore the challenge which emerges from a series of four UK and US prison studies which emphasise that people who dual harm as a distinct group from those engaging in either violence or self-harm . These studies provide evidence that dual harm is a prevalent issue within prisons 30-60% of both men and women who self-harm in prison also engaging in physical violence. Additionally, people who dual harm engage in very high levels (3-6 times) of disruptive and maladaptive behaviours (e.g. firesetting, disorder or criminal damage compared with all others. Furthermore, findings suggest exceptional rates of punishment and isolation in this group, potentially due to the assumption that they need containment. Compared with violent men who do not self-harm, men who dual harm spend, on average, 40% longer in prison and over twice as many days under segregation or similar highly restrictive regimes with little evidence of therapeutic intervention. A theoretical account of dual harm will be presented and the implications for policy and practice will be discussed.

Paper 4: Summary: Exposure to traumatic events, distress, violent thinking and violent behaviour.

Nicola Bowes, Cardiff Metropolitan University

The final paper in the symposium will provide a summary of the findings of the previous four empirical papers and consider the implications both for practice and research. The four previous submissions present empirical research from nine different nations and provide some consistent evidence that those who; are exposed to traumatic events AND experience distress following this AND have a particular cognitive style (violent thinking) are much more likely to engage in violent behaviour. In justice settings in England and Wales there are existing pockets of good practice where trauma informed approaches, trauma treatment and offence specific work (violence) is offered to service users. We will consider the importance of thorough assessment and intervention approaches and suggest that the content of interventions work should continue to focus on specific cognitive style (violent thinking/'machismo') and the individual 'meaning' associated with violence. The empirical data presented also supports a strengths (asset) based approach to assist service users to both identify and develop their own protective assets in order to prevent future violence.

Paper 5: Cumulative violent experiences support the lust for violence by reducing empathy levels.

Charles T. Orjiakor, University of Nigeria; Nicola Bowes, Cardiff Metropolitan University; Peace N. Ibeagha; University of Nigeria

The enjoyment of aggression, termed appetitive aggression, is popular in combatants and in war affected regions of Africa. Youths living in communities with high rates of violence also report violence related pleasure, which leads to more engagement in violence and turbulent communities. However, studies have not explored how this taste for violence evolves. We explored the perspective that frequent exposure to violence reduce empathy and affects the perception of the pains of others. One hundred and seventy-five youths living in Nigeria completed measures of violent life experiences, empathy, and appetitive violence. Results showed that violent life experiences positively predicted the enjoyment of aggression; youths with higher empathy levels reported less appetitive aggression; and empathy mediated the relationship between violent life experiences and appetitive aggression. Thus, violence begets the lust for violence, perhaps by reducing empathy levels. As treatment framework for veterans and child soldiers who express lust for violence is still at formulation stages, enhancing empathy levels may be beneficial.

Measurement of Aggression and Victimization | Session 4B | 11:00am-1:00pm
CRX 308

Paper 1: Help-Seeking Outcome Expectancies of Peer Victimized Youth: Development and Validation of the Victimization Help-Seeking Outcomes Scale

Samuel S. Kim, Queen's University; Wendy Craig, Queen's University

A significant proportion of peer victimized youth "suffer in silence", not seeking help from teachers at school who can effectively address the bullying situation. Empirical studies examining youths' perceptions of help-seeking for bullying victimization are needed to understand how youth decide to seek help or remain silent about bullying. The current study aimed to develop and validate the Victimization Help-Seeking Outcomes Scale (VHSOS), a self-report measure of anticipated outcomes of help-seeking for bullying victimization. Data collected from 585 Canadian adolescents aged 14-19 were examined in the study. Participants completed the VHSOS in addition to measures of bullying involvement, relative power in peer relationships, shame, hopelessness, and help-seeking (intentions and behaviours). Exploratory structural equation modeling was conducted extract factors and to test measurement invariance. Regression analyses were conducted to examine associations between VHSOS subscales and theoretically related constructs to establish convergent and discriminant validity. A three-factor model of the VHSOS best fit the data. Adolescents perceived potential personal/social benefits, social costs, and situational costs to seeking help for bullying victimization. The VHSOS demonstrated strong measurement invariance across gender and age-group. Boys and younger adolescents perceived greater social costs to seeking help than girls and older adolescents, respectively. Each subscale demonstrated good internal consistency (α = .85 -.89) and demonstrated discriminant and convergent validity with relative power, shame, hopelessness, and help-seeking. The VHSOS is a psychometrically valid measure that can be used to assess youths' perceptions of possible outcomes of help-seeking.

Paper 2: On the Operationalization of Bullying and Peer Victimization: Behind the Scenes of an Experience Sampling Methodology (ESM) Pilot Study

Patrik Söderberg, Åbo Akademi University; Martina Mölsä, Åbo Akademi University; Alexandra Wasberg, Åbo Akademi University; Joachim Majors, Åbo Akademi University; Thomas P. Gumpel, The Hebrew University

The experience sampling method (ESM) has become increasingly popular in studies on mental health and illness and has the potential to address a number of reliability and validity concerns in traditional self-report studies, not least with regards to autobiographical memories of past events. This paper presents preliminary findings from a series of ESM studies that applies experience sampling methodology to the study of adolescent social interactions. Method: In fall 2020, a systematic search for ESM-studies on social interactions in school was initiated. In addition, two separate one-week pilot studies were conducted in spring 2020 and 2021 with 7th grade students (N=80) and teachers from primary and secondary schools (N=200), respectively. Results: Preliminary analysis from the student sample indicate that students' day-to-day experiences and mood relate to daily victimization experiences as well as to witnessing someone else being victimized. Further analysis of the student sample, as well as a systematic review and an in-depth analysis of the teacher sample are presented and discussed. The paper also provides a behind-the-scene view of the legal and ethical considerations involved in using ESM in the field of bullying and peer victimization research.

Paper 3: Validating a novel, in-vivo measure of cyberaggression

S. Alexandra Burt, Michigan State University; Mikayla Kim; Saleem Alhabash, Michigan State University

Cyberaggression (CA), or the use of information communication technologies to inflict harm on others, is an emerging public health crisis. Unfortunately, our current ability to assess CA in a research context remains limited, curtailing efforts to address this important issue. We sought to fill this gap in the literature by developing an adapted 'chat' version of the Taylor Aggression Paradigm that would more closely resemble a social gaming format (hereafter referred to as the TAP-Chat). In the TAP-Chat, participants have a chat function available to communicate with their (fictitious) co-player. Following loss trials, they receive a "mean chat" from their co-player. Participant messages to their (fictitious) co-player are then coded for aggressive content by a team of trained research assistants, and via automated linguistic analysis software (LIWC). The current study evaluated the predictive utility of the TAP-Chat task in independent Discovery and Replication samples (N=843 and 350, respectively). Participants' publicly-available tweets served as an important external criterion variable, along with a handful of self-report questionnaires assessing CA and related constructs. Analyses suggest that, although it can be completed in ~13 minutes, the TAP-Chat predicts CA on Twitter and, to a lesser extent, as reported on questionnaires. Although there are still several issues to address, it is our hope that the research community will benefit from this straightforward behavioral assessment of CA.

Paper 4: Challenges in conducting sexual health and violence research in older adults beyond the GDPR: a Belgian case study

Anne Nobels, Ghent University; Adina Cismaru-Inescu, University of Liège; Laurent Nisen, University of Liège; Bastien Hahaut, University of Liège; Gilbert Lemmens, Ghent University Hospital; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University; Ines Keygnaert, Ghent University

Research on sexual health (SH) and violence (SV) has always been guided by strict ethical and safety guidelines. Since 25th of May 2018, the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) poses additional challenges. In Belgium, GDPR led to an adaptation of sampling procedures through the National Register, making access to personal data only possible via an active opt-in procedure. This implied drastic changes in our protocol studying SV prevalence in older adults. From the original procedure of randomly sampling older adults through the Belgian National Register, we were urged to change to a cluster random probability sampling. Eligible participants identified using a random route finding approach with interviewers going door-to door. Between July 2019 and March 2020 we conducted 513 interviews. Participation rate was 34%. To conduct one interview, interviewers called upon 37 houses on average and spent 88 min. Interviewers perceived the door-to-door approach as challenging. Nevertheless, we got positive feedback from the participants, making the overall experience rewarding for both interviewers and participants. Up to 60% of participants disclosed their SV experiences for the first time during the interview. Our study shows that doing research on SH and SV is feasible but requires a substantial investment of time and the challenges involved may incur greater costs. In order to guarantee further research on sensitive topics in older adults, we recommend that an interdisciplinary expert group consisting of researchers, donors, and policymakers investigates how GDPR and public health research in hard-to-reach populations can be better matched.

Paper 5: Validity of a laboratory measure of aggression: The Taylor paradigm with high shock option

Jennifer R. Fanning, McLean Hospital; Michael S. McCloskey, Temple University; Mitchell E. Berman, Mississippi State University; Royce Lee, University of Chicago; Emil F. Coccaro, The Ohio State University

Laboratory aggression paradigms have been an important tool for understanding biological, psychological, and social factors associated with aggressive behavior. However, these paradigms have used different approaches to operationalize aggressive behavior. In the current study, we evaluated the validity of a modification of the Taylor Reaction-Time Task (TRT) that includes a high shock response option in a large sample of adults with clinically relevant aggressive behavior and control participants. Differences between groups and associations with measures of aggression and related constructs were examined. Adult men and women completed the TRT as part of an ongoing program of research on aggressive behavior. Participants were recruited from the community who (1) met criteria for intermittent explosive disorder, (2) met criteria for a lifetime diagnosis of a syndromal (Axis I) or personality (Axis II) disorder (psychiatric control participants, PC), or (3) were assessed as having no lifetime psychiatric disorder (non-psychiatric control participants, NC). Participants completed a modification of the TRT that includes a high shock provocation and response option and interview and self-report measures of aggression and related constructs. Participants with IED selected higher mean shock intensity and a greater number of high shocks during the task compared to PC and NC participants, who did not differ. In the full sample, trait anger, but not aggression, uniquely predicted mean shock intensity, while trait aggression uniquely predicted the number of high shocks selected. The results support the validity of the TRT high shock as a measure of aggressive behavior.

Bullying Victimization and Perpetration | Sponsored by
Session 4C | 11:00am-12:30pm | CRX 309

Paper 1: The long-term effects of child maltreatment and bullying victimization on mental health in emerging adulthood

Heather Brittain, University of Ottawa; Amanda Krygsman, University of Ottawa; Tracy Vaillancourt; University of Ottawa

The long-term negative effects of child maltreatment and bullying victimization on mental health are well established. What is not as well documented is the impact of poly victimization on future mental health. This omission of knowledge is striking given that victims of child maltreatment are more often targeted by their peers than non-victims (e.g., Lereya et al., 2015). In the present study, we examined the interactive influences of child maltreatment and bullying victimization on mental health functioning in emerging adulthood in a sample of 703 Canadian youth (53% female). Bullying victimization was assessed across adolescence (aged 10-17), childhood maltreatment (physical and sexual abuse) was assessed retrospectively at age 19, and symptoms of depression and anxiety were assessed using parent- and self-reports at ages 18 and 20, respectively. Child maltreatment moderated the association between bullying victimization and mental health outcomes such that for victims of child maltreatment, bullying victimization was not related to symptoms of mental health problems whereas for those who did not experience child maltreatment, bullying victimization was positively related to mental health difficulties. Results were replicated across reporters and outcomes. Perhaps, for those with a history of child

maltreatment, the experience was so prominent that the additional experience of abuse by peers did not compound the effects on mental health. The results underscore the lasting effects that bullying victimization and child maltreatment, in particular, have on mental health functioning in early adulthood. Prevention and intervention efforts should focus on identifying children at risk for different forms of victimization.

Paper 2: Sticks and Stones may Break my Bones, but Victimization is Still Hurting Me: Victimizations Impact on Peer Selected Popularity and Dating Partners

Hannah McDowell; Brock University, Anthony Volk; Brock University

An alarming number of children are victimized regularly, leading to various feelings of hurt and distress. Yet, the consequences of victimization are not isolated to those of the victim's feelings; victimization impacts how peers regard the victim, leading to disadvantages in numerous social domains. The current study explored the longitudinal relationship between victimization and peer nominations of popularity and dating, through the pathway of emotional problems. A sample of 252 children, ages 9 to14 (M = 12.4, *SD* = 1.17]) from schools in Southern Ontario completed the Direct and Relational Victimization Subscale from the Integrated Measure of Bullying and Non-Bullying Aggression, the Emotional Problems Subscale from the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, and completed peer nominations to assess class popularity ("Who are the most popular people?") and dating desirability ("Who would you most like to go on a date with?"). A significant relationship was found with victimization at T1 predicting the number of dating nominations received at T2 (β=-0.0733; 95% CI [-0.1416, -0.0237]) through the mediating pathways of emotional problems at T1. A similar significant relationship was found with victimization at T1 predicting the number of popularity nominations received at T2 (β=-0.0793; 95% CI [-0.1536, -0.0255]) through the mediating pathways of emotional problems at T1. In both models, results were significant after controlling for age, sex, ethnicity, and victimization at T2. Results suggest that when children are victimized, it diminishes their desirability in potential popularity status and dating partners.

Paper 3: Association Between Victimization Experiences in Childhood and Depressive Symptoms in Adulthood: The Mediating and Moderating Roles of DNA Methylation

Maude Comtois-Cabana, Simon Fraser University; Emily Barr, Simon Fraser University; Nadine Provençal, Simon Fraser University; Isabelle Ouellet-Morin, University of Montreal & Research Center of the Montreal Mental Health University Institute

Longitudinal studies suggest that childhood peer victimization significantly increases the risk for depression during adolescence and adulthood. However, the molecular mechanisms partly underlying this association require further elucidation. In recent years, DNA methylation has been proposed both as a mediating and moderating factor in this association. This study tested whether the methylation levels of nine candidate genes, which have previously been linked to early-life adversity, mediated and/or moderated the association between childhood peer victimization and depressive symptoms in adulthood. The sample included 156 male participants aged between 18 and 35 years. Victimization experiences and depressive symptoms were assessed retrospectively using self-reported questionnaires. Methylation levels of nine candidate genes (*COMT*, *FKBP5*, *IL6*, *IL10*, *MAOA*, *NR3C1*, *OXTR*, *SLC6A3* and *SLC6A4*) were quantified from salivary DNA. Peer victimization was associated with depressive symptoms and methylation levels of 18 genomic sites, whereas depressive symptoms were associated with methylation levels of 7 genomic CpG site. However, none of these genomic sites survived multiple testing correction. As no genomic site was associated with both victimization experiences and depressive symptoms, mediation analyses were not pursued. Alternatively, methylation levels of 13 genomic sites significantly moderated the association between peer victimization and depressive symptoms, with one genomic site within the *MAOA* gene surviving multiple testing correction. These findings bring attention to the potential moderating role of *MAOA* methylation in exacerbating the risk of depressive symptoms following childhood peer victimization. Future studies need to test the robustness of these findings in larger samples and longitudinal cohorts.

Paper 4: Examining Peer Victimized Adolescents' Affect and Help-Seeking Using Experience Sampling Methods

Samuel Kim, Queen's University; Wendy Craig, Queen's University

Help-seeking is an adaptive strategy to cope with experiences of peer victimization. Adolescents' help-seeking intentions and behaviours are theorized to be influenced by emotions that are evoked by the peer victimization. Yet, empirical studies examining the relationship between emotions and help-seeking for peer victimization are lacking. Experience sampling methods (ESM) present unique methodological advantages in assessing both momentary affective states as well as patterns of youths' emotions over time. In addition, ESM can be used to assess temporal processes and within-person changes in victimization, emotions, and help-seeking. Examining peer victimization, emotions, and help-seeking behaviours as they unfold over time can inform our understanding of underlying processes of help-seeking. The current study aimed to examine same-day and lagged associations between peer victimization and help-seeking behaviours among adolescents. Furthermore, the current study aimed to explore how negative affect might mediate the relationship

between peer victimization and help-seeking. Daily diary and survey data collected from 91 Canadian adolescents aged 14 to 19 were examined in the study. Prior to completing daily diaries, participants completed survey measures of demographic information, bullying/victimization history, and quality of interpersonal relationships. Participants completed two diary entries daily (morning and evening), for 11 days, for a total of 22 diaries. Participants' affect was assessed at both morning and evening timepoints, while questionnaires measuring peer victimization, coping behaviours (e.g., help-seeking) were administered once daily in the evening. Preliminary findings from this study will be presented in addition to future considerations for research on victimized youths' help-seeking behaviours.

Community and School Violence | Session 4D | 11:00am-12:30pm | CRX 408

Paper 1: Overlapping sources of violence, security, and insecurity in the community

Franklin Moreno, Institute for the Study of Global Racial Justice, Department of Psychology, Rutgers University; Sarah Hoegler, Notre Dame; E. Mark Cummings, Notre Dame; Paul Boxer, Rutgers University

Research shows that exposure to community violence is a major risk factor in the development of aggressive behavior. Less studied is that youth experience different types of violence in their communities, e.g., ethnic-political vs non-ethnic-political, which are associated with different developmental outcomes. In this paper, I draw from focus groups with 14-22-year-olds (N=49) conducted in Newark, New Jersey, US, and with 18-year-olds in San Pedro Sula, Honduras (N= 20), to elaborate on the multiple forms and functions of violence and (in)security associated with illicit and police activities that youth navigate where they live. For instance, 63% of Newark participants said they feel unsafe with the police, whereas 22% feel safe. As one youth remarked, "We feel as though we're in danger. Well, I feel as though I'm in danger." However, another said, "It definitely got better,. . . no police didn't disarm their firearms, not one time in an entire year." Spatial constraints and gang violence are also shared concerns and dynamics found in both locations. As on youth in Honduras remarked, "Here, you cannot travel across the paved road over there" due to gang borders. These experiences by youth suggest that research on exposure to community violence in times of 'peace' should delineate between legal and illicit acts of violence from which to better understand social-emotional, cognitive, and behavioral trajectories of children into later adolescents. I conclude by discussing current research in Newark, NJ, and San Pedro Sula, Honduras, that is examining these issues.

Paper 2: Diagnosing the spatial correlates of hate crime

Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill, Arizona State University

Previous studies analyzing hate crimes have identified spatial patterns in their occurrence. For example, Gutierrez (1996) finds that spatial clustering of potential victims of hate crime enhances vulnerability; Soule and Earl (2001) find that state characteristics are predictive of hate crime occurrence; Gladfelter, Lantz, and Ruback (2017) find these incidents concentrate in places high in social disorganization; Jendryke and McClure (2019) find that proximity to hate groups predicts occurrence; and Lantz and Wenger (2021) showed that hate crime, like other types of crime, is both spatially concentrated and stable. In the current study, I apply risk terrain modeling in Washington, D.C., the hyperlocal spatial features that enhance the risk of hate crime occurring. This method goes beyond identifying macro-social characteristics of wide spaces wherein hate crime occurs to identifying particular physical features that enhance risk of hate crime at the city block level. Previous uses of RTM have demonstrated robust predictive power for several classes of crime and correlates down to specific business types and combinations of spatial features. This will be a novel application of the method to more precisely identify the geographic nature of hate crime.

Paper 3: School Threat Assessment for Verbal and Physical Aggression

Dewey Cornell, University of Virginia

School shootings have spurred many schools in the United States, Canada, and Europe to use behavioral threat assessment and intervention (briefly, threat assessment). Threat assessment involves an investigation to determine whether an individual who makes threatening statements has serious intent to commit an act of violence, followed by interventions to reduce the risk of violence. Because youth make threatening statements for a wide variety of reasons, threat assessment is needed to help schools avoid over-reacting to behavior that is not serious, while identifying serious threats for preventive measures, ranging from counseling to law enforcement. We completed a four-year evaluation of threat assessment in more than 1,900 Virginia schools. Schools reported 15,822 cases involving a student threatening to harm someone, including threats to kill, shoot, stab, or in some way injure a classmate, teacher, or others. However, 99% of these threats were not carried out, with 1% resulting in a physical assault, with no serious injuries. We will present findings on the prevalence of threats across grades K-12, with insights into the relations between verbal aggression and physical acts of violence, noting differences across student gender, grade, race, and special education status. Student outcomes included mental health services, disciplinary consequences, changes in school placement, and legal actions. We have new data from a sample of 1,100 threat

assessment cases in Florida that further support the viability of school threat assessment. We will identify implications for public policy and for understanding youth aggression.

Paper 4: Teachers' Willingness to Seek Help for Violence: The Mediating Effect of School Climate

Tamar Tarablus, Bar-Ilan University; Yaacov B. Yablon, Bar-Ilan University

Students' violence against teachers is a common problem in many schools worldwide. Yet very little is known about the teachers who suffer from the violence and the way the teachers cope with the violence. The main aim of the present study was to investigate teachers' willingness to seek help from formal and informal help providers in school for dealing with violence. In addition, the main hypothesis of the present study was that the association between victimization and willingness to seek help is mediated by school climate, and that a better understanding of teachers' willingness to seek help might be achieved by investigating their responses within the context of their school. The sample included 279 teachers (86% women and 14% men). On average, the seniority level was 12 years (SD=10.8), and about 30 percent of teachers reported over 16 years in teaching. These values were highly correlated with age. Using a quantitative research design the findings revealed a negative correlation between victimization and willingness to seek help, and that teaching experience was negatively associated with willingness to seek help from teacher-colleagues but not from school management. In addition, the association between victimization and willingness to seek help depended on the school climate. Findings which stress the need to provide support for teachers who suffer from violence, as well as the importance of the school context in understanding the effects of violence on teachers and their willingness to seek help in school.

Media Violence | Session 4E | 11:00am-1:00pm | CRX 407

Chair: *Brad Bushman, The Ohio State University*

Paper 1: The will and the skill: The training effects of virtual reality and gaming

Andreas Miles-Novelo, Iowa State University; Craig Anderson; Iowa State University

The effects of video games have long been researched, and we know that engaging in these games has a multitude of effects. We even know video games, or simulations can have effects on people learning to become surgeons, fly planes, drive, in military training, play golf, and can even have other uses such as training for physical therapy. However, do these effects translate to common gaming habits, and could they teach participants to shoot a gun? And are these effects altered at all by the introduction of virtual reality? Additionally, we know that willingness to engage with a task is determined by familiarity with the task, attitudes towards the task, and confidence in completing the task (also known as efficacy). We discuss a study which will compare participants in a training module to learn how to shoot a gun, and in a control group, how to putt a golf ball, and which measures whether exposure to practicing these skills in a virtual environment (versus a 2D gaming environment) will lead to greater confidence, changed attitudes, and more willingness to engage in these tasks in the real world.

Paper 2: Deadly Child's Play: Exposure to Guns in Movies Increases Interest in Real Guns

Brad Bushman, The Ohio State University; Kelly P. Dillon; Justin H. Chang; The Ohio State University

Children often want to imitate media characters. Research has shown that children who see movie characters drink alcohol are more likely to drink themselves, and children who see movie characters smoke cigarettes are more likely to smoke themselves. Many media characters use guns. What, then, happens when children see movie characters use guns? In one experiment, 104 children (52 pairs) were randomly assigned to watch a 20-minute clip of the same movie with or without guns. After watching the movie, children were told they could play in a room that contained toys and games for 20 minutes. The room also contained a cabinet with a real (disabled) gun inside one of the drawers. Among children who found the gun and picked it up, those who previously saw a movie with guns handled it longer (53.1 vs. 11.1 seconds) and pulled the trigger more times (2.8 vs. 0.01 trigger pulls) than those who saw the movie without guns. We conducted a follow-up experiment using video games, and a sample of 220 children the same age. They were randomly assigned to play a video game with guns, swords, or no weapons. In the video game experiment, two guns were hidden in the toy cabinet so both children could handle a gun if they chose to do so. The results showed that children who played the video game with guns handled it longer (91.5 seconds vs. 71.7 seconds in the sword condition and 36.1 seconds in the nonviolent condition), pulled the trigger more times (10.1 times vs. 3.6 times in the sword condition and 3.0 times in the nonviolent condition), including at themselves or their partner (3.4 times vs. 1.5 times in the sword condition and 0.2 times in the nonviolent condition). These experiments are important because 40 children are shot with a gun each day in the US, often after finding an unsecured gun.

Paper 3: Game Violence and Moral Distress: The Role of Personality-related Factors

André Melzer, University of Luxembourg; Gary L. Wagener; University of Luxembourg

Inflicting virtual violence onto others violates internalized moral norms and usually causes feelings of moral distress. To reduce or avoid moral distress, people may use moral disengagement strategies or engage in symbolic acts or cleansing. In Study 1 (N=313, online study), watching a violent video game clip or reading a violent text led to greater moral distress than watching a non-violent video. Media-based trait empathy significantly predicted moral distress and was negatively associated with the so-called Dark Tetrad traits of personality and violent video game preference. Although Dark Tetrad, violent video game preference and moral disengagement were positively associated, none had a moderating role on moral distress. In contrast to Study 1 that did not contain interactive elements, participants either played a violent or a non-violent game version in Study 2 (N=69, lab study). Again, game violence led to comparably greater moral distress. In contrast to Study 1, however, Dark Tetrad now significantly moderated the relationship between condition and moral distress. Participants with low Dark Tetrad expressions experienced significantly greater moral distress in the violent condition. Participants scoring high in Dark Tetrad traits experienced only as much moral distress after playing the violent game as participants did in the non-violent condition. In addition, participants with greater gaming experience felt less morally distressed after gameplay than inexperienced participants, irrespective of game condition. The present findings corroborate the moral implications of experiencing media violence and the important role of personality-related factors, thus further illustrating the complexity of mechanisms underlying violent media effects.

Paper 4: A brief self-control intervention to reduce aggression following violent video games exposure in adolescents

Alessandro Gabbiadini, University of Milano-Bicocca, Mind and Behavior Technological Center; Paolo Riva; Luca Andrighetto; Chiara Volpato; Macquarie University; Brad Bushman, The Ohio State University

Exposure to violent video games can cause a wide array of harmful consequences to adolescents, such as increasing aggressive behavior and decreasing self-control. However, little is known about the possible ways to reduce such harmful consequences. In one study we tested a brief intervention to decrease aggression and increase self-control following exposure to a violent video game. Participants (157 high-school students; age range: 13-19) were randomly assigned to play a violent or nonviolent video game for 25 minutes. Next, they were exposed to an intervention (i.e., a brief article) designed to induce weak versus strong beliefs in self-control capabilities. A neutral article unrelated to self-control was also included. After reading the article, aggression and self-control (i.e., impulses inhibition) were measured. Aggressive behavior was operationalized as the intensity and duration of aversive noise participants gave an accomplice on the Competitive Reaction Time Task; impulses inhibition was operationalized as the ability to resist eating candies. The study employed a 2 (violent vs. nonviolent video game) × 3 (strong self-control beliefs vs. neutral vs. weak self-control beliefs) between-subjects design. Results found that adolescents who played a violent video game were more aggressive and reported lower levels of impulse inhibition (i.e., ate more candies). However, inducing beliefs in self-control capabilities by reading a brief article stating that the human's brain is a powerful tool for exercising self-control eliminated these harmful effects. Overall, our study provides a brief social-psychological intervention that can help limit the negative effects of violent video games playing on adolescents.

Paper 5: Cyberbullying and Harassment by Professional Media Violence Deniers

Craig Anderson, Iowa State University

Throughout the history of media violence research, legitimate scholars have faced attacks by the media industries and by "scholars" with relevant credentials but whose real goal is denial of harmful effects rather than true scientific inquiry. This problem is not unique to the media violence (e.g., tobacco smoking/lung cancer; evolution; global warming). But, it has become particularly nasty and effective in recent years. This presentation outlines some of the tactics used by PVMDs in both the scientific literature and in social media, and offers a few suggestions.

Sexual Violence: Part 1 | Session 5A | 2:00pm-3:30pm | CRX 307

Paper 1: Comparing latent structures of sexual aggression and victimization among a large sample of adolescents

Thomas P. Gumpel, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Anne Spigt, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

We examined the responses of a large group of adolescents (aged 13 − 17, N = 11,561) on a shortened version of the American Association of University Women (1993, 2001) "Hostile Hallways" survey regarding sexual aggression in the schools. Data were collected

as part of a larger Israeli national study on school violence and victimization. Each item was presented to respondents twice, once as an aggressor and once as a victim. In order to examine differences between males (n = 5,611, 48.53%) and females (n = 5,950, 51.47%), we first examined patterns of missingness and found that missing data were MCAR and based on QQ plots were fairly normally distributed, we then examined Mahalanobis distances and removed a small number of extreme cases. Next, we conducted a biased-adjusted 3-step approach with gender and ethnicity as inactive covariates (Bakk, Oberski, & Vermunt, 2016). This comparison was conducted separately for sexual aggressors and victims, where the distal variables in the three-step approach were other types of aggression or victimization (physical or social/indirect). Lastly, we present a mixture Rasch rating scale analysis of the polytomous responses to examine differential item functioning (DIF) for the different latent profiles and comparing males/females, Arabic/Hebrew speakers. We discuss our findings vis-à-vis understanding different gender and ethnicity based models of sexual aggression and victimization and their relationship with other types of aggression and victimization.

Paper 2: Preventing Sexual Aggression by Promoting Sexual Competence: An Online Intervention Program for College Students

Paulina Tomaszewska, University of Potsdam; Isabell Schuster, Free University of Potsdam; Barbara Krahé, University of Potsdam

Sexual aggression is a serious threat to college students' psychological, physical, and sexual well-being. Prevention programs aimed at increasing bystander intervention show promising effects, but they only work when a sexual assault is imminent. To prevent such risky situations from occurring, our theory-based online intervention program was designed to promote sexual competence by changing risky sexual scripts and sexual behaviors as well as bolster sexual self-esteem and reduce the normative acceptance of sexual coercion. A total of 1,201 undergraduate students in Germany (771 female, 430 male) were randomly assigned to an intervention or control condition. They took part in a baseline assessment (T1), a post-intervention assessment after seven weeks (T2), and a follow-up eight months after the end of the intervention (T3). Participants in the intervention group completed six weekly sessions administered online, addressing sexual scripts, sexual behavior, sexual self-esteem, pornography use, and attitudes about sexual coercion. Changes in these variables from baseline and differences in the two groups regarding sexual aggression perpetration and victimization were measures of intervention success. The retention rate from T1 to T3 was 89.4%. Participants in the intervention groups had less risky sexual scripts, higher sexual self-esteem, showed less risky sexual behavior. Rates of both sexual aggression and perpetration at T3 were lower in the intervention group, mediated by less risky sexual scripts and sexual behavior. Acceptance of sexual coercion was reduced in the intervention group among participants with a high starting level, for whom an indirect intervention effect on sexual victimization was found.

Paper 3: Factors related to police reporting in Belgian Sexual Assault Care Centres: Are we underestimating the role of support persons?

Saar Baert, Ghent University; Stefanie De Buyser, Ghent University; Sara Van Belle, Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp; Paul Gemmel, Ghent University; Charlotte Rousseau, Saint-Pierre University Hospital Brussels; Kristien Roelens, Ghent University Hospital; Ines Keygnaert, Ghent University

Few victims of sexual assault (SA) report to the police. Belgian Sexual Assault Care Centres (SACCs) offer holistic care to victims of SA, including the possibility to report to the police on site. This study aims to identify the association of victim-, assailant, victimisation-incident and support characteristics with reporting rates among SA victims attending the Belgian SACCs. Data on SACC victims were routinely collected in electronic patient files between 25 October 2017 and 31 October 2019. Both unadjusted and adjusted binary logistic regression models were fitted to assess the relation between the above-mentioned characteristics and reporting rates. The majority of 931 victims (68.7%) reported to the police. Victims who experienced physical SA without penetration were more likely to report than rape victims (aOR 1.98, p=0.015); those with an unknown type of SA were less likely to report (aOR 0.27; p<0.001). Compared to victims who presented to the SACC within 72 hours after the SA, those presenting later than one week or for who the delay was unknown were less likely to report (1 week – 1 month: aOR 0.35; p<0.001; > 1 month: aOR 0.21; p<0.001; unknown: aOR 0.17; p<0.001). Victims accompanied by a confidant at the SACC had higher odds to report than those presenting alone (aOR 1.68; p=0.004). SACC site was significantly associated with reporting to the police (aOR 1.92; p=0.002; aOR 1.89; p=0.003). This study reveals the importance of victims' support persons in reporting SA to the police, what so far has received little attention in quantitative research. Interventions targeting support persons may be key to alter reporting behaviour among victims of SA. Reporting SA to the police can however not be seen independently from the overall help-seeking behaviour of victims and should as such be part of holistic care to victims of SA.

Paper 4: Do no harm: patient-centered forensic examinations upon sexual assault

Ines Keygnaert, Ghent University; Saar Baert, Ghent University; Dieter Deforce, Ghent University; David Van Hoofstat, Eurofins Forensics; Kristien Roelens, Ghent University (Hospital); Ronny Decorte, University of Leuven; Joke Wuestenbergs, Leuven University Hospital.

Having piloted Sexual Assault Care Centres (SACC) between November 2017 and December 2019 and subsequently implementing a national roll-out towards 2023, Belgium now moves from a perpetrator-focused judicial approach to patient-driven holistic care for victims of sexual violence (SV). As forensic examination remains crucial, a dialectical process with forensic, medical, judicial and psychosocial experts resulted in a patient-centered and evidence-based "Forensic Roadmap" (FOR) allowing for high quality patient-tailored forensic examinations embedded within psychosocial and medical care. Between November 2017 and December 2021, 4938 victims of acute SV attended the SACCs. Registration data of FOR administration was triangulated with data from interviews and focus groups with patients, forensic nurses, doctors, police and justice in the piloting phase. Over the years a stable 61% of attending victims had a FOR administered. Within the broader holistic care provision, patients evaluated the FOR as an acceptable necessity, not re-traumatising and as a security in the decision-making of filing a complaint or not. Police and justice indicated that the FOR leads to better interrogations and investigations. Justice stressed that it broadens their agency timing as evidence is correctly collected and stored while victims are provided victims with long –term care impacting their informed decision making on filing a complaint. DNA-labs emphasized that the FOR enhances inquiries on a broader range of traces compared to before. The piloting and subsequent implementation of the Forensic Roadmap proves that forensic examinations can be patient-centered and can lead to positive outcomes at patient, police and justice level if they are embedded in high quality holistic care provision. As national roll-out of SACCS is ongoing, structural law enforcement is pivotal which highly challenges political, societal and academic discourses.

Violence in Friendships and Dating Relationships in Adolescence: Measurement, Correlates and Prevention **|** Session 5B **|** 2:00pm-3:30pm **|** CRX 308

Chairs: Deinera Exner-Cortens, University of Calgary; Wendy Craig, Queen's University

Paper 1: Preliminary evidence for a measure of violence in friendship during adolescence

Nicole S. J. Dryburgh, McGill University; Alexa Martin-Storey, Université de Sherbrooke; Melanie A. Dirks, McGill University

There is increasing recognition that violence occurs in the romantic relationships of adolescents. In contrast, adolescent friendships have been studied almost exclusively as a positive developmental context. Adolescents report being victimized by friends, however, and given the intimacy that characterizes friendships, it seems possible that the types of violence that occur in romantic relationships may also happen between friends. In this study, we obtained preliminary evidence for a measure of violence in friendship. We adapted a commonly used measure of adolescent dating violence (Wolfe et al., 2001), adding items assessing a wider range of behaviours (e.g., said mean things about you to other people). Adolescents in grades 9 to 12 (N = 512; 62.5% female; 55.7% non-Hispanic white) reported the frequency of violence with 1) a romantic partner, and/or 2) a friend, in the last six months. Alphas exceeded .95 for both relationship and friendship violence. Violence in friendships was common: for example, 53.4% reported at least one incident of verbal or emotional violence, 33.4% reported relational violence, and 14.3% reported coercive behavior. Girls reported more coercion, t(413.63) = -2.46, p < .05, and more relational aggression, t(468.91) = -2.25, p < .05 by friends than did boys. Friendship violence was correlated with violence in romantic relationships, r =.47, p < .001 as well as greater depressive symptoms, r =.35, p < .001. Results indicate that it will be important to examine the correlates and consequences of violence within friendships. This measure may be a useful tool for doing so.

Paper 2: Sexual minority status and friendship violence: Factor structure and relevant correlates

Alexa Martin-Storey, Université de Sherbrooke; Nicole S. J. Dryburgh, McGill University; Melanie A. Dirks, McGill University

Sexual minority adolescents (i.e., adolescents with non-heterosexual identities such as gay, lesbian, queer, or bisexual) report higher levels of many kinds of violence when compared to heterosexual adolescents. Of particular concern are the higher levels of dating violence reported by sexual minority youth, which has serious concurrent and longitudinal consequences for health and well-being. A limitation to previous work examining dating violence among sexual minority youth, however, is the fact that romantic relationship status is frequently more ambiguous among sexual minority youth compared to heterosexual youth. To better capture violence within intimate relationships among sexual minority youth, we focus on the construct of friendship violence, or a novel concept that assesses

violence within relationships between friends. The present study examined how sexual minority status, as well as discrimination relating to sexual minority status, was associated with friendship violence, using a school-based sample of high school students from Quebec and Ontario. First, the factor structure of friendship violence was compared across sexual minority status. Then mean level differences in friendship violence across sexual minority status was explored. Finally, the associations between sexual minority status and discrimination based on sexual minority status, accounting for control variables, was examined. Findings suggest that sexual minority youth may experience more violence within their friendships compared to their heterosexual peers. This vulnerability varies, however, across sexual minority identity. Discrimination based on sexual minority status was associated with friendship violence, highlighting the importance of future research examining homophobia and friendship violence.

Paper 3: Beyond the binary: Examining the prevalence of victimization among gender minority youth

Kyla Mayne, Queen's University; Wendy Craig, Queen's University

Both bullying and teen dating violence (TDV) are relationship problems that stem from an imbalance of power. This power imbalance tends to persist throughout the lifespan, such that youth who experience peer victimization are more likely to also experience victimization in other contexts, like romantic relationships. To date, most research on the relationship between victimization in peer and romantic contexts has focused on the experiences of cisgender youth. However, as past research demonstrates that gender minority youth have a higher risk of experiencing peer and romantic victimization, it is important to specifically investigate the continuity of victimization for these youth, so we can better tailor preventive interventions. The current study used questionnaire data from the cross-national Healthy Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) survey. Our sample comprised 21,753 students in Grades 6-10 from across Canada. Using linear regression analyses, we investigated the association between peer victimization, TDV victimization, and gender identity. Students self-identified as male, female, or neither male nor female (non-binary). Overall, the model accounted for a significant proportion of the variance in TDV victimization, $R2 = .106$, $F(3,7523) = 298.408$, $p <.001$. There was a significant interaction between gender and peer victimization on TDV victimization, $b = .149$, $t(7523) = 6.289$, $p<.001$, such that the relationship between peer victimization and TDV victimization was stronger for girls and non-binary youth than for boys. This study highlights the need for additional research with sexual and gender minorities about their romantic relationships, in order to center their unique experiences and needs.

Paper 4: Discussing dating violence with sexual minority youth: Findings from a study of pre-service teachers

Deinera Exner-Cortens, University of Calgary; Elizabeth Baker, University of Calgary; Shelly Russell-Mayhew, University of Calgary; Isabel Brun, University of Calgary

Dating violence among sexual minority adolescents is a pressing concern for aggression and violence researchers and practitioners. However, little is known about teen dating violence (TDV) in sexual minority relationships as compared to heterosexual relationships. In particular, comfort discussing sexual minority TDV among teachers has not previously been explored, but – as teachers are key to frontline TDV prevention – is critical to ensuring that sexual minority youth are receiving appropriate support. In this paper, we report on baseline data from a project focused on building the TDV prevention capacities of pre-service teachers in Alberta (Cohort 1 (Jan. 2019), n=101; we will also include Cohort 2 (Jan. 2020), n=78). At baseline, participants reported on their comfort talking to youth about TDV by type of relationship (heterosexual, sexual minority). Participants also reported on TDV attitudes, confidence responding to TDV; and confidence facilitating TDV prevention. There were no differences in comfort discussing same-sex vs. heterosexual TDV by participant's own gender identity; sexual orientation; personal experiences with violence; or general attitudes towards TDV. However, participants who were not as comfortable talking to youth about same-sex dating violence (35.4%) reported significantly lower confidence in handling youth disclosures overall ($t(92) = 2.15$, $p = .034$) and lower confidence in teaching about TDV generally ($t(93) = 3.89$, $p < .001$). These individuals were also much less likely to report confidence facilitating LGBT2Q+-focused TDV prevention ($X2 (1, 95) = 12.07$, $p =.001$). Implications of these findings for school-based TDV prevention will be discussed.

Aggression, Bullying, and Psychopathology | Session 5C | 2:00pm-3:30pm | CRX 309

Paper 1: A Latent Profile Analysis of Aggression and Victimization: Associations with Psychopathology

Nicole L. Hayes, Iowa State University; Monica Marsee, Iowa State University

Research shows that individuals who engage in aggression and experience victimization are not a homogenous group, and that severity of outcomes may depend on other "markers" of severity, such as proactive aggression and the presence of pathological personality traits (Fanti & Kimonis, 2013; Kokkinos, Antoniadou, & Markos, 2014). Research suggests that aggressive individuals who also experience victimization are at increased risk. Thus, it is important to examine how aggression and victimization subtypes group together to further

the research on differences among these groups. This study investigated whether there are distinct groups of college students who experience different forms of aggression and victimization using latent profile analysis (LPA) and whether these groups differ in their maladaptive personality characteristics and psychopathology symptoms. Participants included 720 college students (53% female, 79% Caucasian, Mage = 19.39 SD = 1.51) who completed measures of aggression, victimization, anxiety, depression, and pathological personality traits. We used LPA to identify subgroups of individuals based on their aggression and victimization scores. Pairwise comparisons were conducted to examine group-level differences in psychopathology. Four profiles were identified: non-involved (80.6%), victim-only (11.6%), and combined aggressor/victim (7.8%) groups. Groups demonstrated mean level differences in CU-traits, psychopathy, emotion dysregulation, depression, anxiety, and stress. The present study expands the literature on aggression and victimization by examining distinct profiles of aggressors using a LPA, a person-centered approach. Findings highlight important differences between groups and may explain heterogeneity in aggression.

Paper 2: The Longitudinal Relations between Indirect Peer Victimization and Depressive Symptoms in Adults: The Moderating Role of 5-HTTLPR

Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa; Heather Brittain, University of Ottawa; Abdullah Al Maruf, University of Manitoba; Paul Arnold, University of Calgary

Some targets of indirect peer victimization (IPV) become depressed because of their poor treatment. These associations are well documented in youth but are rarely studied in adults. We examined the longitudinal pathways between IPV and symptoms of depression in 332 Canadian adults assessed annually from age 19 to 22. We also examined the moderating role of a functional polymorphism in the promotor region of the serotonin transporter gene (5-HTTLPR) given evidence demonstrating greater depression vulnerability in abused individuals who were homozygous for the short allele. We extended this research by examining a single nucleotide polymorphism, rs25531, known to influence the functional effects of 5-HTTLPR. Using RI-CLPM models and controlling for gender and child maltreatment, we found that on average, individuals who reported greater IPV also reported more depression symptoms (between-person association). Moreover, individuals who were more victimized than their expected level were also more depressed than expected (within-person association). Contrary to prediction, individuals who had the SLG variant (often resulting in lower expression of the serotonin transporter) and higher depression scores reported lower IPV in subsequent years. This protective negative cross-lagged association was not found in those with the higher expressing LA variant. Although these results contradict prior research, important differences must be noted. One, we accounted for rs25531 when examining 5-HTTLPR rather than a traditional short versus long allele approach. Two, the literature is established on between-person effects; we examined between- and within-person effects. It will be important for future studies to replicate our results with these nuances in mind.

Paper 3: Understand bullying victimization from a trauma perspective

Thormod Idsøe, The Norwegian Center for Child Behavioral Development (NUBU); Atle Dyregrov; Kristine Amlund Hagen; Terje Ogden; Ane Nærde; The Norwegian Center for Child Behavioral Development (NUBU)

The different research traditions on bullying and trauma seem to operate quite separately, and it is not clear from the research literature whether bullying should be considered as a form for interpersonal trauma. In an attempt to shed light on this, we have reviewed studies that connect bullying with symptoms of PTSD. These studies highlight that the consequences of bullying are related to far more complex consequences than would be expected. Given this complexity, as well as the stability of bullying victimization (Haltigan & Vaillancourt, 2018), we suggest that developmental trauma disorder, proposed but not included for the DSM-5 (van der Kolk, 2017; van der Kolk et al., 2009), and complex PTSD (ICD-11), capture the symptoms' complexity to a better extent and that a conceptual understanding of the consequences of childhood bullying also should be framed within a developmental perspective. Because complexity and severity of consequences are probably related to how intensity and duration of exposure interact with risk and protective factors, treatments should be developed at several tiers so that the interventions can be tailored according to specific cases. Within schools, three-tier interventions could be a good solution. Then interventions can be implemented at the universal tier (for the majority of students), combined with more comprehensive and intensive strategies for students showing moderate problems (selected level) and finally the ones showing high levels of consequences (indicated level). This allows for different combinations of interventions

Paper 4: The Cumulative Effects of Bullying Victimization in Childhood and Adolescence on Borderline Personality Disorder Symptoms in Emerging Adulthood

Madelaine Erazo, University of Ottawa; Amanda Krygsman; Heather Brittain; Tracy Vaillancourt; University of Ottawa

We examined how bullying victimization across childhood and adolescence was associated with BPD symptoms in emerging adulthood. Participants were drawn from the McMaster Teen Study, representing a community sample. A three-class solution of bullying victimization trajectories was selected from a semi-parametric group-based trajectory analysis (ages 10 to 18, n =701). Most individuals

followed a low decreasing trajectory (71.3%), followed by a moderate stable trajectory (25.2%), and a high stable trajectory (3.5%), which predicted BPD symptoms in emerging adulthood (ages 19 to 22; n =338). Results indicated that the high stable and moderate stable groups differed from the low decreasing group on BPD symptoms; individuals who were bullied by peers in childhood and adolescence were more likely to have elevated symptoms of BPD in adulthood. When controlling for gender and childhood maltreatment, this differentiation only held true for the high stable group. Results suggest that peer relations are powerful enough to influence subsequent personality pathology. Implications are examined through a developmental trauma framework.

Anger, Aggression, and Punishment **|** Session 5D **|** 2:00pm-3:30pm **|** CRX 408

Paper 1: State humility reduces motivation to aggress

Elizabeth Summerell, University of New South Wales; Cindy Harmon-Jones, University of New South Wales; Thomas F. Denson, University of New South Wales; Eddie Harmon-Jones, University of New South Wales

Experiences of anger are frequent, and people report feeling angry anywhere from several times per week to several times per day (Berkowitz & Harmon-Jones, 2004). Despite this, effective, evidence-based methods for the reduction of anger and aggression are limited. We propose one effective method for reducing anger and aggression involves the increase of discrete emotions that have response tendencies that oppose anger and aggression. One such emotion is humility. In three studies, we tested the prediction that humility would be associated with less anger and aggressive motivation. Study 1 confirmed that individual differences in humility were significantly inversely associated with individual differences in anger and aggression. Increased humility predicted less anger and aggression independent of narcissism and other major personality traits derived from the HEXACO model. Studies 2 and 3 found that experimentally induced humility significantly reduced motivation to aggress. These results suggest that humility may reduce the approach motivational urges associated with experiences of anger (i.e., aggressive urges).

Paper 2: The effects of race, gender, and alcohol cues on anger perception in crowds

Elizabeth Summerell, University of New South Wales; Liberty Shuttleworth; Carmen Lin, Thomas F. Denson, University of New South Wales

Seemingly peaceful crowds can quickly and unpredictably turn violent. It is therefore crucial that observers can accurately perceive crowds' emotions to respond and de-escalate tensions effectively. Recent research suggests individuals tend to overestimate the average intensity of a crowd's emotion, known as the crowd emotion amplification effect. Here we examine the influence of race, gender, and alcohol cues on this effect. In Study 1, we replicated the emotion amplification effect, and found that participants overestimated the anger intensity of male faces more than female faces. In Study 2, we replicated the effects of size and gender observed in Study 1, and found that participants overestimated the anger intensity of trials preceded by an alcohol cue more than trials preceded by placebo cues. We also found that participants overestimated anger of trials with White faces to a greater extent than trials with African American faces. In Study 3, the crowd emotion amplification effect was reversed. Participants overestimated anger on trials containing one face to a greater extent than trials containing 12 faces. Despite this, follow-up analyses indicated the pattern of overestimation was the same as in the previous studies. That is, when only one face was presented African Americans were perceived as angrier than Whites, however, when 12 faces were presented Whites were perceived as angrier than African Americans. These findings expand our understanding of factors that influence the crowd emotion amplification effect and have important implications for crowd management and policing strategies.

Paper 3: Are you hurt yet? The influence of affective reactions and their evaluation on the regulation of revenge punishment

Vanessa Mitschke, Universität Würzburg; Andreas B. Eder, Universität Würzburg

Research on revenge often treats vengeful acts as singular one-way experiences, an approach which fails to account for the role of punishment consequences (such as the suffering of the original offender) and the subsequent regulation of reactive aggression based on these outcomes. In a series of multiple studies, we showcase the potential of integrating emotional punishment reactions into dynamic revenge sequences to investigate the affective and cognitive consequences of revenge. In treating the provoked avenger as seeking a desired state within the offender (such as defeat, pain, compliance), we discuss the complex affective evaluations of revenge outcomes. In Studies 1-2, we investigated affective responses towards indications of suffering and the regulation of aggression based on the evaluation of distinct suffering indicators. Result indicate that the observation of offender suffering evokes positive affect (measured via facial muscle contractions during the observation), which is followed by a downregulation of subsequent punishment. In Study 3, we observed a significant escalation of punishment when being confronted with Schadenfreude. In an additional series of studies, we observed changes in memory of offender faces following vengeful encounters. Based on punishment outcomes (pain &

anger), face memory was distorted, resulting in more positive representations of offenders that expressed pain. We argue that integrating dynamic interaction aspects, such as facial expressions as indicators of successful punishment, aids the process of identifying aggression trajectories and furthers our understanding of the goals and motives present during the escalation or de-escalation of vengeful acts.

Paper 4: Precarious Manhood and Aggression in the Military

Travis N. Ray, Oakland University; Allen M. Omoto, Claremont Graduate University

Precarious manhood theory (PMT) suggests that masculinity is fragile and can be lost at any time. Consequently, men feel the need to engage in stereotypically masculine behaviors to socially "prove" their masculinity. Hypermasculine environments, such as the military, may be rife with manhood threats. Male service members who are perceived as feminine may experience manhood threats through both interpersonal victimization and gender-related reprimands. Consistent with the PMT tenets, manhood threats may heighten anxiety and result in aggression. The current study tested these associations using a path analysis. Male service members (N = 497) completed online assessments of perceptions of femininity, interpersonal victimization, gender-related reprimands, anxiety, and aggression. As predicted, perceptions of femininity were associated with interpersonal victimization (β = .15, p < .01) and gender-related reprimands (β = .29, p < .001). In turn, interpersonal victimization (β = .37, p < .001) and gender-related reprimands (β = .11, p < .05) were associated with anxiety, and anxiety was associated with aggression (β = .21, p < .001). Additional analyses indicated that anxiety fully mediated the effect of gender-related reprimands on aggression, and partially mediated the interpersonal victimization-aggression link. Meanwhile, perceptions of femininity retained a direct relationship with aggression (β = .12, p < .01). These results support PMT and suggest that it may provide a useful framework for understanding aggression by male service members. Further research is needed to replicate these findings and explore other factors that contribute to aggressive behavior by military personnel.

Violent Video Games and Aggression | Session 5E | 2:00pm-3:30pm | CRX 407

Paper 1: The subjective benefit of playing violent video games: They make players feel tough

Tom Denson, School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia

Forty-two percent of American adults play shooter games and 41% of teenage boys reported spending too much time playing video games. We have a nascent theory of why people find violent video games so attractive, especially boys and young men. This theory, known as the dominance-practice hypothesis, suggests that playing video games (relative to non-violent games) induces feelings of toughness that players find rewarding. We conducted one online and two laboratory experiments (N = 868) to initially test the hypothesis. Results were not perfectly replicated; however, the data showed that after playing a violent game, participants exhibited poor facial anger recognition and a heightened sense of fighting ability. Specifically, when responding to images of men and asked how they would fare in a fight with them, participants who played the violent game thought they would fare better in a fight. An additional lab experiment (N = 121) showed that men preferred to play a violent video game over a non-violent game if led to believe that they would engage in physical competition with another man. Replicating Experiments 1-3, participants who played the violent game felt more felt pumped up, tough, and strong afterwards, relative to the non-violent game. However, in a final lab experiment (N = 132), when participants believed that they would participate in a physical cooperation task with another man, we observed no preference for violent video games. These results have implications for the appeal of video games to people who wish to feel tougher.

Paper 2: Video Game Violence and anger recognition on ambiguous faces: hostility bias or (de)sensitivity to anger?

Joanna Rajchert, The Maria Grzegorzewska University

Some studies indicated that in community-dwelling participants the VGV consumption decreases the accuracy of anger recognition on non-ambivalent faces, thus, increasing desensitization to anger. However, there is also evidence that aggressive or antisocial individuals are more sensitive to recognition of anger in ambivalent faces. In this study, we differentiated bias (overly frequent recognition) from sensitization (accurate recognition) along with Stimulus Detection Theory and verified whether VGV would be related to more sensitivity or more bias toward anger. Participants (only man, N = 362; 313 played games containing violence) were presented with faces expressing blended emotions: anger-happiness, anger-fear, and fear-happiness in different intensities and decided what emotion was expressed. Results showed that VGV exposure (hours of playing a violent video games) was related to desensitization to all emotions in general (less accuracy in emotion recognition), but at the same time with more anger recognition at a lower intensity (30%) but less at a higher intensity (50, 70%). Interestingly, VGV was also related to happiness bias, which is excessively frequent happiness recognition. This study also showed that VGV was related to physical aggression (questionnaire measure), which in turn was related to desensitization and

happiness bias. This research highlights the importance of the processes of attentional engagement and stimuli evaluation that may mediate the VGV exposure and aggressive behavior, building on previous work indicating the role of hostile attributions and desensitization process in this relationship.

Paper 3: The hormones of "dark" personalities: Dark Tetrad and violent gaming effects on aggression, cortisol and testosterone levels

Gary L. Wagener, University of Luxembourg; André Melzer, University of Luxembourg

Although playing violent video games may lead to detrimental effects on cognition, emotion and behavior, the role of hormones and its interplay with personality characteristics is not well understood. An experimental study tested how playing a violent versus non-violent video game affects cortisol and testosterone levels, whether these hormonal changes increase implicit aggressive cognition, and whether Dark Tetrad personality traits moderate these effects. In an experimental design, 54 male participants played either a violent or a non-violent video game. Participants provided salivary samples at the beginning of the experiment (T1), right after 25 minutes of gameplay (T2), and 20 minutes after that (T3). There were no significant effects on implicit aggressive cognition. However, participants in the violent game condition had a significant decrease in cortisol levels (T1 to T2) and a significant negative trend in cortisol levels from T1 to T3. Participants with higher Machiavellianism scores in the violent condition had a stronger decrease in cortisol (T1 to T2). In contrast, participants with higher Machiavellianism scores in the non-violent condition had a higher increase in cortisol (T1 to T2). The present findings illustrate the complex interplay between personality, hormones, and game content, thus specifying current notions on violent game effects.

New Research on Risk and Protective Factors for Aggression among Youth Exposed to Violence **|** Session 6A **|** 4:00pm-5:30pm **|** CRX 307

Chair: Eric F. Dubow, Bowling Green State University and the University of Michigan

Paper 1: Factors Distinguishing Gun Carrying Adolescents from Non-gun Carrying Aggressive Adolescents: Comparing Risk across Ecological Levels

Harrison Angoff, Bowling Green State University; Abigail McDevitt, Bowling Green State University; Kelly Donovan, Bowling Green State University; Romain Decrop, Bowling Green State University; Miranda Yannon; Bowling Green State University; Meagan Docherty, Bowling Green State University

In 2016, firearm related injuries were the second leading cause of death among youth (Cunningham, Walter & Carter, 2018). Yet, gun carrying remains a widely understudied behavior (Brennan & Moore, 2009). Although research on general aggression might also apply to gun carrying, it is possible that gun carrying is a unique form of aggression with distinct risk and protective factors (Brennan & Moore, 2009). While there is limited evidence that certain external factors such as fear of victimization or exposure to gun carrying peers may uniquely influence gun carrying (Steinman & Zimmerman, 2013), it remains unclear whether gun carrying also has distinct individual risk factors (e.g., moral reasoning; Palmer, 2005) from other aggressive behaviors. We used multinomial logistic regression with a community sample of 73,237 adolescents to compare various risk and protective factors across three levels of one's ecological system (i.e., community/neighborhood, interpersonal relationships, and individual) among three groups of adolescents: non-gun-carrying aggressive individuals; gun carriers; and individuals without a recent history of aggression or gun carrying. Notable preliminary results show that exposure and association with gun specific contexts (e.g., friends who carry a gun; witnessing gun violence) significantly increased the risk of being in the gun carrying group, while exposure to non-gun-related violence increased the risk of being in the aggressive group. Interestingly, among individual factors, belief in the moral order was associated with greater likelihood of being in the gun carrying group relative to the aggressive group. Theoretical implications and important areas for future research are discussed.

Paper 2: Emotional and Social-Cognitive Moderators of the Impact of Community Violence on Aggression

Paul Boxer, Rutgers University; Franklin Moreno, Rutgers University; Zion Crichlow, Rutgers University; Lauren McMillan, Rutgers University; Eric F. Dubow, Bowling Green State University & University of Michigan; L. Rowell Huesmann, University of Michigan

Exposure to community violence is a well-established risk factor for aggressive responding (Boxer & Sloan-Power, 2013). The impact of community violence on aggression occurs through two distinct pathways: a distress pathway, in which violence exposure disrupts emotion regulatory processes; and a normalization pathway, in which violence exposure socializes a belief system promoting use of aggression (Boxer et al., 2008). We examine relations between community violence exposure and aggression in a diverse (90% nonwhite)

urban sample of adolescents (N=200; 56% female). Analyses consider the moderating role of emotional dysregulation in response to violence along with normative beliefs supporting the use of aggression in the link over time between violence exposure and aggressive behavior. Participants were enrolled in public schools of a medium-sized northeastern US city. We first interviewed participants in their 10th grade year (mean age = 15 years), and again in 11th and 12th grade. Adolescents reported on exposure to violence (α=.86; Lefkowitz et al., 1977; Richters & Martinez, 1993), aggressive behavior (α=.69; Lefkowitz et al., 1977), negative emotional reactions to violence (α=.94; Boxer et al., 2011) and normative beliefs about aggression (α=.90; Huesmann & Guerra, 1997). Analyses showed that the impact of violence exposure on aggression over time was amplified by normative beliefs: Effects were substantial for youth reporting the highest levels of normative beliefs supporting aggression (β=.43, p=.001), but nonsignificant at the lowest levels (β=-.08, p=.495). There were no moderating effects for emotional reactions. Additional analysis will incorporate mediational models and discussion will focus on advances to theory.

Paper 3: Post-traumatic Growth after Exposure to Community Violence: Associations with Aggression-related Intrapersonal Factors

Catherine Zoleta, Bowling Green State University; Rachel Hardy, Bowling Green State University; Eileen Diggins, Bowling Green State University; Aniko Viktoria Varga, Bowling Green State University; Abigail McDevitt, Bowling Green State University; Eric F. Dubow, Bowling Green State University & University of Michigan

Post-traumatic growth (PTG) is a potential transformational result of psychological struggle in the aftermath of a traumatic event. Although some trauma-exposed individuals experience helplessness, fear, and emotional dysregulation, PTG refers to positive changes that can occur after trauma (e.g., increased sense of personal strength, appreciation of life, spiritual growth; Tedeschi & Calhoun, 2004). Research has examined personality characteristics associated with the development of PTG (e.g., An, Ding, & Fu, 2017). We examined cognitive and emotional reactions of individuals exposed to community violence as predictors of PTG across two years, specifically focusing on intrapersonal characteristics related to aggression and violence--emotional sensitivity to violence and normative beliefs justifying aggression. The sample included 239 20–30-year-olds in a high crime, high poverty, Midwest US city (54% female, 81% African American). Exposure to community violence was not related to concurrent PTG but was related positively to PTG two years later (r = .17, p < .05). Moderated regression results predicting later PTG, controlling for prior PTG, age, sex, and parents' education, revealed a significant interaction between community violence exposure and emotional sensitivity to violence (b = .67, p < .05), but no significant interaction with normative beliefs justifying aggression: the relation between exposure to community violence and subsequent PTG was stronger at higher levels of emotional sensitivity to violence. These findings suggest that the presence of certain aggression-related intrapersonal characteristics may be related to personal growth and transformation after exposure to community violence.

Paper 4: Trauma Experiences and Violence Perpetration among Youth in Custody

Abigail Williams-Butler, Rutgers University; Jacquelynn Duron, Rutgers University; Paul Boxer, Rutgers University; Kaylise Algrim, Rutgers University; Patti Mattson, NJ Juvenile Justice Commission

Although it is generally believed that youth who have entered the justice system have extensive histories of trauma (Ford et al., 2007), this rests on a small body of empirical literature. Few studies examine trauma in the juvenile justice population, and none consider whether histories of trauma relate to violent behavior— despite good theoretical reasons to expect such a correlation. For example, the "cycle of violence" of domestic violence exposure leading to aggressive behavior is a well-established phenomenon (Boxer et al., 2009). We examine histories of trauma and participation in violence in a diverse (90% nonwhite) sample of youth (ages 12-23 years, mean age = 17) admitted to secure custody in a northeastern juvenile justice system (N=1,174; 97% male). Data were obtained from administrative files maintained by a state juvenile justice agency. Upon a youth's admission to custody, staff administered a measure of trauma experiences capturing a wide range of exposures to specific traumatic events over the life course (Life Events Checklist; Gray et al., 2004). This included exposure to a wide variety of violent (e.g., assault) and nonviolent (e.g., natural disaster) events, including whether the youth participated in a violent act. About 36% (n=306) of youth reported that they participated in violence, including gang-involved (r=.21, p=.000) and older (r=.08, p=.008) youth. More extensive histories of other forms of trauma were robustly associated with participation in violence (r=.36, p=.000). Additional analysis will consider discrete categories of trauma and discussion will focus on the role of trauma in juvenile offending.

The Intersection of Power and Aggression in Adolescents | Session 6B | 4:00pm–5:30pm | CRX 308

Chair: Anthony A. Volk, Brock University

Paper 1: Power and Personality: The Context of Aggression

Anthony A. Volk, Brock University; Naomi V. Andrews, Brock University, Andrew V. Dane, Brock University

One important contextual aspect of aggression is the power balance between the aggressor and the victim. Bullying is a common form of aggression that involves a power imbalance in favor of the aggressor and is characterized by predatory personality traits. On the other hand, reactive aggression often occurs in response to such aggression and thus may not show a power imbalance that does not favor the aggressor. Reactive aggression has different personality correlates than proactive aggression, with an emphasis on angry versus predatory traits. To explore the relationship between power and aggression we surveyed 395 adolescents from extracurricular groups (mean age = ~14) using self-reports of the HEXACO measure of personality, a measure of aggression and an accompanying measure of relative power levels (as determined by strength, intelligence, and/or social power). We conducted a series of hierarchical regressions controlling for age and sex (neither was a significant covariate) found that when the aggressor had more power, Honesty-Humility was the only significant multivariate predictor of aggression (β = -.22, r2 = .08, p < .05). With equal power, Honesty-Humility (β = -.26), eXtraversion (β = .17), and Agreeableness (β = -.15), were significantly related to aggression (r2 = .15, p < .05). When the aggressor had less power, Honesty-Humility (β = -.14), Emotionality (β = .12), eXtraversion (β = .14), and Agreeableness (β = -.17) were related to aggression (r2 = .13, p < .05). Our results support the hypothesis that the power-related context of aggression relates to different personality traits.

Paper 2: Joint Trajectories of Adolescent Social Status, Bullying Perpetration, and Peer Victimization: Effects on Mate Value in Emerging Adulthood

Ann H. Farrell, Brock University; Tracy Vaillancourt; University of Ottawa

Adolescent bullying perpetration can be used as an adaptive method to obtain power and status among peers and dating partners. However, the heterogeneity in the co-development of social status and bullying involvement across adolescence, and their joint effects on later mate value (i.e., desirability as a romantic partner) are unknown. Accordingly, the joint developmental trajectories of social status and bullying involvement were examined in a representative Canadian sample of 544 adolescents from Grades 9 to 12 (i.e., ages 15 to 18; 55.7% girls; 75.9% white). We also examined whether individuals in these joint trajectory groups differed in self-perceived mate value during emerging adulthood (age 20). Participants annually completed measures on self-perceived social status, bullying perpetration, peer victimization, and mate value. For joint trajectories between social status and bullying perpetration, adolescents reflecting patterns of high stable status/high stable bullying (12.7% of total sample), and high stable status/low decreasing bullying (51.5%) had significantly higher mate value in emerging adulthood than individuals reflecting a pattern of low decreasing status/low decreasing bullying (30.0%). For joint trajectories with social status and peer victimization, adolescents reflecting patterns of high stable status/low decreasing victimization (56.6%), and high stable status/high stable victimization (7.5%) had significantly higher mate value than individuals reflecting low decreasing status/high stable victimization (10.8%). Findings indicate that high social status and mate value can be obtained in the presence and absence of both bullying perpetration and peer victimization. Consequently, support for socially vulnerable youth, and prosocial methods to obtain status should both be encouraged.

Paper 3: The Prevalence and Underlying Motivations for the use of Cyber Aggression and Excessive Monitoring in Emerging Adults' Dating Relationships.

Tina M. Daniels, Carleton University; Alyssa Bonneville; Carleton University

The increased importance of technology in youth's lives suggests that it will impact on dating relationships (e.g., being able to be in constant contact and to monitor their partner's whereabouts 24/7) and will be used in negative ways. As technology becomes a common aspect of dating relationships the potential to use these behaviours to gain power and control increases. This paper presents two studies that examine cyber aggression between dating partners in emerging adulthood. Study 1 examines the prevalence and types of cyber aggression (both direct acts such as online harassment and acts of excessive cyber monitoring such as surveilling online behavior) experienced by 585 young adults in their dating relationship. 76.2% of the sample reported having engaged in at least 1 act of cyber aggression directed towards their partner within the last year. Study 2 examined the motivations for why individuals would engage in these behaviours with their intimate partners. 730 young adults were screened to identify youth perpetrating high levels of cyber aggression. They participated in in-depth interviews regarding their motivations for the use of these behaviours until theoretical

sufficiency was reached (N=14). Six motives were identified that could be grouped into two types. The first involved issues of power and control while the second reflected relationship insecurity, jealousy, and distrust. Seeing cyber aggression and monitoring as sources of power and control that can lead to partner-directed violence is concerning. Given these findings, cyber bullying initiatives should be targeting dating partners, in addition to peers.

Paper 4: Evolutionarily relevant aggressive functions: Differentiating competitive, impression management, sadistic and reactive motives

Andrew V. Dane, Brock University, Kianna R. Lapierre, Brock University, Naomi C. Z. Andrews, Brock University, Anthony A. Volk, Brock University

This study investigated early adolescents' (ages 9–14; M = 11.91) self-reported, evolutionarily relevant motives for using aggression, including competitive, impression management, sadistic, and reactive functions, and examined differential relations with a range of psychosocial characteristics. As expected, competitive functions were associated with aggression and victimization in which the perpetrator had equal or less power than the victim, in line with the view that these are aversive and appetitive motives related to competition with rivals. Impression management and sadistic functions were associated with bullying and coercive resource control strategies (the latter for boys only), consistent with expectations that these are appetitive motives, with the former being more goal-directed and the latter somewhat more impulsive. Finally, as hypothesized, reactive functions were associated with emotional symptoms, hostility, victimization by bullying, and aggression by perpetrators with equal or less power than the victim, consistent with theory and research conceptualizing reactive aggression as an impulsive, emotion-driven response to provocation. The benefits of studying a wide range of evolutionarily relevant aggressive functions are discussed.

Peer Processes and Antisocial Behaviour | Session 6C | 4:00pm-5:30pm | CRX 309

Paper 1: The influence of peers on on the development of in adolescence between deviant and delinquent behavior

Robert Busching, University of Potsdam, Germany; Barbara Krahé, University of Potsdam, Germany

Deviant behavior, the violation of social norms, as well as delinquent behavior, the violation of laws, are influenced by peers. While adolescents mostly choose the peers with whom they interact, the classroom structure in German schools offers the opportunity to disentangle socialization from selection effects. We tested the hypothesis that classmates' deviant and delinquent behavior predicts later individual behavior. Also, we hypothesized that the effect of classmates depends on individual characteristics. The last research question is whether there are cross-over influences between these two constructs on the individual and the class level. To test these hypotheses, a large longitudinal study with 16,930 participants in 1,308 classes was analyzed using multilevel models. Adolescents reported delinquent as well as deviant behavior twice with a two-year interval. For each construct and each individual, two scores were created: (1) the individual score and (2) the mean of all adolescents in a class minus the individual score. If adolescents were in a class with highly deviant or delinquent peers at Wave 1, they showed higher levels on both behaviors at Wave 2. The effect was qualified by cross-level interactions: Initially non-deviant and non-delinquent individuals were more influenced by the behavior of their classmates than those with higher levels at the first wave. Regarding the cross-over relationship between the two forms of antisocial behavior, classmates' deviant behavior was an additional risk factor for increases in delinquent behavior. However, classmates' delinquent behavior did not predict the individual deviant behavior. The implications for classroom interventions will be discussed.

Paper 2: The Relation between Defending and Popularity Networks in the Adolescence

Ana Bravo, Universidad de Córdoba; Rosario Ortega-Ruiz; Eva Romera, Universidad de Córdoba

Bullying is an aggressive behavior that involves not only the bullies and the victims, but also peers who play different roles in such situations. Previous studies underline the relationship between high popularity levels and defenders, and low popularity levels and victims. However, few studies have explored this relationship from a longitudinal social network perspective. The present study aims to describe a) whether adolescents recognized as defenders by victims increase in popularity over time, b) whether victims reduce their popularity levels over time, and c) whether having high levels of popularity promote being defended in bullying situations. A total of 28 classrooms with 718 students (42% girls) with ages between 9 to 16 years at Wave 1 (M = 11.89; SD = 1.52) were part of this study. By applying longitudinal multivariate network analysis, it was shown that being a defender or a victim does not influence changes in their popularity levels over time. Whereas adolescents who are being victimized are more likely to be defended if they have a higher popularity levels, and having defenders promotes being defended by more peers over time. Together, our results suggest the importance of promoting the popularity position of at-risk adolescents and the relevance of developing peer support networks to reduce the impact of victimization.

Paper 3: Perceptions of Relative Power in Adolescent Relationships with Romantic Partners and Best Friends

Ryan J. Persram, Queen's University; Samuel S. Kim, Queen's University; Wendy Craig, Queen's University; Melanie A. Dirks, McGill University

Friendships and romantic relationships are salient contexts to study adolescent adjustment. Evidence suggests that perceived power imbalances in one relationship are associated with more negative outcomes, including aggression. These imbalances, however, have only been studied in isolation, and little is known about the extent to which perceived power is heterogeneous across these co-occurring relationships. The present study investigated the degree to which distinct profiles defined by perceived power in both friendships and romantic relationships could be derived. Additionally, we examined whether the profiles varied in mean levels of relationship quality and aggression. Participants included 306 adolescents (M = 16.14, SD = 1.22) who were in a romantic relationship at the time. Adolescents rated items that measured relative power in both their friendship and romantic relationship. They also completed ratings of positive and negative relationship quality and victimization for both relationships. Latent profile analysis yielded four profiles of relative power: (a) *Discrepant, Less Dominant Relationships* (n = 36), (b) *Less Dominant Relationships* (n = 40), (c) *Moderately Dominant Relationships* (n = 141), and (d) *Highly Dominant Relationships* (n = 89). Further, the *Highly Dominant Partners* profile outscored the other profiles on positive and negative romantic partner and best friend relationship quality as well as measures of aggression perpetration and victimization. These findings suggest there are similarities in how adolescents view power in their friendships and romantic relationships. Moreover, greater imbalances in favour of the partner are associated with more affectively intense relationships and greater aggression.

Paper 4: Do classroom norms moderate the link between antisocial behavior and internalizing problems?

Amy Burningham, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mara Brendgen, Université du Québec à Montréal; Lyse Turgeon, Université de Montréal; Frank Vitaro, Université de Montréal

Antisocial behavior (AB) (e.g., fighting, threatening harm) among youth is moderately stable and associated with internalizing problems. However, stability of AB and its association with internalizing problems vary between studies, suggesting that moderating factors (e.g., classroom norms) are at play. Descriptive norms (DN) refer to a behavior's prevalence in a group, whereas status norms (SN) refer to the association between a behavior and social acceptance/rejection. This study examined the moderating roles of these norms on AB stability and its link with internalizing problems. The sample included 768 students (376 boys; 8 to 13 years) in 44 urban classrooms. Data were collected in the fall (T1) and spring (T2) of one academic year. AB was assessed with the Self-Reported Delinquency Questionnaire. Internalizing scores were measured via peer nominations. DN were conceptualised as the average classroom AB score. SN were operationalized as the within-classroom correlation between students' AB scores and social preference scores. Linear Mixed Modeling revealed an interaction between T1 AB and DN (b=.15, p<.001) and an interaction between T1 AB and SN (b=-.23, p<.01). The association between T1 AB and T2 AB was stronger in classrooms with stronger DN. Moreover, controlling for T1 internalizing, the association between T1 AB and T2 internalizing was positive in classrooms with unfavorable SN, but negative when SN were favorable. These results highlight the moderating role of norms: AB increases more strongly when these behaviors are frequent among peers and is associated with increased internalizing symptoms only when AB is rejected.

Innovative Approaches to Study of Bystander Intervention for Sexual Violence
Session 6D | 4:00pm-5:30pm | CRX 408

Chairs: Danielle Labhardt, Manchester Metropolitan University; Dominic Parrott, Georgia State University

Paper 1: Does Alcohol Affect Our Willingness to Intervene Into Sexual Violence? A Repeated Measures Survey Design

Jonathan Dudley, York St. John University; Melanie Douglass, York St. John University; Anna Macklin, York St. John University; Nathalie Noret, York St. John University

Bystander intervention has become one of the most common ways for Universities and communities to attempt to prevent sexual violence, with research into the area suggesting a potential link between intervention behaviour and alcohol (Leone, Haikalis, Parrott, & DiLillo, 2018). However, most studies addressing this relationship using a survey methodology focus upon participants' frequency of alcohol consumption and whether that affects their attitude towards intervention. This study aimed to measure a participants' willingness to intervention into sexual violence, whilst both under the influence of alcohol and whilst sober. The study also measured participants' acceptability of different acts of sexual violence, and their perception of the appropriate punitive measures for those acts. Data collection took place over two timepoints, once in paper format in the University Students' Union bar, where they were

breathalysed for their blood alcohol concentration, and a second time, in an online format, when they were sober. Participants completed three questionnaires/surveys - the Bystander Efficacy Scale (Banyard, Plante, & Moynihan, 2002); a Sexual Violence Acceptability and Punishment survey, designed for this research; and an adapted version of Jensen and Petersen's (2011) Moral Outrage questionnaire. Results were then analysed to ascertain whether blood alcohol concentration affected participants' outcomes at time point one compared to time point two, demonstrating whether alcohol consumption affects participants' attitudes towards intervening into sexual violence. The results and implications will be discussed.

Paper 2: Barriers to Alcohol-involved Bystander Behavior among Community Men: A Qualitative Study

Anne Marie Schipani-McLaughlin, Georgia State University; Ruschelle M. Leone, Georgia State University; Laura F. Salazar, Georgia State University; Dominic J. Parrott, Georgia State University

Sexual violence is a major public health problem in the United States. Alcohol is a key contributor to sexual aggression, with roughly 50% of sexual violence incidents involving alcohol use. The bystander model encourages individuals to step in and intervene as prosocial bystanders, and is used extensively to prevent sexual aggression. However, alcohol reduces the likelihood of bystander behavior, particularly among men. Little is known about male bystanders' perceived barriers to alcohol-involved bystander intervention. This qualitative study examined young men's attitudes and experiences with alcohol use and bystander behavior, with a focus on how alcohol may act as a barrier to bystander intervention. A community-based sample of 48 young men aged 21-25 (40% who engage in heavy episodic drinking) participated in 8 focus groups in Atlanta, GA. Focus groups were transcribed verbatim and grounded theory was used to guide data analysis. Findings illustrate several barriers to alcohol-related bystander behavior: having peers who become aggressive in alcohol contexts and when consuming alcohol, being unsure of what constitutes an alcohol-related risk situation, having difficulty noticing risk situations when drunk, not knowing how to intervene, and having doubts that if drunk they could intervene effectively. These findings underscore the importance of developing interventions that overcome these barriers through education and skill-building and target alcohol-involved bystander behavior to prevent sexual violence.

Paper 3: Validation of a Virtual Reality Environment to Assess Bystander Intervention Behaviors in Sexual Risk Situations

Michelle Haikalis, Brown University School of Public Health; Hanna M. Grandgenett, University of Nebraksa; Alex Brockdorf, University of Nebraksa; Sarah J. Gervais, University of Nebraksa; David DiLillo, University of Nebraksa

Bystander-focused sexual violence prevention has gained prominence in recent years and is a required component of sexual violence education at publicly funded colleges in the United States. Bystander behavior is predominantly measured via self-report, which has several limitations including retrospective bias and difficulty accounting for missed opportunities to intervene. The aim of the present study was to address these limitations by validating a novel approach of assessing bystander intervention. Using virtual reality (VR) technology, we observed verbal responses to sexual risk situations in an ecologically valid virtual environment. A total of 101 participants randomly recruited from a large university first completed a series of self-report measures related to bystander behaviors. Two weeks later, participants completed a laboratory task using an Oculus VR headset, during which they walked through a virtual house party and had opportunities to respond to avatars in a combination of neutral and sexual risk scenes. Preliminary results revealed that presence (i.e., the subjective sensation of "being there") in the virtual house party was high and that, on average, participants intervened five times out of eight possible opportunities. As expected, higher rates of verbal interventions during the virtual house party were positively associated with self-reported bystander efficacy and attitudes, and negatively associated with rape myth acceptance (p's < .05). Intervention frequency was not related to self-reported bystander behaviors or prior bystander training (p's > .05). Results suggest that the virtual environment is highly immersive and has moderate support as a measure of bystander behaviors.

Paper 4: To intervene or not to intervene: An experimental methodology measuring actual bystander behaviour

Danielle Labhardt, Manchester Metropolitan University; Nadine McKillop, University of the Sunshine Coast; Emma Holdsworth, Coventry University; Sarah Brown, University of the Sunshine Coast; Douglas Howat, Coventry University; Christian Jones, University of the Sunshine Coast

Sexual assault is a worldwide problem, with university students victimised at a higher rate than the general population, often in a party environment where a bystander(s) may be present. Bystander research relies on self-report data, often susceptible to socially desirable responding, not actual behaviour. There were two aims to address this limitation: (1) to develop an ecologically valid experimental method for assessing bystander intervention; and (2) to assess bystander behaviour in response to sexual assault in a party-setting. A mixed-methodology approach was utilised to ensure a rigorous study. Three sections comprised the study: 'party', questionnaire, and interview. To create a party environment immersive technology, and invisible theatre, whereby actors played out behavioural cues for a sexual assault, was used. Thirteen participants were recruited to attend a 'party'. They were led to believe the aim of the study was to determine how effective the Immerse Studio is at hosting parties. However, participants' natural behaviours in relation to the

behavioural cues for a sexual assault were observed. The party environment was realistic and the deception was not identified. Bystander reactions varied, with only two bystanders directly intervening. Contrary to past research, individual factors alone did not influence intervention, rather the combination of contextual (e.g., social support) and individual (e.g., personality) factors influenced intervention. The experimental methodology addressed a major gap. With further testing expanding the sample size, the methodology can be refined to augment existing bystander intervention programmes to reduce the prevalence of sexual assault on campuses.

Discussant: *Antonia Abbey, Wayne State University*

Evaluative Attitudes Toward Violence | Session 6E | 4:00pm-5:30pm | CRX 407

Chair: *Kevin Nunes, Carleton University*

Note. The views expressed in this symposium do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of Canada, Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General, Integrated Threat and Risk Assessment Centre, or The Royal.

Paper 1: Do Evaluative Attitudes Toward Violence Affect Violent Behavior?

Kevin L. Nunes, Carleton University; Chloe I. Pedneault, Government of Canada; Chantal A. Hermann; Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General

We conducted a randomized experiment to test the effects of evaluative attitudes on violent behavior with 285 men from the general community. Participants were randomly assigned to receive material to make evaluative attitudes towards violence more negative or to a control condition, and then their violent behavior was measured with a vignette questionnaire. Participants in the negative evaluative attitude condition responded with less violence on the vignette questionnaire than did participants in the control condition (Cohen's d = -0.23). The correlation between a self-report measure of evaluative attitudes and the vignette measure of violent behavior showed a strong association between more positive evaluative attitudes toward violence and more violent behavior (r = .62). Our findings suggest that evaluative attitudes toward violence may play a role in violent behavior. This is consistent with the broader social psychological theory and experimental evidence for the effects of evaluative attitudes on other types of behavior.

Paper 2: A More Thorough Test of the Effect of Attitudes Toward Violence on Behavior: Replication and Extension

Lynden P. Perrault, Integrated Threat and Risk Assessment Centre; Chloe I. Pedneault, Government of Canada; Kevin L. Nunes; Carleton University

Recent evidence gleaned from Nunes et al. (2022) suggests that evaluative attitudes toward violence may be causally associated with violent behavior. In an effort to replicate and extend these results, we conducted a randomized experiment that addressed two notable shortcomings of the prior study. Specifically, we added a pro-violence attitude condition to test the full causal model of evaluative attitudes toward violence, and addressed whether demand characteristics influenced the observed results. Community men (N = 526) were recruited online and randomly assigned to one of three conditions designed to change evaluative attitudes toward violence (anti-violence attitude, pro-violence attitude, or control condition). Participants subsequently completed a vignette measure of violent behavior, a self-report measure of evaluative attitudes toward violence, and a question addressing experimental demand. Analyses revealed that the experimental manipulation was only partially effective. The anti-violence condition made evaluative attitudes more negative (d = -0.33), but the pro-violence condition did not make evaluative attitudes more positive (d = -0.06). Accordingly, participants in the anti-violence condition reported less violent behavior (d = -0.29) than did those in the control condition, but participants in the pro-violence condition did not report more violent behavior (d = 0.06). Removing participants who self-reported responding due to demand characteristics did not change the pattern of results. The results are consistent with our previous study, suggesting that negative evaluative attitudes toward violence reduce violent behavior. More research is needed to clarify the association between positive evaluative attitudes toward violence and violent behavior.

Paper 3: The Temporal Stability of Evaluative Attitudes Toward Violence

Julia Fraser, Carleton University; Samantha Chan, Carleton University; Sophie Taljit, Carleton University; Kevin L. Nunes; Carleton University

Evaluative attitudes toward violence have been shown to be related to violent behavior (Nunes et al., 2022). However, the temporal stability of evaluative attitudes toward violence has not been tested. The purpose of the current study is to determine the degree of stability of evaluative attitudes toward violence. Three studies were conducted, each with different test-retest intervals between

assessments. Participants were undergraduate men at Carleton University who completed a self-report measure of evaluative attitudes toward violence—the Evaluation of Violence Questionnaire (EVQ; Nunes et al., 2021)—daily (Study 1), weekly (Study 2), and monthly (Study 3). Intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs) were computed to determine the degree of stability across and between assessments. In the first study, participants' EVQ scores were highly stable across the four days (n = 52, ICC = .977), and between each assessment (n1 and 2 = 86, ICC = .952; n1 and 3 = 62, ICC = .945; n1 and 4 = 55, ICC = .922; n2 and 3 = 61, ICC = .977; n2 and 4 = 55, ICC = .978; n3 and 4 = 55, ICC = .967). Data for Studies 2 and 3 are currently being analyzed; however, a similar pattern of results is expected. These findings suggest evaluative attitudes toward violence are highly stable over time. As such, they may be useful as treatment targets to reduce violent behavior, as well as for assessing treatment progress and monitoring risk of violence over time.

Paper 4: Implicit Evaluative Attitudes Toward Violence: Three Response Latency Measures

Sacha A. Maimone, The Royal; Michael C. Seto, The Royal; A. G. Ahmed, The Royal; Kevin L. Nunes; Carleton University

Theories suggest that evaluative attitudes can be classified as explicit (e.g., assessed with self-report scales) and implicit (e.g., assessed using response latency measures). Some studies have found that implicit evaluative attitudes toward violence are related to greater violence and higher levels of risk relevant constructs (e.g., psychopathy), whereas others have reported no relationship. These mixed findings may be because implicit evaluative attitudes are difficult to accurately conceptualize and assess. The aim of this study was to develop three response latency measures to assess implicit evaluative attitudes toward violence: A traditional Implicit Association Test (IAT), a Personalized IAT (P-IAT), and a Relational Responding Task (RRT). Their relationships with explicit measures and violent behavior were then assessed. In a sample of 144 male undergraduate students, more positive implicit evaluative attitudes toward violence were related to more positive beliefs regarding violence (for the IAT and P-IAT), more positive explicit evaluative attitudes toward violence (for the IAT), and self-reported likelihood of violent behavior (for the P-IAT); r = .17 to .26. In a second sample of 89 adult community men, more positive implicit evaluative attitudes toward violence were related to likelihood of violent behavior (for the IAT); r = .28. Our findings suggest that implicit evaluative attitudes toward violence may be important for understanding the likelihood that someone would engage in violence. The accuracy of these measures and their relationship to violence, as well as other relevant constructs, may differ depending on the composition of the sample.

Thursday July 21 2022

Collective Violence | Invited Symposium | Session 7A | 11:00am-12:30pm | CRX 307
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Paper 1: Does Conflict Fuel Racial Prejudice? Evidence from the Iraq War

Abel Brodeur, University of Ottawa; Ruben Durante, ICREA-Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona; Taylor Wright, Brock University

While the Vietnam War was the first modern conflict to play out in the living rooms of citizens, the Iraq War featured an unprecedented role for mass media. In this paper we test whether U.S. military deaths in Iraq result in racial prejudice as measured by changes in public perception about Muslims, anti-Muslim/Arab hate crime, and asylum hearing outcomes. Using these military deaths as exogenous variation in the tone and sentiment of news coverage of the Iraq War, we examine the mediating effect that national news television plays in propagating or generating racial prejudice. We find that a 1% increase in military deaths decreases Muslim favorability by 3 percentage points. We find that additional news coverage reduced the likelihood of asylum approval for non-Iraqi asylees from Muslim-majority countries by 0.5 percentage points. We also find that a 1% increase in military deaths of service members in a given state increases anti-Muslim/Arab hate crime by 0.006% in the following week. These results suggest that news coverage of military deaths in Iraq lead to increased racial prejudice or at the very least more action taken based on existing prejudice.

Paper 2: After the Caliphate: The Foreign Fighter Phenomenon and the Repatriation Debates

Amarnath Amarasingam, Queen's University

This presentation will closely examine the phenomenon of foreign fighters to Syria and Iraq from 2012 onwards. Based on dozens of interviews with fighters themselves, as well as numerous interviews with parents and close friends of foreign fighters, this presentation examines the political and ideological motivations for travel. With the fall of the Islamic State's territorial control in 2019, many Western governments struggled with several new questions: what should be the fate of their citizens held prisoner in Syria? What should be the policy response to Western children born under ISIS control, and now held in a variety of camps in Northeastern Syria? The presentation concludes by exploring, even three years after the loss of ISIS's territorial control, the ongoing policy debates and national security fears related to repatriation.

Paper 3: Authoritarianism and Social Dominance as differential predictors of collective violence beliefs in Lebanon

Ramzi Abou-Ismail, University of Kent; Aleksandra Cichocka; Joe Phillips; Nikhil Sengupta, University of Kent

RWA and SDO are among the most robust predictors of intergroup hostility identified in the political psychology literature. However, WEIRD samples are over-represented. As a result, intergroup phenomena that are less common in WEIRD countries – such as collective violence – remain understudied. Moreover, extant research on collective violence is limited to being contextually specific or treating violence as unidimensional. We draw on the qualitative differences between RWA and SDO to identify distinct motivational paths that shape support vs opposition to two different forms of collective violence – violence against outgroup members (diffuse) and against leaders (targeted). We surveyed two large, diverse, community samples, broadly representative of Lebanon (n = 596 and n = 1035). Using SEM, we tested the simultaneous effects of RWA, SDO and demographic covariates, on diffuse and targeted collective violence beliefs, while adjusting for the residual covariance between the two outcomes. In study 1, SDO predicted an increase in diffuse collective violence (.34 p <.001) while both SDO and RWA predicted a decrease in targeted collective violence (-.16. P <.001; -.17 p <.001). In study 2, both SDO and RWA predicted an increase in diffuse collective violence (.16 p <.001; .18 p <.001), while RWA predicted a decrease in targeted collective violence (-.26 p <.001). In line with theorising that RWA connotes support for authority structures, RWA was negatively associated with targeted collective violence in both studies but positively associated with diffuse collective violence in Study 2. In contrast, SDO was positively associated with diffuse collective violence in both studies and negatively related to targeted collective violence in Study 1. This suggests RWA and SDO have different implications for collective violence, depending on its nature.

Dating violence: Trying to understand where it comes from, who uses it, when it happens, and what we can do about it **|** Session 7B **|** 11:00am-12:30pm **|** CRX 308

Chairs: Andréanne Lapierre, Université du Québec à Montréal; Alison Paradis, Université du Québec à Montréal

Paper 1: Intergenerational Cycles of Intimate Partner Violence: A Moderated-Mediation Model

Carley Marshall, McGill University; Rachel Langevin, McGill University

Intimate partner violence (IPV) can have detrimental consequences for a family. Literature on cycles of violence has focused on how being exposed to IPV as a child may lead violence perpetration later in life. Fewer studies have aimed to uncover the mechanisms involved in intergenerational experiences of exposure to IPV in childhood and adulthood IPV victimization. This dyadic study aimed to investigate the association between mothers' exposure to IPV in childhood and emerging adults' experiences of injury in intimate relationships, and the mediating and moderating roles of emerging adults' childhood exposure to IPV and of maternal psychological distress. Mothers and emerging adults (18-25 years old) responded to questions on exposure to IPV (N = 185 dyads). Emerging adults completed the Conflict Tactics Scales. Mothers' psychological distress was evaluated using the Psychiatric Symptoms Index. Results of a moderated-mediation model indicated an interaction between mothers' exposure to IPV in childhood and their level of psychological distress in predicting whether their children would be exposed to IPV in childhood as well. The indirect effect of maternal exposure to IPV on emerging adults' injury through their own exposure to IPV in childhood was significant, but only at high levels of maternal psychological distress. Thus, intergenerational cycles of IPV were identified over three generations, but this transmission occurred only in the context of high levels of maternal psychological distress. The results are congruent with past findings. Maternal psychological distress could be an important target for intervening to prevent cycles of IPV.

Paper 2: Gender-specific patterns and correlates of teen dating violence: A latent class analysis

Valérie Théorêt, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal;

Teen dating violence (TDV) is a complex issue that is associated with several deleterious consequences. Yet, our understanding of this issue remains limited by the fact that most studies do not consider the heterogeneity of TDV experiences. The aims of this study were: (1) to identify different patterns of TDV based on directionality (victimization and perpetration) and form (psychological, physical and sexual) of violence, (3) to document gender-specific differences in patterns of TDV, and (3) to investigate patterns' differential associations with attachment insecurities (i.e. attachment anxiety and avoidance) and emotion dysregulation. Data were drawn from the Youths' Romantic Relationships Survey. A total of 3,099 adolescents (M = 15.92 years; 60% girls) completed questionnaires. Latent class analyses revealed four distinct patterns of TDV. The first three patterns, low TDV (40% of girls and 54% of boys), bidirectional psychological TDV (34% of girls and 33% of boys) and bidirectional psychological and physical TDV (14% of girls and 5% of boys), were similar for both genders. The last pattern differed greatly depending on gender. The fourth pattern was named bidirectional psychological TDV and sexual victimization in girls (12%) and multiple TDV victimization in boys (8%). Significant differences were identified between patterns on attachment insecurities and emotion dysregulation. Adolescents in bidirectional patterns of TDV reported more emotion dysregulation and adolescents in the fourth pattern of TDV indicated more attachment avoidance. Greater attachment anxiety was also found among girls in more complex patterns of TDV. Clinical and research implications will be discussed.

Paper 3: Daily variations in hostile attributions, attachment, and stress as situational risk factors of destructive strategies in adolescent dating relationships

Andréanne Lapierre, Université du Québec à Montréal; Alison Paradis, Université du Québec à Montréal; Andréanne Fortin, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Chantal Cyr, Université du Québec à Montréal

Conflicts are one of the major challenges of dating relationships, occurring on average twice a week. Adolescents use a variety of conflict tactics, with half of them resorting to destructive strategies (DS), such as conflict engagement and physical dating violence (PDV). Fortunately, DS are not used every time a conflict arises, but it remains unclear why adolescents adopt them in certain contexts and not others. While several risk factors have been associated with the use of DS, namely attachment, stress, and hostile attributions, little is known about how these factors manifest themselves in everyday contexts. This study examined the role of daily variations in attachment and hostile attributions in the risk of resorting to DS (i.e., conflict engagement or PDV) during everyday disagreements and tested daily stress as a possible moderator. A sample of 196 adolescents completed 14 daily diaries assessing attachment anxiety and avoidance, stress, hostile attributions, and DS. Results from multilevel models revealed that on days when adolescents reported higher hostile attributions than usual, the probabilities of resorting to conflict engagement and PDV were higher. Adolescents with higher levels of attachment anxiety than usual were also more likely to use conflict engagement strategies, but on days when, in addition to their attachment anxiety, their stress levels were also higher than usual, this probability decreased. This is the first study to highlight the relevance of studying proximal risk factors of DS during dating conflicts. Programs aimed at promoting day-to-day healthy relationships should target decreasing stress, hostile attributions, and attachment anxiety-related thoughts.

Paper 4: Preventing dating violence in high schools: A training needs analysis among school staff

Geneviève Brodeur, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Andréanne Fortin, Université du Québec à Montréal; members of the SPARX project

School staff play a central role in youth sex education, making them key actors in dating violence (DV) prevention initiatives. However, given that most did not benefit from specific training in sex education, most school staff report feeling challenged in their role. In order to optimize the scope of actions to promote and prevent DV, the SPARX program team sought to identify priority training needs using a mixed-methods design. First, 101 school staff completed an online survey regarding their sense of ease, self-efficacy and faced barriers to DV prevention. Second, 15 school staff (9 teachers and 6 school counsellors) participated in an individual semi-structured interview. The interviews focused on their intervention experiences related to DV prevention, challenges encountered, facilitating factors, and their confidence level in their ability to address DV with youth. Quantitative results suggest a need to gain knowledge on DV and increase their sense of self-efficacy and ease in addressing DV with youth. Qualitative results indicate that school staff would benefit from training that addresses: 1) the different forms of DV, myths, and available psychosocial resources; 2) reporting procedures to Child Protective Services regarding DV; and 3) how to better intervene with youth who are experiencing DV. Results support the relevance of providing training to school staff to acquire knowledge about DV and optimal intervention practices. Providing training tools tailored to the needs of school staff is essential to strengthen their sense of self-efficacy in dealing with DV and support their interventions with youth.

Advances and new directions in the study of relational aggression: Findings across three developmental periods and cultures **|** Session 7C **|** 11:00am-12:30pm
CRX 309

Chair: Jamie Ostrov, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

Paper 1: Measurement of aggressive behavior in early childhood: A critical analysis using five informants

Kristin Perry, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York; Jamie M. Ostrov, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York; Dianna Murray-Close, University of Vermont

Measurement of aggressive behavior in early childhood is unique given that relational aggression (RA) is just developing, physical aggression (PA) is prevalent, and aggression is relatively overt. Given the multiple contexts and relationships in which aggression occurs in early childhood, the goal of the current project was to examine the reliability and validity of five different informants of aggressive behavior and to investigate the fit of a two-factor model (RA and PA) using these reporters. Observations, teacher report, and research assistant report were collected in children's school and parent and child reports were collected in a laboratory session (N = 300; 62.1% White, 56% male, M age = 44.86 months, SD = 5.55 months). Observations were collected using a focal child sampling approach and previously validated measures were used for the remaining informants. All measures were reliable (Cronbach's αs and ICCs > .70) except for the child report of RA. Results demonstrated that a two-factor structure fit the data well [χ2 (15) = 19.99, p = .17, CFI = .98, RMSEA= .03, SRMR = .05]. In this model, boys had higher scores on the PA factor and girls had higher scores on the RA factor. Concordance rates, measurement invariance across gender, between and within group gender differences, and individual level comparisons in ratings of PA and RA were also examined. Implications for future research will be discussed.

Paper 2: Irritability in forms and functions of aggression in early childhood: A multiple time point, multiple-reporter study

Gretchen Perhamus, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York; Jamie M. Ostrov; University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

Irritability has been shown to have stronger associations with reactive than proactive functions of aggression (Brotman et al., 2017). However, the role of irritability in relational aggression is understudied. Hostile attribution biases (HAB) have been implicated in both irritability (Leibenluft & Stoddard, 2013), and reactive aggression (Orobio de Castro et al., 2002). This study prospectively tests a model in which HAB mediates irritability's relations with aggression, with hypothesized form-specific relations between HAB and aggression. Moderation by gender and a reversed alternative model (aggression to irritability, mediated by HAB) are also tested. Participants are 300 preschoolers (Mage = 44.70 months), with data collected at three time points over two academic years. Different reporters are used at each point of the mediation model, with teachers reporting on irritability, HAB assessed using child interviews, and RA's reporting on aggression. Path analyses show irritability predicts increases in all subtypes of aggression (β's = .21 - .37, p's < .01), with moderation by gender, such that irritability predicted increases in proactive relational aggression for boys only (β = .27, p = .01), and increases in reactive relational aggression for girls only (β = .44, p < .001). Further, irritability marginally predicted increases in HAB-I for boys only (β = .19, p = .05). No significant indirect effects were found. Results show the importance of considering both forms and functions of aggression, and forms of HAB, when investigating irritability, and point to potential gender differences in the role of irritability in relational aggression in early childhood.

Paper 3: Negative Parenting and Functions of Relational Aggression: The Moderating Role of Physiological Reactivity

Maria Lent, University of Vermont; Dianna Murray-Close, University of Vermont

Negative parenting styles, including permissive, authoritarian, and psychologically controlling parenting, are associated with children's engagement in relational aggression (Kawabata et al., 2011). However, some youth may be more strongly influenced by negative parenting than others; the goal of this study was to longitudinally investigate whether distinct patterns of physiological stress reactivity moderated associations between negative parenting and functions of relational aggression. Within the context of negative parenting, we hypothesized that heightened physiological reactivity to peer stress would increase risk for reactive, emotion-laden functions of aggression, whereas physiological underarousal would increase risk for proactive, goal-directed functions of aggression (see Murray-Close et al., 2018). In a community sample of 236 pre-adolescent children followed over 1 year, we examined children's skin conductance reactivity (SCLR; an index of "fight or flight" activity), assessed during a standard laboratory interview, as a moderator of the link between parents' self-reported negative parenting styles and increases in children's in proactive and reactive relational aggression, reported by teachers. Negative parenting generally predicted increases in proactive and reactive relational aggression across

the course of the study. Additionally, a marginally significant interaction indicated that permissive parenting predicted increases in proactive relational aggression for children with low, but not high, SCLR. Additionally, a significant interaction indicated that higher levels of authoritarian parenting predicted increases in reactive relational aggression for children with high, but not low, SCLR. Results suggest that risk for aggression varies by aggression's function, children's physiological reactivity to stress, and parenting style. Implications for theory and intervention will be discussed.

Paper 4: Pure and co-occurring relational bullying and victimization: Roles of stress reactivity and hostile attribution biases in early childhood

Gretchen R. Perhamus, University at Buffalo, SUNY; Kristin J. Perry, University at Buffalo, SUNY; Dianna Murray-Close, University of Vermont; Jamie M. Ostrov, University at Buffalo, SUNY

Involvement in bullying, as either perpetrator or victim, is associated with negative developmental outcomes, and those who are both perpetrators and victims (i.e., bully-victims) are especially at risk (e.g., Cook et al., 2010). Past work investigating bully-victims has often adopted categorical approaches and has largely focused on physical forms of bullying and victimization. This pre-registered study tested the utility of bifactor models for measuring pure and co-occurring relational bullying and victimization experiences dimensionally and tested independent effects and interactions of sympathetic nervous system reactivity (i.e., SCL-R) and hostile attribution biases (HAB; Crick & Dodge, 1994) in predicting changes in these experiences over one year in early childhood. Using data from 300 preschoolers (Mage = 44.70 months), bifactor models where variance were parsed into a co-occurring/general factor (i.e., bullying-victimization) and specific/pure factors (e.g., bullying) provided a good fit to the data using teacher/observer reports at two independent time points. Factor scores were saved and used in nested path analyses with a subset of the 81 participants with available physiological data. HAB predicted increases in the general factor, thought to represent co-occurring bullying/victimization, at high and average (β's = .21 -.44, p's = .007 - .008), but not low (β = -.01, p = .65), levels of SCL-R. These results highlight the potential of bifactor models for examining dimensional experiences of relational bullying/victimization and provide initial evidence of HAB as a risk factor specifically for co-occurring relational bullying/victimization for those with average to high levels of sympathetic nervous system stress reactivity.

Hostile Attribution Biases and Aggression | Session 7D | 11:00am-12:30pm
CRX 408

Paper 1: Gender differences in sensitivity to provocation and hostile attribution bias toward ambiguous facial cues in violent offenders and community-based adults

Anna Zajenkowska, Maria Grzegorzewska University; Marta Bodecka, Maria Grzegorzewska University; Nina Gehrer, University of Tubingen; Krzysztof Krejtz, University SWPS; Claire Lawrence, Lawrence PsychAdvisory; Michael Schoenenberg, University of Tubingen; Aiste Jusyte, University of Tubingen

Aggressive offenders commonly show hostile attribution bias in the perception of facial affect. Individuals' sensitivity to provocation has been also linked to hostile attribution. However, most studies have been limited to male offenders. The current study investigated whether sensitivity to provocation (SP) predicted bias towards interpretation of ambiguous facial cues as angry in violent inmates compared to community-dwelling non-inmates. The sample (N = 272) consisted of 105 (53 women) violent inmates and 167 (85 women) adults living in the community. Sensitivity to provocation and anger perception in morphed faces were negatively related in women, whereas in men they were positively related. The current project shows the importance of studying gender differences, which are often neglected, in the study of hostile interpretations of ambiguous stimuli amongst inmates and community samples. Moreover, results can help to prepare distinct and adequate resocialization and psychotherapeutic programs for both women and men with a tendency to violence.

Paper 2: Cognitive Control Processes and Defense Mechanisms That Influence Aggressive Reactions: Toward an Integration of Socio-Cognitive and Psychodynamic Models of Aggression

Jean Gagnon, University of Montreal; Joyce E. Quansah, University of Montreal; Paul McNicoll, University of Montreal

Research on cognitive processes has primarily focused on cognitive control and inhibitory processes to the detriment of other psychological processes, such as defense mechanisms (DMs), which can be used to modify aggressive impulses as well as self/other images during interpersonal conflicts. First, we conducted an in-depth theoretical analysis of three socio-cognitive models and three psychodynamic models and compared main propositions regarding the source of aggression and processes that influence its enactment. Second, 32 participants completed the Hostile Expectancy Violation Paradigm (HEVP) in which scenarios describe a hostile vs. non-hostile social context followed by a character's ambiguous aversive behavior. The N400 effect to critical words that violate expected

hostile vs. non-hostile intent of the behavior was analyzed. Prepotent response inhibition was measured using a Stop Signal task (SST) and DMs were assessed with the Defense Style Questionnaire (DSQ-60). Results showed that reactive aggression and HIA were not significantly correlated with response inhibition but were significantly positively and negatively correlated with image distorting defense style and adaptive defense style, respectively. The present article has highlighted the importance of integrating socio-cognitive and psychodynamic models to account for the full complexity underlying psychological processes that influence reactive aggressive behavior.

Paper 3: Reduced Attention Toward Faces, Intentionality and Blame Ascription in Violent Offenders and Community-based Adults: Evidence from an Eye Tracking Study

Anna Zajenkowska, Maria Grzegorzewska University; Marta Bodecka, Maria Grzegorzewska University; Ewa Duda, Maria Grzegorzewska University; Claire Lawrence, Lawrence PsychAdvisory

People typically have a strong bias in attention toward faces to help them understand social interactions. Nonetheless some people, like incarcerated offenders and psychopaths, exhibit deficits in 'face reading', which may impair their interpretations, especially in case of attribution allocation in harmful events. In these cases, the ascription of intentionality is key in understanding the allocation of blame and structuring social information processing. Consequently, in the current study, in addition to typically studied intentionality and blame ascription levels (subfactors of hostile attributions), we also propose a new indicator of hostile attributions: intentionality/blame isomorphism, indicating reduced differentiation between those two factors. Violent prison inmates (N=63) and community-based adults without previous history of incarceration (N=63) took part in an eye tracking study. In line with our hypotheses, offenders exhibited reduced attention orienting to faces as well as greater intentionality/blame isomorphism. In case of both groups, people looked longer at faces of the harm doer compared to the harm receiver. Additionally, greater intentionality/blame isomorphism predicted reduced attention to faces, however when group status was included in the model, it became the only significant predictor of the attention to faces. Future studies should examine the origins of these gaze and attribution patterns and investigate consequences related to social perception and interactions of people prone to violence.

Paper 4: Dad, are they laughing at me? Vulnerable narcissism and perceived personality resemblance as factors favor the transgenerational transmission of hostile biases

Marta Bodecka-Zych, The Maria Grzegorzewska University; Anna Zajenkowska; The Maria Grzegorzewska University; Claire Lawrence, Lawrence PsychAdvisory

Specific patterns of social information processing (SIP) are related to aggressive behaviors. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that parents' hostile attributions (HA) are associated with their children's aggression. However, the link between parents' hostile attributions and children's social information processing is not straightforward. The purpose of the current research was to examine whether a father's vulnerable narcissism (VN) and the son's perceived personality resemblance to his father favor the transgenerational transmission of hostile biases. The study included 77 dyads of sons and fathers and utilized different methods to measure hostile attributions (vignettes as well as visual scenes). Although fathers' HA subfactors (intentionality, blame ascription, and angry feelings in ambiguous situations) were not associated with sons' HA subfactors, fathers' angry feelings, as well as the sons' blame ascription and angry feelings, were related to fathers' VN. Furthermore, fathers' VN predicted sons' angry feelings which were, in turn, associated with sons' aggressive-ness. Moreover, the perceived personality resemblance moderated the relationships between intentionality ascription by the father and by the son. The more the son perceived himself to be similar to his father, the more the father and son's hostile intentionality ascriptions patterns were alike. The observation that fathers' VN may have an impact on sons' angry feelings in ambiguous situations, and that the relationship between ascribed intentionality depends on the perceived similarity of the son to the father may be a crucial insight for therapeutic interventions for adolescents with aggression problems and suggests a need to focus on the father-son relationship.

A Complex Look at Individuals Who Aggress: Dynamic Patterns with Personality, Temperament, and Psychosocial Characteristics **|** Session 8A **|** 2:00pm-3:30pm CRX 307

Chairs: *Ann H. Farrell, Brock University; Kirsty S. Lee, University of Warwick*

Paper 1: Trajectories, comorbidity, and risk factors for disordered eating and borderline personality disorder

Kirsty S. Lee, University of Warwick; Tracy Vaillancourt; University of Ottawa

Eating disorders are serious mental illnesses that often co-present with a personality disorder, most commonly, borderline personality disorder (BPD). Both disorders increase the risk of early mortality and have been associated with shared early risk factors. The aims of this study were to examine the trajectories of symptoms, patterns of comorbidity, temporality, unique childhood risk factors, and the population attributable fractions (PAFs) associated with each modifiable risk factor. We used data across five-years of adolescence (age 14-18; N=544; 56% girls; 74% white) and assessed a range of early risks across sociodemographic, interpersonal, and clinical domains. We used semi-parametric group-based models to identify the number and shape of trajectories and estimate conditional probabilities. Five percent (n=25) of adolescents followed a high trajectory of disordered eating, while 21% (n=114) followed a high trajectory of BPD features. High levels of disordered eating were a stronger indicator of high levels of BPD features than was the reverse. Bullying perpetration and hyperactivity were unique risk factors for BPD features. The PAFs indicated that eliminating bullying victimization would reduce clinically significant cases of disordered eating by 66% and cases of borderline personality by 37%, the largest of all modifiable risks. This is the first study to unravel the development of comorbidity among disordered eating and BPD features and has important clinical implications. As bullying victimization had the largest PAFs, while bullying perpetration was a unique risk factor for high levels of BPD features, reducing childhood bullying is a public health priority.

Paper 2: Joint Trajectories of Bullying Perpetration and Narcissism Across Adolescence: Associations with Childhood Risk Factors

Ann H. Farrell, Brock University; Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa

Researchers have previously found heterogeneous developmental pathways of bullying perpetration, but the differential relations with personality development and childhood risk factors are less understood. Accordingly, the joint developmental trajectories of bullying perpetration and narcissism (i.e., grandiosity, superiority, entitlement) were examined across six years of adolescence in a sample of 616 individuals (54.2% girls; 76.1% White) representative of a Canadian school district. Self-reports of the childhood risk factors were assessed in Grades 5 and 6 and self-reports of bullying perpetration and narcissism were assessed annually from Grades 7 to 12. Results of latent class growth analyses revealed an expected small portion of individuals (6.0%) following a high-risk dual trajectory (high stable bullying/high increasing narcissism). Also as expected, individuals in the high-risk group were significantly higher in childhood hyperactivity (OR = 1.69), higher in frustration (OR = 1.99), and lower in anxiety (OR = 0.47) compared to individuals following a low-risk dual trajectory (low declining bullying/low decreasing narcissism; 19.0%). Another at-risk group of individuals following a dual trajectory group of high stable bullying/moderate stable narcissism (10.0%) were significantly higher on hyperactivity than individuals in the low-risk group (OR = 1.57). Sex did not significantly differentiate these three joint trajectory groups. Findings contribute new evidence on the heterogeneous dual development of bullying perpetration and personality. Early intervention of difficulty regulating behavior and emotion, and a lack of sensitivity for others can be important ways to prevent this joint dual-risk of bullying and narcissism across adolescence.

Paper 3: Admitting to Bullying Others or Denying it: Psychosocial Correlates and Implications for Intervention

Claire F. Garandeau, University of Turku; Tiina Turunen, University of Turku; Jessica Trach, University of Turku; Christina Salmivalli, University of Turku

For behavioral change to take place, individuals must first recognize that their behavior is problematic and needs to change (see Prochaska, Johnson, & Lee, 1998). Surprisingly, concerning perpetrators of school bullying, the correlates and implications for intervention of admitting to their behavior (i.e., reporting bullying others when one is perceived as a perpetrator by peers) or denying it (i.e., reporting never or seldom bullying others when one is perceived as a perpetrator by peers) has received little attention. Using a sample of 6106 Finnish children (49.5% boys; mean age = 11; 58.4% in schools implementing the KiVa anti-bullying program), we examined whether, for peer-reported bullying perpetrators, admitting to their behavior 1) was associated with specific psycho-social characteristics, 2) predicted decreases in bullying over time and greater responsiveness to the KiVa intervention, 3) was deterred or encouraged by the KiVa intervention. Our measures included self- and peer-reported bullying, self-reported anxiety, depression, self-

esteem, empathy and anti-bullying attitudes, and peer-reported victimization, popularity and likeability. Regression analyses conducted in a subsample of peer-reported perpetrators (scoring 1SD or higher on peer-reported bullying) showed that admitting to bullying others was significantly associated with higher victimization and depression and lower self-esteem, but not significantly associated with peer status, empathy or anti-bullying attitudes. Contrary to expectations, admitting to bullying others predicted higher bullying behavior one year later and this increase was not significantly moderated by the implementation of KiVa. Finally, peer-reported bullying perpetrators were less likely to admit to their behavior when in an intervention school.

Paper 4: Attentional bias, executive control, and emotion regulation: Associations with aggressive behaviors

Nicole L. Hayes, Iowa State University; Craig A. Anderson; Monica A. Marsee, Iowa State University

Aggressive behaviors are associated with negative mental health and behavior outcomes for the perpetrator, their peers, families, and communities. A major focus of research calls for identifying risk and protective factors. One promising area of research is investigating individual differences in cognitive abilities that influence how aggressive individuals process and respond to information. We investigated selective attention to threat, executive control, and emotion regulation to better understand how these factors are associated with aggression. Multiple methods (behavioral data and eye-tracking technology) were used to clarify some inconsistencies in theory and methodology regarding attention bias and aggression. Two hundred and twenty-one undergraduates completed several behavioral tasks assessing attention bias, working memory, inhibitory control, and cognitive flexibility. Participants also completed several self-report measures of trait aggression and trait variables (emotion regulation strategies, normative beliefs about aggression, and hostile attributions). Lower levels of reactive inhibitory control were a statistically significant predictor of aggression. Eye-tracking data revealed that participants initially first fixate on threat-related stimuli, compared to neutral stimuli, for a longer duration, representing an overall attention bias towards threat stimuli. Results also suggest that attention bias represents both facilitation and difficulty disengaging from threat-related faces and that higher working memory buffers against the negative impact of attention bias on aggressive behaviors. What is clear is that additional research is needed to elucidate 1) underlying mechanisms associated with attention bias to threat and 2) the associations between cognitive process (attention, executive control) and aggression.

Discussant: *Dorothy Espelage, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Intimate Partner Violence Typologies and Criminogenic Needs
Session 8B | 2:00pm-3:30pm | CRX 308

Chair: *Anna T. Pham, Department of National Defence*

Paper 1: Latent Classes Among Intimate Partner Violent Men: A Replication

Joshua R. Peters, Carleton University; Sandy Jung; MacEwan University

Evidence suggests that male intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators are a heterogeneous group, varying on individual characteristics, psychopathology, and the nature and severity of violence. Although evidence supportive of subgroups of male IPV perpetrators has been found, few studies have employed latent class analyses (LCA) to empirically identify and examine these distinctions. One such LCA study with items from the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) yielded three classes in a high-risk sample of male IPV perpetrators (Peters et al., 2020). The current study examined the extent to which similar classes would be found in a more routine sample of 204 men formally charged with acts of IPV. LCA using the SARAv2 items suggested three latent classes of IPV men, with each identified subgroup displaying varying probabilities over SARA risk items. Class 1 consisted of 29% of the sample and indicated a high probability of Past assault of strangers. Class 2 consisted of 16% of the sample and indicated a high probability on several items (e.g., Past violation of conditional release). Class 3 consisted of 55% of the sample and displayed lower probabilities across SARAv2 items. Follow-up covariate analyses were also conducted to assess the degree to which class membership predicted history of offending (e.g., violent, sexual, substance, or weapons related charges), severity/frequency of prior IPV and recidivism (e.g., Violent, IPV specific). Our findings suggest the previously identified risk based subgroups of IPV men appear replicable across samples, providing further evidence supportive of the existence of distinct subgroups of IPV men.

Paper 2: Comparison of Reactive and Proactive Intimate Partner Violent Men

Anna T. Pham, Department of National Defence; Sandy Jung, MacEwan University; Martina Faitakis, Saint Mary's University; Adam Morrill, MacEwan University

From early work with animals to more recent studies using humans, aggressive behavior has been reliably classified into two distinct subtypes: (1) an emotionally charged, uncontrolled aggressive act in response to a perceived provocation (i.e., reactive) and (2) a planned, controlled, unemotional, and goal-oriented aggressive act (i.e., proactive). Recent studies in the intimate partner violence (IPV) literature have provided empirical support for this bimodal classification of aggression consistent with the general aggression literature, in which these subtypes differ on individual characteristics, psychopathology, and the nature and severity of their partner-violent behavior. The aim of this study is to examine whether reactive and proactive IPV offenders differed on variables potentially relevant for offender management and intervention, including their offense-related characteristics, scores on IPV risk measures, and observed recidivism. The sample consisted of 494 (370 reactive and 124 proactive) men who committed at least one violent offence against their female intimate partner, and were followed for an average of 3.68 years. Results indicated that proactive IPV offenders had significantly more collateral victims at the index and engaged in significantly more stalking behaviors compared to their reactive counterparts. Conversely, reactive offenders were more likely to have consumed alcohol at their index offenses. In addition, we found that proactive offenders had significantly higher scores on two IPV risk measures ($d = 0.45$ and 0.64) and were more likely to recidivate. Consideration of the criminogenic characteristics of individual IPV offenders through the lenses of bimodal classification and IPV typology will be discussed.

Paper 3: Criminogenic needs among domestic violence offenders: Association with ODARA risk and treatment intensity categories

Dana Radatz, Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care; N. Zoe Hilton; Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care

The Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) principles of effective correctional service are well supported in the general offending literature. Researchers have begun to apply these principles to intimate partner violence (IPV), and risk assessment tools have been developed and validated for this population. However, less is known about the second major principle, regarding criminogenic treatment needs of those who commit IPV. We explored the need principle in IPV by examining criminogenic needs and their relation to recidivism and recently proposed treatment intensity categories derived from an IPV risk assessment tool. We used data from over 1400 men who committed IPV in the original Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) dataset and coded antisocial traits, antisocial attitudes, substance use, poor relationships and work/school problems. Men had at least one criminogenic treatment need on average. An increase in the number of criminogenic treatment needs was positively associated with an increased risk for IPV recidivism, as measured by the ODARA. Some individual criminogenic needs provided a small but significant incremental prediction of IPV recidivism over the ODARA score. Results also indicated that men in higher treatment intensity categories, based on the ODARA score, have significantly more criminogenic needs. Findings support using the ODARA to select individuals for the most intense IPV treatment and suggest that assessing and treating criminogenic needs may improve IPV treatment outcomes.

New Innovations in Sexual Assault Intervention for University Students
Session 8C **|** 2:00pm-3:30pm **|** CRX 309

Chair: *Kathleen A Parks, State University of New York at Buffalo*

Paper 1: Sexual Assault Resistance Education for Women as One Critical Piece of a Comprehensive Sexual Violence Intervention Plan

C. Senn, University of Windsor; M. Eliasziw, Tufts University; K. Hobden, University of Windsor

We have known about the high rates of sexual violence on campus for over 30 years. Unfortunately, our efforts on campus to reduce sexual violence have been and continue to be largely ineffective. Sexual violence is most often perpetrated by acquaintances in social situations that should be safe. This presentation shows how attending deeply to theory and evidence of social and psychological barriers experienced by women in these contexts led to an intervention that empowers women students and substantially reduces the sexual violence they experience for at least two years. The presentation will focus on the evidence of the mechanisms (mediators) by which effectiveness is achieved. The EAAA / Flip the ScriptTM program and future directions for its development are contextualized within the need for a comprehensive campus (and societal) sexual violence prevention plan.

Paper 2: A Friend-Based Brief Intervention to Maximize the Power of Friends to Reduce Alcohol-Involved Sexual Assault Risk

J.A. Livingston, State University of New York at Buffalo; J.P. Read, State University of New York at Buffalo; T. Jenzer, State University of New York at Buffalo; L. Rodriguez, State University of New York at Buffalo; M. Testa, State University of New York at Buffalo; J. Katz, State University of New York at Geneseo; N. Mastroleo, Binghamton University

Alcohol-involved sexual assault (AISA) is common on college campuses. Friends are central to context in which AISA commonly occurs. Existing interventions have not specifically targeted friends in prevention efforts. This study's objective is to develop a brief, dyad-based motivational intervention that empowers college women to work together to reduce AISA risk. The Protecting Allies in Risky Situations (PAIRS) MI was developed for delivery to pairs of heavy drinking female friends. The interview explored how friends could assist one another with assault prevention in the context of their typical social interactions. In focus groups (N=8), college women (N=36) reviewed a digital recording of the intervention and provided feedback. Key themes were extracted from focus group transcripts. Quantitative evaluations also were derived. Women in the study viewed the intervention as personally relevant and feasible. Key themes included how best to incorporate friends in preventing lower as well as higher- severity AISA experiences, the role of friends in risk situations sometimes not considered (e.g., Tinder, hookups), and how friends might reduce the impact of drinking on intervention behavior. Focus group participants identified potential barriers to scalability and offered suggestions for how to target friends in existing campus-based efforts and deliver the intervention to larger social groups (e.g., sororities, residence hall) to extend the reach. Findings suggest that our friend-based intervention is relevant and well received by college women. Still, important questions must be resolved, including the best way to implement the interventions to maximize efficacy and enhance scalability for greatest impact.

Paper 3: Development and Usability of an Alcohol and Sexual Assault Prevention (ASAP) Program for College Students

R.M. Leone, Georgia State University; D. Oesterle, Georgia State University; L.M. Orchowski, Brown University; K.C. Davis, Arizona State; A.K. Gilmore, Georgia State University

Sexual assault (SA) on college campuses is a pervasive problem. Women and individuals who identify as a sexual and gender minority (SGM) experience the highest rates of victimization. Current programs fail to address the gender- and sex orientation-specific factors associated with SA victimization and perpetration risk. A new approach is needed that includes evidence-based bystander and risk reduction content personalized by risk factors, including gender identity, sexual orientation, and alcohol use. The aim of this project was to develop the alcohol and sexual assault prevention program (+*Change*), that targets alcohol use, SA risk reduction, SA perpetration prevention, and SA bystander intervention for (1) cisgender heterosexual men, (2) cisgender heterosexual women, and (3) individuals who identify as a SGM. In Study 1, college students (*n*=758) from all three identity groups completed a survey on alcohol use and sexual behaviors that was used to develop social norms feedback for +*Change*. In Study 2, an open pilot study obtained usability data among college students (*n*=24) from each identity group who reported engaging in heavy episodic drinking during the past month. Overall, participants were satisfied with the information quality, interface quality, and system usefulness of +*Change*. Participants reported reductions in injunctive drinking norms and greater prosocial bystander intentions, and men were more aware of the problem of SA on their campus and had greater intentions to make changes to prevent SA. Results are promising in demonstrating preliminary efficacy of +*Change*. Future research will assess preliminary feasibility and effectiveness in a pilot randomized clinical trial.

Paper 4: Adapting a Sexual Assault Risk Perception Measure to be Culturally Sensitive for use as a Preventive Intervention Tool

Noelle M. St. Vil, State University of New York at Buffalo; K. A. Parks, State University of New York at Buffalo

Social drinking interactions in college have the potential to devolve into high risk situations for sexual assault (SA). Research has shown that racial disparities exist in college SA, with Black women experiencing higher rates and more serious SA. During development of a video measure to assess risk perception of SA, Black women perceived less risk compared with White women. The purpose of the current study was to further explore explanations for this racial difference. We conducted a mixed methods study with Black women at a University in Western New York, USA. Women who signed up to participate in research for class credit and self-identified as Black were sent an e-mail invitation to participate. Women were asked to watch a "high-risk" video scenario depicting a White male and female interacting for the first time at a house party. Embedded risk cues included environmental (e.g., loud noise, alcohol) and social (e.g., isolation, touching) cues for SA. Women completed a survey that included quantitative questions about their impressions of the video, as well as open-ended qualitative questions about how the video did or did not reflect their experiences as Black women, and might be modified to do so better. The findings provide insight into how the video can be adapted to be culturally specific for Black college women. This cultural specificity will be important for modification and future use of the video as a tool for assessment of risk perception and to increase awareness in potentially risky social situations with Black college women.

Aggression towards Older Adults: An Overview and Contemporary Issues
Session 8D **|** 2:00pm-3:30pm **|** CRX 408

Chair: Marie Beaulieu, University of Sherbrooke, Canada

Paper 1: Mistreatment of, and Aggression towards, Older Adults: A Synthesis of the State of Knowledge

Marie Beaulieu, University of Sherbrooke; Kevin St-Martin; University of Sherbrooke

Since the 1990s, an increasing number of high-level (meta-analysis, systematic reviews) and good (scoping review) scientific papers on mistreatment and aggression towards older adults have been published. What is known and what is contested in these 2 fields? Scientific observations of the international literature published in English or in French: one on mistreatment of older adults, one on aggressive acts towards older adults (excluding papers addressing aggression carried out by older adults, alongside the ones made towards other older adults). 10 international data banks were examined (Ageline, Pubmed, etc.). Inclusion criteria: scientific articles exposing a meta-analysis, a systematic or a scoping review, published before February 2020 (no bottom-line date). Content analysis was performed using a standardized grid. On mistreatment (n=66 papers), the most documented themes are: prevalence per type of mistreatment (physical, sexual, psychological, material/financial, neglect), settings (home, nursing homes, hospitals), detection, risk factors both for the mistreated older person and the person who mistreats them, consequences, help seeking hinderers and impacts of intervention. On aggression (n=50 papers), several papers addressed dementia and care settings with a new emphasis on aggression between older persons. Not much is known on aggression by "strangers" (unknown person). In the absence of a gold standard, all studies conclude with the need to continue to investigate the field in order to reduce discrepancies in data. Meta-analyses, scoping and systematic reviews rarely include qualitative research. Therefore, there is a serious lack in capturing the meaning and experience of older persons suffering aggression or mistreatment.

Paper 2: Sexual Violence in Older Adults: A Belgian Prevalence Study

Anne Nobels, Ghent University; Christophe Vandeviver , Ghent University; Adina Cismaru-Inescu, Université de Liège, Bastien Hanaut, Université de Liège; Laurent Nisen, Université de Liège, Ines Keygnaert, Ghent University

Sexual violence (SV) is an important public health problem which may induce long-lasting health problems. Until now, older adults remained neglected in research, policies and practices. Valid SV prevalence estimates and associated risk factors in older adults are currently unavailable. In this study we measured lifetime and past 12-months sexual victimisation in older adults living in Belgium, its correlates, assailant characteristics and the way that victims framed their SV experiences. Between July 2019 and March 2020, 513 older adults of 70 years and older living in Belgium were interviewed on their exposure to SV victimization and since childhood and its associated risk factors. SV was measured using behaviourally specific questions based on a broad definition of SV. Participants were selected via a cluster random probability sampling with a random route finding approach. Over 44% of older adults had experienced SV during lifetime, 8% in the past 12-months. Female sex and a higher number of sexual partners were associated with lifetime SV (p < .05), non-heterosexual sexual orientation with past 12-months SV (p < .05). Correlates identified to be linked to elder abuse and neglect in previous studies were not linked with SV in our sample. 'Someone unknown' was identified as most common assailant. These results indicate that sexual victimisation appears to be common in older adults in Belgium. Therefore, recognizing older adults as a risk group for sexual victimisation in research, policies and practices is of the utmost importance.

Paper 3: Trajectories of Services for Mistreated Older Adults with Disabilities

Hélène Carbonneau, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Marie Beaulieu, University of Sherbrooke; Anabelle Rondeau-Leclaire, University of Sherbrooke

Physical, cognitive and mental health disabilities are presented as high-risk factors in the literature on the mistreatment of older adults (MOA). However, little information is available on the MOA experienced by persons with disabilities (OAD) and even less on the services received after detection (self-reported or by professionals). An exploratory study is ongoing on those issues. Qualitative study funded by the Office des personnes handicapées du Québec (government agency that helps increase the social participation of people with disabilities in Québec - Canada). In-depth interviews (lasting between 100 and 150 minutes) with 11 OAD who have experienced psychological or financial MOA (ongoing recruitment until April 2020). Age: 62 to 90. Gender: 8 women, 3 men. Disabilities: Mobility, agility, hearing, mental health, cognitive. Thematic analysis (Miles and Huberman). Mistreatment of OAD occurs in different contexts: care, personal relationship, business relationship, lease, etc. Abusers are family members (3), public services (4), private services (4). Financial mistreatment is always accompanied by psychological mistreatment. Other types of MOA are revealed: sexual, physical, violation of rights. In all cases, OAD received informal support (more or less). Formal services are given by public agencies (social workers, ombudsman, police, etc.), community-based services (non-profit agency specializing in countering MOA, etc.) or private services (legal,

etc.). Lack of coordination among services creates burden on OAD and their loved ones and hinders help-seeking. Several OAD relate their mistreatment experience to their age and/or their disability. Two meta-themes emerged: vulnerability and isolation.

Paper 4: Mental health and help-seeking behavior upon sexual victimization in older adults

Anne Nobels, Ghent University; Lotte De Schrijver, Ghent University; Gilbert Lemmens, Ghent University Hospital; Marie Beaulieu, University of Sherbrooke; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University; Ines Keygnaert, Ghent University

Sexual violence (SV) has an important impact on mental health. Although sexual victimization continues into old age, older victims do not seem to access specialized care. Knowledge on the mental health and the help-seeking behavior of older victims of SV is scarce. To contribute to a better understanding of the mental health impact and the help-seeking behavior upon sexual victimization in older adults, we conducted a mixed method study using a life-course perspective. Between July 2019 and March 2020, 513 randomly selected older adults living in Belgium participated in structured face-to-face-interviews. These quantitative data were triangulated with qualitative data from 15 in-depth interviews with older victims. Our results showed that lifetime SV was linked to depression (p = 0.001), anxiety (p = 0.001), and PTSD in participants with a chronic illness/disability (p = 0.002) or no/lower education (p < 0.001). Only 40% of victims had ever informally disclosed their SV experiences, and only 6% sought professional help. Taboos about sexuality played an important role in the help-seeking process of older victims, who expected professionals to initiate the conversation on SV. This study demonstrates the importance of tailored mental health care for older victims of SV. Therefore, the development of clinical guidelines and care procedures seem important. Healthcare professionals working with older adults need capacity building through training, screening tools and care procedures to initiate conversation on SV, and to detect signs, prevent, mitigate and respond to SV in older adults.

A reevaluation of the participant role approach in peer-to-peer bullying: Can we do better? | Session 8E **|** 2:00pm-3:30pm | CRX 140

Chair: *Thomas P. Gumpel, The Hebrew University*

Paper 1: Surprising Partners: Teachers Contribution in School Bullying

Vered Zioni Koren, The Hebrew University; Thomas P. Gumpel; The Hebrew University

Participant Role theory describes the designation of social roles and the use of contextually appropriate social scripts and provides a context for the interpretation of a range of social and interpersonal issues, including bullying in the school setting. Our study uses Participant Role Theory to analyze interpersonal engagements in a 10th grade class in a high school in central Israel. Data were drawn from ethnographic observations conducted by the first author of the cohort over the course of a school year, together with in-depth semi-structured interviews with the students and teachers. The findings suggest that students apply "role switching" (the flexible presentation of multiple social roles, depending on context) to negotiate the challenge of bullying in the school setting. The study also assesses the influence of individual teachers on role switching, positing that a teacher's relationship with individual students can serve as a catalyst for role-switching in three specific circumstances: where the teacher-student relationship instigates bullying against a specific child; where the teacher is a bully; and where a supportive relationship enables positive role-switching on the part of specific classroom actors.

Paper 2: A parsimonious conceptualization of the participant role approach in peer bullying

Thomas P. Gumpel, The Hebrew University

The participant role approach has gained traction over the last decade and has moved from a dyadic understanding of the aggressor and victim, to a description of four primary roles based on frequencies of specific behaviors, and more recently to the description of multiple roles. Researchers have examined these roles using methodologies. However, in recent studies using qualitative methodologies, switching between different participant roles was observed. In essence, most children engaged in all roles, depending on situational factors. In this study, we examine whether the breakdown into numerous orthogonal participant roles is parsimonious or warranted from both a theoretical and applied point of view. Using a bias-corrected 3-step approach, we used Latent Profile Analyses to examine the responses of 10,333 Hebrew and Arabic speaking Israeli adolescents on three measures of aggression and victimization (physical, relational, and sexual) using age, gender, and ethnicity as non-active covariates. We then examined these four respondent group on a variety of distal measures, such as moral disengagement, self-efficacy, social status, school climate, and help recruiting. We identified four classes of respondents with a reduction in all forms of aggression and victimization between grades 7 – 12 (age 13 – 18) with an increase in both behaviors for Arabic speaking adolescents and no significant gender differences. Essentially, the four clusters

can be divided into two groups based on frequency of involvement. Accordingly, we present a simpler and more parsimonious model of peer bullying.

Paper 3: On the assessment of participant roles and behaviors

Patrik Söderberg, Åbo Akademi University

It is well established that bullying is not only acts of interpersonal aggression guided by individual characteristics of the bully and the victim, but often also group processes involving more or less active peers and bystanders. The participant role approach, which aim to influence bullying occurrence and outcomes by working at group levels and empowering bystanders to intervene or at least not passively support bullying, can be said to be a cornerstone of several influential whole-school anti-bullying programs. Bystander behavior is typically assessed by cross-sectional surveys, resulting in each student either assigned a participant role based on hypothetical scenarios or given a participant profile based on retrospective self-reported behaviors. However, traditional self-reports have been found to offer a number of limitations in terms of reliability and external validity. First, they require that respondents retrospectively describe their behavior over an extended period, although autobiographical memories of past events frequently have been found to be distorted and compressed. Secondly, as some behaviors provoke social disapproval and sanctions, they are more likely to be susceptible to self-serving memory distortions. Lastly, previous research have shown that adolescents engage in different participant roles; however, in responding to a questionnaire, the respondent is most often asked to describe his or her "typical" behavior, thereby losing nuanced information on within-person fluctuations. In this part of the symposium, we will discuss the value of complementary methods of participant role assessments, such as observation studies, social network analysis, and intensive longitudinal designs.

Paper 4: Empathy, Defending, and Functional Connectivity While Witnessing Social Exclusion

Theresa A. McIver, Wendy Craig, Rachael L. Bosma, Julian Chiarella, Janell Klassen, Aislinn Sandre, Sarah Goegan, & Linda Booij

Peers are present for most bullying episodes. Peers who witness bullying can play an important role in either stopping or perpetuating the behaviour. Defending can greatly benefit victimized peers. Empathy is strongly associated with defending. Yet, less is known about defenders' neural response to witnessing social distress, and how this response may relate to the link between empathy and defending. Forty-six first-year undergraduate students (Mage = 17.7; 37 women), with varied history of peer defending, underwent fMRI scanning while witnessing a depiction of social exclusion. Functional connectivity analysis was performed across brain regions that are involved in cognitive empathy, empathetic distress, and compassion. History of defending was positively associated with functional connectivity (Exclusion > Inclusion) between the left orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) – medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC), and right OFC – left and right amygdalae. Defending was negatively associated with functional connectivity between the left OFC – anterior cingulate cortex. The relationship between history of defending and empathy (specifically, empathetic perspective taking) was moderated by functional connectivity of the right OFC – left amygdala. These findings suggest that coactivation of brain regions involved in compassionate emotion regulation and empathetic distress play a role in the relationship between empathy and peer defending.

Friday July 22 2022

Sexual Violence: Part 2 | Session 9A | 11:00am-12:30 pm | CRX 307

Paper 1: Sexual violence in LGB+ persons: results from the UN-MENAMAIS study in Belgium

Lotte De Schrijver, Ghent University; Elizaveta Fomenko, Ghent University; Erick Janssen, Catholic University of Louvain; Barbara Krahé, University of Potsdam; Joz Motmans, Ghent University, Transgender Infopunt; Tom Vander Beken, Ghent University; Kristien Roelens, Ghent University – University Hospital Ghent; Ines Keygnaert, Ghent University

Individuals identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, pansexual, omnisexual, queer, questioning, fluid, asexual, or with another sexual orientation (LGB+ persons) are more at risk of sexual victimization (SV) than heterosexual persons, yet reliable representative prevalence data are scarce. SV can have long-lasting negative effects on well-being and physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health. Othering-based stress [OBS] – resulting from sexual orientation and gender identity related stigma, prejudice, and discrimination – could be a possible mediator for increased vulnerability for SV and its consequences in LGB+ persons. This study estimates the prevalence of SV in LGB+ and heterosexual persons in Belgium, explores the role of sexual minority identification and experiencing othering-based stress (OBS) in SV vulnerability, examines the gender and relationship to the victim of assailants, and the risk markers associated with LGB+ SV. Further, it examines the impact of SV on LGB+ victims and their help-seeking behaviours upon victimisation. Using a mixed-methods

explanatory sequential design, this study collected nationally representative data from 4,632 individuals via an online survey which included measures of sexual victimization, its consequences and subsequent help-seeking behaviour. In addition, qualitative data was collected from 40 LGB+ victims through in-depth interviews. LGB+ persons experienced more SV and reported being victimized by a stranger twice as often compared to heterosexual persons. One in five LGB+ persons had been victimized by a female assailant. LGB+ identification as well as sociodemographic, mental health, and coping variables all served as SV risk markers. Sexual minority status and OBS were neither risk markers or moderators. Further, LGB+ victims experienced more negative consequences upon SV than the heterosexual victims, and they reported important barriers for disclosing SV and seeking help from professional services or the police. Yet, sexual minorities did not report more negative consequences following SV than LGB+ persons who did not identify as such, nor did they perceive different barriers to seeking help. LGB+ persons are significantly more vulnerable to SV compared to heterosexual persons in Belgium. This increased vulnerability can partly be explained by common risk markers, although LGB+-identification was a unique risk marker in and by itself. Based on our result, we believe that there is an urgent need for public health measures and sociocultural changes to prevent SV in LGB+ persons and improving care for LGB+ SV victims. Investing in LGB+ inclusive research is crucial to better inform and develop prevention and care strategies respecting LGB+ victims' characteristics and needs.

Paper 2: Profiles of Childhood Victimization as Predictors of Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Perpetration

Travis N. Ray, Oakland University; Michele R. Parkhill, Oakland University; Rollin D. Cook, Oakland University

Childhood victimization among men is a robust risk factor for sexual assault and relationship violence perpetration. However, differential risk may accompany each type of childhood victimization, both individually and in combination with other types. Previous research has primarily used variable-centered approaches, which can discount the collective experience and interactive effects of victimization types. The current study utilized a latent profile analysis (a person-centered approach) to analyze distinct combinations of men's childhood victimization experiences and their communal predictive ability for sexual assault and relationship violence perpetration. Men living in the United States (N = 399) completed an online questionnaire, which retrospectively assessed emotional, physical, and sexual childhood victimization from peers and adults, as well as sexual assault and relationship violence perpetration. A Latent Profile Analysis detected five profiles of childhood victimization: "Low Victimization," "Moderate Victimization," "High Victimization," "High Victimization, Non-Sexual," and "High Peer Victimization." Results indicated that, compared to the "Low Victimization" profile, members of the "High Victimization" profile were 8.21 and 11.57 times more likely to perpetrate sexual assault and relationship violence, respectively. Further, compared to the "High Victimization, Non-Sexual" profile, members of the "High Victimization" profile were 4.45 and 6.46 times more likely to perpetrate sexual assault and relationship violence, respectively. The results suggest that poly-victimization puts men at heightened risk for sexual assault and relationship violence perpetration. Results also suggest that sexual victimization in childhood might pose particular risk for perpetration. Thus, interventions targeting men who experienced poly and/or sexual victimization in childhood may diminish violence against women.

Paper 3: The Connection Between Moral Disengagement and Sexual Aggression Severity Through Sexual Objectification

Sean E. Taylor, Oakland University; Travis N. Ray, Oakland University; Michele R. Parkhill; Oakland University

Male-perpetrated sexual aggression toward women is a persistent issue in the United States. Although there has been a plethora of research examining predictors of sexual aggression, little research has explored its association with moral disengagement. One avenue through which moral disengagement might be associated with sexual aggression is the dehumanization component of moral disengagement. Research on moral disengagement has found that individuals are more likely to engage in inhuman acts if the target is dehumanized. In the context of sexual aggression, dehumanization could present itself as sexual objectification. The current study conducted a mediation analysis to test the hypothesis that sexual objectification would mediate the relationship between moral disengagement and sexual aggression severity. Participants consisted of 190 men in the United States who attended a large mid-western university. Participants completed a series of questionnaires that assessed general tendencies to morally disengage, sexual objectification of women, and severity of sexual aggression. The analysis revealed that, without sexual objectification in the model, the relationship between moral disengagement and sexual aggression severity was significant ($p < .001$). Once sexual objectification was specified as a mediator in the model, the direct association between moral disengagement and sexual aggression severity was no longer significant and sexual objectification fully mediated the relationship ($p < .001$). The results suggest that men who morally disengage may be at heightened risk to perpetrate severe forms of sexual aggression, particularly if they dehumanize women by way of sexual objectification.

New insights from evolutionary psychology on the dark side of dating and mating
Session | Session 9B | 11:00am-12:30 pm | CRX 308

Chairs: Kirsty S. Lee, University of Warwick; Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa

Paper 1: Bullying and Prosocial Behaviour in relation to Adolescent Dating Popularity: An Evolutionary Perspective

Andrew Dane, Brock University; Julianna Ciccarelli; Anthony Volk; Brock University

This study investigated the effects of bullying and prosocial behaviour on adolescents' dating popularity from an evolutionary perspective. Bullying has been linked with earlier and greater involvement in dating; displays of power and dominance are thought to be attractive because they suggest an ability to provide protection and control resources (Arnocky & Vaillancourt, 2012; Dane et al., 2017; Volk et al., 2012). Prosocial behaviour provides evidence of cooperativeness, reciprocity, and trustworthiness (Axelrod & Hamilton, 1981; Cosmides & Tooby, 1992; Hawley, 2007; Nowak, 2006), and has been associated with social dominance (particularly in combination with aggressive strategies) and alliance formation (Farrell & Dane, 2019; Hawley, 2007). However, it is not known whether prosocial strategies are related to adolescents' romantic appeal, or whether bullying and prosocial behaviour interact in relation to dating popularity. Peer-nomination measures of bullying, prosocial behaviour, dating popularity, and attractiveness were completed by 425 participants (232 girls) ages 10 to 14 (Mage = 11.82). Bullying (β = .45; sr2 = .186) and prosocial behaviour (β = .36; sr2 = .114) were independently, positively associated with dating popularity, with bullying more strongly associated at high (β = .64; sr2 = .08) rather than low (β = .33; sr2 = .04) levels of prosocial behaviour, and prosocial behaviour more strongly related at high (β = .58; sr2 = .095) rather than low (β = .29; sr2 = .015) levels of bullying. Results will be discussed in relation to evolutionary theory and implications for promoting prosocial strategies as an alternative to bullying.

Paper 2: Popularity with Peers and Partners: The Links Between Childhood Violence, Adolescent Bullying, and Adult Dating And Mating

Kirsty S. Lee, University of Warwick; Tracy Vaillancourt; University of Ottawa

Bullying perpetration is considered a form of intrasexual competition that confers advantages for dating and mating opportunities. However, these advantages may only be afforded to perpetrators who are popular among their peers. Using 10-year prospective data, we examined (1) the joint trajectories of bullying perpetration and social status across adolescence, (2) the role of childhood violence on joint trajectory membership, and (3) the association between trajectory membership and early adult dating and mating experiences. The sample included those with data on bullying perpetration and social status between ages 15-17-years (n=542; 56% girls; 76% white). Chronic bullying victimisation was measured from age 10-14-years and childhood physical and sexual maltreatment were retrospectively measured at age 19-20-years. Dating and mating outcomes (mate-value, romantic relationships, sex partners, and casual sexual encounters) were self-reported at age 20. Four joint trajectory groups emerged, characterised as popular bullies (high bullying, high status), unpopular bullies (high bullying, low status), rejected (low bullying, low status), and high-status youth (low bullying, high status). Physical maltreatment predicted the rejected, unpopular, and popular bully trajectories. Chronic bullying victimisation predicted the unpopular bully trajectory. Popular bullies were higher in mate-value than unpopular bullies, yet they reported similar high numbers of romantic, sexual, and casual sex partners. Thus, dating and mating advantages are awarded to aggressive youth regardless of social status. The quality of the partners as a function of mate-value is yet to be determined. As aggressive and rejected youth all came from abusive early environments, interventions to prevent child maltreatment are warranted.

Paper 3: Physical Health Status as a Marker of Mate Value Positively Predicts Cost-Inflicting Mate Retention

Adam C. Davis, Nipissing University; Jacob Belanger; Amy Mattsson; Steven Arnocky, Nipissing University

Greater physical health has been argued to be an important facet of mate value because physically healthy individuals are likely conferred several reproductive advantages, such as an enhanced ability to compete for and to retain desired mates. Nonetheless, few researchers have examined the links between markers of reported physical health and mate competition dynamics, as well as the emotions that may help to explain these putative relations. In the current study, 144 young adults in long-term romantic relationships reported their self-perceived severity and frequency of several physical health symptoms, feelings of romantic jealousy and hostility, as well as engagement in two domains of mate retention behavior: benefit provisioning and cost-inflicting. Those in poorer health were found to engage in most cost-inflicting mate retention (e.g., threatening to break-up with one's partner, inducing jealousy, and aggressing against intrasexual rivals), but not benefit-provisioning behaviour. This relation was mediated not by heightened levels of jealousy, but by a stronger expression of hostility. Results indicate that young adults lower in mate value (as indicated by poorer reported physical health status) are more likely to use damaging and aggressive mate retention behavior (i.e., cost-inflicting) in the context of their romantic relationships to retain desired partners and to drive off potential rivals.

Paper 4: Women's regulation of attractive women's sexuality through the use of aggression

Steven Arnocky, Nipissing University

The regulation of female sexuality appears to be a major catalyst for women's intrasexual aggression. In this talk, I will discuss the extant body of evidence suggesting that attractive and sexualized women may be more frequently victimized by other women compared to those who appear less sexually available. I will then discuss a recent study (Psychological Science, 2019) in which we examined whether this relationship can be explained by lower ratings of the target female's humanness. Results showed that women rated another woman lower on uniquely human personality traits when she was dressed in a sexualized (vs. conventional) manner. In turn, lower humanness ratings predicted more aggression toward the target female in a point subtraction aggression paradigm. This mediation effect was moderated by trait intrasexual competitiveness. Specifically, lower humanness ratings translated into more aggression, but only for women scoring higher on intrasexual competition. I will then discuss follow-up work addressing some potential confounds common to experiments that sexualize women's appearance, including variability in clothing typicality in a university setting. Together, findings from this and other studies converge to suggest that women preferentially target sexualized women, and that social-cognitive mechanisms like dehumanization facilitate aggressive actions against them.

Family Violence | Session 9C | 11:00am-12:30 pm | CRX 309

Paper 1: Aggressive sequelae of child abuse and neglect: Promoting the Well-Being of Children in Residential Care in Trinidad

Christine Descartes, The University of the West Indies; Priya E. Maharaj (Independent Psychologist & Research Consultant), Clinical Psychology and Behavioural Sleep Services, Trinidad; Mala Ramesar, The University of the West Indies; Janelle Mills, The University of the West Indies

The developmental course of childhood is characterised by a continuous curve of maturity wherein children learn various skills necessary for healthy development. However, some children exhibit irregularities in developmental patterns – this is particularly pronounced when children are exposed to abuse. Child abuse is a complicated phenomenon often supported by systemic and systematic failures to protect children, and often with multiple forms occurring simultaneously. Victims/survivors of child abuse are at increased risk of developing maladaptive externalising behaviours, such as aggression. Using a mixed methods approach, this study explored the relationship between various forms of child abuse/neglect and three types of aggression among children placed in residential care across Trinidad. A demographic questionnaire, the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) and the Direct and Indirect Aggression Scales (DIAS) allowed for the measurement of child characteristics, multiple types of child maltreatment and three types of aggression (physical, verbal and indirect aggression). To supplement the quantitative data, focus group interviews were used. Triangulation of data was performed through a combination of qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques. Results of the regression analyses indicated that the prevalence of abuse/neglect and aggression differed among participants of different age-groups and gender. Children exposed to sexual abuse had significantly higher levels of indirect and verbal aggression. Critical themes also emerged from the qualitative data, including, feelings of extreme anger and sadness, pathogenic family structures, and the negative impact of institutionalization. The significance of the findings is discussed within a developmental framework and recommendations for future research and practice are proposed.

Paper 2: The role of relatedness in the relation between cumulative childhood maltreatment and psychological victimization by an intimate partner among a clinical sample of women

Marianne Girard, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM); Camille Andrée Rassart, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM); Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM); Audrey Brassard, Université de Sherbrooke; & Natacha Godbout, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM)

Cumulative childhood maltreatment (CCM; cooccurrence of different types of maltreatment) is associated with negative effects on intimate relationships in adulthood (Godbout et al., 2017), and appears to particularly impede survivors' ability to maintain healthy and nonviolent intimate relationships (Brassard et al., 2019). Relatedness, which is the capacity to develop meaningful relationships that are not disturbed by excessive conflict, abandonment concerns, or fear of intimacy (i.e., anxious and avoidant attachment), could act as a mechanism in the relation between CCM and revictimization within intimate relationship. The present study examined relatedness (i.e., avoidant attachment, abandonment concerns, and interpersonal conflicts) as mechanisms linking CCM with psychological victimization within intimate relationships in the past year among a sample of 415 women consulting in sex therapy. Path analyses indicated that avoidant attachment and interpersonal conflicts partially explained the association between CCM and an increased frequency of sustained psychological violence by an intimate partner in the past year. While anxious attachment was linked to CCM, it was not significantly associated with revictimization. The integrative model explained 16.9% of the variance in psychological victimization by an

intimate partner. These results support the role of relatedness disturbances, precisely an increased tendency to be involved in chaotic, emotionally upsetting relationships and an increased fear of intimacy, as explanatory mechanisms in the link between CCM and later revictimization in intimate relationships. Findings support the importance of fostering sound relatedness capacities in CCM women survivors to reduce their vulnerability of being revictimized by an intimate partner.

Paper 3: Locked up at home: A cross-sectional study into the effects of COVID-19 lockdowns on domestic violence in households with children in Belgium

Elizaveta Fomenko, Ghent University; Lotte De Schrijver, Ghent University; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University & Ines Keygnaert, Ghent University

Policymakers worldwide took measures to limit the spread of the COVID-19-virus. While these sanitary measures were necessary to fight the spread of the virus, several experts warned for a significant impact on mental health and a potential increase in domestic violence. To study the impact of the COVID-19 measures in Belgium, and the factors influencing the occurrence of domestic violence, we set up the study on relationships, stress, and aggression. In this study, we evaluate the prevalence of domestic violence victimization during the COVID-19 lockdown in Belgian children aged zero to seventeen years and the associations of the parents' financial status, relationships, mental health, and previous victimization to the child's victimization. A stepwise forward binary logistic regression was used to analyse the association between multiple risk factors of domestic violence and victimization of the respondent's child. The respondent being an assailant, the respondent's age, and the age of the children in the household were added as moderators. In this model an association with domestic child abuse was found for the age of the respondent, the household's size, the presence of children between zero and five years in the household (only protective factor), the perceived stress level of the respondent, and victimization of the respondent during the first wave of the sanitary measures, as well as victimization before the COVID-19 pandemic. None of the interacting effects were found to be significant. It is advisable to make extra efforts to improve well-being when maintaining sanitary measures by providing appropriate assistance and helping households struggling with increased or acute stress to install positive coping strategies - especially in larger households. Besides, our findings draw attention to the clustering of risk of child and adult violence exposure in lockdown situations as well as to the potential cumulative impact of exposure to violence across the lifespan and across generations. It is key to invest in training healthcare workers and staff at schools to screen for and assess risks of domestic violence development and ongoing or past occurrence in order to detect, refer and follow-up on families at risk.

Paper 4: The role of self-capacity disturbances in the association between cumulative childhood trauma and parenting stress: A dyadic study

Camille Andrée Rassart, University of Quebec in Montreal; Alison Paradis; Sophie Bergeron; Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec in Montreal; University of Montreal

Survivors of childhood trauma, particularly cumulative childhood trauma (CCT), tend to experience more challenges when navigating the transition following the birth of a child, including parenting stress (Christie et al., 2018). Parenting stress is central to parents' adaptation, with long-term implications for the well-being of their child, their couple relationship, and their own mental health. Although rates of parenting stress are higher among childhood trauma survivors and their coparent (Bai and Han, 2016), dyadic studies are lacking and the mechanisms explaining the association between CCT and parenting stress remain unknown. Using a dyadic perspective and relying on the Self-Trauma Model (Briere, 2000), this study examined the role of self-capacity disturbances (i.e. affect dysregulation, identity impairment, and interpersonal conflicts) in the association between CCT and parenting stress. Self-reported measures were completed online by a randomly selected sample of 421 parental couples with an infant. Bootstrapped path analyses revealed that CCT was associated with greater parenting stress through affect and identity disturbances, in both mothers and fathers (R2 = 22.4%; 20.7%). Furthermore, actor-partner interdependence modeling revealed dyadic associations between 1) fathers' CCT and mothers' parenting stress, and 2) mothers' level of interpersonal conflicts and fathers' parenting stress. Findings suggest that CCT survivors may come to experience parenting stress through difficulties in affect, identity, and relatedness, indicating that these self-capacities may be key intervention targets for survivors during the postpartum period. This study also highlights the importance of involving both coparents in studies and interventions on CCT and parenting stress.

Posters

Wednesday July 20 2022

Neurobiology and Neurocognition | Poster Session 1 | 10:00am-11:00am
CRX Lobby

Elevated expression of 5-HT2A receptors in the orbitofrontal cortex of antisocial individuals: a postmortem analysis

Giulia Braccagni, University of Utah; Simona Scheggi, University of Siena; Marco Bortolato, University of Utah

Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) is a condition affecting 2-3% of individuals, with a marked male predominance, characterized by a sharp deviation from social norms, including violation of the rights of others and aggression. Although ASPD poses a significant socioeconomic burden, therapeutic strategies remain unsatisfactory due to our limited knowledge of its biological underpinnings. Ample evidence points to a critical role of serotonin in the emotional modulation of social responses and aggression, yet the implication of this neurotransmitter system in ASPD is unclear. Here, we performed the first-ever postmortem analysis of serotonergic markers in the orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) of male subjects with ASPD (n=10). We focused on this brain region, given its well-recognized role in ASPD pathophysiology. Given that all subjects also had a diagnosis of substance use disorder (SUD), we used two age-matched control groups (n=10 subjects each): SUD-only and unaffected controls. Tissues were processed for immunoblotting analyses on eight key serotonergic targets: 1) tryptophan hydroxylase 2 (TPH2), the rate-limiting enzyme of brain serotonin synthesis; 2) serotonin transporter (SERT), the main carrier for serotonin uptake; 3) monoamine oxidase A (MAOA), the primary enzyme for serotonin catabolism; and 4-8) five serotonin receptors that were previously documented to influence aggression and social behavior: 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B, 5-HT2A, 5-HT2C, and 5-HT4. Analyses were performed by nested t-test. Bonferroni's correction was used for multiple-comparison corrections. Our results revealed a significant increase of 5-HT2A receptor levels in the ASPD+SUD group compared with SUD-only controls. No difference was detected in the expression of any other serotonergic target. These results are in keeping with previous evidence showing high 5-HT2A receptor binding in the OFC of pathologically aggressive individuals and point to this molecule as a potential target for ASPD treatment.

Phasic reductions in dorsal raphe serotonin release promote the initiation and maintenance of aggression in mice

Zane Norville, Stanford University; Amber Osterman, Stanford University; Amei Shank, Stanford University; Brandon Bentzley, Stanford University; Robert Malenka, Stanford University; Neir Eshel, Stanford University

Serotonin has long been thought to modulate aggression, but few studies have recorded from serotonin neurons or manipulated their activity during aggressive behavior. Here, we leveraged genetically-targeted optical tools and unbiased behavioral decoders to characterize the function of dorsal raphe (DR) serotonin neuron activity in aggression. To test serotonin's causal role in aggression, we injected 13 male mice with either ChRMine (an excitatory opsin; n = 7) or mScarlet (an inert fluorescent protein; n = 6) in DR serotonin neurons. After recovery from surgery, we introduced mice to weak male intruders in 10-minute daily sessions over 10 days. During each resident-intruder session, we optogenetically excited serotonin neurons in alternating 30-second epochs. Behavior videos underwent supervised algorithmic decoding. To record serotonin dynamics during aggression, we injected 5 additional male mice with GRAB-5HT (a fluorescent serotonin sensor) and used fiber photometry to measure serotonin release in DR during aggressive bouts. Stimulation of DR serotonin neurons reduced algorithm-scored aggression in ChRMine-injected mice compared to mScarlet controls (2-way ANOVA, interaction of experimental group vs. stimulation period, $p<0.05$), with no significant impact to other social behaviors. When animals were recorded in the absence of photo-stimulation, DR serotonin release decreased immediately prior to aggression onset and remained suppressed throughout the bout ($p<0.001$), with no significant changes in DR serotonin release for other social behaviors. Phasic reductions in DR serotonin release promote the initiation and maintenance of aggression in mice – a result consistent with prior work showing DR serotonin release enhances prosocial behavior.

Dynamics in brain activation and behaviour in acute and repeated social defensive behaviour

Alisson P. de Almeida, University of São Paulo; Marcus V. C. Baldo, University of São Paulo; Simone C. Motta, University of São Paulo.

In nature, agonistic encounters are recurrent and related, in general, to the lack of resources such as food and territory. Adequate defences against a conspecific aggressor are essential for the individual's survival and the group's integrity. However, repeated social defeat is a significant stressor promoting several behavioural changes including social defence per se. In this work, we aimed to investigate the impact of repeated social defeat on the defensive behaviour of defeated animals and the possible neural bases behind this behavioural change. For this, we submitted the animals one or three times to the resident-intruder paradigm and compared the defensive behaviour of these animals. We also evaluated the activation pattern of brain areas related to social defence behaviour. Our data do not suggest a difference between the aggressive behaviour of resident animals during the intruder's first and third exposure. About the intruder, we observed that they, during their third exposure, spend more time in passive defence (e.g., freezing) and less time in exploration compared to their first day of exposure to social defeat. Furthermore, we observed a change in the pattern of neural activity characterized by a lower mobilization of nuclei related to the processing of social cues. The balance between the activity of these regions and nuclei involved in the organization of defence may be the basis for the behavioural changes observed. Future studies are needed to functionally investigate the role of these structures in the impact of a previous experience of social defeat on defensive behaviour.

When aggression is out of control: From one-person to two-person neuropsychology

Jean Gagnon, University of Montreal; Joyce Quansah, University of Montreal; Wan Seo Kim, University of Montreal

From a neuropsychological perspective, impulsive aggression and its treatment are usually conceptualized in most research as a closed executive functioning system, as though the behavior was the product of the person's cerebral functioning only. However, recent studies in social cognitive neuroscience have emphasized the influence of social factors on cognitive processes and cerebral functioning for the development and maintenance of impulsive aggression. This paper will review studies that highlight the relevance of initiating a shift of paradigm from a one-person-cerebral functioning model to a social interactive-cerebral functioning model of impulsive aggression. Firstly, the influences of an aversive environment on a child's cognitive processes and executive functioning will be discussed with the aim of explaining the development of impulsive aggressive behaviors in early childhood. Secondly, we will review studies that have shown how the link between social information processes and executive/inhibitory functioning serve to maintain behaviors. Finally, strengths and weaknesses of existing inhibitory control strategies will be discussed with the intention of proposing some novel ideas that incorporate a two-person neuropsychological approach.

Bullying Victimization and Perpetration | Poster Session 1 | 10:00am-11:00am CRX Lobby

Normative Beliefs about Aggression and Moral Disengagement as Predictors of Active Bystander Defending: The Moderating Role of Gender

Lisa Sarraf, Carleton University; Rachel Sharp, Carleton University; Kassia Makris, Carleton University; Anna Campbell, Carleton University; Tina Daniels, Carleton University.

Research has consistently shown that bullying predicts negative outcomes, including internalizing (e.g., depression, anxiety) and externalizing symptoms. By intervening and speaking up, bystanders can mitigate the negative impact of bullying. However, there are factors that can influence the likelihood of active bystander defending. Specifically, normative beliefs about aggression and moral disengagement have been shown to impede a bystander's willingness to actively defend a victim of bullying. Thus far, little is known about gender as a moderator. This study examines whether normative beliefs about aggression and moral disengagement negatively predict active bystander defending and whether gender moderates this effect. Undergraduate students recruited from Carleton University (projected N = 400) will complete an online questionnaire assessing demographic variables, normative beliefs about aggression, moral disengagement, and active bystander defending. It is hypothesized that higher levels of normative beliefs about aggression and moral disengagement will predict statistically significantly lower active bystander defending and that this effect will be moderated by gender. These results can have implications for developmental and social psychology. These factors could be targeted when designing intervention strategies to reduce bullying in schools and various contexts.

Meta-Analysis on Workplace Bullying and its Relation to Mental and Physical Health

Carleigh Sanderson, University of Ottawa; Irene Vitoroulis, University of Ottawa; Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa

Workplace bullying occurs when a targeted employee is systematically pushed into a powerless position that results in considerable social, psychological, and psychosomatic suffering. Studies have confirmed that exposure to workplace bullying is associated with a range of harmful consequences such as depression, anxiety, somatization, high blood pressure, bodily pain, and illness. Longitudinal studies have identified that the harm caused is enduring. Given the awareness about the detrimental effects, the number of research studies conducted on the topic of workplace bullying have increased since Nielsen et al.'s (2014) meta-analysis. We conducted a meta-analysis to assess the relation between workplace bullying and mental and physical health. Inclusion criteria were a recent publication date (2013 to 2021), a definition of workplace bullying, validated measures of workplace bullying, and the assessment of mental health and/or physical health. Data included over 65 studies with a total participant sample size of approximately 300 000 from several different countries. Preliminary analyses revealed that both types of health were associated with workplace bullying and that workplace bullying had a stronger association with mental health compared to physical health. Implications of the harm caused by workplace bullying are discussed.

The Costs and Benefits of Adolescent Bullying Perpetration and Competitiveness: Indicators of Mental Health as Predictors and Outcomes of Joint Developmental Trajectories

Ann H. Farrell, Brock University; Amanda Krygsman, University of Ottawa; Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa

Bullying perpetration can be used as an adaptive strategy by hypercompetitive adolescents to obtain social resources such as dominance and popularity. Despite these potential immediate social benefits, it is possible that bullying could come at the cost of poor mental health for the perpetrator in the long-term. Therefore, the heterogeneity in the joint developmental trajectories of bullying perpetration and competitiveness was examined across adolescence, along with indicators of mental health as predictors and outcomes of these trajectory groups. A representative sample of 640 Canadian adolescents were followed annually from ages 11 to 17 (53.6% girls; 76.3% White). Joint trajectories of self-reported bullying perpetration and parent-reported competitiveness were examined from ages 12 to 16. Self-reports of mental health indicators were examined at age 11 as predictors and at age 17 as outcomes of the joint trajectory groups. At age 11, individuals following a joint trajectory pattern of high bullying/high competitiveness (i.e., high-risk; 7.8% of total sample) had significantly higher depressive symptoms relative to peers in the low bullying/high competitiveness group (i.e., competitive only group; 33.7%), and the low bullying/moderate competitiveness group (i.e., majority comparison group; 43.0%). However as expected at age 17, individuals following the high-risk joint trajectory group reported higher self-reported depression, somatic symptoms, and anxiety, despite also reporting better self-perceived interpersonal relationships. Findings suggest that bullying can be a behavior used to strategically compete for social relationships, but when combined with hypercompetitiveness, can come at the cost to multiple aspects of mental health in the long-term.

Sociodemographic homophily within friendships and sequential peer victimization: A longitudinal dyadic perspective

Jiayi Li, Brock University; Naomi Andrews, Brock University; Anthony Volk, Brock University

Bullying is embedded within peer social networks involving not just bullies and victims. Bullying research has shifted from a focus on pure bully-victim relationships to an expanded focus on peer social networks (Olweus, 2001). Extant research mostly confirms that friends-as the close ones with victims in the peer network-can protect victims through reducing risk factors and promoting adjustment of victims at the individual level (Bukowski et al., 2018). However, the effect of similarity between victims and their friends remains understudied. The proposed study aims to investigate how the magnitude of sociodemographic homophily-similarities in personal attributes (i.e., age, sex, personality) and relational characteristics (i.e., popularity, peer victimization)-between victims and their mutual friends can impact the frequency of being bullied among victims. The data will be extracted from a two-wave longitudinal study conducted in southern Ontario with Grade 5-9 students. Data include both self-reports about sociodemographic characteristics and peer nomination for identifying participants' friends and facilitating victim-friend network building. The study will create cross-lagged panel models for data analysis, which allow demonstrating temporal priority of repeatedly measured variables and further implies causal conclusions. The study will provide empirical evidence examining the friendship protection hypothesis from a dyadic perspective. As such, the study can not only address the significant role of sociodemographic homophily within friendships but also provide a more complete picture of bullying networks and enhance understanding of how bullying operates in peer groups. Practically, the investigation can offer a new avenue for bullying prevention and intervention-targeting other participants in bullying networks.

Understanding How High School Teachers Perceive and Respond to Identity-Based Bullying

Lindsay Starosta, The University of British Columbia; Shelley Hymel; The University of British Columbia

Within a school, teachers and staff are seen as authority figures, responsible for protecting all students including those who are victimized, and as vital in stopping bullying. Yet, high school students who have been bullied based on their identity are reluctant to report such experiences to teachers out of fear of inaction or ineffective action (e.g., Kosciw, Greytak, Zongrone, Clark, & Truong, 2018). Currently, it is unclear whether these fears are warranted, as little is known about how secondary teachers understand and react to this type of bullying. Accordingly, this study investigated how secondary teachers identify, perceive, and address two different types of identity-based bullying, and how their perceptions and responses to such situations compare to their reactions to non-identity-based bullying or when witnessing typical adolescent behaviour. Method. Participants, 207 Canadian high school teachers, were randomly assigned to one of eight conditions using a 4x2 between-subjects experimental design comparing four types of interactions (ethnicity-based bullying, sexual-orientation-based bullying, non-identity-based bullying, typical adolescent behaviour) between male or female students. Each participant read a corresponding hypothetical scenario and responded to questions assessing their perceptions of the interaction and intended responses. Results. Preliminary results demonstrated significant differences as a function of the type of peer interaction observed. Discussion. Results from this study are critical in identifying how teachers respond to identity-based bullying. Implications for teacher training will be discussed, with the goal of creating high school classrooms that promote acceptance, tolerance, and appreciation of differences.

The Longitudinal Links between Bullying Victimization and Perpetration: An Examination of the Moderating Role of DRD4

Riley Desmarais, University of Ottawa; Amanda Krygsman, University of Ottawa; Heather Brittain, University of Ottawa; Abdullah Maruf, University of Manitoba; Paul Arnold, University of Calgary; Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa; College of Pharmacy, University of Manitoba; The Mathison Centre for Mental Health Research & Education, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary

Bullying is a major public health issue, with one in three adolescents involved in bullying as either targets or perpetrators. Longitudinal studies have found that bullying victimization in childhood is linked to severe and lasting negative mental health and behavioural outcomes. Perpetrators are also at risk for these adverse outcomes. In terms of temporal priority, the pathway has been shown to be from target to perpetrator. What is unclear is how biological risk influences these pathways. In the present study, we examined a variable number tandem repeat polymorphism on exon 3 of the Dopamine 4 Receptor gene (DRD4) given its role in greater externalizing problems in children. Specifically, the 7-repeat allele has been linked to dysregulated behaviour, although bullying perpetration has not been examined to date. Accordingly, the relation between bullying victimization and perpetration was examined in a sample of 345 children assessed annually from ages 10 to 12 and the moderating role of DRD4 was examined in a multi-group analysis. A cross-lagged panel model supported a transactional pathway between bullying victimization and perpetration and no moderating influence of DRD4 was found. The lack of moderation may be due to bullying perpetration being more proactive than reactive in nature or a lack of power. Results also indicated that bullying victimization predicted bullying perpetration consistently across age 10 to 11 and age 11 to 12, while perpetration predicted victimization from age 11 to 12. Because victimization precedes perpetration, early interventions are needed to help minimize the risk of maladaptive developmental patterns.

Virtual Reality Cyberball: A New Means of Assessing In-The-Moment Defending Behaviour

Reem Atallah, Queen's University; Laura Lambe, Dalhousie University; Natalie Mangialardi, Queen's University; Wendy Craig, Queen's University

Peer defending is highly effective in terminating bullying episodes, but it is also associated with psychosocial difficulties on the defender. In-the-moment peer defending has been assessed in the laboratory using vicarious Cyberball, a two-dimensional computer game criticized for its lack of realism. To address this limitation, we designed a new Cyberball paradigm using the virtual reality (VR) platform and aimed to investigate its validity in assessing in-the-moment and in-the-laboratory peer defending. Our sample included 118 undergraduate students (72% female, 27% male, 1% nonbinary) randomly assigned to the standard Cyberball group (N = 58) or the VR Cyberball group (N = 60). All participants experienced a decrease in positive affect and increase in negative affect, but participants in the VR group experienced a greater increase in perceived threat after witnessing social exclusion (t (32) = 2.24, p = 0.03). Participants rated the VR game as more enjoyable (F (1,113) = 13.95, p < 0.001) and more realistic (F (1,113) = 35.15, p < 0.001) than the standard computer game, and a lower percentage of participants in the VR group was able to detect the deception used in Cyberball prior to debriefing, compared to the standard game group (z = 2.01, p = 0.04). Overall, these findings suggest that VR Cyberball is a valid and effective tool to ethically assess in-the-moment and in-the-laboratory defending behaviour. Future research using this novel paradigm will help us learn more about how to optimize peer defending and ensure the safety of all youth involved.

The Association Between Peer Aggression and Teacher-Student Relationship Quality: A Meta-Analysis

Amanda Krause, University of Ottawa; J. David Smith, University of Ottawa

Bronfrenbrenner's (2006) Bioecological model of development and Bowlby's (1969) Attachment theory have been used to understand both the negative effects of peer aggression and the positive potential of social contexts to prevent harms related to aggression among students. Literature shows that teacher-student relationships characterized by higher levels of closeness and support are linked to decreases in bullying behaviour and victimization, whereas increased conflict and less support in teacher-student relationships have been found to result in increased bullying perpetration and victimization among students. While the literature suggests trends regarding the association between teacher-student relationship quality and peer aggression prevalence, there remains limited understanding as to the size and direction of the effect. The present meta-analysis synthesizes a substantial body of research examining the association between teacher-student relationship quality and peer aggression in school. A systematic search was conducted using literature from PsycINFO, ERIC, Education Source, and ProQuest. Quantitative studies that measured the association between teacher-student relationship quality (e.g. close and conflictual) and peer aggression (e.g., perpetration and victimization) were included in the analysis. The systematic search identified 814 non-duplicated studies, with a total of 72 studies meeting inclusion criteria. Additionally, several moderating variables (e.g., student age and informant) were included in the analysis to determine their effect on the relation between teacher-student relationship quality and peer aggression. This meta-analysis offers further understanding of the role of teacher-student relationship quality in peer interactions at school and informs peer aggression prevention programs by providing insight as to where to allocate resources and energy.

Effectiveness of Bullying Intervention Teams in German Schools

Matthias Böhmer, University of Luxembourg; Maria Kohl, University of Luxembourg; Hagen Berndt, Landesinstitut für Präventives Handeln; Georges Steffgen, University of Luxembourg

In recent years, bullying has increasingly been recognized as a widespread problem - also in the school context. Numerous examples illustrate that bullying at school is not an unfortunate individual case but is often part of everyday school life. Large-scale international comparative studies such as HBSC underline the high bullying prevalence rate and thus the relevance of the topic. According to these studies, classmates bully every sixth child in Germany several times a week. Teachers have a special responsibility in dealing with bullying. As a rule, they are at the center of the action and have the task of recognizing bullying in good time and of (re)acting quickly, decisively and reflectively. Since bullying is a complex phenomenon, professional action in this area poses a major challenge. For this reason, a program against bullying introduced in some federal states explicitly aims at teachers who are trained as bullying intervention teams on three days. Currently, we are systematically evaluating this program. In particular, we are interested in the extent to which the previous knowledge of teachers on the subject of mobbing is transformed by the program into consolidated knowledge relevant for acting and decision-making. In connection with the intervention of teachers in the case of bullying, there is (a) the expression of their expectation of self-efficacy, (b) the teaching climate, i.e. the social climate in teaching situations in a class, and (c) the experience and behavior of their students. We will present and discuss first results of the effectiveness of the program.

Personality and Indirect Bullying: Self-report, self-nomination, and peer nomination perspectives

Elizabeth Al-Jbouri, Brock University

Abstract: Research supports the role of personality in an individual's predisposition towards engagement in bullying behaviour (Volk et al. 2018; Book, Volk, & Hosker, 2012). While personality is typically measured by self-report, recent research employs a variety of methods to assess bullying perpetration, including self-report and peer nomination measures (Astor & Benbenishty, 2017; Rambaran, 2019). This poster explores the relationships between self-report, self-nomination, and peer nomination measures of indirect bullying and HEXACO personality traits in a sample of grade 5-9 students from 6 Niagara-region schools (n= 641, M age=11.95 years, 50.5% female). Three hierarchical regressions were conducted, with HEXACO personality traits as predictors and indirect bullying perpetration as outcomes. Results indicate that personality is associated with all three measures of indirect bullying perpetration, accounting for 18.4% of the variance in the self-report model, 5.3% of the variance in the self-nomination model, and 3.5% of the variance in the peer nomination model. Results suggest that self-reported perpetration is associated with traits Honesty-Humility, Agreeableness, and Openness; self-nominated perpetration is associated with Agreeableness; and peer nominated perpetration is associated with extraversion, Agreeableness, and Openness. Results suggest that despite the positive correlation between the three measures of indirect bullying perpetration, there are differences between the personality traits associated with each measure, offering insight into the role personality plays in self and others' perceptions of perpetration. Implications for the measurement and study of bullying will be discussed.

Minority Status, Body Image, and Disordered Eating: Impact of Violent Victimization

Elizabeth St. John, University of Ottawa; Fanny-Alexandra Guimond, University of Ottawa; Philip Aucoin, University of Ottawa; Danielle de Moissac; Rhéa Rocque, Université de Sainte-Boniface

Victims of all forms of violence have been linked to a range of detrimental outcomes. Past research has found that victims of assault are at a higher risk for poorer body image and disordered eating. The current study adds to the existing literature by examining if different minority groups were at higher risk of developing body image dissatisfaction and disordered eating, especially if they experienced violence. Data were collected from first-year university students from five universities across Ontario, Manitoba, and Quebec. Our sample includes 1, 581 students (male = 72.1%, female=26.2%, other=1.5%; Mage=23.1, SD=6.4). Preliminary analyses revealed that higher levels of violent victimization experiences led to poorer body image (β=-.418, p<.001) and higher levels of disordered eating (β=.287, p<.001), regardless of minority status. Findings showed that violence predicted body image dissatisfaction and disordered eating in first-year university students, independently of their ethnicity, linguistic, disability, and sexual minority status.

Negative experiences with police and emotional well-being: Examining identity-based differences in policing and their consequences for mental health

Christian Herbert, Rutgers University - Newark; Mamadee Keita; Kaylise Algrim; Franklin Moreno; Paul Boxer; Rutgers University-Newark

Although aggression researchers have long recognized the importance of studying the inappropriate use of force by police (including, e.g., police violence and brutality), a recent comprehensive review indicated that more research is needed (Boxer et al., 2021). Aggressive policing can have negative consequences for community health and well-being (Geller et al., 2014; Smith et al., 2019). Police play complex roles within communities where they may be viewed as a potential threat, particularly by minoritized groups (Brunson et al., 2006). This study examines negative experiences with police, including inappropriate and aggressive police behaviors. We surveyed a sample of undergraduates; (N = 239; M age = 21.8; 74.1% female; 87.4% nonwhite on their experiences with police as well as various indicators of emotional well-being. In this sample, 39.6% of the sample had at least one negative police experience, and 87.7% had witnessed violent acts perpetrated by police. Negative police experiences were related to emotional insecurity when police were in the community (r = .230, p < .001) and depression (r = .266, p < .001); emotional insecurity also correlated with depression (r = .289, p < .001). Although negative police experiences did not relate to racial/ethnic status in this sample, there were significant differences based on sexual identity. Non heterosexual-identified participants reported significantly more negative police experiences than straight-identified participants. This research furthers our understanding of interactions between police and citizens, and additional analyses will consider the moderating impact of intersecting marginalized identities on relations between negative police experiences and well-being.

Depression and personality disorders among those who committed impulsive vs premeditated homicide

Adrianna Jakubowska, Institute of Psychology, the Maria Grzegorzewska Univeristy; Anna Zajenkowska, Institute of Psychology, the Maria Grzegorzewska Univeristy

In order to understand homicide offenders and homicide as an ultimate act of aggression, one needs to take into account specificity and comorbidity of different psychological disorders. Most researchers have focused on the psychopathology of violent offenders in general rather than on division on impulsive and predatory homicide offenders. Hence, the aim of the current study is to investigate the differences in psychopathology between those two groups in regard to personality disorders, depression and hostile attributions, related to aggressive behaviour. Therefore, we investigated 66 male inmates (46 premeditated homicide offenders and 20 impulsive homicide offenders). We hypothesize that the impulsive group compared to the premeditated homicide group would score higher on borderline personality disorder (BPD), pathological traits like disinhibition, negative affect as well as depression and hostile attributions, often comorbid with BPD. Further we stipulated that premeditated offenders compared to impulsive perpetrators would present higher antisocial personality disorder (APD) as well as antagonism. Our hypotheses were partially confirmed, there were differences between investigated groups especially in APD, negative affect and disinhibition. Current results can be used to increase adequate treatment development for both premeditated and impulsive offenders.

Depression and Anxiety: predictors for Hostile Attribution Bias among hostile and non hostile individuals

Alexandre Gasse, Research Center "CRIR" in Montréal; Monica Boulis; Research Center "CRIR" in Montréal; Jean Gagnon, Research Center "CRIR" in Montréal

Hostility and aggression are symptoms highly prevalent among depressed patients, and are associated with higher comorbidity and illness severity levels as they often go undiagnosed. Furthermore, studies have shown that depression is significantly associated with negative interpretation biases, and according to cognitive theories of depression, these biases may represent a considerable risk factor for illness onset or maintenance. Although a fundamental element, few studies have examined the specific biases in information processing found in individuals who present depressive symptoms. This study aimed to examine the association between depression and the hostile attribution bias by determining whether depression level scores were uniquely related to the hostile attribution bias, independent of reactive aggression. We used pre-collected data from a sample of 72 (male=30, female=42) undergraduate and community-based adult participants. Uniquely residing in this study, is our use of electrophysiological measures of the hostile attribution bias, as opposed to self-report measures. We found that depressive symptoms were significantly associated with the hostile attribution bias, even after adjusting for reactive aggression. Our findings showed that depressive individuals were more sensitive to hostile signals in social situations but did not perceive hostility when none was present. We decided to extend this study and examine whether interpretations biases also exist in individuals with anxiety and not just depression. The purpose of extending our initial study, is to augment our knowledge of the neurophysiological responding of hostile attribution biases of anxious individuals to ambiguous situations. More specifically, this study aims aimed to primarily determine whether anxiety symptoms were uniquely related to the hostile attribution bias.

Psychological and physiological traumatic reactions in response to interactions with police in the United States: The compounded effects of race and sex

Anthony M. Hanna, Oakland University; Michele R. Parkhill, Oakland University; Daniel J. Gildner, Oakland University; Travis N. Ray, Oakland University; Oluwatoyin Ibironke, Oakland University; Erica Kris, Oakland University; Scott M. Pickett, Florida State University; Amanda K. Burgess-Proctor, Oakland University

Experiences of aggression or the anticipation of aggressive interactions induce both psychological and physiological responses. Understanding such responses, especially those resulting from encounters with law enforcement, may provide insight to reduce threatening or deadly interactions between police and civilians. The present study examined racial and gender differences in self-reported psychological and physiological responses to distressing interactions with police in the United States. A stratified sample (N = 1,065) was recruited to achieve relatively equal numbers of the following groups: White men, White women, Black men, Black women, non-Black men of color, non-Black women of color. Participants answered questionnaires that assessed traumatic responses in relation to past interactions with police, which included the modified Tonic Immobility Scale (TIS), the modified PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5), and the modified RAND Peritraumatic Dissociative Experiences Questionnaire (PDEQ). Results indicated that there were significant between-group differences for all three measures. Post-hoc comparisons revealed that, compared to all other groups, Black men had significantly higher levels of tonic immobility, police-related posttraumatic stress, and peritraumatic dissociation, whereas White women had significantly lower levels. The results call for interventions focused on diminishing aggressive and distressing interactions between police and civilians, which may reduce the trauma experienced by Black men, in particular.

Thursday July 21 2022

Racial Aggression and Discrimination | Poster Session 2 | 10:00am-11:00am
CRX Lobby

Experiences of Racial Microaggression Among Immigrant and Canadian-born Young Adults: Effects of Double Stigma on Mental Health and Service Use

Ruo Ying Feng, University of Ottawa; Amanda Krygsman, University of Ottawa; Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa; Irene Vitoroulis, University of Ottawa

Racial discrimination, poorer mental health, and lower mental health services use may be attributed to effects of a "double stigma" — stigma related to being from a racialized background exacerbated by perceived stigma toward mental illness. Young adult immigrants may be particularly susceptible to this phenomenon, given developmental and social transitions from adolescence to adulthood. These

associations were examined in immigrant and Canadian-born university students (N=897, M(age)=19.00, SD=1.45). Compared to Canadian-born students, first-generation (foreign-born) immigrants were less likely to have received therapy ($\chi^2(1)$=23.73, p<.001) and to have taken medication ($\chi^2(1)$=30.51, p<.001) for mental health issues. While anxiety and depression did not differ between groups, first-generation immigrants reported higher levels of racial microaggression (t(895)=7.02, p<.001) and negative attitudes toward seeking mental health services (t(893)=-3.61, p<.001). Hierarchical regressions with mental health and service use as outcome variables were conducted with Step 1 including demographics, Step 2 including perceived stigma toward mental illness and seeking services, and Step 3 including racial microaggression. Results indicated that mental illness stigma and racial microaggression explained significant additional variance in the outcomes: higher mental illness stigma and racial microaggressions predicted higher anxiety (β(STIG)=.15, SE=.03, p<.001, R^2change=.02; β(RM)=.21, SE=.01, p<.001, R^2change=.04) and depression (β(STIG)=.15, SE=.03, p<.001, R^2change=.02; β(RM)=.27, SE=.01, p<.001, R^2change=.07). For mental health service use, effects of this "double stigma" were present for medication use (OR(STIG)=1.09, 95%CI[1.04,1.14], p<.001; OR(RM)=.99, 95%CI[.98,1.00], p=.03), after controlling for anxiety and depression. These findings highlight the joint effects of racial microaggressions and mental illness stigma as barriers to help-seeking among young adults.

Racial Discrimination during the COVID-19 Pandemic and Mental Health of Young Adults: A Cross-Sectional Study of University Students from East Asian Backgrounds

Cloudia Rodriguez, University of Ottawa; Ruo Ying Feng, University of Ottawa; Irene Vitoroulis, University of Ottawa

With the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been worsening mental health in the population worldwide. Individuals from East Asian backgrounds are being blamed for COVID-19 and facing xenophobic attacks, leading to an increase in incidents of racial discrimination. We administered an online survey to examine associations between in-person and online racial discrimination and mental health (i.e., anxiety and depression) among East Asian university students (N=169) in Canada, and the extent to which coping strategies and ethnic/cultural identity (e.g., affirmation, exploration, resolution) mitigate associations between discrimination and mental health symptoms. Hierarchical regressions were conducted: in step 1, we entered demographic characteristics (e.g., age, gender, immigrant status); in step 2, we added online and in-person discrimination; and in step 3, we included ethnic identity and coping strategies (e.g., problem-focused, emotion-focused). Results in step 2 revealed that experiencing online discrimination predicted higher anxiety (b= .263, SE= .070, p< .001) and depression (b= .296. SE= .073, p< .001) symptoms. The addition of coping strategies in step 3 indicated that using emotion-focused disengagement coping predicted more anxiety (b= .705, SE= .129, p< .001) and depression (b= .705, SE= .129, p< .001). However, identity affirmation (i.e., having positive feelings towards ethnic group) predicted less depression (b= -.533, SE= .245, p< .05). Results suggest that exposure to online racial discrimination during the pandemic and disengagement coping strategies has a negative impact on East Asian students' well-being. However, having positive feelings towards one's ethnic group may protect against mental health problems related to experiences of racial discrimination.

Intimate Partner Violence and Dating Aggression | Poster Session 2 | 10:00am–11:00am | CRX Lobby

Technology-based behavior in dating relationships: University students' perceptions of abuse

Karen L. Longest, Oklahoma Baptist University; M. Nicole Warehime, University of Central Oklahoma; Bret Roark, Oklahoma Baptist University

Information gathered in psychology and sociology literature has identified an increase in technology-based dating aggression among university students. A review of the literature has also highlighted the use of various terms among researchers for these types of behaviors including cyber dating abuse (CDA), digital dating abuse (DDA), and cyber dating violence (CDV). The purpose of this study is to (1) better understand the perceptions of university students regarding the seriousness of dating behaviors involving technology and (2) to explore whether the term used influences these perceptions. Students received a survey with a randomly assigned term, either CDA, DDA, or CDV, and were asked to identify which behaviors from a list fit the term provided. They also rated the seriousness of each behavior on the list. A preliminary sample of 75 students completed the online survey. Results of the survey revealed that behaviors which involved monitoring of the victim's private life were rated as significantly more serious than other types of monitoring behavior. Specifically, participants were significantly more likely to end a relationship when the perpetrator monitors the behavior of the victim without the victim's knowledge as opposed to the perpetrator monitoring the behavior of the victim's actions through posts on Facebook, WhatsApp, TikTok, etc. Results of a one-way ANOVA indicate that the term used did not significantly influence ratings of the seriousness of the behaviors. Implications of the findings for the development of awareness and prevention programs for university students will be presented.

Mindfulness-Based Skills Training to Reduce Dating Aggression: Who is Most Likely to Practice Skills as Intended?

Liz Baker, University of Calgary

The purpose of this project was to evaluate the feasibility of a mindfulness-based skills training (MBST) for college students that focused on improving students' abilities to manage emotionally charged states during conflict with their romantic partners, as having mindful emotion regulation skills can reduce the likelihood of dating aggression (Leisring, 2013). Overall, the program was effective. However, it is also important to investigate whether students practiced skills as intended, and who was most likely to do so. This study investigates self-reported MBST skills practice the week following the intervention and factors that impacted skills practice. 44 college students completed three 50-minute MBST sessions over the course of three weeks. The MBST taught the skills of awareness, breathing, checking in with thoughts, checking in with feelings, describing your experience to your partner, and expressing what you'd like to change. Daily diary data was collected for seven days following the intervention to assess daily use of skills. 93.1% of participants practiced at least one skill over the daily diary period. Students who had previous experience with meditation or yoga were more likely to practice deep breathing (r =.50, p<.01; r = 0.56, p < .01, respectively); those who had experience with yoga were also more likely to check in with feelings (r = -0.38, p< .05) and thoughts (r = -0.46, p< .05), compared to those without experience. Findings indicate MBST may be most effective for students who have previous experience with mindfulness practice. Implications for other mindfulness-based interventions will be discussed.

Psychological Mechanisms Associated with Depression Symptom Outcomes of Adolescent Dating Violence

Patrick Yung, Queen's University; Wendy Craig; Queen's University

Adolescent dating violence victimization is associated with negative mental and physical health problems including depression (Barter & Stanley, 2016; Exner-Cortens et al., 2017). The severity of the mental health consequences may depend on how an individual interprets and processes their victimization experience. The objective of this research was to examine if perceived prevalence of dating violence and victim blaming attributions were associated with the link between dating violence victimization and depression symptoms. Data were collected from 596 adolescents in Canadian high schools. Participants self-reported on measures assessing dating violence victimization, depression symptoms, perceived prevalence of dating violence, as well as victim blaming attributions using a vignette measure. Using a moderated mediation model, I found a positive association between dating violence victimization and depression symptoms for girls. In addition, I found that victim blaming attributions partially accounted for this association, such that dating violence was negatively associated with victim blaming attributions and victim blaming attributions were positively associated with depression symptoms. The results suggest that interpretation of victimization events may be related to depression symptoms for girls. These results demonstrate that psychological mechanisms, specifically attributional processes, may play a role in the mental health problems associated with dating violence. This research may inform potential therapeutic and educational work for adolescents victimized by dating violence.

The interactive effects of internalized homophobia and alcohol use on physical intimate partner violence perpetration in sexual minority couples: A dyadic analysis

Kevin Moino, Georgia State University; Miklós B. Halmos, & Dominic J. Parrott; Georgia State University

Intimate partner violence (IPV) contributes to and is a consequence of a host of physical and mental health problems. However, IPV within sexual minority relationships (IPV-SM) has received surprisingly little attention from researchers. Advancements in dyadic analyses have allowed researchers to examine interactions between partners' individual characteristics and their association with IPV perpetration. While previous research supports the association between minority stressors (e.g., internalized homophobia), heavy drinking, and IPV-SM, no studies have considered these associations within a dyadic framework. To address this gap, the present study dyadically modelled the interactive effects of internalized homophobia and drinking on perpetration of physical IPV-SM. Ninety sexual minority couples were recruited from a large metropolitan area in the United States. Participants completed self-report measures of internalized homophobia, alcohol use, and IPV. Effects were examined within an Actor-Partner Interdependence framework. A significant main effect was found for Partner Drinking on Actor IPV perpetration (β = .30, p = .02). A significant Actor Internalized Homophobia x Partner Drinking interaction also emerged (β = .29, p = .02). Explication of this interaction revealed a more positive association between Actor Internalized Homophobia and Actor Physical IPV perpetration when Partner Drinking was high (β = .32, p = .06) compared to low (β = -.27, p = .36). These findings indicate that sexual minorities who experience high internalized homophobia, and whose partners report heavy drinking, are at greatest risk for perpetrating physical IPV. Discussion highlights the role of minority stress and drinking on IPV-SM.

Social network diversity among college men who stalk is predictive of stalking behavior severity of former dating partners

Yamini Patel, Georgia State University; Kevin Swartout, Georgia State University

Stalking is a type of aggression directed at another person that could reasonably cause them to fear for their safety, fear for the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress. One out of every 12 women in the US has been stalked at some point in their life. Little is currently known about how social networks might impact the risk for engaging in stalking behaviors. We surveyed 139 male college students on their social network characteristics (Social Network Index) and self-reported stalking behavior (Composite Stalking Scale). Social networks were conceptualized as network diversity--the number of active domains within networks (e.g., family, friends, volunteer groups, etc…). We created three stalking categories: no stalking, mild stalking (1-5), and severe stalking (>5). We regressed stalking on network diversity using multinomial logistic regression while controlling for relationship status and overall number of network connections. Approximately, three out of four men reported stalking, and about one out of five reported severe stalking. Although network diversity did not differentiate participants who reported no stalking from mild stalking (b=.06, SE=.14, OR=1.06, p=.664), it did differentiate participants who reported severe stalking from no stalking (b=.44, SE=.18, OR=1.55, p=.013) and mild stalking (b=.50, SE=.16, OR=1.65, p=.002). Those with more diverse social networks are more likely to engage in severe levels of stalking compared with no stalking or mild levels of stalking. Future research could identify factors that mediate the link between network diversity and stalking.

Forensic Populations | Poster Session 2 | 10:00am-11:00am | CRX Lobby

The Development and Management of Aggression in Male Juvenile Delinquents: A Gene-Environment Correlative Study

San-Mari Burger, University of the Free State; Zurika Murray; Stéfan Burger; University of the Free State; Jimmie Roos Special School

Juvenile delinquency is a fast-growing problem in central South Africa. The development of aggression and violent behavior portrayed by youth is not due to the stereotypical gang affiliations and peer influences that are seen elsewhere, and can therefore not be used as a model for juvenile delinquency in South Africa. This study aims to investigate aggressive behaviour in male juvenile delinquents in South Africa, using physical activity, based on in-depth knowledge of the underlying link between genotype, expression and intervention. This research is important in the context of South Africa, because not much research on the genetic aspect of aggression has been conducted. One millilitre of saliva was obtained from a cohort of 69 male juvenile delinquents residing in a juvenile delinquent facility. Molecular data retrieved from these samples were used to investigate several of the genes (*HTR2A*,*HTR1B*, *MAO-A* and *TPH2*) encoding for components of the serotonergic system to analyse for specific polymorphisms influencing the synthesis of each gene product, comparing it to the available population statistics and allele frequencies. Using a blind quantitative cross-sectional study, questionnaires from participants about sport and family history were also compared to the genetic results. In terms of sport two groups of male juvenile delinquents from the facility was compared to one another. The first group was adolescents who participate in sport (n=30) and the other group was adolescents who did not participate in sport (n=39). Participants' ages varied from 13 to 18 years. Results from the questionnaire data showed within this specific sample that sport served as a positive outlet for participants' aggressive tendencies. Molecular analysis showed differences between global allele frequencies and allele frequencies of the focused cohort of male juvenile delinquents for gene regions *HTR1B* (rs6296) and *TPH2*(rs1748186). Ultimately, a more significant sample size is required and participants from other regions in South Africa to form a greater understanding of aggressive behaviour in male juvenile delinquents and the use of sport to mediate aggressive behaviour.

Personality Assessment and Aggression within Forensic Psychiatry

Anthony M. Battaglia, York University; Kristina M. Gicas, York University; Mini Mamak, St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton, McMaster University; Joel O. Goldberg, York University, McMaster University

Background: Aggression on inpatient forensic psychiatric units endangers both staff and patients and delays offender reintegration into society. The broad utility of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) in assessing recidivism and institutional misconduct has been studied in correctional institutions and hospitals. However, few studies to date have examined its use with those "not criminally responsible on account of a mental disorder" (NCR). Method: 25 forensic inpatients deemed NCR due to psychosis and 20 healthy controls completed the PAI aggression (AGG; i.e., attitude, physical, verbal) and positive impression management (PIM) scales. Prospective (3-months post-testing) aggression was defined by clinician ratings on the Aggressive Incidents Scale, which tracks inpatient verbal and physical aggression, identifying 12 patients displaying aggression. Results: Scores on the AGG scale and subscales were significantly negatively correlated with the PIM scale in the patient group, but not the community group. Patients self-reported significantly higher levels of physical aggression [t(43) = 2.10, p = .042, g = .63], but lower levels of verbal aggression [t(43) = −1.74, p = .088, g = .52]. Aggressive attitudes (rpb = .433, p = .031) and levels of verbal aggression (rpb = .497, p = .012) were significantly positively correlated with severe aggressive incidents. Discussion: These findings highlight the relevance of PAI scales, despite PIM, to future

aggressive incidents on forensic psychiatric units. The PAI verbal aggression subscale is particularly pertinent, as many severe aggressive incidents occurring on unit escalate from argumentativeness and verbal intimidation. Implications for tailoring interventions are discussed.

Workplace Characteristics of Forensic and Non-forensic Psychiatric Units Associated with PTSD symptoms

Elke Ham, Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care; Nicole C. Rodrigues, Royal Ottawa Healthcare Group; Michael C. Seto, University of Ottawa's Institute of Mental Health Research at The Royal; N. Zoe Hilton, Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care

Violence and threats of violence have been reported to be prevalent on psychiatric units. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) can occur after exposure to such acts of aggression. In this study, we examined psychiatric staff's exposure to assaults, threats, and deaths in their workplace, along with patient care stressors and aspects of workplace environment that are potentially associated with PTSD symptoms. In a sample of 633 clinical staff (68% nursing, 70% female, 57% forensic staff), forensic staff reported more direct exposure (74%) to a wider variety of aggressive acts and other potentially traumatic events, and more chronic stressors, than non-forensic staff. Forensic staff also endorsed more PTSD symptoms. Using the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5, 22% of forensic staff and 11% of non-forensic staff met the screening cut-off for possible PTSD. PTSD symptom scores were predicted both by direct exposure and unit type. Additionally, workplace environment and organizational trust were negatively correlated with PTSD symptom scores, whereby forensic staff reported more incongruence with their workplace and lower levels of trust in management, than non-forensic staff. These findings offer a snapshot of the patient-related aggression faced by clinical staff on forensic units and their heightened risk of PTSD.

Indirect and Relational Aggression | Poster Session 2 | 10:00am-11:00am
CRX Lobby

Gossip as a social tool: The role of valence, topic, and school level on parental evaluation of "spilling the tea"

P. Megha Nagar, McGill University; Oksana Caivano, McGill University; Karissa Leduc, McGill University; Victoria Talwar; McGill University

Gossip is characteristic of many social relationships and can serve both adaptive and maladaptive functions. Despite being a socially nuanced behaviour, less is known about how gossip is socialized, and the extent to which parents approve of their child being involved in gossip. In the current research, parents of 7-to-17-year-old children (N = 120, M = 12.03, SD = 2.37) were presented with 4 vignettes where the type of gossip varied according to valence (negative/positive) and topic (individual=consequence for target; relational=consequence for another). Children were also separated into 2 age groups (Elementary School [ES] = 7-to-12/High School [HS] = 13-to-17). After each story, parents rated how much it would bother them if their child was: (1) the sharer and (2) the target of the gossip. Results from two 2x2x2 mixed-design ANOVA analyses indicated that: (1) Parent of ES students disapproved more of their child being a sharer of negative gossip than parents of HS students (F (1,115) = 4.40, p = .038, ηp2 = .04); and parents disapproved more of their child being a sharer of negative-individual gossip than negative-relational gossip (F (1,115) = 13.82, p <.001, ηp2 = .10). Additionally: (2) Parents approved more of their child being a target of positive-relational gossip (F (1,115) = 4.67, p = .033, ηp2 = .04) compared to positive-individual gossip. Thus, parental evaluation of gossip varies across development and according to valence and topic. These conclusions further our understanding of how gossip is used as a social tool in childhood and adolescence.

Friendly gossip? Adolescents' moral evaluations of responses to cybergossip

Oksana Caivano, McGill University; Victoria Talwar; McGill University

Online communication has afforded adolescents with increased opportunity to discretely exchange social information (e.g., gossip) about others. However, research has yet to uncover what youth think are appropriate ways to respond to cybergossip when it is shared by a friend but interestingly, targets another friend. In this study, pre-adolescents and adolescents (N = 70, ages 10-16) read five stories about cybergossip shared within a friend group, where the gossip receiver responded to the gossip sharer in one of five ways: positively intervening in a polite way, negatively intervening in an aggressive way, electronically blocking the sharer, acting passively, or adding a comment encouraging the gossip. Participants were asked to morally evaluate the gossip receiver's response (5-point Likert-scale; "very bad" to "very good"). The results of a two-way mixed ANOVA revealed a main effect of response, F(4, 64) = 47.249, p< .001, np2 = .425. An encouraging comment was evaluated the most negatively. This was followed by being passive, and blocking the sharer and negatively intervening, which were not different from each other. Positively intervening was rated the most positively compared to all other responses. We also found a response x age group interaction, F(4, 64) = 4.358, p= .002, np2 = .064. Adolescents (ages 13-16) rated

blocking the sharer more negatively than pre-adolescents (ages 10-12). Furthermore, adolescents rated being passive and positively intervening more positively, compared to pre-adolescents. This research provides important information on what pre-adolescents and adolescents in today's digital world believe are acceptable ways to cyber-communicate with friends.

Can classroom norms influence aggressive children's chances to make friends?

Stephanie Correia, UQAM; Mara Brendgen; Frank Vitaro; UQAM; University of Montreal

Research findings are mixed regarding the chances for aggressive children to make friends. Given that friendships exist within a larger social context, the extent to which aggressive children may struggle or succeed in making friends may vary according the norms in their classroom and the type of aggressive behavior manifested. We examined whether classroom norms regarding physical and relational aggression moderate associations between these behaviors and the number of friends children have. Our sample included 1135 children (ages 8 to 13; 576 girls) from 68 classrooms. Physical and relational aggression were assessed using peer nominations. Reciprocal friendships were identified using mutual friendship nominations. Classroom norms were operationalized as the class- and sex-specific correlation between the behavior and social preference (i.e., the net number of nominations received from classmates as desired-undesired play partner). An interaction between relational aggression and norms (β = .21, SE = .02, p < .001) suggests that relational aggression is associated with a greater number of friends when norms are favorable and fewer friends when norms are unfavorable. The same pattern emerged for physical aggression, with a triple interaction involving sex (β = -.17, SE = .06, p < .01) suggesting that when norms are unfavorable, physical aggression is associated with fewer friends especially in girls. Whether aggressive children struggle or succeed in making friends may depend on the context in which they socialize, with favorable contexts facilitating and unfavorable contexts inhibiting friendships. Physically aggressive girls appear particularly disadvantaged in classrooms in which this behavior is rejected.

Who said what? Children's trustworthiness evaluations of the gossip sharer

Ipek Isik, McGill University; Oksana Caivano McGill University; Victoria Talwar, McGill University

Gossip is defined as the evaluative testimony about social others (Haux et al., 2017). Development of language allows children to use evaluative language as a form of indirect aggression. It is known that in preadolescence aggression becomes more covert and occurs in the form of gossip among classmates and peers (Ingram, 2014). However, children's interpersonal closeness and perceptions of trustworthiness has not been examined in the context of positive and negative gossip. This study examined children's evaluations of trustworthiness of individuals who shared negative or positive gossip and how this was influenced by their interpersonal closeness to the gossip sharer and target. Children (N = 134, M = 11.73, SD = 2.149, ages 8-16) completed vignettes from the perspective of the gossip listener and evaluated the sharer's trustworthiness, a 2 (valence: negative or positive) x 4 (relationship type: friend or classmate of the sharer and target) design. The results from a repeated measures ANOVA revealed that there was a two-way interaction between valence and relationship type, F(1, 126) = 6.552, p <.001, ηp2 = .049. The sharer was rated as more untrustworthy in sharer-classmate, target-friend condition than all other relationship types. Furthermore, the sharer was rated as more untrustworthy in negative gossip than positive gossip scenarios across in each relationship type condition. Gender and age differences will also be discussed. This study helps us understand interpersonal closeness and how the valence of the information affects children's perceptions of trustworthiness in the context of gossip.

The Longitudinal Associations between Indirect Aggression, Friendship Quality, and Internalizing Symptoms in Young Adulthood

Sarah Grace Karasz, University of Ottawa; Amanda Krygsman, University of Ottawa; Heather Brittain, University of Ottawa; Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa

Engagement in indirect aggression can predict poor friendship quality and lead to internalizing problems like depression and anxiety. Furthermore, it is possible that the experience of having poor friendship quality can motivate perpetrators to use indirect aggression. There is ample evidence on the use of indirect aggression within friendships among youth but limited evidence in adults. We examined the temporal priority among indirect aggression, friendship quality, depression, and anxiety in 408 Canadian adults assessed annually at ages 22, 23, and 24. Accounting for within-time associations and across-time stability among constructs in our cross-lagged panel model, support for a behaviour-driven model was found for indirect aggression and friendship quality. Specifically, indirect aggression positively predicted poor friendship quality over one year (from age 23 to age 24, β=.157, b=1.049, p< .01), but not the reverse. There was also support for a transactional model between friendship quality and internalizing symptoms, such that age 22 depression predicted poor friendship quality at age 23 (β=.241, b=0.095, p< .01), which in turn predicted anxiety at age 24 (β=.077, b=0.293, p< .05). The finding of indirect aggression having a negative impact on friendship quality suggests consideration of intervening in the use of covertly aggressive behaviour. It has been suggested to intervene during childhood based on prior research showing continuity in indirect aggression from childhood to adulthood (Vaillancourt & Farrell, 2021).

Cracking under pressure? Investigating gender-related stereotype threat and gaming performance

Elisabeth Holl, University of Luxembourg; Gary L. Wagener, University of Luxembourg; André Melzer; University of Luxembourg

Despite a growing body of statistics showing comparable gender prevalence and performance in gaming, the stereotype that women are gaming amateurs or only 'casual' gamers persists. Can this stereotype also trigger a stereotype threat effect (Steele & Aronson, 1995) that leads to lower performance in a video game? Two studies (N1 = 130; N2 = 139) assessed gaming performance either under a condition of stereotype threat or a neutral condition. In Study 1, participants were confronted with the stereotype that men would perform better in video games than women. Study 2 examined a reverse stereotype, namely that women would outperform men in some video game genres (e.g., casual gaming). Neither study found an effect of stereotype threat on gaming performance. However, performance varied across gender and game genre: Female participants generally outperformed males in Study 1, but male participants outperformed females in Study 2. Although there was no interaction effect of gender and stereotype threat on performance, reports of perceived frustration indicated the expected gender differences in Study 1: After reading a threat-inducing article, female participants felt significantly more frustrated than males. This suggests a more subtle stereotype threat that affects cognitive and motivational rather than behavioral outcomes. The present findings add to the current literature, which assumes that the stereotype threat effect is not universal, but occurs only under certain conditions.

From Early Childhood to Adolescence **|** Poster Session 2 **|** 10:00am-11:00am
CRX Lobby

Correlates of Callous-Unemotional Traits, Peer Victimization, and Aggression in Preschoolers

Sarah Nowalis, Bowling Green State University; Kristin J. Perry, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York; Danielle R. Rice, The Pennsylvania State University; Jamie M. Ostrov, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

Low levels of empathy, prosocial behavior, and internalization of rules have been associated with both children's moral development and callous-unemotional (CU) traits which have been linked to increases in aggression over time. Similarly, peer victimization has been associated with increases in aggression over time. The present study examined whether relational or physical victimization moderated relations between CU correlates and increases in physical and relational aggression in preschoolers. It was expected that CU correlates would predict increases in aggressive behaviors, but only at high levels of victimization. Teacher reports of preschoolers' (N = 299; Mage = 44.7 months; 43.5% female) empathy, prosocial behavior, internalization of rules, victimization, and aggression were assessed at time 1. Empathy, prosocial behavior, and internalization of rules were reverse coded and a composite variable was created, with higher scores representing lower levels of these variables. Aggression was assessed again a year later at time 2 (T2). All measures were reliable and have previously been used with preschoolers (Cronbach's αs $\geq$ .75). The model was an adequate fit to the data, [χ 2 (1) = 4.58, p = .03, CFI = .97, SRMR = .02, RMSEA = .109, 90% CI 0.03 to 0.21]. Although there was evidence of stability in relational aggression, none of the predictors were significant. However, consistent with predictions, CU correlates predicted increases in physical aggression at T2 over and above the effects of the covariates. Neither of the proposed moderators were significant. The present study extends research on correlates of CU traits among preschoolers.

The Role of Peer Victimization in Predicting Aggression and Internalizing Behaviors in Early Childhood: The Moderating Role of Emotion Regulation and Gender

Gabriela Memba, State University of New York- University at Buffalo; Jamie Ostrov, State University of New York- University at Buffalo; Craig Colder, State University of New York- University at Buffalo.

This study (N = 300; M age = 44.72 months; SD = 4.39; 56% boys) examined how peer victimization differentially predicts aggression and internalizing behaviors in early childhood. It was hypothesized that this effect depends on form of victimization (physical/relational) and that emotion regulation and gender moderate the association. Structural equation modelling was used to examine relations across 12 months. Analyses of these main effects yielded good model fit [χ^2(8) = 2.27, p = .97, CFI = 1.00, SRMR = 0.01, RMSEA = 0.00]. Results demonstrated that relational victimization predicted increased internalizing behaviors (β = .15, p < .05), whereas relational aggression predicted decreased internalizing behavior (β = -.15, p < .05). Post-hoc analyses revealed these effects were driven by changes in anxiety (β = .20, p = .001; β = -.15, p = .03 respectively), rather than depression symptoms. Model fit was good when including emotion regulation [χ^2(11) = 13.58, p = .26, CFI = 0.99, SRMR = 0.02, RMSEA = 0.03] and gender [χ^2(16) = 8.25, p = .94, CFI = 1.00, SRMR = 0.03, RMSEA = 0.00] as moderators. Specifically, emotion regulation moderated the effect of relational victimization on anxiety, where it was only

significant for those with mean (b = 0.93, p = .004) and high (b = 1.72, p <.001) levels of emotion regulation skills. Regarding gender, only in girls did relational victimization predict increases in anxiety (β = .24, p = .005), and relational aggression predicted decreased anxiety (β = -.22, p = .02).

Relational victimization and characterological self-blame in young children

Sarah J Blakely-McClure, Canisius College; Jamie M. Ostrov, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

To date, the influence of attributions on the development of internalizing problems from relational victimization experiences in early childhood has not been examined longitudinally. Identifying potential pathways to maladjustment is also essential for future interventions. Previous research testing the Attributional Model of Peer Victimization (Graham & Juvonen, 1998a) found significant links between peer victimization, self-blame, and internalizing problems in middle childhood. Furthermore, previous research has found associations between peer victimization, self-blame, and future victimization. There has been some debate in the literature regarding young children's ability to make complex attributions. However, previous research has found support for critical self-blame attributions in young children. Using a sample of 116 children, the present early childhood study examined relational victimization and whether or not self-blame attributions such as characterological self-blame (CSB) and behavioral self-blame (BSB) play an important role in the development of future maladaptive outcomes such as victimization and internalizing problems. Using multiple informants, multiple methods, and a longitudinal design, the study conducted path analyses to explore the associations between peer relational victimization, self-blame attributions (CSB and BSB), and maladjustment in early childhood. Consistent with the model, the present study found support for CSB tending to be associated with increases in relational victimization as well as relational victimization being negatively associated with future BSB. In addition, significant concurrent associations were found for relational victimization's association with internalizing problems. Implications of this work and findings are discussed.

Parenting Behaviors and Emotional Control Predict Transitions between Antisocial Specialization Profiles from Preschool to Preadolescence: A Latent Transition Analysis

Marie-Pier Paré-Ruel, Concordia University; Dale M. Stack; Paul D. Hastings; Rosemary S.L. Mills; Lisa A. Serbin; Concordia University; University of California, Davis; University of Manitoba; Concordia University

Childhood antisocial behaviors (ABs) are amongst the strongest precursors of later offending. In adolescents and adults, offense specialization is involved in the persistence and transience of ABs. By definition, specialists endorse only certain form(s) of ABs. Presuming specialization occurs in children, studying these patterns would be informative regarding their potential for later offending. Identifying predictors associated with specialization profiles should be equally useful in informing developmental theories of ABs. We sought to determine whether subsets of children specialized in certain ABs, with their proclivity predicting transitions between profiles at the beginning of primary school and preadolescence. Parenting behaviors and children's ability to handle their emotions (emotional control) were included as predictors of profile transitions. 525 children participated at ages 3-5, 6-8, and 10-12. Study variables were measured through mother-rated questionnaires (CBCL, PSI, PDSQ, EAS-2). Using latent transition analysis, profiles were derived with four indicators: aggression, opposition, property violations, and status offenses. At Time 1, analyses yielded non-antisocial, aggression-specialists, property-violations-specialists, and severe-generalists subsets. At Times 2 and 3, non-antisocial, moderate-generalists, and severe-generalists subsets were found. 53% of aggression-specialists and 18% of property-violations-specialists remained moderately or severely antisocial by Time 3, suggesting that specialization predicts the persistence and transience of ABs during childhood. Emotional control and harsh parenting increased the likelihood of remaining or transitioning into antisocial subsets over time. Positive parenting did the opposite, but solely between Times 1 and 2, underscoring the importance of considering timing when implementing parenting interventions. These findings contribute to theories explaining the persistence of ABs.

Trajectories of Adolescent Delinquency: A Genetically Informed Study of the Role of Friends' Behaviors

Daniel J. Dickson, University of Quebec at Montreal; Mara Brendgen; Frank Vitaro; Yao Zheng; Éric Lacourse; Ginette Dionne; Michel Boivin; University of Quebec at Montreal; University of Montreal; University of Alberta; University of Montreal; Laval University; Laval University

Past research has found links between adolescents' and their friends' delinquent behavior (Dishion & Tipsord, 2011). Adolescent delinquency also follows distinct developmental profiles which are likely influenced by friends (Moffitt, 2003). It is unclear, however, to what extent underlying gene-environment correlations (rGE) or gene-environment interactions (GxE) account for these associations. To address this ambiguity, this study utilized a classical twin design based on 461 twin pairs (176 MZ and 285 DZ pairs). Twins (at ages 13, 14, 15, 17, 19yrs) and their friends (at ages 13, 15, 17yrs) provided self-reports of delinquency. Growth mixture modeling identified three trajectories of twin delinquency: Consistently low levels (normative low; 82.3%), Increasing levels with a peak in mid-adolescence (adolescent-limited; 8.0%), and Elevated and gradually decreasing levels over time (early-persistent; 9.7%). Biometric liability models

revealed significant genetic (39-49% of variance) and non-shared environmental factors (51-61%) underlying the probabilities for each class. Bivariate ACE models revealed shared genetic contributions (rGE) between twin and friend delinquency for each class. There was an interaction between the non-shared component for the adolescent-limited trajectory and friend delinquency: Specifically, as friend delinquency increased from low (-2 SDs) to high (2 SDs) levels, the variance in twin delinquency attributable to the non-shared environment increased from 43% to 78%. These results indicate that genetic factors that account for the absence or growth in adolescents' delinquency, respectively, also account for their selection preferences of delinquent/non-delinquent friends. Moreover, for youths following an adolescent-limited delinquency trajectory, delinquent friends seem to foster increases in adolescent delinquency.

Video Games | Poster Session 3 | 3:30pm-5:00pm | CRX Lobby

Does playing violent video games decrease prosocial bystander intervention?

Anastasiia D. Grigoreva, Georgia State University; Liliana Campos, Kamilla Bonnesen, Samantha Sabin, Kevin M. Swartout; Georgia State University

Millions of video game players globally are exposed to depictions of violence and objectification of women, known to increase tolerance of sexual harassment (Stermer & Burkley, 2015). Moreover, immersion in violent games depicting sexualized female characters increases hostile sexism (LaCroix et al., 2018). Yet, it is unclear if violent games also influence intent to engage in prosocial bystander intervention to stop aggression after playing. In this study, participants played a violent video game against a male or female opponent, after which they watched a video depicting intimate partner aggression. Using a Bayesian two-way ANOVA and Bayes Factor analysis, we compared how many aggressive acts participants perceived before they indicate they would intervene, given the video-game opponent's gender and their own gender. We hypothesized 1) participants playing against a male character intervene after fewer aggressions than participants playing against female character, and 2) participant and opponent gender would interact. Results showed evidence against both hypotheses towards the null. There was no difference between number of perceived aggressive acts and intervention in either the female (M = 9.27, SD = 11.77) or male character opponent condition (M = 10.97, SD = 15.22), BF = .236. There was also no interaction effect between participants' gender and the opponent gender condition, BF = .104. Although informative, limitations in this study include the lack of a true control group and relatively short game immersion time. More research is needed.

Anger expression, coping strategies, and violent video game use

El-Lim Kim, Iowa State University.

The present study explored the role of anger expression and coping strategies in predicting violent video game use, a well-known risk factor of aggression. Participants completed questionnaires on their anger expression, coping strategies, and prior violent video game play experience. Structural equation modeling was used to test the relations among the variables. Specifically, the model tested whether coping strategies (distraction coping, support seeking coping, active coping, and avoidance coping) mediate the relations between anger expression (anger-out, anger-in, and anger-control) and violent video game use. Results demonstrate that anger-out was associated with more support seeking behaviors. Anger-in was associated with less support seeking and more avoidance coping strategies. The belief that anger should be controlled (anger-control) was related to more active coping. Active coping strategy was associated with less use of violent video games. Mediation analysis using the bias-corrected bootstrap of 5,000 samples indicated that active coping strategy mediated the relation between anger control and violent video game use (standardized 95% confidence interval: [-.203, -.005]), such that people who reported higher level of anger-control were more likely to choose active coping strategy, which was associated with less use of violent video game.

Proactive and Reactive Aggression | Poster Session 3 | 3:30pm-5:00pm | CRX Lobby

Should We Be Measuring Reactive and Proactive Aggression in Intimate Partner Violence Research?

Miklos B. Halmos, Georgia State University; Dominic J. Parrott, Georgia State University; Dennis E. Reidy, Georgia State University

Decades of robust research have established distinctions between proactive and reactive motivations for aggressive behavior. In turn, unique divergent correlates (e.g., substance use, psychopathy, affect dysregulation, impulsivity) have been identified as predictors of proactive and reactive aggression. Yet, there is a dearth of research that has addressed this distinction for the perpetration of intimate partner violence (IPV). Considering the breadth and depth of research examining these motivations in the general aggression literature,

we think it is time for IPV research to integrate this robust, evidence-based typology in order to examine potential new avenues for intervention. The aim of this presentation is to consider whether addressing the reactive/proactive aggression distinction could help to explain some of the discrepant findings and lack of efficacious treatments and prevention strategies for IPV. We start by providing a brief overview and definitions of reactive and proactive aggression and examining their neurological underpinnings. We then review limited research on the motivations in IPV research, highlighting the need for measurement approaches that distinguish between reactive and proactive IPV perpetration. Theoretical frameworks which integrate these IPV motivations (e.g., Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994; Johnson, 2011) and new research directions will also be discussed. Lastly, implications for prevention and calls for further intervention development are discussed in detail, as evidence-based interventions for other forms of aggression based on this motivational distinction may inform the adaptations or development of more targeted IPV interventions.

The effect of boldness, meanness, and disinhibition on proactive and reactive aggression

Caelan Alexander, Georgia State University; Konrad Bresin; Oliva Subramani; Dominic Parrott; Georgia State University; Georgia State University; Georgia State University

People high in psychopathic traits commit a disproportionate number of violent acts and thus understanding the etiological mechanisms for psychopathy-driven aggression is critical to prevention. The triarchic theory of psychopathy suggests that three trait dimensions define psychopathy (disinhibition, meanness, and boldness). Previous literature has shown that these trait dimensions are related to self-reported proactive and reactive aggression, but no study has examined these associations under laboratory conditions. To address this gap, we measured psychopathic traits in a sample of 164 undergraduates and examined the association between psychopathic traits and experimentally manipulated reactive versus proactive laboratory-based aggression. Aggression was assessed through a modified version of the Taylor Aggression Paradigm. We advanced three hypotheses regarding the independent effects of each psychopathic trait dimension on proactive and reactive laboratory-based aggression. We also conducted exploratory analyses of the interactive effects of all three trait dimensions. Results indicated main effects of disinhibition ($r = .20$) and meanness ($r = .27$) on laboratory-based physical aggression. An exploratory Boldness X Disinhibition X Condition interaction was detected, which indicated that boldness was positively related to an increase in proactive (but not reactive) aggression among individuals high in disinhibition – but only after the introduction of moderate provocation. No such effect was detected among individuals low in disinhibition. These findings suggest complex interactions between various trait dimensions and situational factors are important in understanding psychopathic-driven aggression.

Motivations for Aggressing Against Intimate Partners Under the Influence of Alcohol: The Interaction of Proactive and Reactive Aggression

Miklos B. Halmos, Georgia State University; Dominic J. Parrott, Georgia State University; Christopher I. Eckhardt, Purdue University.

Intimate partner aggression (IPA) is a major public health concern. However, studies have not considered the dispositional motivations for aggression perpetration and how they may predict IPA in the context of alcohol intoxication. The present study sought to model the interactive effects of aggressive motivations (proactive, reactive) on intoxicated physical IPA perpetration measured via a laboratory aggression paradigm. Participants were 150 men and women recruited from two metropolitan U.S. cities with a recent history of IPA perpetration. Prior to the laboratory aggression paradigm, participants completed a self-report measure of aggression motivations (RPQ, Raine et al., 2006) and then ostensibly competed against their current intimate partner using a modified Taylor Aggression Paradigm (TAP) while intoxicated (BrAC M = .092). Hierarchical linear regression analyses revealed a significant Proactive x Reactive interaction ($\beta = .211$, $p < .05$). Explication of this interaction revealed a significantly more positive association between dispositional reactive aggression and IPA perpetration on the TAP among individuals with high ($\beta = .067$, $p = .61$), compared to low ($\beta = -.356$, $p < .05$), levels of dispositional proactive aggression. Results indicate that among intoxicated individuals, reactive motivations for aggression more strongly predict laboratory-based IPA perpetration among those whose aggression is also highly characterized by proactive motivations. These findings highlight the importance of considering dispositional motivations in the etiology of alcohol-facilitated IPA.

Anticipated Punishment Impedes Retaliatory Aggression, Anticipated Reward Motivates Proactive Aggression

Karolina Dyduch-Hazar, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Kinga Szymaniak, University of Warsaw; Blazej Mrozinski; SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Retaliatory aggression can be rewarding. Yet would individuals still retaliate to reap hedonistic rewards, if doing such would be costful? In a registered experiment, participants (N = 243) received provoking (vs. unprovoking) feedback from a non-existing in reality partner. They were then told that either themselves or their partner will be selected to pick the number of aversive images the other one will have to describe in detail in order to complete the study. Participants were always assigned to pick the number of images for their partner to describe, yet depending upon random assignment, participants were told they will either lose (punishment from aggression)

or gain (reward from aggression) one SONA research point for every assigned image. Provoked participants assigned more images than unprovoked participants, albeit this effect was not qualified by a significant interaction of provocation and expected outcome of aggression. Participants who were led to believe aggression would bring them benefits assigned more images than participants who were led to believe that aggression would bring them loss. Reward (vs. punishment) from aggression explained the majority of variance in aggression, showing that unprovoked participants who thought aggression will bring them benefits were almost twice as aggressive as provoked participants who believed aggression will cost them. Controlling for sensation seeking (i.e., tendency to seek immediate rewards in the environment) did not change the pattern of results. These findings suggest that retaliatory aggression can be diminished by anticipated punishment, but proactive aggression can be elicited by anticipated reward.

Dark Tetrad, Narcissism, Psychopathy | Poster Session 3 | 3:30pm-5:00pm
CRX Lobby

"Cash me online": The relationship between psychopathic personality traits and cyberbullying

Lama Abo Zeidan, Saint Mary's University; Jennifer McArthur, Saint Mary's University; Marguerite Ternes, Saint Mary's University

One in four young adults experience cyberbullying. Psychopathy has been identified as a correlate of bullying behaviours offline and may facilitate similar antisocial behaviour online as well. This study explores the relationship between psychopathic personality traits and four forms of cyberbullying: malice, deception, unwanted contact, and public humiliation. Data collection is underway with young adults (ages 18 to 35) completing the 20-item Cyberbullying Experiences Survey – Perpetration subscale and the Elemental Psychopathy Assessment – Short Form, a 72-item measure of antagonism, emotional stability, disinhibition, and narcissism. Using a preliminary sample (N = 93), significant positive correlations between cyberbullying and the four psychopathic personality traits were found. A series of linear multiple regressions indicated that Antagonism, or the degree to which an individual is outwardly aggressive towards others, was a unique predictor of both malice- and deception-based cyberbullying. Psychopathic personality traits, however, did not predict unwanted contact or public humiliation. Overall, this pattern of results suggests that psychopathic personality traits are predictive of certain forms of cyberbullying but not others. Directions for future research and cyberbullying prevention will be discussed.

Implications for Adjustment for Narcissistic Youth when Self and Peers' Views in Valued Domains Converge

Danielle Potts, St. John's University; Jianna Estevez, St. John's University; Sophia Pedernera, St. John's University; Cassandra DiCosta, St. John's University; Patrick Walsh, St. John's University; Katlin Peets, St. John's University; Ernest V.E. Hodges; St. John's University

In this study, we tested adjustment correlates (aggression, loneliness, and self-esteem) that may arise because of discrepancies in views held by the self-vs. others and whether such correlates are magnified (or minimized) for narcissistic children. Participants included 444 (228 boys) Finnish students in grades 5 and 8. Peer-reported aggression and self-reported loneliness, or self-esteem served as the dependent variable in a series of regression analyses. In each regression, we tested the two-way interactions between a valued self- and peer-reported domain (i.e., attractiveness, intelligence, popularity) and whether this might be further qualified by narcissism (i.e., the 3-way interaction). Of the nine possible two-way interactions, three were significant (2 marginally), and all involved the prediction of loneliness. Simple slopes analyses indicated that, in all cases, perceptions of valued domains were more strongly connected to loneliness when peers viewed the child as lacking in those domains. Convergence in valued domains appeared to be more important for narcissistic youth as indicated by three significant three-way interactions (p < .05). Self-perceived popularity was most strongly connected to narcissistic youth's self-esteem (and aggression) when peers also viewed them as popular. None of the simple slopes were significant for the third interaction (narcissism x perceived attractiveness x peer-reported attractiveness predicting aggression). Discussion focuses on the putative mechanisms responsible for narcissistic youth's greater reactions (in the form of stronger links to adjustment) to confirmations from the peer group in valued domains.

A Mixed Method Exploration of Gender, Self-esteem, Narcissistic Traits, and Aggression in a Youth Justice Sample

Genevieve Brook, Carleton University; Shreena Thapa, Carleton University; Shelley Brown; Carleton University

There are mixed findings regarding the relationship between gender, self-esteem, narcissistic traits, and aggressive behaviour in youth. Thus, the study examined the relationship between these constructs in a sample of justice-involved youth (JIY). Forty-two audio-recorded interviews with JIY (21 male, 21 female) were selected from a larger study that examined gendered pathways to the justice system. The audio recorded interviews were selected to ensure equal representation of low, moderate, and high scoring participants on the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES; Rosenberg, 1965) within each gender. Qualitative results indicated that grandiose and vulnerable narcissistic features could be reliably coded retrospectively from audio-recorded interviews with JIY. Commonly observed

narcissistic features included: arrogance, haughtiness, disrespectful behaviours or attitudes, interpersonal exploitation, and lack of empathy and/or shame; no gender differences emerged in the frequency or type of narcissistic features observed. Correlational analyses revealed that narcissistic traits, but not self-esteem scores, were significantly correlated with self-report measures of physical aggression and indirect aggression. Exploratory analysis further illustrated that only female participants evidenced the observed relationship between narcissistic traits and self-reported measures of physical and indirect aggression. Although narcissistic traits are equally present in male and female justice-involved youth, a potential gendered relationship between narcissistic features and aggression merits further investigation.

Are Bistrategic Controllers Machiavellian? Exploring Resource Control and the Dark Tetrad in Late Adolescence

Leanna M. Closson, Saint Mary's University; Alicia McVarnock; Carleton University

According to Resource Control Theory (Hawley, 1999), socially competent individuals balance self-serving interests with the interests of others. In pursuit of controlling resources that may be material, social, or informational, these individuals tend to use one of three strategies: coercive (e.g., aggression, manipulation), prosocial (e.g., cooperation, reciprocation), or both (i.e., bistrategic). Hawley has argued that bistrategic controllers are Machiavellian, given that they are socially attractive, yet, when appropriate to do so, assert their power through aggression and manipulation. Nevertheless, research to date has not explored whether bistrategic resource control is related to a Machiavellian personality style. Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to examine the extent to which bistrategic controllers exhibit Machiavellian traits, in addition to other traits comprising the "Dark Tetrad" (i.e., narcissism, psychopathy, sadism). Participants (N = 519) completed self-report measures via an online survey. Consistent with Hawley's work, a person-centered approach was used to categorize adolescents into groups based on their resource control strategies. Results indicated that compared to prosocial-, typical-, and non-controllers, bistrategic controllers reported significantly higher Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, and sadism. Bistrategic controllers did not significantly differ from coercive controllers on any of the Dark Tetrad traits. Findings suggest that bistrategic resource control cannot be characterized based on Machiavellianism alone and dark traits appear to be similarly related to both bistrategic and coercive strategies for late adolescents. Results point to the need for future research assessing whether bistrategic and coercive controllers can be distinguished based on other personality traits, such as the Big Five.

Narcissism Relates to Aggression and Anger Responses to Gender Violations in Different Ways Depending on Popularity

Syeira Budhai, St. John's University; Gabrielle Rosales St. John's University; Jonathan Merchan, St. John's University; Eduardo Burgos, St. John's University; Natasha Shah, St. John's University; Ernest V.E. Hodges, St. John's University

Narcissistic youth are often high in social status and are sometimes aggressive towards others that fail to admire their own greatness. In this study, we expect that narcissistic youth are more or less likely to be aggressive and to get angry in response to violations of gender norms depending on their relations with peers. Participants included 195 students (101 boys) in grades four to seven from a southeastern U.S. middle school. Narcissism, Self-efficacy for popularity, and Anger toward self and others in response to gender violations were assessed with self-reports whereas aggression and popularity were assessed with peer-reports. Hierarchical regressions were conducted with either aggression or the two dimensions of anger serving as the dependent variable. In each analysis, grade and gender were covariates. Main effects were added on the next step (narcissism and one index of popularity), followed by interactions between narcissism and popularity. Three of the six interactions were significant and involved one of each of the outcomes. Follow-up analyses indicated that narcissistic youth were significantly more aggressive only when they had high self-efficacy for popularity (p = .01). In contrast, the relation between narcissism and anger toward self (and others) for violating gender norms was strongest when peer-reported popularity was low (b = .46, p = .002 and b = .70, p < .001, respectively), and unrelated to anger when popularity was low. Discussion focuses on the putative mechanisms that may be responsible for the diverging outcomes (aggression vs. anger) for those high vs. low in status.

Stalking Behaviour: An Individual Differences Approach

Melanie Dawn Douglass, York St John University

Despite stalking being an international problem, it is ill-defined, and there is limited theoretical insight into the behaviour. McEwan (2019) proposes that stalking behaviour results when an individual fails to inhibit previous responses that have been successful in interpersonal interactions. This suggests that individuals with particular personality traits may be more likely to engage in the behaviour. To test this theory, data were collected from a sample of young people using an online questionnaire which had three sections: demographic information, personality measures (BIS/BAS, Social Achievement Goals, individual measures of Dark Triad Traits), and stalking behaviour (on-line and in-person). Data were analysed using multiple regressions, to see if behavioural inhibition and personality measures predicted cyber-stalking and tradition stalking. Results and their implications will be discussed.

Adolescent Psychopathy Influences Acquiring Adaptive Resources in Adverse Environments

Kristopher J. Brazil, Brock University; Ann H. Farrell, Brock University; Abby Boer, Brock University; Anthony A. Volk, Brock University

Psychopathic traits are routinely shown to correlate with measures of aggression and antagonism in both adults and youth. Despite this well-established relationship, other research also shows psychopathic traits in adults may influence securing adaptive resources such as dating partners and a dominant social orientation, particularly in adverse environments. The same relationship has not been evaluated in adolescence, however, suggesting a need to examine whether youth with psychopathic traits also may secure adaptive resources in adverse environments. In the present study, the indirect links from self-perceived adverse environments (parental neglect, socioeconomic status, school competition, neighborhood violence) to adaptive resources (social dominance, sexual partners) through psychopathic traits were examined among adolescents. A community sample of Canadian adolescents completed self-report measures (N = 396; 230 girls, Mage = 14.64, SD = 1.52). As predicted, there were significant indirect effects from higher levels of parental neglect, school competition, and neighborhood violence to both desirable resources through psychopathic traits, but unexpectedly, there were no indirect effects with socioeconomic status. There were additional direct effects from the environmental variables to adaptive outcomes. Results suggest that psychopathic traits in youth may positively influence acquiring adaptive resources despite reporting neglect and violence in their environments. In addition to psychopathy's influence on perpetrating aggression, youth with psychopathic traits may also be acquiring adaptive resources as well. Interventions may consider how acquiring adaptive outcomes for youth with psychopathic traits may help explain their development.

Psychopaths don't jump: Support for the fear enjoyment hypothesis

Tori Wattam, Brock University; Angela Book, Brock University

Psychopathic offenders have been shown to have higher instances of recidivism, particularly for violent offenses, with no current treatments adequately addressing this issue. This may be due to both a lack of empathy and the fearlessness facet of Factor 1 psychopathy. A large body of research has accumulated supporting the Fear Deficit Hypothesis (Hoppenbrouwers et al., 2016), which suggests those high in psychopathy lack or have a reduced experience of fear. More recent research supports an alternative explanation, the Fear Enjoyment Hypothesis (Hosker-Field, Gauthier & Book, 2016). This hypothesis suggests that rather than lacking fear, psychopaths enjoy the subjective experience of fear. I predicted that psychopaths would report more positive emotions during a fear-inducing video, and show less jaw widening (fear) overall compared to non-psychopaths. Participants included 133 undergraduates from Brock University, with a mean age of 20.63 years (SD = 5.92), majority female (60.9% female) and majority Caucasian (65.41% Caucasian). Participants were shown two videos, one fear-inducing and the other exciting, on a Virtual Reality headset while their faces were recorded. Measures of subjective emotional experience, psychopathy, and fear enjoyment were collected. Overall psychopathy scores were positively related to fear enjoyment. Factor 1 (affective and interpersonal) psychopathy was positively correlated with excitement and negatively correlated with fear for the fear-inducing video. These findings support the Fear Enjoyment Hypothesis, suggesting that psychopaths enjoy the subjective experience of fear which has implications for treating psychopaths. Addressing the enjoyment of fear, or utilizing it, may hold the key for effective recidivism reduction.

Who do psychopaths target? Exploring psychopathy and victim sex, relationship with victim, and the use of a weapon in instrumental and reactive violence

Alice Bruce, Saint Mary's University; Marguerite Ternes, Saint Mary's University; Barry S. Cooper, University of British Columbia, Private Practice

Psychopathic individuals are skilled at exploiting the weaknesses of others, and a body of research has shown that psychopaths are more adept at detecting victim vulnerabilities than nonpsychopaths (Book et al., 2013). However, there is limited research focused on the victims typically targeted by psychopaths, especially for violent crime. This previous research has suggested that psychopaths are more likely than nonpsychopaths to commit violent crimes against males (vs. females) and strangers (vs. someone known to them; Williamson et al., 1987). Moreover, psychopaths' violent crimes are likely to be motivated by revenge or material gain and they are more likely than nonpsychopaths to use a weapon during violent acts (Serin, 1991). The present study aimed to replicate and extend these findings by examining choice of victim and weapon use in self-reports of perpetrated acts of instrumental and reactive violence from 150 violent offenders. Approximately 39% of the participants in the sample met the criteria for psychopathy. Overall, participants were more likely to use a weapon for acts of instrumental violence than for acts of reactive violence. However, psychopaths were more likely than nonpsychopaths to use a weapon for a reactively violent crime. Victim characteristics did not differ across type of violence or psychopathy rating. These results add to the literature on the victimology of psychopaths and can be used to inform risk assessment of violent offenders.

Pornography | Poster Session 3 | 3:30pm-5:00pm | CRX Lobby

Pornography Exposure Profiles Differentiate Sexual Aggression and its Risk Factors: A Person-Centered Approach

Wenqi Zheng, Oakland University; Travis N. Ray, Oakland University; Caroline Vokos, Oakland University; Michele R. Parkhill, Oakland University

Degrading and violent acts against women are prevalent in pornography, which has led to widespread concerns that pornography exposure (PE) might facilitate sexual aggression. Despite extensive research examining the association between PE and sexual aggression, inconsistent results have prevented researchers from reaching a consensus on the connection between PE and sexual aggression. To help resolve inconsistencies and further the knowledge base, the current study conducted a Latent Profile Analysis to identify common patterns of PE and examine their associations with sexual aggression and its risk factors. A total of 491 men in the United States completed assessments of six PE profile indicators (i.e., frequency of PE, duration of typical PE, and the frequency of exposure to pictures, sex films, degrading films, and violent films) and six outcome variables (i.e., sexual aggression, rape myth acceptance, hostile masculinity, casual sex attitudes, psychopathy, and emotion regulation difficulties). The analysis revealed three profiles: 'Infrequent Porn Viewers' (IPV; n =113), 'Average Porn Viewers' (APV; n = 302), and 'Violent Porn Viewers' (VPV; n = 76). Compared to the IPV and APV profiles, the VPV profile had a significantly higher mean for each outcome variable (ps < .05). There were no significant differences between the IPV and APV profiles, except a higher mean of casual sex attitudes for the APV profile (p < .05). Findings provide further insight into the association between PE and sexual aggression in a way that cannot be observed using a variable-centered approach. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

The Effect of Exposure to Graphic Materials on Bystander Behaviour

Melanie Dawn Douglass, York St John University; Anna Macklin, York St John University; Michael Stirrat, York St John University

There is growing awareness of that sexual misconduct is a serious issue in society, particularly in Higher Education settings. In attempting to address this, there have been increasing efforts to mobilise bystanders who are present during in the majority of cases. One of the things that may affect bystander behaviour is exposure to graphic materials (e.g., hard-core pornography). Graphic materials are increasingly ubiquitous and are easier to access than in any previous generation. Moreover, such materials often portray violent and non-consensual behaviour, which may affect the viewers sexual script, particularly if the viewer is very young and has not fully formed an understanding of consent and appropriate sexual behaviour. To test this hypothesis young people were asked to fill out an online questionnaire which asked about their exposure to soft and hard-core pornography and questions from the Rape Myth Acceptance questionnaire. Participants were also asked to complete a series of questions about their bystander behaviour over the course of the previous month. The results and their implications will be discussed.

Gun Violence | Poster Session 3 | 3:30pm-5:00pm | CRX Lobby

Social Dominance Orientation and Gun Attitudes are Mediated by Disapproval of Regulations to Curb the Spread of COVID-19

Heba Afaneh, Oakland University; Noelle G. Mongene, Michele R. Parkhill; Oakland University

Social dominance orientation (SDO) predicts one's preference for inequality among social groups as well as the maintenance of group-based hierarchies. Previous research relates SDO to political and social attitudes that promote inequality or hierarchies, including attitudes toward guns and gun control regulations. The current study examined SDO, support for COVID-19 government regulations (GR), positive attitudes toward guns (PAG), and support for gun control regulations (GCA). Data were collected in the Spring of 2020, after COVID-19 made its appearance in the United States and regulations were implemented to slow the spread of the disease. A community sample of 97 residents was obtained using social media advertisements. Participants completed an online survey assessing SDO, GR, PAG, and GCA. Separate mediation analyses were conducted with PAG and GCA as outcomes. Results indicated that SDO positively predicted PAG ($R2$ = .15, p < .001) and negatively predicted GCA ($R2$ = .20, p < .001). Adding GR as a mediator significantly improved models, wherein GR negatively predicted PAG ($R2$ = .21, p < .001) and positively predicted GCA ($R2$ = .37, p < .001). Specifically, when participants were higher in SDO, they indicated less support for gun control policies and more positive attitudes toward guns, which may have increased as a result of regulations that were enacted to curb the spread of COVID-19. These findings support prior research indicating that SDO affect gun attitudes, and provided evidence that COVID-19 regulations may have impacted gun attitudes during the pandemic.

Affective Empathy Moderates the Association between Political Ideology and Gun Control Attitudes

Matthew Young, Oakland University; Travis N. Ray, Oakland University; Michael Schmidt, Wayne State University; Michele R. Parkhill, Oakland University

In the United States, mass gun violence has become a public safety risk that has increased in frequency over the past 15 years. Gun control is a highly politicized topic with both conservatives and gun owners showing less support for stricter gun control regulations. The current study aimed to examine the role of affective empathy in the association between political ideology and gun control attitudes. Using a sample of 714 university students (50.1% female, Mean age = 20.5), a multiple regression controlling for sex and gun ownership resulted in significant model fit relative to a null model, $R^2 = 0.372$, $F = 86.58$, $p < .001$. Political ideology (1 = very liberal, 7 = very conservative) was a significant negative predictor of support for gun control, $\beta = -0.4590$, $t = -13.38$, $p < .001$, whereas affective empathy was a positive predictor, $\beta = 0.1106$, $t = 3.12$, $p < .05$. Additionally, the interaction between political ideology and affective empathy was significant, $\beta = 0.0627$, $t = 2.01$, $p < .05$. Simple slopes analysis indicated that affective empathy had a larger influence on conservatives' support for gun control, relative to liberals, suggesting that affective empathy might increase the likelihood that conservatives support gun control. These results show that empathy is not only a protective factor of violence perpetration but may also increase support for violence prevention measures (e.g., gun control), especially among those with conservative political ideology.

Failing at Protecting Students: How Can We Prevent the Next School Shooting?

Jessica L. Grom, Georgia State University; Daniel Lanni, Georgia State University; Christopher C. Henrich, Georgia State University; Dominic J. Parrott, Georgia State University

School shootings occur with unfortunate ubiquity as an estimated 215 fatal school shootings occurred between 1990-2012 in the United States (Shultz et al., 2013). In addition to death and physical injury, school shootings are associated with a variety of psychosocial consequences for students, including negative mental health outcomes and decreased enrollment in school (Beland & Kim, 2015; Hughes et al., 2011). Importantly, despite wide agreement that there is not one cause or cure-all for school shootings (e.g., Bushman & Anderson, 2015), there is a lack of consensus on the etiology of school shootings and how to prevent these tragedies (e.g., Langman et al., 2018). Thus, the aim of this presentation is to use a multilevel ecological model (Dahlberg & Krug, 2002) to organize and conceptualize the risk factors of school shootings at four levels (i.e., individual, relationship, community, and societal). First, evidence is presented which relates school shootings to specific demographic characteristics, mental health, experiences of bullying, characteristics of schools (e.g., physical security measures, number of students, etc.), school climate, gun violence, and exposure to violent media relate. Second, theoretical mechanisms are identified that explain how these risk factors are associated with school shootings. Third, limitations of the current literature are identified, including retrospective data and self-report studies. Finally, based on the evidence presented, recommendations are outlined for future approaches to research and prevention with particular attention to integrating factors at multiple levels of the social ecology.

Friday July 22 2022

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence | Poster Session 4 | 10:00am-11:00am
CRX Lobby

How Do Men Interpret Words Used to Convey Sexual Consent? An Examination of Qualitative Responses

Elise VanParis, Wayne State University; Antonia Abbey; Colleen McDaniel; Wayne State University

Sexual aggression against women remains one of the most prevalent public health crises, with an estimated 43.6% of women in the United States having experienced sexual violence in their lifetime (Smith et. al., 2018). Accurately measuring perpetration is challenging because participants may minimize the amount of coercion used to obtain sex (Strang & Peterson, 2016). This study examines how men assess phrases used to convey consent in commonly used measures of sexual assault perpetration. Participants (N= 960) were randomly assigned to complete one of three versions of the Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) (Abbey et al. 2021) that only varied the phrasing used to convey a woman's lack of consent: "make her"; "without her consent"; and "when she didn't want to". Then participants were given the three consent phrases and rated on a 7-point scale how similar or different they were and explained their response. All of the consent phrasings were misunderstood by some participants; however, "make her" appeared to be most often misunderstood. Some participants noted that it could reflect a seduction technique that led the woman to consent, although others thought it involved force.

"Without her consent" was interpreted by some as only involving situations in which the woman was incapable of consenting due to impairment. "When she didn't want to" was sometimes perceived as a situation in which the woman did not tell the man that the sex was unwanted. These findings have implications for future revisions of these measures to minimize false positive and negative responses.

The Influence of Motivational Social Goals and Masculine Peer Social Norms on Men's Sexual Aggression Behavior in an Experimental Proxy

M. Colleen McDaniel, Wayne State University.

A growing body of literature has pointed to social norms that support sexual violence as a common risk factor for men's sexual aggression perpetration. Social Norms Theory hypothesizes that individuals' participation in problematic behaviors increases due to incorrect perceptions that their peers engage in such behaviors (SNT; Berkowitz, 2002; 2004; Perkins & Berkowitz, 1986). Previous research has demonstrated that some men who perpetrate sexual aggression hold inaccurate perceptions of their peers' misogynistic beliefs (e.g., Bosson et al., 2015; Dardis et al., 2016; Fabiano et al., 2003; Leone & Parrott, 2018), however the underlying mechanisms are still largely missing from this body of literature (Chambers, 2008; Dempsey et al., 2018). A promising theory of motivation, Goal Systems Theory (GST) suggests that individuals have social "goals" (or cognitive representations of desired end states) which drive them to act in ways that they believe are congruent to achieving their goals. I propose that the motivational social goal to belong by avoiding rejection from masculine peer groups is an underlying mechanism which drives men to act on misogynistic social norms by engaging in sexual aggression against women. The present studies utilize the sexual imposition paradigm, a "victim present" experimental proxy for sexual aggression in which men are given the opportunity to send sexually explicit material to an unwilling woman. Two experimental studies test if the motivational need to belong paired with peer social norms (men view either misogynistic norms or egalitarian norms) will increase their likelihood to engage in sexually aggressive behavior in the sexual imposition paradigm.

Homophobia Moderates the Association Between Just World Beliefs and Victim-Blaming After Sexual Assault by the Same Sex

Katelyn Mills, Oakland University; Michele R. Parkhill, Oakland University; Daniel J. Lanni, Georgia State University; Travis N. Ray, Oakland University

Victim-blaming is a pervasive issue that victims of sexual assault encounter when they come forward. Victim-blaming can impact the mental health of victims, criminal sentencing of perpetrators, and cause victim's stories to be discredited. Previous research has demonstrated that stronger beliefs in a just world, the idea that people get what they deserve, is associated with increased victim-blaming beliefs (Strömwall et al., 2012). Additionally, there are specific groups that are blamed more than others after sexual assault. Wakelin and Long (2003) found that more blame was attributed to heterosexual women and homosexual men than heterosexual men and homosexual women. The purpose of this study was to see if homophobia moderated the relationship between just world beliefs and victim-blaming for gay men and women who are assaulted by someone of the same sex. The study sample (N = 110) included men and women from a large Midwestern university. Participants were asked about their just world beliefs and homophobic beliefs, then read a scenario in which either a gay man or a lesbian was sexually assaulted by a dating partner. They were asked a series of questions about how much blame they attributed to the victim. The results indicated that those with strong just world beliefs and strong homophobic beliefs attributed more blame to gay victims of sexual assault than those with strong just world beliefs and low homophobic beliefs. These results suggest that homophobia influences the likelihood of attributing more blame to gay and lesbian victims of sexual assault.

Campus Sexual Assault: Investigating Differences in Victimization Rates Between Two-Year and Four-Year Institutions

Kati Waller, Georgia State University; Won Choi, Georgia State University; Kamilla Bonnesen, Georgia State University; Kevin Swartout, Georgia State University.

Campus sexual assault (CSA) is an international public health and human rights problem (World Health Organization, 2022). Most research on CSA victimization uses samples of students attending four-year colleges, thus limiting our knowledge of victimization rates in two-year college populations (e.g., community or technical colleges; Potter et al, 2020). Many individuals experience sexual assault before college, and two-year colleges traditionally attract students who will remain in the communities where they attended high school. This may mean two-year college students are higher risk due to re-victimization, in addition to the fact that those institutions provide less CSA prevention programming. Although, four-year colleges traditionally present contexts known to be more conducing to CSA (e.g., Greek life, athletics, and other alcohol-related contexts). Thus, the current study compared CSA incidence rates across students attending two- and four-year campuses affiliated with the same US-based university. We hypothesized that students attending the four-year institution would report a significantly higher incidence of CSA compared with students attending two-year institutions. Data collected using the ARC3 campus climate survey (four-year n = 2,365; two-year n = 782) were analyzed using logistic regression. Results

supported our hypothesis by revealing that four-year students were 70% more likely to experience CSA compared to two-year students (OR=1.71, 95% CI=1.21, 2.41), after accounting for the student sex and year in college. Although straightforward, this represents the first direct test to our knowledge comparing CSA two- and four-year campuses. Future research is needed to directly assess the risk and protective factors driving this effect.

Female Medical Students Experience Sexual Harassment from Faculty/Staff

Yoori Ok, Georgia State University; Camryn Ernst Sanchez, Georgia State University; Yamini Patel, Georgia State University; Kevin Swartout, Georgia State University

Medical students–especially female medical students–experience disproportionately high rates of sexual harassment. The most stark differences in sexual harassment across male and female students occur during core clerkships. The current study sought to integrate this knowledge by investigating female medical students' sexual harassment rate by medical school year, with the hypothesis that sexual harassment rates would be highest in 3rd and 4th years, due to medical residency rotations. This hypothesis was tested using data collected from 290 female medical school students who completed the ARC3 Campus Climate Survey, which included the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire assessing sexual harassment of students perpetrated by institutional faculty or staff. For these purposes, sexual harassment experiences were operationalized to include sexist gender harassment, crude gender harassment, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion. Supporting our hypothesis, there was a significant association between prevalence of sexual harassment and medical students' year in their program (x^2 [3, 290] = 19.38, p < .001). Post-hoc tests revealed that students in years 3 and 4 were more likely to experience sexual harassment compared to those in year 1. These findings suggest that the female medical students are more likely to experience sexual harassment during the years in medical school associated with clinical rotation. Future longitudinal research is needed to directly test this assumption with a cohort of female medical students.

Examining the Confluence Model Using a Longitudinal Framework

Daniel J. Lanni, Georgia State University; Kevin M. Swartout, Georgia State University; Stacy Sechrist, University of North Carolina Greensboro; Jacquelyn W. White, University of North Carolina Greensboro

The confluence model of sexual aggression was developed to offer an etiological understanding of sexual assault perpetration. In doing so, the model implies a developmental sequence that spans childhood, adolescence, and emerging adulthood as initially specified. Specifically, the model postulates childhood victimization and delinquency leads to two pathways—hostile masculinity, impersonal sex— that interact to predict sexual aggression during adolescence/adulthood. No research to this point has longitudinally examined the predictive validity of the confluence model in regard to the two pathways or the interaction between them. The current study aims to do so. Participants were 851 college men who reported their experiences of child abuse, delinquency, levels of sexual aggression, hostile attitudes toward women, and sexual promiscuity at college orientation regarding their childhood/adolescent experiences and then during the semesters of their next four years of college. Data were analyzed using a cross-lagged panel model within a structural equation framework. The final model with non-significant paths trimmed for parsimony fit the data well, χ2 (33) = 68.90, p = .002, RMSEA = .037, SRMR = .056, CFI = .91. Notable, the results suggest that the hostile masculinity and sexual promiscuity pathways were predicative of sexual aggression at different times: hostile masculinity predicted sexual aggression early in college, during year 2; whereas sexual promiscuity predicted sexual aggression later in college, in year 4. These findings suggest that the two pathways of the confluence model do not necessarily converge to affect sexual aggression, rather they affect perpetration risk at different times.

Hypergender Ideologies and Sexual Dominance in a Small College Sample

Sarah Mayville, Oakland University; Daniel Lanni, Georgia State University; Michele Parkhill, Oakland University

Regarding the rising concern of aggression playing a role in unclear ambiguous sexual scenarios, this study aimed to examine college students' perceptions regarding their ideas of gender norms and their own self-reported sexually aggressive behaviors. College students (N=36) were brought into a laboratory setting and completed a survey regarding previous sexual history, perceptions of gender roles, and their own sexually dominant behaviors they had previously exhibited in their relationships. This sample of 20 men and 16 women found that hypergender ideologies was a significant predictor of self-reported sexual dominance (β= .377, t(35) =2.375, p = .023), accounting for approximately 14% of the variance. Students holding ideas related to hypermasculinity and/or hyperfemininity are more likely to have sexual relationships that exhibit dominance, which in turn may result in sexual aggression. These results add to the ongoing discussion regarding the social roles gender can have on future relationships, and especially on future aggressive sexual behavior where consent can often be ambiguous or unclear.

Women in STEM Experience the Highest Rates of Sexual Harassment by other Students

Noelle G. Mongene, Oakland University; Cheyenna Espinoza, Michele R. Parkhill; Oakland University

Previous research found that women are underrepresented in STEM, which contributes to the gender inequality seen in income. Women are not less competent than men in STEM, but research shows that social climate undermines women's motivation in STEM fields. Sexual harassment also contributes to poorer physical and mental health which impacts motivation and success in college. Participants (n = 424) enrolled at a Midwestern university completed an online survey assessing different aspects of their education, sexual harassment victimization, and health outcomes. Multiple regression analysis revealed that the interaction between gender and STEM student status was a significant predictor of sexual harassment by other students. (β = .11, t = 2.11, *p* < .05). Simple slopes testing determined that STEM women report the highest rates of sexual harassment by other students, when compared to non-STEM women and men who are students in either STEM or non-STEM programs. An ANOVA was run to explore the health differences between women in STEM and non-STEM programs, $F_{(1, 252)}$ = 4.29, p < .05, and women in STEM reported more symptoms of depression (M = 14.76, SD = 4.58) than women in non-STEM programs (M = 13.53, SD = 4.33). The results suggest that rates of sexual harassment perpetrated by other students are highest for college women in STEM and that women in STEM report more symptoms of depression than women in non-STEM, which corresponds with previous research that social climate compromises women's determination to succeed and thrive in STEM fields.

Sexual violence in applicants for international protection: results from the UN-MENAMAIS study in Belgium

Lotte De Schrijver, Ghent University; Anne Nobels, Ghent University; Tom Vander Beken, Ghent University; Barbara Krahé, University of Potsdam; Kristien Roelens, Ghent University, Ghent University Hospital; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University, Research Foundation—Flanders (FWO); Ines Keygnaert, Ghent University

Background: Sexual violence (SV) literature on applicants for international protection (AIPs) shows that they are at high risk of victimization. The study objectives are to provide an explorative overview on the occurrence of SV in AIPs in Belgium and their help-seeking behavior [HSB]. This overview is crucial to develop prevention strategies and care paths focusing on providing adequate care to AIP SV victims in Belgium. Methods: Quantitative data from structured interviews with AIPs (n=62) triangulated with qualitative data from in-depth interviews with AIP SV victims (n=11) served to explore the nature and impact of SV in AIPs in Belgium and their HSB. Results: 83.9% of respondents have experienced SV. 61.3% were victimized with-in the past year. Victimization seems more gender balanced than in the general population. AIPs link SV to their legal status and their associated vulnerable situation. HSB upon SV was very limited in this sample. Help-seeking barriers interfering with the decision-making process to consult (in)formal resources were identified. Conclusions: AIPs in Belgium are at high risk of SV. Despite SV's impact on AIPs lives, HSB upon SV is rare. Providing age-appropriate sexual education and developing policies decreasing help-seeking barriers, are needed.

Comparing Sexual Consent Knowledge and Bystander Efficacy among Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Individuals with Heterosexual Individuals: An Exploratory Study

Janna Bernatsky, University of Saskatchewan; Brittany Thiessen; Nicole Anderson; Carie Buchanan; University of Saskatchewan

Research suggests that adherence to sexual scripts contributes to sexual coercion and assault rates on university campuses (Jozkowski et al., 2017). However, research has yet to explore sexual scripts in non-heterosexual relationships, thereby preventing the development of effective sexual violence interventions on university campuses (Beres et al., 2004). Although sexual violence interventions have led to increases in bystander behaviours among university students through consent education, the target group for this research has been heterosexual and bisexual males (Salazar et al., 2019). Therefore, adults (N = 339) were surveyed to explore the relationship between consent knowledge and bystander efficacy for lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals (LGB; n = 70), and heterosexual individuals. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that sexual orientation accounted for a significant portion of variance in bystander efficacy scores; LGB individuals reported significantly higher bystander efficacy than heterosexual individuals (table with statistics available upon request). Additionally, consent knowledge accounted for a significant portion of variance in bystander efficacy beyond the variance already accounted for by sexual orientation, with those reporting greater consent knowledge having higher bystander efficacy than those reporting less. Importantly, consent knowledge had a stronger promoting effect on bystander efficacy for heterosexual individuals than LGB individuals. As LGB individuals are more likely to experience sexual violence than heterosexual individuals (Statistics Canada, 2017), there may be greater awareness of risky situations that require bystander intervention in this community. Findings indicate a need for improved consent knowledge with heterosexual individuals to foster awareness of risky situations that require bystander intervention.

Disentangling Individual Risk Factors of Sexual Violence in College Men

Kristopher J. Brazil, Brock University; Katya Bubeleva, University of North Texas; Sandeep Roy, University of North Texas; Craig S. Neumann, University of North Texas; Robert A. Prentky, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Sexual aggression occurs in many contexts and environments, including college campuses, with some research suggesting a high prevalence rate. Individual risk factors are important for understanding who may be at risk of perpetrating sexual aggression, including psychopathic propensities, sex drive, and alcohol use. Using a structural equation modeling approach (SEM), the present study examined how these specific individual risk factors and empathy predicted willingness to engage in and reported sexual aggression among a large sample of college males (N = 993) from campuses across the United States. The SEM results indicated that elevated sex drive, psychopathic traits, and alcohol abuse, along with reduced empathy, each significantly predicted willingness to engage in assaultive sexual behavior. However, only psychopathic traits and reduced empathy uniquely predicted having perpetrated acts of sexual aggression. The results suggest that multiple individual risk factors independently place college men at risk for perpetrating sexual aggression, with psychopathic traits emerging as the most predictive factor of sexual violence generally. Future research may want to explore whether these results hold across demographics such as gender and other countries. The results can inform future risk assessment and treatment programs for at-risk individuals and they may potentially be used to inform and improve campus safety efforts as well.

Consent Knowledge and Political Ideology as Predictors of Rape Myth Acceptance: Unique Moderation Effects Across Self-Reported Sex

Nicole Anderson, University of Saskatchewan; Brittany Thiessen, University of Saskatchewan; Carie Buchanan, St. Thomas More College

Researchers find consent education to be effective in improving sexual violence prevention programming (Borges et al., 2008; Salazar et al., 2014). However, little research has examined how consent knowledge influences rape myth acceptance (RMA). Further, while political ideology influences beliefs about traditional gender roles, which have been associated with sexual violence (Lottes & Kuriloff, 1992; Murnen et al., 2002), research has not examined the influence one's political ideology may have on RMA. Online survey data was used to examine the relationship between self-reported sex, consent knowledge, political ideology, and RMA (subscale 1 = "she asked for it," 2 = "he didn't mean to," 3 = "it wasn't really rape," and 4 = "she lied") with adult participants (N = 391). Hierarchical regression analyses revealed main effects for sex and consent knowledge across all four subscales; males reported greater RMA than females and greater consent knowledge was associated with lower RMA scores (table with statistics available upon request). A main effect of political ideology was further revealed with RMA subscales 1, 2, and 4; a stronger conservative ideology was related to higher RMA scores. Additionally, consent knowledge was found to significantly moderate the relationship between sex and RMA subscales 1 and 3. Specifically, greater consent knowledge was related to lower RMA scores, particularly in males. Future research informing education programming should examine the relationship between political ideology and RMA in-depth. Further, consent education should be included in sexual violence prevention due to its potential influence on RMA, especially amongst males.

How do survivors experience the need for intimacy following adult sexual violence? A qualitative interview study

Dagmar Stockman, Ghent University; Hanna Van Parys, Ghent University, Université catholique de Louvain; Jan De Mol, Université catholique de Louvain; Gilbert Lemmens, Ghent University; Ines Keygnaert, Ghent University; Heather Littleton, University of Colorado Colorado Springs; Kasia Uzieblo, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Forensic Care Specialists; Lesley Verhofstadt, Ghent University

Studies have shown that experiencing adult sexual violence (ASV) affects survivors' sexuality, including being associated with decreased sexual satisfaction, development of sexual dysfunction, and increased sexual risk behavior. However, there is limited qualitative work on survivors' sexuality following ASV. The current study examined survivors' unique experiences with intimacy following ASV. A sample of four male and ten female ASV survivors completed a semi-structured interview about the impact of ASV on their relational lives. A thematic analysis revealed themes including negative changes regarding sexuality, coping with the need for intimacy and the process of learning about and communicating about one's own needs. Specifically, survivors express sexual difficulties and differ in their need for intimacy. How they have learned to fulfill their intimacy needs is an individual, ongoing and sometimes iterative process. This study illustrates the importance of considering the impact of ASV on sexuality.

Gender-Based Violence in Higher Education: An Update on the Administrator-Researcher Campus Climate Consortium (ARC3) Surveys

William Flack, Bucknell University; Kathryn Holland, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Kevin Swartout, Georgia State University

The purpose of this paper is to give an update on campus climate surveys about gender-based violence (GBV) developed by the Administrator-Researcher Campus Climate Consortium (ARC3). The original ARC3 survey, designed to assess four types of GBV (sexual harassment, dating violence, stalking, and sexual violence), its correlates, and consequences among students (Swartout et al., 2019),

has been used by over 350 colleges and universities in the United States. The newer ARC3 survey, designed to assess GBV among faculty and staff in higher education (Swartout, Holland, & Flack, 2021), is also gaining traction, including endorsement by the Action Collaborative on Preventing Sexual Harassment in Higher Education of The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (Merhill, Bonner, & Baker, 2021). Both surveys have been adapted recently to assess GBV and related factors among students and staff in the first national surveys of students and staff in the Republic of Ireland (MacNeela, Dawson, O'Rourke, Healy-Cullen, Burke, & Flack, 2021a, 2021b). Findings from the Irish projects revealed prevalence rates of victimization comparable to those found in the U.S. (Koss et al., 2022), and mirrored patterns uncovered in U.S.-based studies (e.g., higher rates of victimization among LGBTQIA+ respondents). Our paper presentation will include further details of this ongoing work.

Is the ivory tower as safe as we thought? Differences in gender-based violence between undergraduate and community colleges

Kamilla Bonnesen, Georgia State University; Kevin Swartout, Georgia State University

Sexual assault (SA), sexual violence (SV), dating violence (DV), and stalking are global public health issues, especially on college and university campuses. Much of what we know about these issues is based on students at 4-year institutions (e.g., universities), with very little information on 2-year institutions (e.g., community colleges or technical schools). 4-year colleges present higher rates of binge drinking and Greek life associations; however, students traditionally at higher risk for sexual violence due to demographic factors are more likely to attend 2-year colleges (Howard, Potter, & Moynihan, 2019). Using a Bayesian approach to logistic regression, we conducted the first comparison of SA, SV, DV, and stalking odds between 2- and 4-year campuses. Included colleges were affiliated with the same U.S. institution—to maintain high internal validity. We hypothesized that students attending a 4-year college are more likely to experience SA, SV, DV, and stalking victimization than their peers at 2-year colleges. Controlling for sex and year at college, we found students attending a 4-year college are more likely to experience SA (OR=1.70, 95% CI =1.21, 2.41), SV (OR=1.70, 95% CI=1.32, 2.20), and stalking (OR=2.33, 95% CI=1.84, 2.97) compared with students attending 2-year colleges. There was strong evidence (BF >1000) supporting each of these differences. Importantly, 4-year college students are at 70% greater risk for both SV and SA and 133% greater risk for stalking compared with 2-year college students. Results were inconclusive for DV (BF=1.11). Future research is needed to understand the specific mechanisms responsible for these stark differences.

Revenge | Poster Session 4 | 10:00am-11:00am | CRX Lobby

Revenge Seeking Following Extrinsic Reward

Karolina Dyduch-Hazar, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Blazej Mrozinski, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

People often seek revenge to "reap hedonistic rewards". However, if revenge is solely driven by desire to feel good and do not feel bad, then extrinsic reward should impede revenge seeking. In two registered experiments, we tested whether satisfaction from receiving extrinsic reward (i.e., unanticipated monetary reward) impedes revenge following provocation. Study 1 (N = 114) showed that satisfaction from receiving an unanticipated monetary reward decreased thinking about getting back at the provocateur. Study 2 (N = 213) found that provoked participants aggressed against their wrongdoers despite fulfillment from receiving the unexpected monetary reward. This evidence indicates that feeling of gratification is insufficient to impede retribution following provocation, suggesting that avengers not only want to feel pleasure when retaliating, but want to balance the scales by sending the provocateur a message.

Is revenge sweet? Illuminating spontaneous evaluations of revenge behavior

Anand Krishna, Julius-Maximilians-University Würzburg; Andreas B. Eder, Julius-Maximilians-University Würzburg; Vanessa Mitschke, Julius-Maximilians-University Würzburg

Revenge is often sought after experiencing harm. Although much research indicates that revenge is satisfying, other studies have shown the opposite effect. We address this contradiction by examining spontaneous evaluative responses in the moment of revenge behavior. If negative feelings after revenge-taking are based on rumination after the fact, spontaneous responses should be positive. However, if such feelings are based on fast processes (such as direct empathic distress due to the target's suffering), spontaneous responses should be negative. After two pilot studies (total N=141) in which we refined our experimental paradigm, participants completed a bogus competitive reaction time task against two (fictitious) opponents at once in a preregistered experiment (N=91). The winner assigned noise blasts to one of the losers. One (non-provoking) opponent assigned low-intensity blasts at random, whereas the other (provoking) opponent assigned high-intensity blasts preferentially to the participant. In a subsequent test phase, participants assigned medium-intensity noise blasts to both opponents. After each assigned blast, participants completed a trial of an affect misattribution measure to assess spontaneous evaluative responses. Results showed that (only) participants who exhibited behavior consistent with being provoked showed relatively positive spontaneous evaluations after blasting the provoking opponent compared to the non-provoking

opponent. These results are consistent with the view that revenge is initially sweet when individuals are motivated to retaliate. A further experiment is planned in which participants may also choose not to blast either opponent in order to investigate whether revenge is in fact sweet or simply less bitter than unjustified punishment.

Pleasure of Revenge Fosters Both Retribution and Reconciliation

Karolina Dyduch-Hazar, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Blazej Mrozinski, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Agnieszka Golec de Zavala, Goldsmiths University of London; David S. Chester, Virginia Commonwealth University

Revenge can be rewarding, which reinforces further acts of vengeance. Yet, might vengeful pleasure also promote prosocial outcomes? The present research tests the affective counterbalancing hypothesis, which posits that revenge-related positive affect helps people forgive transgressors by counteracting a major obstacle to reconciliation (i.e., the negative affect people feel towards the transgressor). Three registered experiments (total N = 849) revealed empirical support for this hypothesis, finding that revenge not only helps bring provoked participants back towards affective homeostasis, but that these improvements in mood predicted greater subsequent motivations to both seek revenge and to forgive. These findings buttress the reinforcing nature of vengeful pleasure. Further, they suggest that the pleasure of revenge might also be harnessed as a means to promote reconciliation.

Anger | Poster Session 4 | 10:00am-11:00am | CRX Lobby

The Avoidance Motivated Response to Anger Scale (AMRAS): A new tool for measuring responding to anger with avoidance

Kinga Szymaniak, University of Warsaw; Sylvia K. Harmon-Jones, The University of New South Wales; Eddie Harmon-Jones, The University of New South Wales

Anger is often associated with approach motivation, and most self-report scales measuring anger tap this approach-orientation. However, some research has suggested that individuals occasionally experience anger and respond with avoidance motivation. This indicates that individuals may differ in chronic tendencies toward responding to anger with avoidance. The present research introduces a new self-report instrument, the Avoidance Motivated Response to Anger Scale (AMRAS), designed to assess this tendency. We report findings of four studies conducted with American and Polish individuals (N = 1596). In Study 1, we validated the American version of the AMRAS by investigating its associations with a variety of variables including physical and verbal aggression, and emotional states in response to anger induction. In Study 2, we tested the effect of both avoidance- and approach-related response to anger inductions on the AMRAS in the Polish sample. We also demonstrated that the scale has satisfactory test-retest reliability (Study 3), and that the AMRAS is negatively associated with positive attitudes towards anger in both Polish (Study 3) and American (Study 4) samples. Our findings bring a valuable contribution to understanding the link between anger and avoidance motivation. By showing that individuals might respond to anger with avoidance, we suggest that the relation between anger and motivation might be more complex than previously assumed, and that dispositional and situational factors could shape these relations. Uncovering how the avoidance motivation unfolds in angry individuals could shed light on a response that may ultimately assist in reducing some forms of aggression.

School and Community Violence | Poster Session 4 | 10:00am-11:00am | CRX Lobby

Navigating the Terrain of School-based Bullying – An Applied Prosocial Technological Incident and Issues Outreach Solution

Roderick A. Sherlock, Infonet Blaise Pascal, Inc. (INBP, Inc.)

The description and reporting of incidents of bullying are commonly fraught with ambiguities spawning diverse credible perceptions of physical detail and varied interpretations of intentionality. The phenomenon of relational aggression is particularly prone to polarized perspectives, alleging misperceptions and misunderstandings of inherently less detectable and verifiable elements of key incident details. Quality of personal reflective preparation and standardized investigation practices (WOA/2021) are at the forefront of defense against such undermining personal and systemic consequences on outreach communications and conflict resolution outcomes. In the spirit of current trends in applied technology cyber-humanity research, current project phases 3a & 3b seek to further develop, implement, and test a prototype prosocial documentation and communication system's solution efficacy in realistic environmental settings and consultation scenarios. Current case study incident and issue record data (WABF/2021) provide a substantive basis of system test opportunities, predicated on grounded case study analysis of anonymized existing school-based incident records (MAXQDA, n=261). Technical database (MS-ACCESS) and system interface development will follow an adapted active participant research model over the course of field implementation intervals integrating improvements, including monitoring and qualitative measurement of

system user satisfaction and reflective prosocial motivation-outcomes (Phase 4). The system's operational targeting of researched common barriers of systemic and interpersonal communication (WABF/2019), effectively provides improved documentation and communication-reporting solutions via technical criteria-filtering algorithms (WABF/2021, "The palette of description") to support improved communication competency and articulation of parental-guardian and subject-victim experience, and filter-moderate maladaptive interferences typically associated with earlier stages of crisis outreach expression and conflict resolution paradigms.

Places to Avoid 2.0: An Updated Population-Based Study of Student Reports of High Bullying Areas at School

Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa; Heather Brittain; Amanda Krygsman; Ann Farrell; and Olivia Bechard, Sayed M. Behbehani, Riley Desmarais, Ruo Feng, Charlotte Hammill, Rohama Kabeer; Sarah Karasz; Jaime Kempster; Rachael Morgan; Mataab B. Mustafa; Carleigh Sanderson; University of Ottawa except Ann Farrell (Brock University)

Students' perceptions of high bullying areas were examined in a Canadian cohort of 6,578 students in Grades 4 to 12 assessed in 2020 before the pandemic and during the pandemic. These rates were compared to rates from the same school board and grades from 2007 (N= 11,152). Results indicated that unsupervised areas continue to be hazardous for students. For example, in 2007, 16.5% of students reported that bullying primarily took place during outside recess and breaks, and in 2020, 35.0% (pre-pandemic) and 28.4% (pandemic) reported that bullying happened in these locations. This represents 112% and 75% more reports of bullying in these areas before the pandemic and during the pandemic, respectively. It is also worrisome that more students reported that bullying occurring in their classroom in 2020 (16.8% pre-pandemic and 11.0% pandemic) than in 2007 (7.8%). These results are consistent with data from the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) study which show that, although many economically advanced countries have reported decreases in bullying from 2006 to 2014 (UNICEF, 2017), in Canada, the rates have increased over time. Our findings and HBSC data suggest that Canadian schools need to urgently invest in the reduction of bullying. Toward this aim, schools should consider increasing student supervision as a way of preventing bullying (Vaillancourt et al., 2010; 2020).

Positive Youth Development Practices in Violence Prevention Programming: Associations with Youth Externalizing Behaviours

Alicia McVarnock, Carleton University; Leanna M. Closson, Saint Mary's University; Marguerite Ternes, Saint Mary's University; Nichole L. Cole, Saint Mary's University.

Studies examining the effectiveness of youth violence prevention programs have primarily focused on dimensions of program participation (e.g., program duration and attendance) in school-based programs (Matjasko et al., 2012; Patel et al., 2018). Less is known about the implications of how service providers work with youth in community-settings to reduce violent or otherwise antisocial behaviour. The purpose of this study was to examine program participation factors and positive youth development (PYD) practices in relation to externalizing behaviours among vulnerable youth engaged in community-based violence prevention programming. PYD is a strength-based approach to program delivery that involves careful relationship building and youth empowerment (Lerner, 2004; Sanders & Munford, 2014), which may be effective for intervening with vulnerable youth (Sanders et al., 2015). Data were collected via a self-report online questionnaire from a sample of 30 vulnerable youth who were engaged in a community-based violence prevention program in Nova Scotia (Mage = 18.14, SD = 3.15, age range = 14-25, 53% female). Results revealed that program participation factors (i.e., length of program involvement, frequency of program attendance, and intensity of program participation) were not associated with youth externalizing behaviours (i.e., aggression, drug use, and delinquency). While accounting for gender and program participation factors, empowering and respectful PYD practices were significantly negatively associated with aggression and drug use. Findings provide preliminary evidence regarding the effectiveness of community-based violence prevention programming and highlight the importance of examining how violence prevention programs are delivered to youth facing adversity.

About the Young Investigators

ISRA began its YI Program at the 2008 World Meeting in Budapest to encourage and assist young scholars who are getting started or are in the early stages of their aggression research career. The YI program at the July 2022 meeting in Ottawa, Canada, will continue this tradition via a focus on supporting and facilitating the professional development of young aggression scholars. The YI Program will include:

1. <u>A Pre-Conference YI Workshop (July 18, 2022 – 12pm-4pm):</u> The 2022 Workshop will bring together YIs and group leaders to engage in didactic and group activities designed to support and facilitate YIs professional development and, ultimately, research-based career trajectories. Activities will include a focus on manuscript and grant writing, reviewing and evaluating research, strategies for building a research program, and being competitive on the job market. YIs will be encouraged to read assigned articles prior to the Workshop and submit their own work (e.g., a manuscript or grant proposal in preparation) to be discussed in the Workshop.

2. <u>Meet with mentors:</u> YIs will meet with a different panel of senior mentors during lunch or dinner each day for informal discussion. Mentors may include plenary speakers who will be available for follow-up questions about their presentations.

3. <u>Networking</u>: YIs will meet with senior members of ISRA. They will also have opportunities to interact professionally and socially with other young investigators during and outside of the pre-conference workshop. Mutual support and fruitful collaborations have developed out of past YI interactions.

4. <u>Financial support:</u> Awardees will receive partial monetary support to attend the 2022 ISRA World Meeting.

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