



# ISRA WORLD MEETING 2024

29. July - 2. August



# Welcome to the 25th ISRA World Meeting!!! “Guten Tag” and “Servus”!

We are thrilled to welcome you to Munich, the capital city of Bavaria, Germany, in July 2024. The Ludwig-Maximilians-University (LMU) is a perfect venue for meeting, reconnecting with old colleagues and friends, networking, and building new connections. We hope you enjoy an inspiring and stimulating conference in the historic main building of the LMU. Take advantage of the opportunity to learn about the history of this building through a free tour. Located in the heart of Munich, it is surrounded by coffee shops, restaurants, the beautiful English Garden, and the city center.

We are proud to present a very diverse and interdisciplinary program that reflects the character of ISRA, made possible by the active participation of many fantastic young and established researchers. Collaboration and exchange among researchers from different educational and scientific backgrounds are essential for better understanding the causes and consequences of complex phenomena like aggression. The relevance of our research is evident every day, and we hope that the interdisciplinary discourse during ISRA 2024 will stimulate research that leads to a less aggressive world.

As you will see when browsing the program, we have invited several outstanding researchers as plenary speakers. These talks, along with the symposia and poster presentations, cover the full spectrum

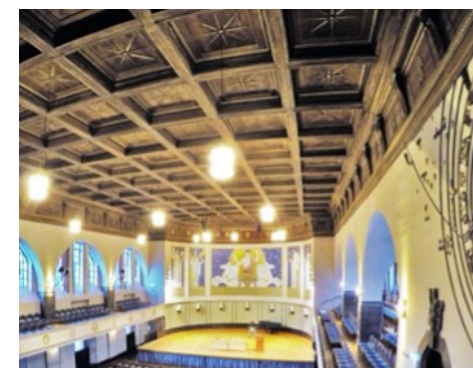
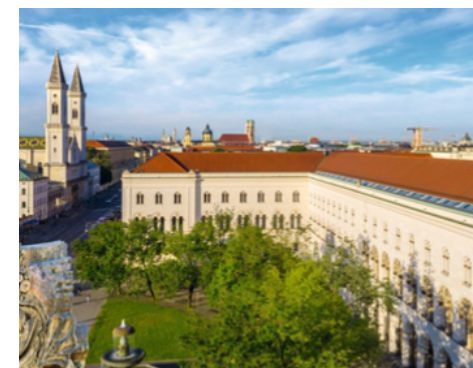
of topics, from individual psychological, environmental, and neurobiological factors to societal perspectives. They include discussions on specific populations, risk factors, and pre- and interventions.

We would also like to highlight the Wednesday night poster session – a brilliant opportunity to discuss innovative studies with young researchers while enjoying a glass of wine (or non-alcoholic beverage) and cheese.

We would like to express our gratitude to Sabine Beutlhauser and her team from the LMU Congress Center for supporting this event, Max Knabe and Celina Müller for their help with the program and New Investigator workshop, the LMU for allowing us to host the conference in the main university building, and to the German Research Foundation (DFG) for their financial support.

**Finally, we would like to thank all of you for being part of ISRA 2024. Have a great time in Munich!**

**Katja Bertsch and Friederike Funk**



## Welcome from the Vice President of the Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich

On behalf of the University Executive Board, I would like to warmly welcome you to LMU Munich and wish you a successful 25th ISRA World Meeting. We are delighted that ISRA chose LMU to host this meeting.

Founded in 1472, LMU is now one of the leading research universities in Europe. It offers a comprehensive and diverse spectrum of knowledge across its 18 faculties, including law, economics, social sciences, humanities, cultural studies, medicine, and natural sciences. With over 50,000 students from 140 countries, LMU fosters a vibrant and diverse academic community. The university's main building is an ideal venue for this conference, providing not only the necessary infrastructure but also an inspiring atmosphere with its central location and rich history. This setting reminds us of the importance of better understanding and preventing aggression to foster peace and stability.

We hope you will experience the university's spirit and enjoy the beautiful city of Munich with its rich cultural, historical, and natural offerings.



**Prof. Dr. Francesca Biagini**

**Vice President of the LMU Munich**

## Welcome from ISRA President

Dear Esteemed Colleagues and Guests,

On behalf of the International Society for Research on Aggression, it is my distinct pleasure to welcome you all to our world meeting here in the historic and vibrant city of Munich, Germany. This meeting serves as a crucial platform for the exchange of ideas, collaboration, and the fostering of new research initiatives that will drive our field forward.

During the conference, you will have the opportunity to attend a wide array of presentations, workshops, and discussions led by some of the foremost experts in our field. The program has been carefully planned by conference organizers Katja Bertsch and Friederike Funk, to ensure a comprehensive exploration of the latest findings, methodologies, and theoretical advancements which will improve our understanding of aggression and ultimately contribute to a more peaceful and just world.

I encourage you to take the time to explore the city, forge new connections, and immerse yourself in the vibrant academic and cultural environment that Munich has to offer.

I want to thank our hosts (Katja and Friederike), sponsors, and the organizing committee, whose efforts have made this gathering possible.

Welcome to Munich and to what promises to be an excellent scientific meeting!

**Warm regards,**

**Tracy Vaillancourt**

**President, International Society for Research on Aggression**



# International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA) Code of Conduct

The International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA) is committed to diversity, equity, and inclusion and does not tolerate discrimination or harassment based on gender, gender identity, gender expression, race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, citizenship status, age, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance, body size, socioeconomic status, criminal record, veteran status, or their intersection. ISRA is committed to providing safe and harassment-free environments at all ISRA activities, whether in-person or online.

Furthermore, ISRA members are expected to establish a culture of respect in which everyone feels welcomed and valued at ISRA activities. To accomplish this, ISRA members are encouraged to speak up when these values are not adhered to. When violations occur, they can be reported by using this anonymous form (<https://www.israsociety.com/code-of-conduct-form>) or by contacting the Executive Secretary or any Council Member (<https://www.israsociety.com/about/officers-council-members-editors>). If an individual feels that their safety is in jeopardy, they should immediately contact the appropriate law enforcement agency to file a formal complaint.

Violation of this Code of Conduct is considered by ISRA to be a serious form of professional misconduct. Depending on the severity of the misconduct, possible consequences may include a verbal warning, removal from an event without refund, restriction on attending future events, removal of ISRA membership, and forfeiture of previous awards or honors. In addition, ISRA reserves the right to notify a home institution or employer of misconduct.

### Meeting Venue

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München is one of the leading research universities in Europe. Since its founding in 1472, it has been committed to the highest international standards of excellence in research and teaching.

The architectural centerpiece of LMU is its historic Main Building in the heart of Munich, which provides a historical backdrop seamlessly integrated into the surrounding streetscape.

The ISRA World Meeting will take place at the Main Building in the probably best-known lecture hall the Great Aula where the Bavarian State Parliament was reconvened in 1946. The White Rose Memorial in the Atrium, where Hans and Sophie Scholl were arrested, recalls the inspiring example of resistance to the Nazi regime offered by the members of the eponymous students' group.

The surrounding neighborhood, between the English Garden, Schelling Strasse and Königsplatz is the bohemian Schwabing quarter, with easy access to the famous English Garden, the State Opera, the Pinakothek and, of course, the many cafes, bars, and pubs in the area.

**Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich**  
**Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1, 80539 München**

### WLAN Access

**SSID („WLAN-Name“):**

mwn-events

**Benutzername:**

„ISRA“

**Passwort:**

„Mz2jwKr9“

The organizers and ISRA  
gratefully acknowledge the  
support of the DFG.



# General Information

LMU Raumfinder  
(Geschwister-Scholl-  
Platz 01)

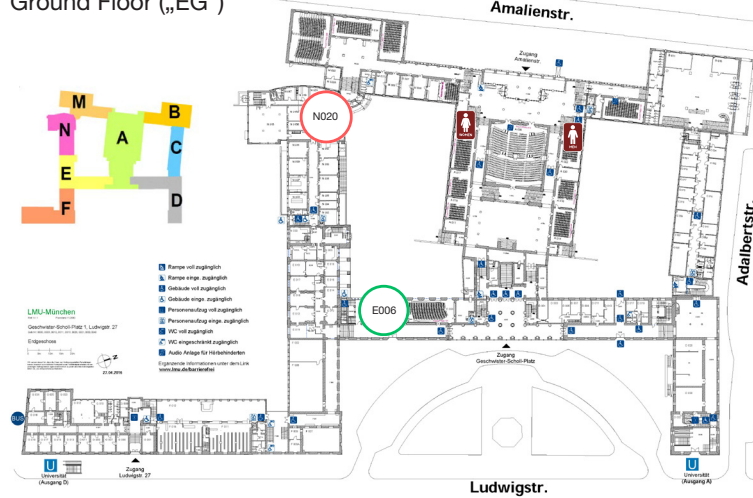


Link to Program

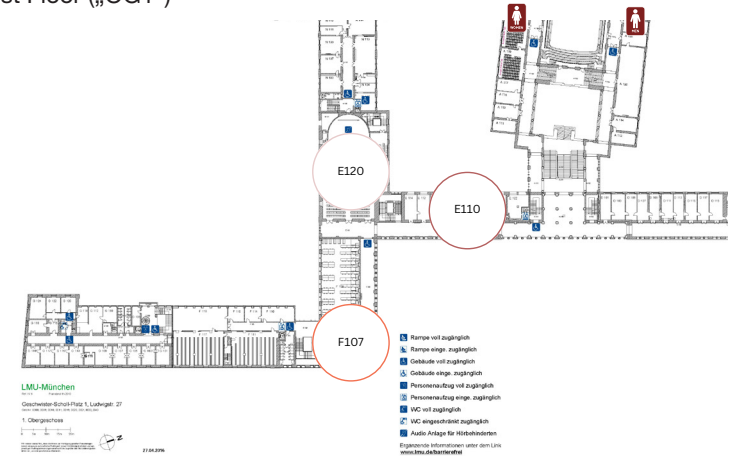


## Sitemap

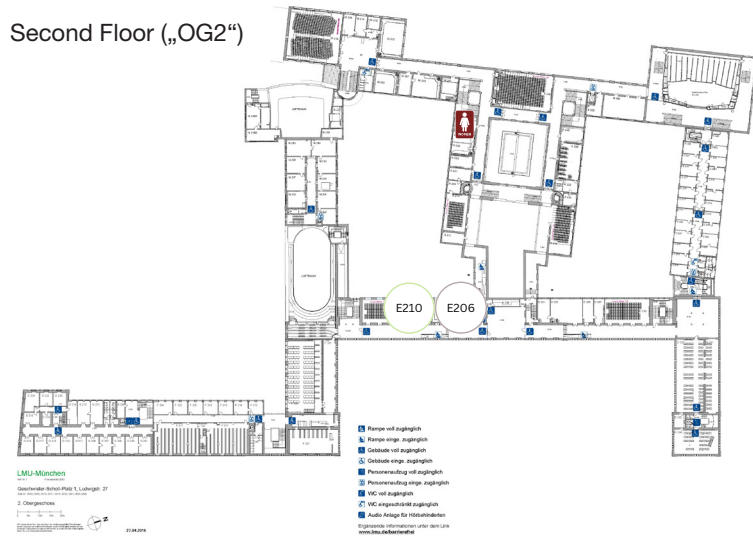
### Ground Floor („EG“)



### First Floor („OG1“)



### Second Floor („OG2“)





## General Information

## Room Division

Room	Speerträger   Lichthof	E120 (Große Aula)	F107	N020	E006	E210	E206	E110			
	Tuesday 30 Jul	Wednesday 31 Jul	Thursday 01 Aug	Friday 02 Aug							
8:00 AM	Registration	Registration	Registration	Registration							
8:30 AM											
9:00 AM		Plenary 2 Dorothy Espelage	Plenary 3 Joseph Richardson	Plenary 4 Sophia Moskalenko							
9:30 AM											
10:00 AM											
10:30 AM	Coffee Break		Coffee Break		Coffee Break						
11:00 AM	Welcome John Paul Scott Award Address   Thomas Elbert	B07	B08	B09	B10	B11	B12				
11:30 AM		Panel 1	E25	E26	E27	E28	G35	G36	G37	G38	G39
12:00 PM											
12:30 AM	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Council Meeting	Lunch	Council Meeting					
01:00 PM											
01:30 PM	A01	A02	A03	A04	A05	A06					
02:00 PM	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18					
02:30 PM											
03:00 PM	Coffee Break		Coffee Break		Coffee Break						
03:30 PM											
04:00 PM	Plenary 1 Karin Roelof	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24				
04:30 PM											
05:00 PM	Guided Historic LMU Tour (optional)										
05:30 PM											
06:00 PM		Poster Session		Guided City Tour (optional) Marienplatz							
06:30 PM											
07:00 PM											
07:30 PM							Conference Dinner Café Reitschule				
08:00 PM											

# Social Program at a Glance

### Tuesday

#### Guided Historic Tour of the University Main Building

group 1: 4:30-5:00 PM

group 2: 5:00-5:30 PM

### Wednesday

#### Wine & Cheese Poster Session 5:00 PM

### Thursday

#### City Tour 5:00 PM

### Friday

#### Conference Dinner 7:00 PM

## Guided Historic Tour of the University Main Building

Tuesday, 30th of July

duration 30min

group 1: 4:30-5:00 PM

group 2: 5:00-5:30 PM

Meeting point: "Lichthof"

**Description:** Not only is the great main building of the Ludwig Maximilians University famously difficult to navigate, it is also a beautiful construction filled with hidden history upon and within its walls. With that in mind, the ISRA social program offers a brief historic tour of the premisses for participants to get acquainted with their surroundings and learn a little bit about what lies behind them

*Free of charge; pre-registration required*

## Wine & Cheese Poster Session

Wednesday, 31st of July: 5:00 PM.

"Lichthof" and "Senatsgang"

Enjoy some cheese and wine while you take in a series of interesting poster presentations. Here guests will have the opportunity to expand their knowledge and exchange ideas in a relaxed, entertaining environment.

*Free of charge; no separate registration required*

## City Tour

Thursday, 1st of August

5:00-6:00 PM

On Thursday we offer you a tour of the Munich city center. The group will meet at Marienplatz and walk through the old city, visiting its most famous spots.

*This activity costs 10 € and there might be tickets available at the registration desk.*

## Conference Dinner

Friday, 2nd of August

7:00 PM

To close off the ISRA World Meeting 2024, we offer you the possibility to join our conference dinner at the traditional Café Reitschule, located very close to the University building, just beside the beautiful English Garden. During the dinner guests will have the possibility to network with fellow researchers, cool down after an intense week of learning, or simply enjoy themselves. The program in the evening counts with a delicious buffet, beautiful drinks and music.

Lagerspetz Award Winners and New Investigators will be recognized at the Conference Dinner

*There might be tickets available at the registration desk.*

## Day 1

**Tuesday, 30th of July 2024**

**8:00 to 10:30 AM**

Conference Registration Day 1

**10:30 to 11:00 AM**

Welcome Address Katja Bertsch & Friederike Funk, local hosts; Mario Gollwitzer, representative of the LMU Munich; Clemens Baumgärtner, representative of the City of Munich; Tracy Vaillancourt, ISRA president

**11:00 AM to 12:00 PM**

Address of the 2024 John Paul Scott Award Recipient: Fighters – in the Tension between Violence and Trauma

[Thomas Elbert](#)

**12:00 to 1:30 PM**

Lunch Break on own

**1:30 to 3:00 PM**

**Symposia Slot A: Symposia 1-6**

**Symposium 1** (Room F107)

**Mechanism-based biological and psychotherapeutic interventions to reduce aggression in mental disorder**

[Sabine Herpertz](#)

The effect of tDCS stimulation on risky decision-making in criminal offenders

[Lisa Wagels](#)

The role of emotional dysregulation in aggression and taVNS as an intervention tool to modulate this relation

[Josanne van Dongen](#)

Neural network-based interventions - modulating self-regulation to reduce aggression

[Oliver Tüscher](#)

Mechanism-based group psychotherapy for patients with borderline personality disorder high in reactive aggression

[Sabine Herpertz](#)

**Keywords:** *Clinical Neurobiology, Intervention*

**Symposium 2** (Room N020)

**Current Issues in Research on Intimate Partner Violence (I)**

[Edelyn Verona](#)

Exploring Unique Contributors to Psychological versus Physical IPV among Expectant Parents: Examining Self and Combined Reports

[Edoardo Modanesi](#)

Grounded theory analysis of how and why men engage in intimate partner aggression

[Annabelle Wride](#)

Firearm Ownership Motives and Links to Intimate Partner Violence in Jail Detainees and College Students

[Edelyn Verona](#)

An Event-Level Analysis on the Influence of Drinking Venue, Alcohol Use, and Partner Type on Sexual Violence Perpetration in Intimate Relationships

[Olivia Westemeier](#)

**Keywords:** *Intimate Partner Violence, Current Research*

**Symposium 3** (Room E006)

**Peer violence in the adolescence and their longitudinal association with Mental Health and social adjustment**

[Ana Bravo](#)

Bullying reinforcement and defending social dynamics: The role of popularity

[Ana Bravo](#), [Dorothy Espelage](#), [Rosario Ortega-Ruiz](#), [Eva Romera](#)

Mental health outcomes for bullying, cyberbullying, and cyber sexual perpetration: The role of peer friendships among Hispanic adolescents

[Luz Robinson](#), [Ana Bravo](#), [Yutong Gao](#), [Dorothy Espelage](#)

Linking sexual harassment victimization and perpetration: The role of depression & hostility in middle school students

[Yutong Gao](#), [Luz Robinson](#), [Ana Bravo](#), [Dorothy Espelage](#)

**Keywords:** *Peer Violence, Adolescence, Mental Health*

# Program Day 1

## **Symposium 4** (Room E210)

### **Current Issues in Research on Personality, Aggression, and Violence**

[Martin Weiß](#)

Trait Aggression and Dark Tetrad: How Gaming Motivation and Mental Health Are Linked in Dark Personality Profiles

[Gary Lee Wagener](#)

Understanding Desistance from Aggression: An Empirical Integration of Person-Centered and Variable-Centered Approaches

[Sarah Carroll](#)

How money and personality shape decisions to punish and to compensate

[Martin Weiß](#)

**Keywords:** *Personality, Dark Tetrad, Narcissism*

## **Symposium 5** (Room E206)

### **Current Issues in Research on Extremism, Conspiracy, and Radicalization**

[Joséphine Aldebert](#)

Methodological considerations in qualitative research with marginalized populations: example of a project in the field of violent radicalization

[Joséphine Aldebert](#)

From Presence to Relevance: Advancing Radicalisation Research with Multi-Methodological Approaches in Secure Psychiatric Settings

[Sören Henrich](#)

Unraveling Victim Blaming: The Triadic Interplay Between Social Dominance Orientation, Right-Wing Authoritarianism, and Just-World Beliefs

[Philipp Agostini](#)

The Effect of Conspiracy Exposure on Aggression

[Kai Tak Poon](#)

How Perceived Coercion Polarizes Unvaccinated People: The Mediating Role of Conspiracy Beliefs

[Haiyan Wang](#)

**Keywords:** *Extremism, Conspiracy Beliefs, Radicalization*

## **Symposium 6** (Room E110)

### **Elaborating Rowell Huesmann's Theoretical and Empirical Contributions to Understanding Aggression-Supporting Social Cognitions and Information Processing that Underlie Human Aggressive Behavior**

[Eric Dubow](#)

Development of Aggression over Time and Across Generations in the Columbia County Longitudinal Study: The Role of Aggression-Related Social Cognitions

[Eric Dubow](#)

Relations of Life-Span Violent Media Consumption to Aggression-Supporting Social-Cognitive Information-Processing Patterns in Adult Prisoners and Juvenile Detainees

[Eric Dubow](#)

Exposure to Violence Predicts Subsequent Weapon Use for Youth with Normative Beliefs Supporting Aggression: An Integrative Data Analysis of Two Longitudinal Studies

[Rowell Huesmann](#)

Children's Exposure to Violent Political Conflict Stimulates Aggression at Peers by Increasing Aggressive Script Rehearsal, and Normative Beliefs Favoring Aggression

[Rowell Huesmann](#)

**Keywords:** *Information Processing, Social Cognitions*

## **3:00 to 3:30 PM**

Coffee Break

## **3:30 to 4:30 PM**

### **Plenary 1:**

Emotion Control in Aggression, a Neuroendocrine Perspective

[Karin Roelofs](#)

## **4:30 to 5:30 PM**

Guided Historic Tour of the University Main Building (optional)

# Day 2

**Wednesday, 31st of July 2024**

**8:00 to 9:00 AM**

Conference Registration Day 2

**9:00 to 10:00 AM**

**Plenary 2:**

School-based bully Prevention: Identifying Risk and Protective Factors Across the Social-Ecology

[Dorothy Espelage](#)

**10:00 to 10:30 AM**

Coffee Break

**10:30 AM to 12:00 PM:**

**Symposia Slot B: Symposia 7-12**

**Symposium 7** (Room E206)

**A Comprehensive Exploration of Contemporary Approaches to Hostility Biases: From Computational Models to Psychoanalysis**

[Anna Zajenowska](#)

Perceiving the evil eye. Identifying the underlying cognitive processes of aggressive behavior

[Danique Smeijers](#)

Unraveling the roots of Hostile Attributions: A focus on Psychopathy Domains and Childhood Trauma

[Katarzyna Iwon](#), [Joanna Rajchert](#)

Like father like son? Perceived personality resemblance and transgenerational transmission of hostile attributions from father to son

[Marta Bodecka-Zych](#), [Anna Zajenowska](#)

Hostile Attributions and Personality Disorders: A Psychoanalytic Perspective

[Anna Zajenowska](#)

**Keywords: Hostility Bias, Computational Models, Psychoanalysis**

**Symposium 8** (Room E006)

**Virtual Reality (VR) to induce and measure aggression in experimental settings**

[Robbert-Jan Verkes](#)

VR for triggering and measuring aggression assessment: The development of two VR tasks to assess reactive and proactive aggression in Males

[Jill Lobbestael](#)

Children's social information processing patterns in VR to measure the emotional nature of aggressive behavior

[Rogier Verhoef](#)

Virtual Reality Aggression Assessment

[Fedde Sappelli](#)

A Novel Brain-Computer Interface Virtual Environment for Neurofeedback During Functional MRI

[Halim Baqapuri](#)

**Keywords: Methodology, Virtual Reality**

**Symposium 9** (Room N020)

**Bullying and Belonging**

[Tracy Vaillancourt](#)

Bullying Victimization and Sense of Mattering

[Sarah Hobson](#), [Anjalika Khanna Roy](#), [Amanda Krygsman](#), [Heather Brittain](#), [Irene Vitoroulis](#), [Tracy Vaillancourt](#)

Bullying Victimization and Help-Seeking Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic

[Shawna Button](#), [Sarah Hobson](#), [Josh Carley](#), [Gemma Tyner](#), [Anjalika Khanna Roy](#), [Amanda Krygsman](#), [Heather Brittain](#), [Tracy Vaillancourt](#)

Experiences of racial microaggression and mattering among adolescents

[Irene Vitoroulis](#), [Amanda Krygsman](#), [Chris Buchan-Pham](#), [Mollie Eriksson](#), [Ruo Feng](#), [Farah Abu-Obseh](#), [Tracy Vaillancourt](#)

Bully Perpetration Among American High School Students: Understanding the Role of Peer Friendship Characteristics, Trusted Adults, and School Climate

[Dorothy Espelage](#), [Yutong Gao](#), [Luz Robinson](#), [Ana Bravo](#)

## Program Day 2

Are associations between teacher-child relationships in ECEC and outcomes at age 8 moderated by child problems at age 5

[Marie Nordahl](#), [Thormod Idsøe](#), [Mari Vaage Wang](#), [Ragnhild Eek Brandlistuen](#), [Tracy Vaillancourt](#)

**Keywords:** *Peer Victimization*

**Symposium 10** (Room E210)

**Current Issues in Research on Cognitions Related to Sexual Aggression and Violence**

[Viktoria Rohr](#)

Aggressive Sexual Fantasies as Risk Factors in the Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression

[Viktoria Rohr](#)

Truth Effect Meets Anti-Rape Attitudes: Does Repetition Lead to Increased Endorsement of Facts and Prosocial Beliefs about Rape?

[Evelyn Schapansky](#)

Associations of Aggressive Sexual Fantasies with Sexual Coercion in Women

[Rebecca Bondü](#)

**Keywords:** *Sexual Violence, Cognitions, Cognitive Bias*

**Symposium 11** (Room E110)

**Current Issues in Research on Online Aggression, Video Games, and Violence (I)**

[Wayne Warburton](#)

Targets' reactions to online harassment: Cross-national study on the role of technology-related competence beliefs and social media use patterns

[Magdalena Celuch](#)

Risk Factors of Non-Consensual Intimate Image Dissemination Among Canadian Adults

[Jennifer McArthur](#)

Cumulative risk and protective factors for aggression following violent video game play

[Wayne Warburton](#)

The Illusion of Catharsis: Violent Video Games and Their Effects on Aggression

[Tobias Greitemeyer](#)

Beat the stress level – Dissociative effects of violent gaming for stress recovery and aggression

[Gary Lee Wagener](#)

**Keywords:** *Video Games, Cyber-Sexual Violence, Internet*

**Symposium 12** (Room F107)

**Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence**

[Heidi Stöckl](#)

Surveillance and risk prediction of intimate partner violence: An epidemiological monitoring system

[Enrique Gracia](#)

Leaking and other warning signs that allow to discriminate between intimate partner homicides and other threatening situations within current relationships

[Tanita Rumpf](#)

Is domestic violence during pregnancy a marker for severe domestic violence against women later in life?

[Heidi Stöckl](#)

Preventing Economic Violence Against Women: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

[Ines Böhret](#)

Aggressive thoughts in young mothers are more common than usually

[Natalia Chechko](#)

**Keywords:** *Intimate Partner Violence, Prevention, Identification of IPV*

**12:00 to 1:30 PM**

Lunch Break on own

## Program Day 2

1:30 to 3:00 PM:

### Symposia Slot C: Symposia 13-18

#### Symposium 13 (Room E110)

##### **The Power and Pitfalls of Imagery in Anger Treatment**

Mathias Twardawski

Integrating Imagery Techniques in Anger Rumination: Theoretical Insights and Clinical Treatment Strategies  
Stine Bjerrum Møller

The efficacy of incorporating mental imagery in cognitive restructuring techniques on reducing hostility  
Jill Lobbetael

Fantasy vs. Reality: Understanding the Effects of Aggressive Imagery on Victim's Aggressive Inclinations  
Mathias Twardawski

Controlling Intergroup Aggression on Social-Media using Reinforcement: A Longitudinal Study  
Avishai Zacharia

A Meta-Analytic Review of Anger Management Activities That Increase or Decrease Arousal: What Fuels or Douses Rage?  
Sophie Kjærvik

**Keywords:** *Intervention, Anger Management, Imagery*

#### Symposium 14 (Room E206)

##### **Contemporary predictors of violence and aggression across populations: Highlighting complexity and areas for advancing research**

Jane Ireland

Risk and protective factors in violence risk assessment: Predicting violence in a high risk population  
Jane Ireland, Yara Levtova

Intimate partner violence among women: Predicting perpetration from aggression motivation, control, and personality functioning  
Michael Lewis, Daniel Gerken

From night owl to angry bird: Investigating the association between chronotype and aggression  
Leah Greenwood, Niamh Tattersall

How subjective perceptions of sleep affect aggression  
Simon Chu, Leah Greenwood, Jane Ireland

**Keywords:** *Cross-Population Research, Current Research*

#### Symposium 15 (Room F107)

##### **New Horizons in Punishment Research**

Alessia Iancarelli

Integral anger more strongly predicts endorsement of non-physical than physical punishment  
Alessia Iancarelli, Kent Lee, David DeSteno, Thomas Denson, Ajay Satpute

Overthinking Being Punished: Punishment Severity, Procedural Justice, and Personality Variables Affect Punishment Motive Attributions and Reactions to Punishment

Jessica Söder, Friederike Funk

Antisocial phenotypes correspond to reduced sensitivity to punishments that affect others: Outcomes from social learning experiments  
Abigail Marsh, Katherine O'Connell, Shawn Rhoads, Kathryn Berluti, Paige Amormino, Lin Gan, Jo Cutler, Patricia Lockwood

Transcranial direct current stimulation reduces punishment to unfair offers in the anger-infused Ultimatum Game among intoxicated participants  
Thomas Denson, Elizabeth Summerell, Paola Riva, Gadi Gilam

Exploring Antecedents of Moral Exclusion and its Contribution to Support for Collective Punishment in Intergroup Conflict  
Gilat Glazer

**Keywords:** *Punishment, Current Research*

#### Symposium 16 (Room N020)

##### **Advancing Knowledge About Alcohol-involved Sexual Violence Prevention**

Dominic Parrott



## Program Day 2

Is Alcohol Part of the Consent Process? Using Reflective Thematic Analysis to Assess the Intersection of Alcohol Use and Sexual Consent Communication

[Tiffany Marcantonio](#), [Kristen Jozkowski](#)

Alcohol Use and Dating App Facilitated Sexual Violence Perpetration among Men who Have Sex with Men

[Jacqueline Woerner](#), [Alexander Lewis](#), [Sara Chadwick](#), [Erica Fissel](#), [Eric Schrimshaw](#)

Informing the Development of Digital Media Messages on Alcohol-Involved Bystander Intervention: A Focus Group Study

[Anne Marie Schipani-McLaughlin](#), [Laura Salazar](#), [Monica Monet Franklin-Kidd](#)

Exploring the Event-Level Impact of Alcohol, Cannabis, and Co-Use on Bystander Intervention Likelihood

[Michelle Haikalis](#), [Monica Monet Franklin-Kidd](#), [Kevin Gray](#), [Amanda Gilmore](#), [Nancy Barnett](#), [Ruschelle Leone](#)

**Keywords:** *Sexual Aggression, Alcohol, Prevention*

**Symposium 17** (Room E006)

**Current Issues in Research on Youth Violence**

[Alexandra Burt](#)

What prevents young bystanders from intervening effectively in cases of sexualized peer violence?

[Rebecca Gulowski](#), [Luise Dinger](#)

Self-endangerment: Conceptualizing dilemmas and challenges of young bystanders in cases of sexualized violence

[Rebecca Gulowski](#), [Luise Dinger](#)

Policy and Legislation to Prevent Teen Dating Violence: A Systematic Review

[Deinera Exner-Cortens](#)

Year of data collection moderates the origins of youth conduct problems

[Alexandra Burt](#)

Early Invalidating Environments Predict Adolescent Dating Violence

[Rohama Kabeer](#)

**Keywords:** *Development, Adolescence, Current Research*

**Symposium 18** (Room E210)

Current Issues in Research on Neurobiology and Aggression

[Marcia Buades-Rotger](#)

Disentangling factors associated with pathological aggression: low activity monoamine oxidase A and early life stress in a murine model

[Nicholas Russell](#)

New techniques for examining physiological responses to peer treatment among young children

[Jamie Ostrov](#)

No effect of transcranial direct current stimulation on intoxicated anger regulation

[Elizabeth Summerell](#)

Fatigue and reactive aggression in women: The role of reproductive hormones

[Marcia Buades-Rotger](#)

**Keywords:** *Neurobiology, Methodology, Current Research*

**3:00 to 3:30 PM**

Coffee Break

**3:30 to 5:00 PM:**

**Symposia Slot D: Symposia 19-24**

**Symposium 19** (Room F107)

**Alcohol-Facilitated Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence**

[Tiffany Marcantonio](#)

Interactive Effects of Anger and Alcohol Intoxication on Men's Laboratory-Based Sexual Aggression Following a Masculinity Threat

[Tiffany Marcantonio](#), [Dominic Parrott](#), [Lindsay Ham](#), [Kristen Jozkowski](#)



## Program Day 2

Expanding the Confluence Model of Sexual Assault Perpetration to Include State-Level Factors

Mitchell Kirwan, Julia Hammett, Weiqi Chen, Kelly Cue Davis

Acceptability of an Alcohol, Cannabis, and Sexual Assault Resistance Program for US College Women

Ruschelle Leone, Monica Monet Franklin-Kidd, Ellie Gayer, Julianna Brown, Rutu Patel, Nicole Mullican, Charlene Senn, Clayton Neighbors, Laura Salazar, Kevin Gray, Amanda Gilmore

**Keywords:** *Intimate Partner Violence, Alcohol, Substance Use*

**Symposium 20** (Room E206)

**Measurement and Correlates of Attitudes Toward Violence**

Kevin Nunes

Development and Validity of the Attitude Toward Sexual Aggression against Women ASAW Scale

Chloe Pedneault

Trust and Attitudes Toward Violence

Cassidy Hatton

Development and Validity of a European-Portuguese Adaptation of the Evaluation of Violence Questionnaire EVQ

Kevin Nunes

**Keywords:** *Attitudes*

**Symposium 21** (Room N020)

**Identity-Based Bullying and Peer Victimization Among Children and Youth: Prevalence, Impacts, and Prevention**

Deinera Exner-Cortens

Peer Victimization and Mental Health Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Ann Farrell, Heather Brittain, Amanda Krygsman, Tracy Vaillancourt

Identity-Based Bullying and Mental Health Among Gender Diverse Canadian Youth

Laura Lambe, Wendy Craig

Making The Case For Racialized Bullying: Findings From Four Datasets

Irene Vitoroulis, Natalie Spadafora, Amanda Krygsman, Heather Brittain, Tony Volk, Andrew Dane, Wendy Craig, Debler Pepler, Sally Landon, Tracy Vaillancourt

Weight-Based Bullying among Canadian Youth: Intersections with Other Forms of Identity-Based Harassment

Deinera Exner-Cortens, Wendy Craig, Alexa Martin-Storey, Brett Holfeld, Melanie Dirks, Elizabeth Baker

A Cross Country Investigation of Teacher Perceptions of Bias-Based Bullying and Their Perceived Likelihood of Intervening

Wendy Craig, Daria Khanolainen, Andrew Hall, Lindsay Starosta, Jessica Trach, Sevgi Bayram-Ozdemir, Robert Thornberg, Lucy Betts, Michelle Wright, Jonas Bjärehed, Jared Noetzel, Susan Swearer, Karla Dhungana-Sainju, Shelley Hymel

**Keywords:** *Peer Victimization, Identity, Prevention*

**Symposium 22** (Room E006)

**Intervention in Intimate Partner Violence**

Rebecca E. A. Brambilla

Social support and embeddedness and Intimate Partner Violence perpetration in young Tanzanian men

Rebecca E. A. Brambilla

Digital-Based Screening and Intervention for Pregnant Women Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: The STOP Project in Denmark and Spain

Sabina de León de León

A Qualitative Study on the Consequences of Public Stigmatization of Women Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence by Social Work and Health Professionals and Prevention Measures

Lara Murvartian

## Program Day 2

Understanding Public Stigmatization of Women Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence by Social Work and Health: A Qualitative Study

[Lara Murvartian](#)

**Keywords:** *Intimate Partner Violence, Intervention*

**Symposium 23** (Room E110)

**Current Issues in Research on Peer Violence and Bullying**

[Jamie Ostrov](#)

Longitudinal Associations between Indirect Peer Victimization, Friendship Quality, and Internalizing Symptoms in Young Adulthood

[Sarah Karasz](#)

How is empathy related to bullying over time? Relation of affective empathy, cognitive empathy and cyberbullying across four measurement points among children and adolescents

[Jan Pfetsch](#)

COVID-19 and Impact on Aggression and Peer Victimization during Early Childhood

[Jamie Ostrov](#)

Discrimination occurs in the absence of group division and identity

[Eliane Deschrijver](#)

Examining Schadenfreude After Vicarious Revenge Using Facial Electromyography

[Karolina Dydurch-Hazar](#)

**Keywords:** *Peer Violence, Bullying, Current Research*

**Symposium 24** (Room E210)

**Current Issues in Research on Maltreatment and Trauma in Childhood and Adolescence**

[Ashlee Curtis](#)

Childhood Sexual Maltreatment in Elementary School Predicts Borderline Personality Disorder Trajectories in Young Adulthood

[Gemma Tyner](#)

Defining Psychological Maltreatment: Support for a Model of Omissive and Commissive Acts

[Theresa Ngan Nguyen](#)

Childhood maltreatment and adult aggression: The moderating role of neurocognitive impairment

[Ashlee Curtis](#)

Connecting the Dots: Obstetric Care, Trauma, and Mental Health

[Nele Vaerewijck](#)

Self-injury and early trauma in university students – associative relationships with emotional reactivity and behavioral, cognitive and affective aggression

[Daniel Schleicher](#)

**Keywords:** *Development, Maltreatment, Trauma, Childhood, Adolescence*

**5:00 to 7:00 PM:**

**Poster Session with Wine and Cheese**

**Block A:**

**Intervention, Therapy, and Victim Care**

Stay with the Body' - Facilitating Spaces of Silence in Sexual Trauma Integrative Care

[Leona Morgan](#)

A systematic view on aggression against employees in different fields of social work in Germany

[Alexander Zill](#)

Examining the association between sexual victimization, alcohol problems, and protective behavioral strategies on sexual assault resistance self-efficacy

[Caitie Thompson](#)

## Program Day 2

### Block B:

#### Intimate Partner, Sexual, and Violence against Women

How Do Third Parties Respond to Intimate Partner Violence? The Role of the Victim's Justifications

[Cantyo Dannisworo](#)

The moderating role of familial social support between adverse childhood experiences and intimate partner violence

[Kathy Reich](#)

Validating of the CADRI intimate partner violence scale using pronoun-specific items

[Kathy Reich](#)

Heavy Drinking and Drug Use Patterns on Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration among Couples

[Dominic Parrott](#)

Online Misogyny Against Female Candidates in the 2022 Brazilian Elections: A Threat to Women's Political Representation?

[Luise Koch](#)

Relational Victimization in Bistrategic Emerging Adults' Friendships and Romantic Relationships

[Leanna Closson](#)

Differentiating Risk Factors and Moderators of Intimate Partner Violence Victimization versus Perpetration among Spanish Mothers

[Edoardo Modanesi](#)

Alcohol Use, Hyperarousal, and Re-Experiencing:

Examining the Role of PTSD Symptom Clusters in Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration using the I3 Model

[Niamh J. Christie](#)

Psychological Intimate Partner Aggression During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Effects of Marijuana Use and COVID-19 Stress

[Jessia Grom](#)

Examining the Role of Delinquency in the Association between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Intimate Partner Violence

[Audrey Ruster](#)

### Block C:

#### Sexual Aggression and Violence

Social Context, Interpersonal Goals, and Sexual Assault risk in the Routine Activities of Daily Lives of Young Adult Women: A 4-Year Longitudinal Mixed-method Analysis

[Jennifer Read](#)

When Bystanders Are Part of the Problem: Effects of Rape Myth Acceptance on Harmful Bystander Behavior in Situations at Risk for Sexual Violence

[Caleigh Shepard](#)

Moderating Effect of Situational Norms on the Relation Between Adherence to Traditional Male Role Norms and Bystander Behavior for Sexual Violence

[Caleigh Shepard](#)

A Preliminary Examination of Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence Perpetration in Canada

[Kayla Joy Goruk](#)

### Block D:

#### Prevention and Intervention of Violence and Aggression

The Association of Literacy Skills and Socio-Emotional Competencies

[Mariam Saad](#)

Contexts of sexual assault protective behavior strategies

[Emalee Kerr](#)

Evaluating Violence and Injury Prevention Organizations: A Social Network Approach

[Yamini Patel Patel](#)

### Block E:

#### Personality, Aggression and Violence

Low Power and Psychopathy: A Toxic Component of Verbal Aggression

[Robert Körner](#)

## Program Day 2

Rage Beneath the Machine: Implicit Hostility and Sadistic Motivation

[Chris Burris](#)

Psychopathy, Gun Carrying, and Firearm Violence

[Sophie Kjærvik](#)

Adolescent Antisocial Behaviour Predicts Low Compliance with COVID-19 Mitigation Strategies

[Jamie Kempster](#)

The Weak Spot: Psychopathic Traits and Environmental Cues for Exploitation

[Hayley Hicks](#)

### **Block F:**

#### **Cognitions Related to Aggression and Violence**

The Effects of Cognitive Bias Modification on Hostile Interpretation Bias and Aggressive Behavior: A Meta-Analysis

[Nouran Al Moghrabi](#)

Effects of perpetrator similarity and dissimilarity on victim derogation and indirect aggression

[Asumi Yarita](#)

Evaluating Hostile Attribution Bias at Harmonie Conjugale: An Action Research Project

[Paul McNicoll](#)

Are Bystander Attitudes a Valid Proxy for Bystander Behaviors? A Concurrent and Prospective Analysis

[Aria Wiseblatt](#)

Hypervigilance and Attention to Environmental Cues of Threat and Vulnerability

[Natascha Wythe](#)

### **Block G:**

#### **Peer Victimization, Violence and Bullying**

Do adolescents justify bullying behavior?

[Hadas Nir](#)

Managing the Predicament – Navigating Personal, Systemic and Technological Communication Complexities of School-Based Bullying Incidents and Issues – UVD Base Project Phase 4

[Roderick Sherlock](#)

Household chaos and peer victimization in early childhood: The mediating role of emotion dysregulation

[Katy Gardner](#)

Peer Victimization Experiences among Sexual and Gender Minoritized Youth: A Qualitative Examination of the Role of School Climate in Incident Reporting and Receipt of Support

[Jennifer Livingston](#)

The role of basal cortisol and parental warmth in associations between peer victimization and later aggression in early childhood

[Margaret Azu](#)

Effects of interstate vicarious retaliation on communicational function and reconciliation

[Tomohiro Kumagai](#)

Protective Factors for Suicide Attempts Among U.S. Youth Experiencing Multiple Forms of Interpersonal Violence Victimization

[Shawndaya Thrasher](#)

Understanding Bystander Responses to Social Exclusion: Prosociality, Extraversion, and Aggression Management

[Stephanie Farah](#)

Emotional Responses and Hostile Thoughts After Social Exclusion in Japanese Adults and Children

[Nozomi Yamamoto](#)

Changes in Adolescent Involvement in Bullying Victimization and Sexual Harassment Victimization Over Time and Association with Distal Health Outcomes

[Jennifer Livingston](#)

Patterns of Aggressive Connections between Perpetrators and Victims: A Relational Perspective

[Haining Ren](#)

## Program Day 2

### Block H:

#### Neurobiology of Aggression and Violence

Intergenerational transmission of structural and functional brain aberrations parent-child dyads with a history of violence: A fMRI study

[Emily Lisa Volbert](#)

Perceiving the aggressor in the space: Dissecting the neural circuit underlying the processing of environment cues during agonist encounters in mice

[Alisson Pinto de Almeida](#)

### Block I:

#### Other

Understanding Violent Extremism from a Multilevel and Interdisciplinary Perspective: A Focus on Risk and Protective factors

[Massil Benbouriche](#)

Identifying Chinese Family-level Profiles Across Multiple Dimensions of Parenting, Child Aggression, Withdrawal, and Prosocial Behavior

[Craig Hart](#)

Anger's Role in Punitive Judgments: A Comparative Study of Second and Third-Party Perspectives

[Alessia Iancarelli](#)

Letting off steam – Testing restorative effects of playing violent video games after frustration

[Gary Lee Wagener](#)

## Day 3

Thursday, 1st of August 2024

**8:00 to 9:00 AM**

Conference Registration (Day 3)

**9:00 to 10:00 AM**

**Plenary 3:**

Gun Violence and Social Murder: Understanding Structural Violence, Community Violence and Trauma among Young Black Men Living in the National Capital Region

[Joseph Richardson](#)

**10:00 to 10:30 AM**

Coffee Break

**10:30 AM to 12:00 PM**

**Panel 1:**

Publishing Aggression Research in Peer-Reviewed Journals: Insights from Editors

[Thomas Gumpel](#), [Dominic Parrott](#)

Craig Anderson, Former Editor, *Aggressive Behavior*

Jane Ireland, Editor, *Aggressive Behavior*

Brad Bushman, Editor, *Psychology of Violence*

Eric Dubow, Former Editor, *Developmental Psychology*

**10:30 AM to 12:00 PM**

**Symposia Slot E: Symposia 26-28**

**Symposium 25** (Room E110)

**Comprehensive Reviews of the Neurobiology of Aggression: Neuropsychology, Brain Imaging, Genetics, and Nutritional Biochemistry**

[Olivia Choy](#)

Hot and Cold Executive Functions and „Hot“ and „Cold“ Aggression: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

[Olivia Choy](#), [Gary Tan](#)

Mapping the Brain Circuit of Human Aggression: A Systematic Review to Address the Low Reproducibility across Neuroimaging Findings

[Jules Dugré](#)

A comprehensive review of the dopaminergic risk alleles associated with aggressive behavior

[Sara Palumbo](#), [Giulia Grassi](#), [Veronica Mariotti](#), [Silvia Pellegrini](#)

Omega-3 Supplementation Reduces Aggression: A Meta-Analysis

[Adrian Raine](#), [Lia Bodrick](#)

**Keywords:** *Neurobiology, Methodology, Brain Imagery*

**Symposium 26** (Room N020)

**Indirect Peer Victimization: New Directions**

[Tracy Vaillancourt](#)

Behavioral and Neural Responses to Social Exclusion in Women: The Role of Facial Attractiveness and Friendliness

[Tracy Vaillancourt](#), [Stefon van Noordt](#), [Amanda Krygsman](#), [Adam Davis](#), [Iryna Palamarchuk](#), [Steven Arnocky](#), [Sid Segalowitz](#), [Michael Crowley](#), [Louis Schmidt](#)

Longitudinal Relations between Indirect Peer Victimization and Depression Symptoms in Young Adults

[Heather Brittain](#), [Abdullah Al Maruf](#), [Amanda Krygsman](#), [S.-M. Shaheen](#), [Paul Arnold](#), [Tracy Vaillancourt](#)

Perfectionism and Indirect Aggression Victimization

[Ann Farrell](#), [Heather Brittain](#), [Amanda Krygsman](#), [Tracy Vaillancourt](#)

Early maladaptive schemas and relational aggression: A network analysis

[Marcin Moron](#)

**Keywords:** *Peer Victimization, Current Research*

**Symposium 27** (Room F107)

**Intimate Partner Violence, Gender, and Sexuality**

[André Melzer](#)

## Program Day 3

Women's attitudes towards gender equity, acceptability of intimate partner violence and their intimate partner violence experience: Longitudinal findings from Mwanza, Tanzania

[Joanna Krajewska](#)

The Competition Between Genders as a Normative Influence that Justifies Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

[Sabina de León de León](#)

Women Between Victimhood and Aggression: Mono- and Bidirectional Violence in Intimate Partnerships by Female Perpetrators

[Rebecca Gulowski](#)

Navigating Uncharted Waters: Exploring Intolerance of Uncertainty as a Predictor of Intimate Partner Violence Across the COVID-19 Pandemic for LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ Individuals

[Kathryn Bell](#)

No intimate partner violence among queer couples? Testing the knowledge about IPV in non-heterosexual relationships

[André Melzer](#)

**Keywords:** *Intimate Partner Violence, Gender, Sexuality*

**Symposium 28** (Room E206)

**Current Issues in Research on Sexual Aggression and Violence**

[Kathi Reich](#)

Examining General & Specific Risk Factors for Sexual Aggression Perpetration

[Daniel William Oesterle](#)

Understanding Non-Partner Sexual Violence perpetration in young Tanzanian men

[Rebecca E. A. Brambilla](#)

A Moderated Mediation Model of Dating Sexual Abuse and Depression with Family, Peer, and Significant Other Social Support and Sexual Orientation

[Kathi Reich](#)

Identifying Predictors of Gender-Based Harassment in Canada

[Kayla Joy Goruk](#)

Responding to sexual violence in the digital age: Exploring technology-facilitated sexual violence disclosures and support services in Atlantic Canada

[Jennifer McArthur](#)

**Keywords:** *Sexual Violence*

**12:00 to 1:30 PM**

Lunch Break (on own)

Council Meeting (all council members invited)

**1:30 to 3:00 PM:**

**Symposia Slot F: Symposia 29-34**

**Symposium 29** (Room E110)

**The IRTG 2150 – A research training group on aggression**

[Ute Habel](#)

Would you profit from harming somebody else? An hyperscanning study of aggression

[Sara Boccaddoro](#), [Ute Habel](#), [Rik Sijben](#), [Julia Koch](#), [Lucia Hernandez-Pena](#), [Tarek Farouk](#), [Lisa Wagels](#)

Variance in tDCS effects on Response inhibition: A multilevel meta-analysis

[Luca Lasogga](#), [Lena Hofhansel](#), [Chiara Gramegna](#), [Dario Müller](#), [Ute Habel](#), [Carmen Weidler](#)

Neural and behavioral dynamics of reciprocal sibling interaction in the Taylor Aggression Paradigm

[Julia Koch](#), [Lucia Hernandez-Pena](#), [Rik Sijben](#), [Edward Brodtkin](#), [Ute Habel](#), [Lisa Wagels](#)

Intergenerational Transmission of Violence: Exploring the Impact of Bio-Behavioral Synchrony in Parent-Child Interactions

[Katharina Otten](#), [Lena Mehlem](#), [Emily Volbert](#), [Patricia John Sanchez](#), [Christina Beckord](#), [Kerstin Konrad](#)

**Keywords:** *Neurobiology*

## Program Day 3

### **Symposium 30** (Room F107)

#### **Indirect Aggression and the Dark Traits**

Tracy Vaillancourt

The Dark Tetrad and Social Media Friendship Jealousy Perpetration

Ann Farrell, Heather Brittain, Amanda Krygsman, Mollie Eriksson, Tracy Vaillancourt

Temperamental manifestations of the Dark Triad: Links to indirect aggression perpetration

Mollie Eriksson, Louis Schmidt

Narcissism and Indirect Aggression in Adolescence

Amanda Krygsman, Heather Brittain, Ann Farrell, Tracy Vaillancourt

**Keywords:** *Personality, Dark Triad/ Tetrad*

### **Symposium 31** (Room N020)

#### **Some current trends in bullying/victimization research: Are bullying typologies necessary?**

Thomas Gumpel

Intra- and interindividual processes of teacher victimization and support: An 8-day ESM study

Patrik Söderberg, Daniel Ventus

The Emergence of Bullying in Complex Classroom Relations

Vered Zioni-Koren

Sexual aggression and victimization among adolescents: Using a MixIRT analysis to compare respondent classes

Thomas Gumpel, Anne Spigt

Reinforcement and defending on being bully and victim: The role of classroom norms

Bravo, Álvarez, Ortega-Ruiz, Romera

**Keywords:** *Peer Victimization, Typology, Mindfulness*

### **Symposium 32** (Room E006)

#### **Current Issues in Research on Cognitions Related to Aggression and Violence**

Raphaëlle Fortin

Are aggressive individuals able to integrate mitigating information into their hostile intent attribution? An ERP study

Raphaëlle Fortin

Using crime scripts to understand adult perpetrated school attacks: An international analysis

Nadine Connell

When the Shot Backfires: Catharsis Beliefs as a Result of Motivated Reasoning

Yashvin Seetahul

Cues used by experts and non-experts to judge propensity for violence in would-be bar patrons

Elizabeth Summerell

A framework for understanding credibility: What makes credible messengers credible in a New York City-based sample of gun violence intervention programs?

Jay Szkola

**Keywords:** *Cognition, Cognitive Bias, Current Research*

### **Symposium 33** (Room E210)

#### **Current Issues of Therapy and Care for Victims of Violence**

Simha Landau

Personnel Exposure to Violence in Community Health-care Clinics: The Case of Israel

Simha Landau

Socioeconomic and Mental Health Factors: Key Predictors of Revictimization

Elizaveta Fomenko, Ines Keygnaert, Stijn Vansteelandt

Disadvantage & Inequity in School Response to Externalizing Disorders

Kevin Runions

The mediating role of family conflict and cohesion in the treatment of adolescent disruptive behavior problems

Asgeir Røyrvhus Olseth, Gunnar Bjørnebekk

**Keywords:** *Victim Care, Psychological Well-Being, Therapy*



## Program Day 3

**Symposium 34** (Room E206)

### **Current Methods in Research on Aggression and Violence**

[Chris Burris](#)

(Put) Down and (Acting) Out: The DSAR Index as a Predictor of Displaced Aggression

[Chris Burris](#)

Factor Analysis of the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Responsivity (START): Applying an RNR framework to recidivism risk assessment in jail

[Haomin Chen](#)

Institutional trust in higher education: Measurement invariance across student subgroups

[Yamini Patel Patel](#)

**Keywords:** *Methodology, Diagnostics, Scales*

### **3:00 to 3:30 PM**

Coffee Break

### **3:30 to 4:30 PM**

Address of the 2024 Rowell Huesmann Career Award Recipient:

Youth Irritability, Anger, and Aggression Revisited: A Developmental Psychopathology Perspective

[Spencer Evans](#)

### **4:30 to 5:30 PM**

Guided City Tour (optional)

# Day 4

**Friday, 2nd of August 2024**

**8:00 to 9:00 AM**

Conference Registration (Day 4)

**9:00 to 10:00 AM**

**Plenary 4:**

Deadly Disinformation: The role of Conspiracy Theories and Ideology in Mass Radicalization

[Sophia Moskalenko](#)

**10:00 to 10:30 AM**

Coffee Break

**10:30 AM to 12:00 PM:**

**Symposia Slot G: Symposia 35-39**

**Symposium 35** (Room N020)

**New Perspectives on Men as Perpetrators and Victims of Sexual Aggression**

[Barbara Krahé](#)

Adverse Childhood Events and Men's Risk for Early Sexual Victimization and Perpetration

[Zoë Peterson](#), [Andrea Mariani](#)

Child Abuse and Men's Sexual Aggression and Victimization in Intimate Relationships: A Three-Wave Longitudinal Study with University Students from Germany

[Anja Berger](#), [Barbara Krahé](#)

Comparison of Rates of Sexual Aggression among Single and Married Men

[Antonia Abbey](#), [Elise van Paris](#), [Jaxon Hart](#), [Dylan John](#), [Angelia Tiura](#), [Ava Messisco](#), [Colleen McDaniel](#)

Integrated Alcohol and Sexual Assault Prevention Program for US Male Soldiers who Engage in At-Risk Drinking: Piloting of In-Person and Online Administration

[Lindsay Orchowski](#), [Alan Berkowitz](#), [Christopher Kahler](#), [Donna Kazemi](#), [Daniel Oesterle](#)

**Keywords:** *Sexual Aggression, Victimology*

**Symposium 36** (Room F107)

**Transdiagnostic Insights: A Multifaceted Exploration of Anger and Aggression Across Psychological Disorders**

[Celina Müller](#)

Anger and Aggressive Intentions After Being Socially Excluded: Transdiagnostic Results From a Modified Cyberball Paradigm

[Matthias Reinhard](#)

Unravelling Anger Suppression: Investigating Temporal Associations Between Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms, Inflated Sense of Responsibility, and Anger Suppression

[Celina Müller](#)

Anger and Aggression in Everyday Life in Individuals With Borderline Personality Disorder

[Corinne Neukel](#)

Transdiagnostic Patterns of Anger and Aggression

[Lisa Wagels](#)

Exploring the connection between ethnicity, individualist-collectivist beliefs, and approaches to treatment for externalizing behavior in adversity-exposed youth

[Lisa Lee Elaine Gaylor](#)

**Keywords:** *Mental Disorder, Diagnostics, Intervention*

**Symposium 37** (Room E210)

**Current Issues in Research on Work-Related Aggression and Violence**

[Robin Umbra](#)

Harnessing Anger and Controlled-Aggression for Enhanced Workplace Well-Being: Investigating the Impact of Anger Regulation on Helplessness and Self-Assurance

[Robin Umbra](#)

## Program Day 4

Perceived Workplace Discrimination and the Recovery Process of Persons with Mental Illness: Mediating Role of Organizational Justice and Psychological Capital

[Chun Yip Henry Ho](#)

Whistleblowing for Mental Health: Exploring the Psychological Impact of Abuse on Soccer Referees

[Brandon Frith](#)

Robot abuse as a potential new form of aggression

[Andrea Rezzani](#)

Merging Macro- and Micro-Perspectives on Aggression Psychotherapy in U.S. Military Servicemembers

[Courtland Hyatt](#)

**Keywords:** *Organizational Psychology, Work-Related-Aggression, Current Research*

**Symposium 38** (Room E110)

**Longitudinal Research on Aggression and Violence**

[Irina Jarvers](#)

The Longitudinal Effects of Family Violence and Dysfunction on Young Adult Educational Attainment: The Role of Future Expectations

[Miguel Villodas](#)

Delays in adolescent brain development as longitudinal predictor for externalizing behavior

[Irina Jarvers](#)

A Prospective Longitudinal Study Assessing Links between Perfectionism and Aggression

[Danielle Sirianni Molnar](#)

Do Self-Regulatory Competencies Add to the Prediction of Aggressive- and Antisocial-Behavior Profiles beyond External and Internal Risk Factors in Middle Childhood? A Three-Wave Longitudinal Study

[Phil Böttcher](#)

Violence Prevention with Adolescent Boys: Findings from a Longitudinal, Quasi- Experimental Outcome Evaluation of the WiseGuyz Program

[Deinera Exner-Cortens](#)

**Keywords:** *Longitudinal Research, Development*

**Symposium 39** (Room E006)

**Current Research on Emotions Related to Violence**

[Annah McCurry](#)

Both partners negative emotion drives aggression in a face-to-face competitive conflict

[Annah McCurry](#)

Hate: An Engine Driving Aggression

[John Rempel](#)

Neural correlates of anger and resentment in the Ultimatum Game task: Which emotion is associated with the desire for revenge?

[Paul McNicoll](#)

Paws and Effect: The Impact of Early Puppyhood Adversity on Fear and Aggression

[Julia Espinosa](#)

Problem Music? Effects of Listening to Diverging Music Genres on Affect and Aggression

[Franziska Leufgen](#)

**Keywords:** *Emotions, Affect, Current Research*

**12:00 to 1:30 PM**

Lunch Break (on own)

Council Meeting (all council members invited)

**1:30 to 3:00 PM:**

**Symposia Slot H: Symposia 40-43**

**Symposium 40** (Room E006)

**The cycle of violence in 2024: Exploring the link between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and aggression along different contexts and cultures**

[Steffen Barra](#)

Too good/bad to be true? Specifics, caveats, and chances of assessing adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and aggression in forensic psychology and psychiatry

[Steffen Barra](#), [Vera Wente](#), [Friederike Währisch](#), [Petra Retz-Junginger](#), [Johannes Merscher](#), [Anselm Crombach](#), [Wolfgang Retz](#)

## Program Day 4

Predictors of Sexual Violence: Exploring Relative Variable Importance and the Role of Parental Acceptance in a Burundian Context

[Julia Schneider](#), [Anja Rukundo-Zeller](#), [Manassé Bambonyé](#), [Jean-Arnaud Muhoza](#), [Thierry Ndayikengurukiye](#), [Lydia Nitanga](#), [Amini Ahmed Rushoza](#), [Anselm Crombach](#)

Associations between specific types of childhood maltreatment and entitlement rage in violence-involved young Burundian men

[Anselm Crombach](#), [Anja Rukundo-Zeller](#), [Marius Grimm](#), [Manassé Bambonyé](#), [Jean-Arnaud Muhoza](#), [Thierry Ndayikengurukiye](#), [Lydia Nitanga](#), [Amini Ahmed Rushoza](#)

Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) dimensions mediate the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and adult aggression depending on cognitive reappraisal

[Steffen Barra](#), [Paulina Klaudia Machalica1](#), [Petra Retz-Junginger](#), [Johannes Merscher](#), [Anselm Crombach](#), [Wolfgang Retz](#)

The Role of Self-Esteem in Indirect Aggression Among Hypercompetitive Youth

[Maya Abdalla](#)

**Keywords:** *Cross-Population Research, Childhood Trauma*

**Symposium 41** (Room N020)

**International Advances in Measuring and Understanding Aggression, Media Effects on Attention, Cyber-Sexual Violence Myths, Sexual Scripts and Sexual Behavior**

[Craig Anderson](#)

Fast paced and violent media: Associations with executive dysfunction, gaming disorders and aggression in Australia

[Wayne Warburton](#), [Ha-Young Song](#), [Nicole Hayes](#)

The Role of Pornography in Shaping Young Adults' Sexual Scripts and Sexual Behavior: A Longitudinal Study with University Students

[Barbara Krahé](#), [Paulina Tomaszewska](#), [Isabell Schuster](#)

The Development and Validation of the Acceptance of Myths About Cyber-Sexual Violence (AMCYS)

[Rocío Vizcaino-Cuenca](#), [Mónica Romero-Sánchez](#), [Hugo Carrtero-Dios](#)

The Forms and Functions of Aggressive Behavior Scale (FFABS): A New and Improved Self-report Measure of Physical, Verbal, & Relational Forms of Reactive and Proactive Aggression

[Craig Anderson](#), [Nicole Hayes](#)

**Keywords:** *Methodology, Cyber-Sexual Violence, Crime Scripts*

**Symposium 42** (Room F107)

**Current Issues in Research on Intimate Partner Violence (II)**

[Irina Bergenfeld](#)

Global trends in physical intimate partner violence against women, 1999 – 2021

[Irina Bergenfeld](#)

Alcohol and drugs use problems and intimate partner violence against women: Evaluating a motivational strategy for intervention with perpetrators

[Marisol Lila](#)

Applying the i-cubed (I3) Framework to Substance-Involved Child-to-Parent Violence

[Travis Harries](#)

As a proper man: Traditional Masculinity, Dissatisfaction with Power and Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

[Alba Oviedo-Gutiérrez](#)

Prevalence and Correlates of Intimate Partner Violence among Men who have Sex with Men in Pre-War Ukraine

[Nikolay Lunchenkov](#)

**Keywords:** *Intimate Partner Violence, Current Research*

## Program Day 4

**Symposium 43** (Room E206)

**Current Issues in Research on Online Aggression,  
Video Games, and Violence (II)**

[Brad Bushman](#)

Beyond Controllers: Exploring Cognitive Mechanisms  
in the Violent Video Game - Aggression Relationship

[Katarzyna Iwon](#)

Effect of a Gun Safety Video on Children's Behavior  
Around Real Guns: A Randomized Clinical Trial

[Brad Bushman](#)

Non-Consensual Dissemination of Intimate Images: A  
scale Development study

[Kamilla Bonnesen](#)

Understanding online hate speech perceptions of  
young adult social media users

[Sara Pabian](#)

The effectiveness of teachers' bullying intervention: A  
systematic review

[Anja Schultze-Krumbholz](#)

**Keywords:** *Video Games, Cyber-Sexual Violence, Inter-  
net*

**3:00 to 3:30 PM**

Coffee Break

**3:30 to 4:30 PM**

Presidential Address:

Is Aggression part of the Human Condition?

[Tracy Vaillancourt](#)

**4:30 to 5:30 PM**

Business Meeting (all members invited)

**7:00 PM to Open End**

Conference Dinner at Café Reitschule



# Dorothy Espelage

**William C. Friday Distinguished Professor of Education**

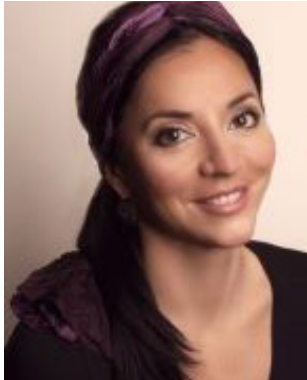
**School of Education**

**University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, U.S.A.**

**School-based Bully Prevention: Identifying Risk and Protective Factors Across the Social-Ecology**

Dorothy L. Espelage, Ph.D., is William C. Friday Distinguished Professor of Education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She is the recipient of the APA Lifetime Achievement Award in Prevention Science and the 2016 APA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Research in Public Policy, and is a Fellow of APS, APA, and AERA. She is an elected member of the National Academy of Education and awarded the SPR Prevention Science Award in 2020. She earned her Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology from Indiana University in 1997. Over the last 25 years, she has authored over 300 peer-reviewed articles, eight edited books, and 80 chapters on bullying, homophobic teasing, sexual harassment, dating violence, social-emotional learning interventions, and school climate. Her research focuses on translating empirical findings into prevention and intervention programming and she has secured over 20 million dollars of external funding. She advises members of Congress and Senate on bully prevention legislation. She conducts regular webinars for CDC, NIH, and NIJ to disseminate research. She has conducted randomized clinical trials to evaluate K-12 social-emotional learning programs to reduce youth aggression, peer-led interventions to address sexual violence and suicidal behaviors, and virtual reality-based bully prevention programs. Findings of her research are guiding state, national, and international efforts to prevent youth violence and promote positive school climates. She authored a 2011 White House Brief on bullying

among LGBTQ youth and attended the White House Conference in 2011.



# Sophia Moskalenko

**Georgia State University and United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism Hub for Behavioral Insights, U.S.A.**

**Deadly Disinformation: The role of conspiracy theories and ideology in mass radicalization**

Sophia Moskalenko is a social psychologist studying mass identity, inter-group conflict and conspiracy theories. After she received her Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 2004, her research has focused on the psychology of radicalization, self-sacrifice and martyrdom. Dr. Moskalenko has presented at scientific conferences, government briefings, radio broadcasts and international television newscasts. As a research fellow at the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (NC-START) she has worked on projects commissioned by the Department of Defence, Department of Energy, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of State. She is a Research Fellow at Georgia State University and serves as a consultant to the United Nations' Counterterrorism Hub, and to the European Commission.

She has co-authored several books, including award-winning *Friction: How conflict radicalizes them and us*; *The Marvel of Martyrdom: The power of self-sacrifice in the selfish world*; and *Pastels and Pedophiles: Inside the Mind of QAnon*.



### Joseph B Richardson

**MPower Professor of African-American Studies and Medical Anthropology, Department of African-American Studies, Department of Anthropology, College of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland, U.S.A.**

**Gun Violence and social murder: Understanding structural violence, community violence and trauma among young black men living in the national capital region**

Dr. Joseph Richardson is the MPower Professor of African-American Studies and Medical Anthropology at the University of Maryland. Dr. Richardson's research centers on gun violence, structural violence, violent firearm injury, mental health, qualitative methods, translational science and violence prevention/interventions for Black boys and young Black men. Dr. Richardson is the Director of the PROGRESS Initiative (Prevent Gun Violence: Research, Empowerment, Strategies and Solutions) at the University of Maryland. He is a HAVI Faculty Member and currently serves as the Lead Epidemiologist for the Violence Intervention Research Project, a hospital-based violence intervention program research project at the University of Maryland R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Center. Through funding support from Arnold Ventures, Dr. Richardson is leading a longitudinal qualitative research evaluation of CVI street outreach programs in the District of Columbia. Dr. Richardson is the Co-Chair of the District of Columbia Violence Fatality Review Committee and Producer/Director of the award-winning documentary feature *Life After the Gunshot*. Dr. Richardson was recently elected as a member of the National Academy of Medicine Class of 2023.





### Karin Roelofs

**Donders Institute for Brain Cognition and Behaviour,  
Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands**

**Emotion control in aggression, a neuroendocrine  
perspective**

Karin Roelofs is Professor of Experimental Psychopathology and chair of the Affective Neuroscience group (EPAN) at the Donders Institute for Brain Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University in Nijmegen, The Netherlands. She is an expert in psychological and neuroendocrine mechanisms underlying stress-resilience and stress-related disorders, including anxiety and aggression-related disorders. With a clear focus on neurocognitive mechanisms of defensive stress-responses, she uses various brain imaging (fMRI, MEG) techniques, combined with neural stimulation (cTBS, tACS, TUS) or pharmacological interventions (steroid hormones) during emotional control and decision making tasks. Next, to test their role in resilience, she applies the neurocognitively grounded paradigms in longitudinal samples, including a developmental sample from the Nijmegen Longitudinal Study (NLS) a large police cohort from the NWO-VICI funded Police-In-Action (PIA) study and patients with stress-related disorders from the ERC-consolidator funded DARE2APPROACH study. Karin Roelofs is member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), Academia Europaea (AE), founding member and vice-president of the Association for ERC Grantees (AERG) and president of the International Resilience Alliance (INTRESA). She is recipient of several European grants, including ERC-starting, ERC-consolidator and EU horizon2020 grants. In 2020 she won the Evens Science Prize, an international prize for societally relevant cognitive

neuroscience research, for her work on stress-resilience. Furthermore, she is a BIG-registered GZ-psychologist.



# Tracy Vaillancourt

**Faculty of Education**

**University of Ottawa, Canada**

**Is Aggression Part of the Human Condition?**

Dr. Tracy Vaillancourt is a Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in School-Based Mental Health and Violence Prevention at the University of Ottawa where she is cross-appointed as a full professor in Counselling Psychology, Faculty of Education and the School of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences. Dr. Vaillancourt is also a member of the Brain and Mind Institute, Faculty of Medicine and the Centre for Health Law, Policy, and Ethics, Faculty of Law, uOttawa. She is the president of the International Society for Research on Aggression, a fellow and Chair of the COVID-19 Task Force for the Royal Society of Canada, the Chief Editor, *Frontiers in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry – Child Mental Health and Interventions*, and a Senior Fellow with the Centre for International Governance Innovation.



### Thomas Elbert

**Department of Psychology**  
**University of Konstanz, Germany**

**Fighters - in the tension between violence and trauma**

Thomas Elbert studied physics (diploma 1975) and psychology (PhD 1978) at the Universities of Munich and Tübingen. He worked there in the field of behavioural neuroscience until 1989 with intermittent visiting professorships at Pennsylvania State University and Stanford University. He then became head of a clinical research group at the Medical Faculty of the University of Münster. Since 1995 he has been a Professor of Clinical Psychology and Behavioural Neuroscience at the University of Konstanz, studying the consequences of social and traumatic stress in the laboratory and also in war and crisis regions in Africa and Asia. There he also has investigated the drivers of violent and aggressive behaviour. Based on behavioural, clinical and neuroscientific studies, his team has advanced psychotherapeutic tools and together with Profs Frank Neuner and Maggie Schauer developed Narrative Exposure Therapy to counter the adverse consequences of traumatic stress and violence.

Elbert is a Hector fellow, member of the Academia Europaea, the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and holds honorary professorships at the Université Lumière in Burundi and the Mbarara University of Science and Technology in Uganda. He has received an ERC advanced grant, an ERC POC grant, was awarded a Koselleck-Project from the DFG, and was honored (amongst others) by a German Psychology Award and the Carl-Friedrich-

von-Weizsäcker-Preis for “significant scientific contribution to tackle the great challenges society is facing today”.



### Spencer C. Evans

**Department of Psychology**

**University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA**

**Youth Irritability, Anger, and Aggression Revisited:  
A Developmental Psychopathology Perspective**

Dr. Spencer Evans is an Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Miami, where he is affiliated with the Clinical Program and Child Division. Dr. Evans earned his Ph.D. in Clinical Child Psychology, with a minor in quantitative methods, from the University of Kansas in 2017. He subsequently completed a post-doctoral research fellowship focusing on youth mental health treatment and assessment at Harvard University. Broadly, Dr. Evans's research focuses on behavioral and emotional dysregulation problems in youth, with three particular lines of interest: (1) the developmental course, correlates, and outcomes of irritability and aggression in children and adolescents; (2) assessment, diagnosis, and classification of youth psychopathology; and (3) evidence-based psychosocial intervention. To date, he has published more than 65 peer-reviewed publications related to these topics. His research has attracted funding and recognitions from the National Institute of Mental Health, the American Psychological Foundation, AIM Youth Mental Health, the Association for Psychological Science, and the Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology. In addition, Dr. Evans has been actively involved in ICD-11 and DSM-5 revision efforts, with a particular focus on the diagnostic classification of problems related to irritability, aggression, and disruptive behavior across development.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT A01**

**Room F107**

Mechanism-based biological and  
psychotherapeutic interventions to reduce  
aggression in mental disorder

**Sabine Herpertz**

**1 Lisa Wagels**  
**RWTH Aachen**

**Room F107**

## Transcranial direct current stimulation as tool to modulate impulsivity and aggression

Non-invasive brain stimulation is a promising tool to directly influence brain systems that underlie aggression and decision-making. This study aimed to reduce aggressive behavior by upregulating the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (right dlPFC) via transcranial direct current stimulation (tDSC) and investigate the underlying neural correlates in criminal offenders compared to controls. In a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled cross-over design, 17 male criminal offenders and 17 male healthy controls received either anodal tDCS or sham stimulation prior to assessing functional brain images. The protocol included stimulation for 20 minutes over the right dlPFC. Participants performed two experimental paradigms on risk-taking (Balloon Analogue Risk Task, BART) and aggression (video game). Criminal offenders made less optimal decisions in the BART but active tDCS at the second assessment day improved optimal decision-making in criminals but not controls. In the video game, active anodal stimulation was only effective in the first session and leading to a relative reduction of aggressive acts. In both groups risk-taking and aggressive

behavior was positively correlated. In offenders only, prefrontal tDCS influenced functional connectivity between the right dlPFC and to other brain regions such as the thalamus during risky decision-making.

**2 Josanne van Dongen**  
Erasmus University Rotterdam

Room F107

## The role of emotional dysregulation in aggression and taVNS as an intervention tool to modulate this relation.

Aggression and violent behavior are an important public health concern. Previous studies have demonstrated a positive relation between emotional dysregulation and aggression. Because this dysregulation might be explained by different neurobiological mechanisms that are regulated by autonomic processes of the vagus nerve, this study aimed to test if cognitive reappraisal and transcutaneous auricular vagus nerve stimulation (taVNS) might improve emotion regulation, evidenced by differences in neurophysiological correlates such as heart rate variability and event-related potentials in electroencephalography. Using an adult sample ( $N = 76$ ), from the general population (mean age = 21.32,  $SD = 2.35$ ; range 18-27 years of age), we found that self-reported emotional dysregulation was indeed related to self-reported reactive aggression. Importantly, although we found that taVNS significantly reduced emotional dysregulation, we did not find this effect for reactive aggression. Moreover, preliminary findings indicate that a

combination of taVNS and cognitive reappraisal seemed to be effective in reducing neurophysiological measures of emotional responsiveness towards pictures depicting aggressive interactions. However, these neurophysiological reductions seem not to be associated with a reduction in reactive aggression. The results of the study add to the understanding of the role of the vagus nerve in emotional dysregulation. However, the relation between these mechanisms and reactive aggression are found to be more complex. Explanations for the outcomes will be discussed.

**3 Oliver Tüscher**  
**Mainz University**

**Room F107**

## Neural network-based interventions - modulating self-regulation to reduce aggression

From an interventional perspective, we could demonstrate that violent offenders show a reduced cortical inhibition as studied by paired-pulse transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) (Philipp-Wiegmann et al. 2011). However, effects in this previous study were less pronounced than expected, which may be due to the temporo-spatially non-specific stimulation in these studies. Importantly, our recent data suggest (A. Dietrich et al. 2023; Schaum et al. 2021) that self-regulation (stimulus and motor inhibitory control) involves transient oscillatory activity in the beta-band, localized, among others, in the right IFG, and is associated with neural information transfer in the alpha-band within subdivisions of the right IFG as well as from IFG to parieto-occipital areas in critical time windows of just a few hundred milliseconds. Thus, to purposefully interfere with neuronal activity in defined nodes of the inhibition/emotion regulation network, spatial and temporal precision is key. To this end, real-time EEG-triggered TMS offers the unique possibility to precisely interfere with neuronal activity with high spatial and excellent temporal resolution (C. Zrenner et al. 2018). In a first

pilot-study, we could demonstrate that causal (i.e., forward-predicted) phase estimation of task-related EEG beta oscillations may be feasible on a single-subject basis, which may allow to target higher-frequency oscillatory brain activity related to inhibition/emotion regulation with high spatio-temporal precision.



**4 Sabine Herpertz**  
**Heidelberg University**

**Room F107**

## Mechanism-based group psychotherapy for patients with borderline personality disorder high in reactive aggression

In borderline personality disorder (BPD), threat hypersensitivity, an inability to regulate emotions, particularly anger, and mentalizing deficits have been suggested to be the prominent psychological mechanisms that underlie reactive aggression. On the brain level according to the RDoC classification increased activity of the negative valence system (NVS), reduced activity of the control system (CS) and reduced connectivity between these two brain systems have been reported from several studies in BPD. We developed a group psychotherapy where interventions from Dialectic Behavior Therapy (DBT) and Mentalization Based Therapy (MBT) (supplemented by an attention bias modification training) were composed in the way to target these specific mechanisms. In a proof-of-concept study we found first evidence that these mechanisms indeed mediate the therapy-related change leading to a

reduction of aggression. A mechanistic understanding of aggression may help to further develop treatment for people with mental disorders and aggression.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT A02**

**Room N020**

### Current Issues in Research on Intimate Partner Violence (I)

**Edelyn Verona**

**5 Edoardo Modanesi**  
**Old Dominion University Virginia**

**Room N020**

## Exploring unique contributors to psychological versus physical IPV among expectant parents: Examining self and combined reports

Prevalence statistics indicate that psychological intimate partner violence (IPV) is the most common form of IPV. The visible, and less subtle nature of physical violence garners more attention, yet the aftermath of psychological abuse can be equally devastating. Limited research to date has explored the differences in contributors to physical versus psychological IPV perpetration while recognizing their overlap. The current study utilized data from a study of expectant first-time mothers (N=203) and fathers (N=151). Participants completed measures related to distal (e.g., personal history of abuse, parenting style history), emotion management (e.g., emotion regulation, frustration tolerance, empathy), and psychopathology (e.g., substance misuse, psychological distress) risk factors, as well as potential resources (egalitarian gender roles beliefs, couple satisfaction, social satisfaction). MPlus was used to conduct

multiple regression that modeled for covariance between physical and psychological IPV perpetration, utilizing both individual self-reports and averaged partner reports of IPV perpetration to consider the robustness of findings. Among fathers, greater psychological distress was associated with psychological and physical IPV perpetration, according to self-reports and combined reports. Furthermore, greater childhood psychological abuse was linked to psychological IPV across both reports. Among mothers, greater substance use was consistently associated with psychological abuse across reports. Lower couple satisfaction was associated with psychological and physical IPV in both mothers and fathers according to combined reports. Less egalitarian gender role beliefs were only associated with mothers' physical IPV perpetration based on combined reports. Hence, findings emphasize the importance of personalized interventions attuned to the multifaceted nature of IPV.

**6 Annabelle Wride**  
Victoria University of Wellington

Room N020

## Grounded theory analysis of how and why men engage in intimate partner aggression.

Aggression between intimate partners is a globally recognised problem with wide-ranging effects, yet a more complete understanding of this phenomenon is needed to inform effective assessment and intervention strategies. People who engage in intimate partner aggression (IPA) are best understood as a heterogeneous group, however little is known about the processes involved in how and why different people engage in IPA. This research employed a novel approach to investigate the experiences of men who have used aggression against their female partners. Interviews were conducted with 24 men living in Aotearoa-New Zealand, with a focus on the specific situations in which they had used physical, verbal, or psychological aggression against their partners, as well as their developmental experiences. Grounded theory analysis was used to develop a model of the IPA process informed by the perspectives of the participants. This model expands our understanding of the various purposes aggression can serve in relationships, how aggression is used in service of different goals, and the dynamic nature of the victim-offender relationship. Crucially, the mo-

del also highlights the importance of considering how the contextual and dyadic nature of intimate relationships play a role in maintaining cycles of aggression. The model supports an individualised approach to IPA assessment and intervention, tailored to the circumstances and goals of the individuals involved. This research presents a significant theoretical development in understanding how events of IPA unfold, and highlights the value of qualitative approaches in clarifying complex issues in forensic assessment and intervention.

**7 Edelyn Verona**  
**University of South Florida**

**Room N020**

## Firearm ownership motives and links to intimate partner violence in jail detainees and college students

Research suggests higher risk of intimate partner harm when guns are accessible in the home. However, we know very little about patterns of gun ownership and risk of IPV among both individuals with documented criminal histories (detained in jail) and college students who are rarely the targets of studies on firearm ownership. Across these two types of samples (jail sample:  $N = 143$ , 40 gun owners; male college sample:  $N = 446$ , 130 intended and actual gun owners), this study examined motivations for firearm acquisition; links between motives for gun carrying (e.g., self-protection) and IPV (i.e., domestic violence charges in the jail sample; self-reports of IPV in the college sample); and the role of personal experiences of power (desire for power, feeling powerful) in these relationships among the college students. Protection was the main motive for obtaining or intending to obtain a firearm in both samples. Results showed that gun ownership was negatively

related to domestic violence charges in the jail sample and unrelated to IPV in the college sample. Instead, those with non-protective motives for ownership (e.g., sport, hunting, other) showed higher indices of IPV than protective owners, which was contrary to hypotheses. In college men, an indirect effect was also found between non-protective motives and coercive control through a measure of desire for power. The results highlight the importance of understanding gun ownership motives in understanding potential risk of aggression toward partners.

**8 Olivia Westemeier**  
**Georgia State University**

**Room N020**

## An event-level analysis on the influence of drinking venue, alcohol use, and partner type on sexual violence perpetration in intimate relationships

Given high rates of sexual intimate partner violence (S-IPV), studies suggest a connection between bar drinking and perpetrating S-IPV with casual partners. Further investigation is required to understand specific event-level associations between alcohol consumption, venue, partner type and SIPV perpetration. Participants were 150 men and women, 18-30 years old, in a relationship (including casual relationships), with recent heavy drinking and IPV. For 25 days, participants reported on yesterday's drinking quantity, drinking venue, and S-IPV. Approximately 12.3% perpetrated S-IPV at least once during the assessment period. Using a multilevel mixed effects logistic regression, we examined event level associations among drinking location (no bar, bar), between-and within-person differences in number of drinks consumed, type of relationship (committed, casual), and their interactions on S-IPV perpetration. After controlling for birth sex and study day, a

significant 3-way interaction found S-IPV was more likely for individuals with a high average (i.e., between-person) drinking quantity, on days when drinking at a bar, with a casual partner,  $F(2,1367)= 2.54$ ,  $p<.01$ . Another 3-way interaction revealed S-IPV was more likely on days when an individual drank more than their average (i.e., within-person, was not at a bar, with a committed partner,  $F(2,1367)= 1.44$ ,  $p=.03$ . Findings underscore the need to consider between- and within-person factors associated with SIPV. Results align with prior research; risk of S-IPV is elevated after bar drinking for typically heavier drinking perpetrators with casual partners. Conversely, S-IPV risk is higher with committed partners when drinking somewhere other than a bar and drinking more than their average.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT A03**

**Room E006**

Peer violence in the adolescence and their  
longitudinal association with Mental Health and  
social adjustment

**Ana Bravo**

**9 Ana Bravo, Dorothy Espelage, Rosario Ortega-Ruiz, & Eva Romera**  
**University of Cordoba**

**Room E006**

## Bullying reinforcement and defending social dynamics: The role of popularity

Bullying is an aggressive and social dynamic where the reinforcers of the aggressors and the defenders of the victims play a key role in its initiation and maintenance. It is therefore essential to understand why some schoolchildren support the aggressors while others choose to support the victims. The aim of the present study is to use a social network perspective to examine the association between popularity with both: the dynamic between reinforcer and aggressor and between defender and victim. A total of 1,015 schoolchildren from 45 classrooms of 5th and 6th grades were interviewed. Of these classrooms, only 13 showed bullying dynamics in both waves. In these classes, Bayesian random-coefficient multilevel stochastic actor-oriented models were conducted to estimate simultaneously the coevolution of popularity network (who perceived whom as popular?) with reinforcement network (who reinforces the aggressor?) and defending network (who defends the victim?). Preliminary results suggest that the behaviors of reinforcement and defense of the victim are reciprocal. Bullies who were more reinforced become to be reinforced by more peers and

victims who were more defended become to be defended by more peers. Defending behaviors were associated with greater perceptions of popularity in both directions from the defenders to the victims who they defend and from the victims to their defenders. Adolescents decide to reinforce the bullies who they previously perceived as popular. Future bullying prevention programs should promote critical thinking among students and the association of defending as a behavior that promotes popularity.



**10 Luz Robinson, Ana Bravo, Yutong Gao, & Dorothy Espelage**  
**University of North Carolina**

**Room E006**

## Mental health outcomes for bullying, cyberbullying, and cyber sexual perpetration: The role of peer friendships among Hispanic adolescents

Bullying, cyberbullying, and sexting involvement remain prevalent threats for adolescent mental health. Extant literature indicates deleterious mental health trajectories for victims, including severe depression and anxiety. However, the literature on mental health trajectories for bullying, cyberbullying, and cyber sexual perpetration is mixed. Hispanic adolescents are the fastest growing ethnic demographic in the United States yet the mental health trajectories of those involved in aggressive behaviors are understudied. The present study extends the literature by centering the experiences of Hispanic adolescents to examine the longitudinal association between bullying, cyberbullying, and cyber sexual perpetration on mental health outcomes. Hispanic high school students ( $n = 1,043$ ) across 19 schools from a Western U.S. state participated in the study. Multiple regressions were conducted on the relationships between bullying, cyberbullying, and cyber sexual perpetration at time

1 on depression and anxiety at time 2, with six months between time points. Results indicated that when controlling for gender at time 1, bullying perpetration ( $\beta = 0.07$ ,  $p = .007$ ) and cyberbullying perpetration ( $\beta = 0.07$ ,  $p = .036$ ) were significantly associated with worse mental health outcomes at time 2, six months later. However cyber sexual perpetration ( $\beta = -0.06$ ,  $p = .513$ ) was not significantly associated with depression and anxiety. To account for peer relationship dynamics, friendship nominations (i.e., in-degree and out-degree) will be used to examine the extent to which these factors mediate the relations between perpetration and mental health outcomes among Hispanic adolescents. Results from these additional analyses will be presented at ISRA 2024.

**11 Yutong Gao, Luz Robinson, Ana Bravo, & Dorothy  
Espelage**

University of North Carolina

Room E006

## Linking sexual harassment victimization and perpetration: The role of depression & hostility in middle school students

Sexual harassment (SH), a prevalent problem in school settings, is associated with various adverse outcomes. Extant research has shown that prior victimization experience can predict subsequent involvement in SH perpetration. However, the mechanism underlying this association remains unclear. The present study extended the existing literature by investigating the mediation of this association through depression and hostility. The sample comprises 1,497 middle school students (50.17% girls) from a Mid-Western state in the U.S. Multigroup path analyses were conducted on prior SH victimization, depression, and hostility, as well as SH perpetration from three waves of data, with 6-month intervals between waves. Results indicate that in girls but not boys, prior victimization predicted later perpetration ( $c = .34$ ,  $p = .001$ ), and this association was partially mediated by hostility ( $a*b = .09$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Depression did not mediate the association in either group.

The findings suggest the need to address SH victimization experience among girls and particularly to focus on hostile feelings and attributions.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT A04**

**Room E210**

Current Issues in Research on Personality,  
Aggression, and Violence

**Martin Weiß**

**13 Gary Lee Wagener**  
**University of Luxembourg**

**Room E210**

## Trait aggression and Dark Tetrad: How gaming motivation and mental health are linked in “dark” personality profiles

People play video games (VG) for a variety of reasons, which primarily include escapism, socialization, and stress relief (Barr & Copeland-Stewart, 2022; Entertainment Software Association, 2021). Players also state that they play violent video games (VVG) to relieve stress and overcome negative emotions (Oswald et al., 2014). Need satisfaction through violent and non-violent gameplay and gaming motives are positively correlated to mental health (Johannes et al., 2021). However, this may depend on the personality profiles. For example, people with greater expressions of so-called Dark Tetrad personality characteristics (i.e., narcissism, machiavellianism, psychopathy, sadism, and trait aggression) prefer and play more VVG (Greitemeyer, 2015; Greitemeyer et al., 2019) and can benefit from playing VVG (Wagener et al., 2024). This online survey (N=666) investigated the motivations of VG players with different profiles of these “dark” personality traits and how these

relate to their self-reported mental health. Even though players stated stress relief as one of the most prominent motives, they did not feel more relaxed after playing. Results also revealed a negative correlation of VG exposure and mental-health outcomes. VG players with increased trait aggression or Dark Tetrad trait expressions preferred and played more VVG. These players also played mainly for prestige, competition, and aggression. Interestingly, VG players with more pronounced psychopathic traits who played for competitive reasons and players with stronger sadistic traits motivated by aggression reported less psychological distress. The present results further support the need for research to consider personality profiles in the investigation of (violent) gaming effects.

**15 Sarah Carroll**  
**Michigan State University**

**Room E210**

## Understanding desistance from aggression: An empirical integration of person-centered and variable-centered approaches

Both variable-centered and person-centered statistical models have indicated that desistance from physical aggression (AGG) during adolescence is common. However, extant literature has yet to integrate the insights obtained from these two types of models, which together have the potential to illuminate the factors predicting desistance. The present study addressed this gap by examining the development of AGG in a series of variable-centered and person-centered analyses, with neighborhood and family characteristics considered as moderators. Participants were 1,030 twin pairs drawn from a subsample of the Michigan State University Twin Registry who completed up to three assessments across childhood and adolescence. Variable-centered results indicated a mean-level decline in AGG with age but were less useful for illuminating the predictors of that decline. Person-centered

analyses indicated that, among participants demonstrating elevated AGG at baseline (47% of the sample), low parent-child conflict and high household income predicted subsequent desistance. Although variable-centered analyses were integral to modeling the average AGG trajectory across the full sample, person-centered techniques proved more useful for understanding the predictors of desistance. Both socioeconomic status and the quality of the parent-child relationship predicted desistance from AGG, consistent with theoretical work viewing development as embedded within the family context.

**16 Martin Weiß**  
University of Würzburg

Room E210

## How money and personality shape decisions to punish and to compensate

This registered report investigates the interplay between monetary incentives, personality traits, and fairness-based decisions, employing a behavioral economics paradigm and hierarchical drift-diffusion modeling (DDM). Four groups of participants divided points between themselves and either a fairness norm violator or the previously unfairly treated person, inciting fairness-based punishment towards the former and fairness-based compensation behavior towards the latter. Each group received monetary incentives that were either aligned or in conflict with the respective fairness behavior. On the level of observable decisions, the results showed that monetary incentives reduced the frequency of fairness-congruent decisions for fairness-based punishment as well as compensation the larger the incentive. Thus, the more participants were paid to not punish the norm violator or to not compensate the unfairly treated person, the less they did. Specifying the underlying mechanism, DDM results indicated that these conflicting incentives rendered the fairness-congruent decision process less

efficient (captured by smaller DDM  $v$ -parameters). With regard to the role of personality traits, we found that in the conflict compensation group, the higher a person's sensitivity to injustice in the imagined role of a perpetrator, the more likely that person was to show compensation behavior despite monetary incentives to do the opposite. In summary, monetary incentives can undermine fairness-based punishment and compensation, an insight informing incentive-based policies to foster cooperation.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT A05**

**Room E206**

Current Issues in Research on Extremism,  
Conspiracy, and Radicalization

**Joséphine Aldebert**

**17 Joséphine Aldebert**  
**TELUQ University Montreal**

**Room E206**

## Methodological considerations in qualitative research with marginalized populations: example of a project in the field of violent radicalization

The polarization of society, catalyzed by an interplay between local dynamics of exclusion and global geopolitical rivalries, is fueling the proliferation of various forms of violent radicalization across the world. While this broader context calls for an understanding of the complex phenomenon of violent radicalization, conducting research with individuals who are considered at-risk of violence presents unique challenges which warrant special attention from researchers. This presentation will focus on the latter. Methodological pitfalls and practical considerations regarding qualitative research with this population and researchers involved remain relatively absent in the literature. Our presentation aims to describe and reflect on the challenges encountered during two qualitative research studies conducted among individuals followed by a clinical team specialized in violent radicalization

in Montreal (Quebec, Canada). Results are based on field notes and testimonies from researchers and interviewers who conducted interviews with eighteen patients who agreed to participate in one or two research projects design to evaluate the service(s) they receive. The main challenges encountered were linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, participant mistrust, mental health of the participant, profile and compatibility of the interviewer and its impact on the interview process. We will present the strategies implemented to address these issues while considering and reflecting on our position and responsibilities as researchers working with this population. Ethical considerations and recommendations for future research will be provided.



**18 Sören Henrich**  
**Manchester Metropolitan University**

**Room E206**

## From presence to relevance: Advancing radicalisation research with multi- methodological approaches in secure psychiatric settings

Counterterrorism research has established a considerable empirical evidence base for the presence of factors impacting the radicalisation process. This resulted in a variety of well-validated risk and threat assessment tools. However, the mechanisms of such factors are less understood, confronting practitioners with challenges when psychologically formulating the results of such instruments, for example, for risk management. Hence, scholars must unveil the relevance of contributing and mitigating influence on such risk. An initial systematic literature review of 93 articles identified secure forensic settings, such as prisons and forensic hospitals, in need of research attention, as forensic populations display complex presentations but were hardly researched ( $N = 5$ ). The paper argues for a multimethodological approach utilising primary data to address the services' needs. The mul-

tistudy explored radicalisation dynamics via expert consensus ( $N = 27$ ), discourse analysis of interviews with convicted radicalised offenders ( $N = 5$ ), and multi-modal scaling based on 74 clinical case files. The latter two studies were conducted in British high-secure forensic settings. The resulting psychological formulation approach Eco-System of Extremist Violence (ES-EV) was preliminary validated utilising the confidence ratings of 59 practitioners, including psychologists and counterterrorism officers in community settings. The ES-EV emphasises the maladaptive exchange between self-identity and group identity, likely informed by offence-related personality styles and observable through prevalent narratives. Overall, the paper will offer methodological strategies for feasibility concerns in mental health services, solutions for ethical concerns amongst clinicians caused by terminology in counterterrorism and will discuss the practical implications of the proposed model.

**19 Philipp Agostini****Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München****Room E206**

## Unraveling victim blaming: The triadic interplay between social dominance orientation, right-wing authoritarianism, and just-world beliefs

Victim blaming (i.e., holding victims responsible for what happened to them) is a pervasive social phenomenon across various forms of interpersonal violence. Prior research has shown that victim blaming is predicted by perceivers' social dominance orientation (SDO), right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), and general belief in a just world (GBJW). Yet, no study has looked at the specific psychological mechanisms underlying these effects so far; that is, whether the effect of SDO on victim blaming is triggered by different pieces of information (about the case and the victim) than the effect of RWA. Guided by a dual-process model in prejudice proneness, we hypothesized that SDO and RWA distinctly influence victim blaming based on victim characteristics that either challenge social hierarchies (i.e., sexual orientation) or deviate from social norms and conformity (i.e., gender conformity), respecti-

vely. In a pre-registered online study (N = 264), we found that victims' sexual orientation uniquely moderates the effect of SDO on victim blaming, while gender conformity uniquely moderates the effect of RWA on victim blaming. GBJW amplifies these effects. We will discuss our results in light of ongoing debates calling for a more nuanced view of SDO and RWA, and the role of GBJW in the attribution of blame to victims.

**20 Kai Tak Poon****The Education University of Hong Kong****Room E206**

## The effect of conspiracy exposure on aggression

Conspiracy theories are conceptions that powerful actors are carrying out secret plots and are frequently encountered. Given the antisocial nature of conspiracy theories, understanding the effects of conspiracy exposure is essential. We theorized that conspiracy exposure motivates rule breaking because conspiracies breach personal and societal standards, allowing people to justify their own rule breaking. Without the need to abide by rules, those exposed to conspiracies may behave more aggressively. We conducted three experiments to test the prediction that conspiracy exposure promotes aggression through thwarted increased rule-breaking tendencies. Participants were either exposed or not exposed to an election conspiracy (Experiment 1 & 2) or a COVID-19 contact-tracing conspiracy (Experiment 3) before reporting their rule breaking tendencies (Experiments 1–3), sense of control (Experiment 2), negative mood (Experiment 3), and aggression (Experiment 1). Aggression was also behaviorally assessed using the chilled water paradigm (Experiment 2) and the noise blast paradigm (Experiment 3). The results consistently showed that conspiracy exposure increased aggression through an increased tendency to break

rules (Experiments 1–3). We also ruled out two alternative mechanisms because neither sense of control (Experiment 2) nor negative mood (Experiment 3) accounted for conspiracy exposure's effect on aggression. Moreover, rule breaking tendencies still mediated the effect after controlling for these alternatives. These findings provide the first empirical evidence showing that people become more aggressive following conspiracy exposure and highlight the critical influence of rule breaking in explaining this effect, offering important implications for the political sphere, lawmakers, and clinicians.

**21 Haiyan Wang****Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam****Room E206**

## How perceived coercion polarizes unvaccinated people: The mediating role of conspiracy beliefs

During the COVID-19 pandemic, different policies were implemented to increase vaccination uptake. Meanwhile, conspiracy theories spread widely, and vaccinated versus unvaccinated people increasingly polarized against each other. This study examined the associations between perceived vaccination coercion, conspiracy beliefs and polarization. We tested the relationship of vaccination status with perceived vaccination coercion, conspiracy beliefs, and polarization, with a total sample size of  $N = 1202$  ( $n = 400$  in China,  $n = 401$  in the US, and  $n = 401$  in the UK), among them  $n = 603$  were vaccinated and  $n = 599$  were unvaccinated. As pre-registered, unvaccinated people perceived more vaccination coercion and endorsed more conspiracy theories. Conspiracy mentality was positively related to perceived coercion. Contrary to our hypotheses, vaccinated people were more polarized towards unvaccinated people than vice versa. Finally, con-

spiracy beliefs mediated the link between perceived coercion and polarization among unvaccinated people.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT A06**

**Room E110**

Elaborating Rowell Huesmann's Theoretical  
and Empirical Contributions to Understanding  
Aggression-Supporting Social Cognitions and  
Information Processing that Underlie Human  
Aggressive Behavior

**Eric Dubow**

**22 Eric Dubow****Bowling Green State University****Room E110**

## Development of aggression over time and across generations in the Columbia County Longitudinal Study: The role of aggression-related social cognitions

One hallmark of Huesmann's contributions to the field of aggression is his developmental focus, best exemplified by his leadership in a series of longitudinal studies, his first of which was the Columbia County Longitudinal study (the CCLS). Pioneered by Leonard Eron in 1960, the CCLS is a long-term multi-generational study of a county's (Columbia County, NY) entire 1952 birth cohort. The 856 members of the cohort (denoted "Generation 2," or G2) were first interviewed at age 8 (in 1960) when their parents (G1) also were also interviewed, at age 19 (in 1970), at age 30 (in 1981), and at age 48 (in 2000) when 551 of their children (G3) also were interviewed. Relevant to the social-cognitive information processing model of the development of aggression,

I show that self-reports by G2 of witnessing and being victimized by aggression during their adolescence and across adulthood are related to their age 48 social cognitions supporting aggression (i.e., normative beliefs justifying aggression, fantasizing about aggression when provoked, and the beliefs that others harbor hostile intent). I also present evidence consistent with the proposition that aggression-related social cognitions play a role in the cross-generational transmission of aggression. Specifically, G2's aggression while G3 was young predict higher levels of G3's aggression-supporting cognitions when G3 is a late adolescent, on average, which in turn predict whether G3 is classified as an offender (has an arrest record after age 18 and/or reported having been in trouble with the law during his or her lifetime).

**23 Eric Dubow****Bowling Green State University****Room E110**

## Relations of life-span violent media consumption to aggression-supporting social-cognitive information-processing patterns in adult prisoners and juvenile detainees

Huesmann has made significant contributions to the research on how violent media exposure (i.e., through violent television shows, films, and video games) impacts aggressive behavior development. Huesmann's work has demonstrated longitudinally that exposure to violent television shows during childhood increases involvement in aggressive behavior in adulthood. Much of the research literature on media violence has focused on normative samples of children, adolescents, and adults drawn from the community. For various reasons, very little research has considered the extent to which high levels of engagement in violent media impact behavior and social-cognitive information-processing among justice-involved youth and adults. Even

less work has explored whether violent media consumption is greater among violent compared to nonviolent offenders. In this paper, I report on data collected from samples of incarcerated adults (N=333, 45% male, ages 18-35) and detained juveniles (N=390, 74% male, ages 10-20) on their historical and current experiences with violent media. Respondents also completed retrospective measures of their involvement in violent and nonviolent antisocial behavior, and current measures of multiple types of aggression-supporting social cognitions. Information from justice system records allowed for classification of respondents as violent or nonviolent offenders based on instant offenses. Across both justice-involved samples, greater consumption of violent media earlier in development was correlated positively and significantly with involvement in violent and nonviolent offending as well as aggressive trait tendencies. Key aggression-supporting beliefs in Huesmann's framework – normative beliefs about the acceptability of aggression, and fantasies about behaving aggressively – also were linked to violent media consumption.

**24 Rowell Huesmann****University of Michigan****Room E110**

## Exposure to violence predicts subsequent weapon use for youth with normative beliefs supporting aggression: An integrative data analysis of two longitudinal studies

Huesmann's work has been instrumental in establishing the importance of normative beliefs supporting aggression for explaining how earlier exposure to violence predicts subsequent aggressive behavior. Through repeated exposure to violence, youth form beliefs that aggression is normal and acceptable, and are then more prone to engage in aggressive and violent behavior. Previous work, however, has generally not examined these beliefs' association with the use of guns and other weapons. In this paper, I will summarize results from a study that pooled prospective longitudinal data from two diverse samples of youth in urban areas: a cohort-sequential study of 2nd, 4th, and 9th graders (N=426, 49% female) that re-assessed youth 1, 2, 10, and 13

years after baseline; and a longitudinal study of 10th graders (N=200; 57% female) that re-surveyed youth 1, 2, and 3 years after baseline. Through innovative integrative data analysis techniques, we were able to combine data across the two studies to test how normative beliefs supporting aggression moderate the association from earlier exposure to violence to later weapon use, while controlling for earlier levels of aggression. We found that for youth who believe aggression is acceptable, exposure to weapon violence predicted weapon use three years later; however, for youth without normative beliefs supporting aggression, this association was not significant. Thus, in line with Huesmann's theoretical model, normative beliefs supporting aggression play a key role in the decision to use weapons for adolescents and young adults who have been exposed to violence.



**25 Rowell Huesmann****University of Michigan****Room E110**

## Children's exposure to violent political conflict stimulates aggression at peers by increasing aggressive script rehearsal, and normative beliefs favoring aggression

Over a three-wave longitudinal study, Huesmann and colleagues (2017) showed that among Palestinian and Israeli-Jewish children, exposure to ethnic-political conflict and violence was linked over time to increased normative beliefs approving of aggression and aggressive fantasizing (rehearsal of aggressive scripts). Children who scored higher on these aggression-supporting cognitions in year 2 behaved more aggressively by year 3. Both normative beliefs and aggressive fantasizing significantly mediated the effects of wave 1 exposure on wave 3 aggression. In a second paper based on the same data after a fourth wave was collected (Dubow, et al., 2019), we showed that cumulative exposure to ethnic-political violence over three years had

a significant effect on increasing aggressive behavior even 4 to 5 years after exposure. In this paper we test whether the long-term effect of exposure to ethnic-political violence on aggression is also mediated by increases in normative beliefs approving of aggression and by aggressive-script rehearsal. To test this, we use the sample of 400 Palestinian youth and 162 Israeli-Jewish youth on whom we were able to collect four waves of data—3 waves between 2007 and 2010 and a fourth wave between 2014 and 2015. We test for mediation with a structural model that hypothesizes both direct effects of exposure to ethnic political violence, and mediated effects through normative beliefs approving of aggression and aggressive-script rehearsal. Finally, we examine whether the mediated effects are stronger in the older age cohorts as we expect.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT B07**

**Room E206**

A Comprehensive Exploration of Contemporary  
Approaches to Hostility Biases: From  
Computational Models to Psychoanalysis

**Anna Zajenkowska**

**26 Danique Smeijers**  
**Radboud University Nijmegen**

**Room E206**

## Perceiving the evil eye. Identifying the underlying cognitive processes of aggressive behavior

Aggressive individuals tend to process social information in a hostile manner (i.e. hostile interpretation bias). This bias is considered to be an important construct for the understanding and treatment of aggression. However, current interventions do not target such cognitive impairments probably because the underlying cognitive processes are still poorly understood. The lack of understanding of aggressive behavior at the level of its underlying causes is also caused by the explanatory gap that is created by traditional models that can only determine the presence of the hostile interpretation bias. To bridge this gap, we introduce the Computations of Hostile Biases (CHB) model. In this model, we suggest that a general hostile mechanism in the encoding of social information introduces biases in subsequent higher-order interpretive processes. With this model, we reconceptualize hostility biases as the result of impairments in reinforcement learning. We further propose a

state-of-the-art computational approach to determine which underlying cognitive processes are responsible for the hostile way of social information processing in severe aggressive individuals. During this talk, the CHB model will be explained in more detail. Furthermore, the design and preliminary results of the first study to examine this model, conducted among forensic psychiatric outpatients with aggression regulation problems, will be presented as well.

**27 Katarzyna Iwon & Joanna Rajchert**  
**The Maria Grzegorzewska University Warsaw**

**Room E206**

## Unraveling the roots of hostile attributions: A focus on psychopathy domains and childhood trauma

The enduring impact of a tumultuous childhood, marked by abuse and neglect, has been frequently linked to the emergence of Personality Disorders (PD). However, PD is a complex outcome shaped by the intricate interplay of biological and psychosocial factors, specifically the convergence of biologically rooted temperamental vulnerabilities and traumatic childhood experiences. The repercussions of PD extend to an individual's cognition, behaviors, and social interactions, manifesting as challenges in comprehending ambiguous situations and difficulties in accurately recognizing others' emotional states. These manifestations collectively show distinct facets of Hostile Attributions (HA). HA are intricately intertwined with traumatic experiences, parent-child relationships, and PD traits. Nevertheless, the precise causes of HA and the factors contributing to its varying intensity among individuals are still intensively studied. In our study, focus is directed towards

testing the intricate relationship between Childhood Trauma (CT), psychopathic personality traits, and HA in men (N=491). We predicted that dimensions of psychopathy (Antagonism and Disinhibition), and CT would be related with each other, but also to the emotional and cognitive dimensions of HA. Moreover, we hypothesized that CT would be responsible for a significant portion of the psychopathy HA relationship. Our findings indicate that both Antagonism and Disinhibition predict cognitive HA, with Antagonism specifically forecasting emotional HA. CT emerges as a substantial mediator in this relationship. This study significantly contributes to the nuanced understanding of the roots of HA. The discussion delves into the implications of CT and psychopathic traits on the processes shaping individuals' attributions and interpretations of social interactions.

**28 Marta Bodecka-Zych & Anna Zajenkowska**  
The Maria Grzegorzewska University Warsaw

Room E206

## Like father like son? Perceived personality resemblance and transgenerational transmission of hostile attributions from father to son

The proclivity to attribute hostile intentions, termed the tendency for hostile attributions, is a well-explored aspect in the context of aggressive behavior, particularly concerning adolescent boys. However, research on parent-child attributions has often overlooked the role of fathers, yielding mixed results on their influence on boys' attributions. The study delves into the intricate relationship between fathers' and sons' attributions, with a focal point on perceived personality resemblance. In the initial study encompassing 70 father-son pairs, it was discovered that the father's perception of personality resemblance significantly predicted the intentionality ascribed by the son. Intriguingly, the son's perception of personality similarity emerged as a moderating factor, influencing the connection between father and son's intentionality attributions. The more the son perceived a likeness to

his father, the more aligned were their patterns of hostile intentionality ascriptions. The second study, involving 85 son-father pairs, delved into the impact of an induced sense of father-son resemblance. The results unveiled that, under specific conditions, fostering a sense of resemblance to the father could amplify the intentionality imputed by sons. These findings provide insights into comprehending hostile attributions within father-son relationships. While a direct link between fathers' and sons' attributions may not always be overt, the incorporation of perceived personality similarity as a moderating factor unveils nuanced patterns in the transgenerational transmission of hostile attributions.

**30 Anna Zajenkowska****University Economics and Human Sciences Warsaw****Room E206**

## Hostile attributions and personality disorders: A psychoanalytic perspective

We posit that hostile attributions may be explanatory for the factor common for all PDs, i.e., interpersonal problems and difficulty in building long-lasting and satisfying relationships of all kinds. We performed a cross-sectional study on a representative, community sample of Poles (N = 1031). Hostile attributions predicted p-factor. However, the relation was positive only for hostile attributions related to ambiguous situations involving relational harm and physical harm done by female authorities and negative in case of hostile attributions in situations involving physical harm done by peers. Within the realm of psychodynamic and psychoanalytic theories, one of the foremost challenges lies in research and empirical validation. Melanie Klein (1946, 1996) differentiated between two general positions that individuals adopt during the course of personality development: the paranoid-schizoid and depressive positions. The former is characterized by splitting and hostility, with individuals perceiving the world and others as threatening and provocative. Those who adopt this position typical-

ly exhibit significant self-interpersonal impairments. We propose that hostile attributions can serve as an indicator of the typical perception of social interactions in this position. For clinicians, these results hold valuable insights for addressing issues related to hostile attributions in therapeutic settings and relationship functioning. Additionally, our findings shed light on issues like negative transference towards female therapists, which may be rooted in a more general hostile attribution tendency towards female authorities.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT B08**

**Room E006**

Virtual Reality (VR) to induce and measure  
aggression in experimental settings

**Robert-Jan Verkes**

**31 Jill Lobbestael**  
**Maastricht University**

**Room E006**

## VR for triggering and measuring aggression assessment: The development of two VR tasks to assess reactive and proactive aggression in males

This presentation will start with a general introduction on VR for aggression assessment. Next, the development of two VR tasks will be discussed, one in an alley environment (N = 24, all male, Mage = 23.88, 83.3% students) and an improved second one in a bar (N = 50, all male, Mage = 22.54, 90% students). In this bar VR task, participants were randomly assigned to either the reactive condition where they were triggered by a cheating and insulting dartplayer or to the proactive condition where they could earn extra money by aggressing. Participants' level of self-reported aggression and psychopathy was assessed, after which they engaged in either the reactive or proactive VR task. Changes in affect and blood pressure were also measured. Aggression in the reactive VR task was evidenced to mostly display convergent validity because it positively correlated with self-reported

aggression and total and fearless dominance factor scores of psychopathy, and there was a trend relationship with increased systolic blood pressure. The validity of the proactive aggression variant of our VR bar paradigm received less support, and needs more refinement. It can be concluded that VR is a potentially promising tool to experimentally induce and assess (reactive) aggression, which has the potential to provide aggression researchers and clinicians with a realistic and modifiable aggression assessment environment.



**33 Rogier Verhoef**  
**Utrecht University**

**Room E006**

## Children's social information processing patterns in VR to measure the emotional nature of aggressive behavior

Aggressive behavior problems place a burden on children, their relatives, and society. Children's aggression derives from specific social information processing patterns (SIP). However, an under-appreciation of the heterogeneity and emotional nature of aggressive behavior limits our understanding of SIP in aggression. Aggressive behaviors are often emotional responses to highly engaging stimuli. Yet traditional SIP assessment assumes a degree of 'calm, cool & collected' reflection that is unlikely to capture the actual emotional SIP that occurs when actual aggressive incidents arise. To address this issue, we examined children's aggressive SIP and behavior in the context of emotionally engaging interactive VR. Interactive VR allows the assessment of aggressive SIP and behavior in a vivid, emotionally arousing context – a context in which individual differences in aggressive SIP and behavior tend to become salient. I will present the findings of

two empirical studies on children's aggressive SIP and behavior using interactive VR. In the first study, we compared the ecological validity of a VR assessment of children's aggressive SIP and behavior to a traditional hypothetical vignettebased SIP assessment. In the second study, we examined whether it is possible to distinguish SIP profiles of children with aggressive behavioral problems based on their reactive and proactive aggressive SIP patterns in interactive VR. Lastly, I will discuss the opportunities of VR to test a new theoretical SIP model that explains how children's automatic and deliberate SIP may contribute to aggression.

**34 Fedde Sappelli**  
**Radboud University Nijmegen**

**Room E006**

## Virtual reality aggression assessment

Evidence based clinical forensic psychiatry relies on valid assessment of the predisposition of aggressive behavior, crucial for investigating the efficacy of (pharmacological) interventions and monitoring treatment progress of individuals with aggressive behavioral issues. The researchers aim to develop a VR aggression assessment scenario for adults, eliciting aggression in a standardized ecological valid environment, including a valid outcome measure. Two VR scenarios are developed and investigated. The first, 'Virtual Reality Aggression Assessment' (VRAA), involves a standardized VR roleplay script for a social interactive scenarios of VR platform 'social worlds' (CleVR). Aggression levels are measured with an adapted version of the Social Dysfunction and Aggression Scale (SDAS-9). An explorative study with aggressive patients (n=12) reveal significantly increased aggression during provocative scenes compared to neutral and instruction scenes, which is replicated in a study with students (n=12). Furthermore, patients exhibited significant more aggression than students in provocative scenes and those scenes correlated positively with aggression questionnaires (AQ and RPQ). These outcomes provide a first proof

of principle for VR-aggression assessment with VRAA. The second scenario involves a VR scenario in where participants play a frustrating dartgame, encounter provocative avatars, and can physically interact with the environment, including aggression towards avatars. Students (n=68) show more in-game physical aggression and observed aggression (adapted SDAS-9) in a high, compared to low level provocative scenario. Preliminary results of a study (in progress) with patients in aggression treatment and matching controls support this finding. Evidence for convergent validity was only found for observed aggression of the patient study.

**35 Halim Baqapuri**  
**Maastricht University**

**Room E006**

## A novel brain–computer interface virtual environment for neurofeedback during functional MRI

In research, virtual environments (VEs) offer great flexibility, replicability, and control over the presented stimuli in an immersive setting. Our aim in this project was to develop and implement a novel real-time functional magnetic resonance imaging (rt-fMRI)–based neurofeedback (NF) training paradigm, taking into account new technological advances that allow us to integrate complex stimuli into a visually updated and engaging VE. We built upon and developed a first-person shooter in which the dynamic change of the VE was the feedback variable in the brain–computer interface (BCI). We designed a study to assess the feasibility of the BCI in creating an immersive VE for NF training. All 24 participants reported being able to successfully employ NF strategies during the training while performing in-game tasks. This VE lays groundwork for future studies to investigate various complex interactions in a VE. One potential application in an aggression ba-

sed paradigm would be to study the brain activation patterns during competitive tasks as compared to cooperative tasks. In such a VE in the cooperative condition, participants can work together to achieve a high score, where the accomplishing of goals from each participant would accumulate into a total score awarded to both. And conversely in the competitive condition, each participant would compete against the other with their individual scores to achieve the highest possible result. Such studies can add to the extensive work on aggression, disentangling its complex and interactive nature.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT B09**

**Room N020**

Bullying and Belonging

**Tracy Vaillancourt**

**36 Sarah Hobson, Anjalika Khanna Roy,  
Amanda Krygsman, Heather Brittain, Irene Vitoroulis, &  
Tracy Vaillancourt**  
University of Ottawa

Room N020

## Bullying victimization and sense of mattering

Mattering is the belief that one is valued by others and is informed by the perceived quality of social interactions. Given that peer relations are important for the socio-emotional development of youth, being bullied may be powerful in shaping self-mattering beliefs. Further, bullying victimization may be particularly damaging to the mattering of youth with diverse social identities who are disproportionately subjected to minority-specific stressors. However, the association between bullying victimization and mattering has yet to be examined, including amongst racially/ethnically, gender, and sexually diverse youth. We explored whether bullying status predicted mattering, and if this was moderated by race/ethnicity, gender identity, and sexual orientation in a large sample of students grades 4 – 12 ( $N=3895$ ; racial/ethnically diverse=40.8%, gender diverse=2.1%, sexually diverse=32.8%). In the main model, victimization negatively predicted mattering ( $b=-.269$ ,  $p < .001$ ). The association was moderated by race/ethnicity ( $\Delta R^2=.002$ ,  $p=.01$ ) with this negative association being stronger for White students ( $b=-.349$ ,  $p < .001$ ) compared to racially/ethnically diverse students ( $b=-.239$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Gender identity also moderated this association

( $\Delta R^2=.002$ ,  $p=.020$ ;  $b=.088$ ,  $p=.02$ ) and was stronger for girls ( $b=-.308$ ,  $p < .001$ ) compared to boys ( $b=-.220$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Victimization did not predict mattering amongst gender diverse youth ( $b=-.143$ ,  $p=.09$ ). Sexual orientation did not moderate the association between victimization and mattering ( $\Delta R^2=.0001$ ,  $p=.71$ ), but did have a main effect ( $b=-.238$ ,  $p < .001$ ) in which sexual minority youth felt that they mattered less. For most, those who were bullied reported lower perceptions of mattering and was stronger for youth of certain social identities. Findings lend further support for anti-bullying efforts.

**37 Shawna Button, Sarah Hobson, Josh Carley,  
Gemma Tyner, Anjalika Khanna Roy, Amanda Krygsman,  
Heather Brittain, & Tracy Vaillancourt**

**University of Ottawa**

**Room N020**

## Bullying victimization and help-seeking before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

Help-seeking is a constructive method of coping with perceived issues by accessing social support to soothe distress and solve problems. Bullied youth typically seek help from friends, caregivers, and school staff, while some individuals do not seek help. COVID-19 created barriers to help-seeking due to 'social distancing' and widespread school closures. To explore the impact of COVID-19 on helpseeking, we examined responses from 3064 Canadian students in Grades 4 to 12. Students were randomly assigned into a pre-COVID-19 or during COVID-19 condition and reported on bullying victimization, whether they sought help, from whom, and outcome (e.g., did the situation improve, worsen, or not change?). During COVID-19, a greater proportion of bullied youth who told their caregiver things improved (52.2%) than those who did not tell (36.1%), while a smaller proportion who told reported things worsened (6.0%) than those who did not tell (14.6%),  $\chi^2(2, 498)=15.900$ ,  $p<.001$ . Pre-COVID-19, a greater proportion who told their caregiver reported things improved (47.7%) than those who

did not (40.7%), while a smaller proportion who told their caregiver reported nothing changed (40.7%) than those who did not (47.4%),  $\chi^2(2, 1310)=6.972$ ,  $p=.031$ . The proportion of youth who reported telling an adult at school was greater pre-COVID-19 (16.9%) than during (11.6%),  $\chi^2(1, 3064)=14.301$ ,  $p<.001$ . A greater proportion who told an adult at school reported things improved (53.3%) than those who did not tell (40.1%), while a smaller proportion who told an adult at school reported nothing changed (33.4%) than those who did tell (48.7%),  $\chi^2(2, 1808)=31.248$ ,  $p<.001$ . This study adds to the literature and informs school-level anti-bullying efforts and policy.

**38 Irene Vitoroulis, Amanda Krygsman,  
Chris Buchan-Pham, Mollie Eriksson, Ruo Feng,  
Farah Abu-Obseh, & Tracy Vaillancourt**  
**University of Ottawa**

**Room N020**

## Experiences of racial microaggression and mattering among adolescents

Research on mattering in racialized adolescents has been very limited and has focused primarily on Black and Latin youth in the United States. Findings from these studies demonstrate that mattering plays an important role in graduation rates among Latinx youth and diminishes when experiencing different forms of racial discrimination among Black youth. In this study we examined experiences of mattering, anti-mattering, and cultural belonging in relation to experiences of general and racialized bullying victimization and racial micro-aggression in an ethnically diverse sample of adolescents from an ongoing study in Canada. This study includes 197 participants (46.3% girls, 24.5% racialized) in grades 7-12. Accounting for gender and ethnicity in regression analyses, results indicated that general bullying victimization was negatively associated with mattering ( $b=-.313$ ,  $\beta=-.289$ ,  $p<.001$ ); the association with racialized bullying victimization was not significant ( $b=.171$ ,  $\beta=.138$ ,  $p=.114$ ). General bullying victimization ( $b=.523$ ,  $\beta=.400$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and racialized bullying victimization ( $b=.273$ ,  $\beta=.183$ ,

$p=.026$ ) were associated with more anti-mattering. Racial bullying victimization was negatively associated with cultural belonging ( $b=-0.247$ ,  $\beta=-.231$ ,  $p=.015$ ). Racial micro-aggression was negatively associated with cultural belonging when controlling for gender ( $b=-0.801$ ,  $\beta=-.228$ ,  $p=.048$ ). Preliminary findings highlight that racialized forms of victimization affect students' sense of mattering and belonging in school. A larger sample of ethnically diverse adolescents examining these associations would strengthen current findings.

**39 Dorothy Espelage, Yutong Gao, Luz Robinson, &  
Ana Bravo**

University of North Carolina

Room N020

## Bully perpetration among American high school students: Understanding the role of peer friendship characteristics, trusted adults, and school climate

Adolescent bullying is a significant public health problem with long-term impacts on health and well-being. However, interventions to reduce bullying perpetration have been limited (Polanin et al., 2021). Characteristics of friendships and school climate have been implicated in contributing to the rates of bully perpetration during adolescence (Espelage et al., 2014; Rodkin et al., 2006; Sijtsema & Lindenberg, 2018). Understanding how peers and adults in schools can promote or attenuate bullying perpetration can inform prevention efforts. Using data from 2766 high school students in 20 schools in Midwest U.S., we utilize social network data (i.e., friendship nominations; indegree, outdegree, coreness, reciprocity, ego density) and regression analy-

ses to explore the role of relationships with peers, trusted adults, and school-level factors on bullying perpetration six months later (after controlling for baseline bullying perpetration) and evaluate differences across gender and race (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White). For the entire sample, more friendship nominations made, and friends of different race was associated with greater bullying perpetration at time 2, controlling for prior perpetration. At the school-level, school commitment to bullying prevention was associated with greater bully perpetration, but school commitment to mental health was associated with less bully perpetration. School-level variables (e.g., commitment to bully prevention and mental health) remained significant for male students, but not for female students. Regarding race, Hispanic students with greater friendship reciprocity and having friends of their same race, and those from schools where mental health is a focus and has greater overall positive climate reported less bully perpetration. The only significant predictor of bullying for Non-Hispanic White students was having more friends who also bully. These findings suggest that bully prevention programs need to consider aspects of peer groups that are promoting this type of aggression, and how peer groups and school-level factors could be targets of prevention.



**40 Marie Nordahl, Thormod Idsøe, Mari Vaage Wang,  
Ragnhild Eek Brandlistuen, & Tracy Vaillancourt**  
University of Oslo

Room N020

## Are associations between teacher-child relationships in ECEC and outcomes at age 8 moderated by child problems at age 5

High quality teacher-child relationships have been shown to protect school-age children from bullying victimization and externalizing and internalizing problems. Less is known about these relationships in early childhood education and care (ECEC), particularly in protecting vulnerable children from future problems. We examined whether bullying victimization and externalizing and internalizing problems at age 5 moderated the association between teacher-child closeness and conflict in ECEC and the outcomes at age 8. Utilizing data from the Norwegian Mother, Father, and Child Cohort Study (MoBa), comprising a subsample of 7500 children, we used structural equation modeling to investigate the association between teacher-child relationship at age 5 and bullying victimization, bullying perpetration, and externalizing and internalizing symptoms at age 5 and 8. Our results

show no significant interaction effects, suggesting that associations between teacher-child relationship in ECEC and outcomes at age 8 were not significantly influenced by bullying victimization or externalizing or internalizing problems at age 5. Teacher-child conflict at age 5 was positively associated with bullying victimization and externalizing and internalizing symptoms at the same age, whereas teacher-child closeness showed negative associations with these outcomes. Teacher-child conflict in ECEC predicted bullying victimization, bullying perpetration, and externalizing and internalizing symptoms at age 8. Additionally, closeness at 5 predicted bullying victimization at 8, but not bullying perpetration and externalizing and internalizing problems. In conclusion, our study adds to the evolving research on early predictors of bullying and mental health outcomes. It underscores the importance of teacher-child relationship in ECEC for children's mental health and social development.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT B10**

**Room E210**

Current Issues in Research on Cognitions  
Related to Sexual Aggression and Violence

**Viktoria Rohr**

**41 Viktoria Rohr****Psychologische Hochschule Berlin****Room E210**

## Aggressive sexual fantasies as risk factors in the Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression

The Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression is an established and empirically welldocumented theoretical model for explaining sexual aggression. This model primarily focusses on attitudinal variables. Current research shows that aggressive sexual fantasies (ASF) are also consistently closely associated with sexual aggression and could represent an additional important risk factor for sexual aggression. Accordingly, the present study investigates whether an extension of the Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression by including ASF would substantially improve its predictive power and where ASF should best be located in the model. For this purpose, a longitudinal data set with two measurement points and 2.724 participants at T1 (60% female, 1% diverse) aged 17 to 80 years ( $M = 32.9$ ,  $SD = 12.2$ ) is used. Longitudinal structural equation models are calculated to test the hypotheses that ASF substantially increase the explained variance and mediate the relationship between hostile masculinity and sexual aggression. We explore whether the model fit improves when ASF is used as a

mediator between abuse experiences in childhood and adolescence, psychopathy, general aggression and sexual aggression, similar to the Revised Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression. The results may add an important contribution to current research by further illuminating the relevance of ASF as an important potential risk factor and linking forensic-psychological risk factors to social psychological models explaining sexual aggression.

**42 Evelyn Schapansky****University of Gent****Room E210**

## Truth effect meets anti-rape attitudes: Does repetition lead to increased endorsement of facts and prosocial beliefs about rape?

The repetition-based truth effect is a well-documented psychological effect referring to the robust observation that repeated statements are more likely to be believed than new ones. We propose the same mechanism can be used to instill and boost anti-rape attitudes. This would have important implications for rape prevention strategies. For this research, we developed a new measure of anti-rape attitudes based on 'myth debunking' material, expert feedback, and four online studies. The resulting 19 items were used as stimulus material in two experimental studies ( $n_1 = 205$  and  $n_2 = 204$ ) to test the repetition-based truth effect with statements condemning non-consensual sex and providing truthful information about rape and its victims and perpetrators. In the first study, a significant difference was found in that respondents reported higher agreement with the items of the scale that they had seen previously than with those that they had read for

the first time. The second study, however, could not replicate this finding. A third experimental study ( $n_3 = 300$ ) will be conducted and all data pooled, so that a meta-analysis of all three studies will provide insight into whether or not the truth effect can be extended to anti-rape statements. This is the first study to investigate the truth effect applied to attitudes towards sexual violence, and its potential to change these attitudes. Implications for further research and possible prevention approaches are discussed.

**44 Rebecca Bondü****Psychologische Hochschule Berlin****Room E210**

## Associations of aggressive sexual fantasies with sexual coercion in women

Aggressive sexual fantasies have consistently been associated with different sexual-aggression measures in both, men and women. Up to now, however, research has mainly considered other risk factors for this behavior as control variables that seem primarily relevant for men, such as hypersexuality, rape myths acceptance, or hostile attitudes against women. Thus, little attention has been paid to controlling for risk factors that are considered as particularly relevant for sexual aggression perpetration in women. The present study, therefore, examined the links between aggressive sexual fantasies and sexual coercion in 1,748 women between 18 and 79 years of age ( $M = 32.16$ ,  $SD = 11.69$ ) while controlling for male rape myths acceptance, hyperfemininity, and sexual assertiveness. Aggressive sexual fantasies showed the strongest positive associations with sexual coercion beyond the other risk factors in multiple regression analyses. Male rape myths acceptance and hyperfemininity also added to the prediction, whereas there was no association with sexual assertiveness. These

findings underscore previous research and further support the notion that aggressive sexual fantasies are a highly relevant factor in sexual aggression in different groups and beyond a broad range of other relevant factors. Thus, research should pay stronger attention to these fantasies and prevention measures should aim to limit their frequency and elaboration.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT B11**

**Room E110**

Current Issues in Research on Online  
Aggression, Video Games, and Violence (I)

**Wayne Warburton**

**45 Magdalena Celuch****Tampere University****Room E110**

## Targets' reactions to online harassment: Cross-national study on the role of technology-related competence beliefs and social media use patterns

Online harassment has been recognized as a challenge of the Internet and social media today. Despite the growing importance and academic interest in the topic, targets' reactions to online harassment remain understudied. The present research, grounded in self-efficacy theory, investigated the associations of technology-related competence beliefs and patterns of social media use with undertaking countermeasures aimed at stopping or punishing online harassment perpetrators. Survey data were collected from representative samples of the general population of six European countries: Finland (N = 1,541), France (N = 1,561), Germany (N = 1,529), Ireland (N = 1,112), Italy (N = 1,530), and Poland (N = 1,533). We found that online harassment is a pervasive phenomenon impacting a large share of the population, but also that most targets employ various countermeasures to fight per-

petrators. Overall, in all six samples, targets reported lower technological self-efficacy as well as higher metacognitive skills in social media and more frequent social media use than non-targets. We found that technology-related competence beliefs, social media use patterns, and sociodemographic characteristics were associated with reactions to experienced online harassment, and that these associations varied between different types of countermeasures. These results provide important insights into the dynamics of online harassment situations and targets' behaviors, highlighting the importance of technology-related self-efficacy beliefs and familiarity with social media.

**46 Jennifer McArthur**  
**Dalhousie University Halifax**

**Room E110**

## Risk factors of non-consensual intimate image dissemination among Canadian adults

Non-consensual intimate image dissemination (NCIID) can have profound and lasting consequences for individuals, communities, and society. Identifying risk factors of NCIID perpetration is an important first step in the development of effective intervention programming with the goal of reducing this behaviour. Using Seto's (2019) motivation-facilitation model of sexual offending as a framework, the current study explores the extent to which theoretically relevant correlates of sexual offending contribute to the perpetration of NCIID. A sample of 1198 Canadian adults (46.7% women; Mage = 33.69, SD = 16.22), recruited from a Qualtrics panel, reported their prior engagement in NCIID and completed a battery of questionnaires encompassing sexual motivators (e.g., paraphilias, hypersexuality), antisocial personality (e.g., psychopathy, narcissism), misogynistic attitudes towards sex and women (e.g., sexual entitlement, sexism), and alcohol use. The findings highlight NCIID as a relevant problem with 1 in 20 respondents sharing or forwarding an intimate image without permission over the past 12

months. When controlling for other risk factors, hypersexuality, the antisocial facet of psychopathy, hostility towards women, beliefs of sexual entitlement, and problematic alcohol use were associated with greater odds of self-reported NCIID perpetration, while benevolent sexism was associated with lower odds of self-reported perpetration. Gender and age (control variables) were non-significant predictors. Overall, findings suggest an overlap between risk factors associated with in-person sexual offending and NCIID. Existing sexual offending interventions may therefore be applicable to the prevention and management of NCIID.



**47 Wayne Warburton**  
**Macquarie University Sydney**

**Room E110**

## Cumulative risk and protective factors for aggression following violent video game play

Although a substantial literature finds links between violent video game play and subsequent short-term aggression in laboratory studies, there is very little research that examines which factors may increase or decrease the risk of such behaviour. Existing findings are typically based on limited measures and/or retrospective self-reported game use and aggression, and to our knowledge no studies have examined a wide range of potential risk and protective factors together in a laboratory study. The current study examined why some people are more susceptible to being aggressive after playing a violent video game, and aimed to determine which factors accentuate or ameliorate this vulnerability. A sample of 80 undergraduate students were measured on a wide range of proximal and distal factors thought to contribute to susceptibility to aggression and then played a violent video game. Aggression was measured via the CRTT task immediately afterward. A range of factors predicted post-game aggression, with the strongest being low self-control, a low tendency to repair feelings of guilt, a his-

tory of adverse life experiences, insecure attachment and personality factors characterised by low empathy. Crucially, the risk of aggression increased as net risk factors increased, with the effect accelerating when participants had more than six net risk factors.

**48 Tobias Greitemeyer**  
**University of Innsbruck**

**Room E110**

## The illusion of catharsis: Violent video games and their effects on aggression

Video games are omnipresent in our modern era, with many of them incorporating violent elements. Data will be first presented why players of violent video games believe that engaging in such games cleanses aggressive feelings, leading to a reduction in aggressive behavior. Whereas the players' catharsis beliefs were unrelated to the actual extent of aggressive feelings, playing violent video games had a positive impact on players' mood, and this improved mood was mistakenly interpreted as a reduction in aggressive feelings. Two additional studies investigated to what extent habitual players, as participants in scientific studies, are motivated to discredit the notion that playing violent video games increases aggression. Participants were informed that the study would either test the hypothesis that playing violent video games is associated with aggression or is not associated with it. Subsequently, aggressive behavior (Study 1) or trait aggression (Study 2) was measured. When allegedly testing the hypothesis that playing violent video games is associated with aggression, the correlation

between habitual consumption of violent video games and aggression was nonsignificant. In contrast, when the alleged hypothesis was that playing violent video games is not associated with aggression, habitual players exhibited increased aggression. The findings are discussed in relation to future research on the effects of violent video games.

**49 Gary Lee Wagener**  
**University of Luxembourg**

**Room E110**

## Beat the stress level – Dissociative effects of violent gaming for stress recovery and aggression

Many players use video games for stress relief. Gaming might even be effective in reducing stress levels (e.g., Pine et al., 2020). While some research showed that violent video games (VVG) have negative effects such as increases in aggressive behavior (Calvert et al., 2017; Greitemeyer, 2022), other research did not find such effects (Ferguson, 2019; Prescott et al., 2018). Studies even provided evidence that playing some VVG can be positive for well-being (e.g., Johannes et al., 2021) or provide physiological relaxation (Wagener et al., 2024). In the present lab experiment (N = 82), we looked at potential effects of VVG on relaxation and stress relief. We assessed self-reported stress and aggressive feeling, physiological relaxation (i.e., heart rate variability), and aggressive behavior. Before participants were randomly assigned to either play a non-violent or a violent passage of a video game (A Plague Tale: Requiem) for 25 minutes, their level of stress was indu-

ced with the socially evaluated cold pressor task. Results showed that there was no difference between conditions for aggressive behavior (time allocated for CPT of next participant) after gameplay. In contrast to behavior, however, participants in the violent condition felt significantly more aggressive and more stressed. For participants in the non-violent condition, there was a decrease in self-reported stress levels. Interestingly, on a physiological level, playing video games, led to relaxation (i.e., increases in HRV) independent of violent content. This dissociation between self-reports, physiology and behavioral data suggests a complex, multifactorial conceptualization of the effects of video games.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT B12**

**Room F107**

Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence

**Heidi Stöckl**

**50 Enrique Gracia**  
**University of Valencia**

**Room F107**

## Surveillance and risk prediction of intimate partner violence: An epidemiological monitoring system

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is the most common form of violence experienced by women. Despite progress in research and public policies aimed at preventing IPV, its prevalence continues to reach unacceptably high levels in our societies. New approaches and more advanced tools are needed for more effective prevention of IPV. In this presentation, we propose the development of an advanced epidemiological monitoring system for the surveillance and risk prediction of IPV at the local and national levels. This monitoring system is based on the evidence that the risk of IPV is not equally distributed, and that the inequality in the risk of IPV is also manifested geographically. The high-resolution epidemiological monitoring system we propose will analyze the geographical distribution of the risk of IPV over the years. This will allow identifying areas with different levels of risk and the evolution of risk over time, to analyze whether the spatial and

temporal distribution patterns of IPV risk are linked to the characteristics of the geographical areas analyzed, and to make predictions of future IPV risk. The analytical framework underpinning this monitoring system is based on the application of Bayesian spatio-temporal models to analyze geographic patterns and temporal trends of risk in small-area ecological studies. To exemplify this monitoring system, we will use geocoded data to analyze variations in IPV risk in space and time during 8 years across the neighborhoods of the city of Valencia (Spain). The potential of this tool to design and assess IPV preventing policies will be discussed.

**51 Tanita Rumpf****Psychologische Hochschule Berlin****Room F107**

## Leaking and other warning signs that allow to discriminate between intimate partner homicides and other threatening situations within current relationships

The prevention of intimate partner homicides mainly relies on risk assessment tools that mostly incorporate risk factors for intimate partner violence. Indeed, also intimate partner homicides, particularly within current relationships, are often preceded by conflict and crises, but these are not necessarily related to violence. Therefore, professional risk assessment should consider additional warning signs that may enhance the predictive power of risk assessment tools specifically for homicidal violence. Leaking is a valuable warning sign that allows for the accurate prediction of homicides within public spaces and may, therefore, also be useful in enhancing the prevention of partner homicides. Leaking comprises all offense-related statements, behaviors, or

actions that express the perpetrator's ideas, intention, or plans for, as well as positive evaluations of an own offense and/or previous similar offenses prior to the attack. However, leaking occurs more frequently than it is put into action, highlighting the need to identify specific characteristics indicating its seriousness. Therefore, we analyzed leaking in more than 40 cases of homicides in existing intimate partner relationships and in more than 50 cases in which individuals showed leaking without harming their partners. We will present the leaking characteristics that reliably differed between these two groups and can be used in an empirically derived assessment tool. We discuss how risk assessment can be supplemented by these characteristics and provide recommendations for frontline responders.

**52 Heidi Stöckl****Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München****Room F107**

## Is domestic violence during pregnancy a marker for severe domestic violence against women later in life?

Violence against women is a prevalent globally. One of the times when it is least expected to occur is during pregnancy. Our study seeks to establish whether violence during pregnancy is a marker for severe violence later in life, utilizing data from the Maternal and Infant Nutrition Interventions in Matlab (MINIMat) cohort study in rural Bangladesh. Data were collected between 2000 and 2020 in rural Bangladesh, from 1071 pregnant women who were recruited during pregnancy and interviewed about their experiences of domestic violence during pregnancy, after 10 year and 18 years. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to established whether mothers reporting domestic violence during pregnancy reported higher levels of severe domestic violence later. The prevalence of domestic violence was 19% during pregnancy, with 7% of women reporting physical and 15% sexual violence. At 10- and 18-year follow-up, 47% and 48% of women reported

physical and/or sexual domestic violence respectively. Experience of domestic violence during pregnancy was significantly associated with severe physical (OR: 5.34, 95% CI- 3.14-9.09), sexual (OR: 2.43, 95% CI- 1.71-3.45) and severe physical and/or sexual domestic violence (OR: 2.51, 95% CI- 1.81-3.48) at 10 year follow up and with severe physical (OR: 3.63, 95% CI- 1.86-7.11) and sexual domestic violence (OR: 1.42, 95% CI- 1.01-2.01) at the 18 year follow up after adjusting for established contextual characteristics. Women who experience domestic violence during pregnancy need to be identified in antenatal care and receive suitable interventions to prevent an escalation of violence.

**53 Ines Böhret****Technical University Munich****Room F107**

## Preventing economic violence against women: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Economic abuse against women includes economic control, economic exploitation, refusal to contribute to household necessities, and employment sabotage and threatens women's economic welfare and health. This systematic review and meta-analysis aim to evaluate global experimental evidence on interventions addressing economic violence against women. Medline and Web of Science were systematically searched, supplemented by hand searches. Of 8,276 screened records, 27 randomised controlled trials were eligible by targeting partnered women and documenting aspects of economic violence as outcome measures. Findings were summarised narratively and quantitatively in a random-variance estimation meta-analysis. The protocol for this systematic review and meta-analysis was registered in Prospero (CRD4202233414). Most trials were conducted in Africa (66,7%), Asia (18,5%) and South America (11,1%). Interventions comprised economic empowerment programmes (44,4%), gender transformative programmes and psychosocial counselling (14,8%) and combinati-

ons (40,7%). Studies primarily measured effects on economic control (74.9%) and economic exploitation (10.3%). The overall effect size was Hedges'  $g$ : -0.06,  $p < 0.01$ , indicating a small but significant decrease in economic violence among program participants. Interventions combining economic empowerment with gender transformation or counselling demonstrated a larger effect size (Hedges'  $g$ : -0.105,  $p < 0.05$ ). This review underscores the potential effectiveness of interventions in preventing or reducing economic violence against women. However, none of the studies treated economic violence as a primary outcome. Increased awareness of this form of intimate partner violence, next to standardised measures and terminology are needed to develop effective prevention strategies.



**54 Natalia Chechko****Universitätsklinikum Aachen****Room F107**

## Aggressive thoughts in young mothers are more common than usually

Aggressive thoughts in young mothers are more common than usually assumed. They can have disparate origins and arise as part of a postpartum illness such as depression, OCD, or psychosis. Here, we wish to present the results of our RIPOD studies, which investigate the risk factors associated with postpartum depression. About 9% of the roughly 1000 women who participated in the studies developed postpartum depression (PPD). The condition was found to be linked to significantly lower bonding with (and more hostile behavior toward) the child. In addition, neuroplasticity processes affecting the grey matter volume (GMV), the resting state functional connectivity (rsFC) and white matter (WM) were observed, prompting us to postulate a link between postpartum neuroplasticity and maternal behavior. Thus, understanding the physiological adaptation processes in the early postpartum phase can shed valuable light on the biological origin of sensitive and hostile maternal behavior, which may typify subsequent psychiatric conditions. Specific findings provide relevant insight into the emotional

complexities of motherhood. In addition, we discuss the implications of destigmatizing and supporting women through motherhood, as well as the study limitations and possible directions for future research.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT C13**

**Room E110**

The Power and Pitfalls of Imagery in Anger  
Treatment

**Mathias Twardawski**

**55 Stine Bjerrum Møller**  
**Syddansk Universitet Odense**

**Room E110**

## Integrating imagery techniques in anger rumination: Theoretical insights and clinical treatment strategies

Anger rumination and violent fantasies, cognitive processes where individuals repeatedly focus on anger-related thoughts, affect, and images are recognized as significant factors contributing to heightened anger arousal and aggression in clinical populations. This conference presentation delves into the theoretical underpinnings of anger rumination and implications for individuals grappling with this challenge. A core element of the presentation is the functional understanding of anger rumination. Understanding the functional aspects is vital for clinical practice, offering insights into its triggers, maintenance factors, and the psychological needs it fulfills in individuals. This understanding paves the way for more targeted and effective treatment strategies. Anger rumination and violent fantasies are often complex and deeply rooted in a person's psyche, making specialized expertise and individualized treatment planning essential for effective intervention.

The application of imagery techniques would vary depending on the individual case and should be a part of a comprehensive treatment plan. Imagery techniques to disrupt the ruminative process is presented from two different clinical therapy models, Rumination-focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (Rf-CBT), an emerging therapeutic approach that has shown preliminary potential to reduce violent fantasies, and imagery techniques from Schema Therapy, a therapeutic approach that has demonstrated effect among violent PD offenders. In conclusion, through a combination of theoretical exploration and practical applications, the presentation aims to contribute to the evolving landscape of anger treatment and mental health improvement.

**56 Jill Lobbestael**  
**Maastricht University**

**Room E110**

## The efficacy of incorporating mental imagery in cognitive restructuring techniques on reducing hostility

Cognitive restructuring (CR) is an effective intervention for hostility. However, the number of patients who fail to benefit from this therapy suggest that the efficacy of CR can be further improved. The present study investigated whether enhancing CR with mental imagery techniques can increase its efficacy. Mental imagery can be a promising candidate for increasing the efficacy of CR as “hot” (i.e., affectively valenced) cognitions could be more modifiable than “cold” (i.e., affectively unvalenced) cognitions. A high hostility sample (28% male, and 72% female) was randomized over one session of traditional CR ( $n = 32$ ), an active control session ( $n = 21$ ), or imagery enhanced CR ( $n = 34$ ) where participants translated both their hostile cognition as well as the reformulated helpful thought into a mental image that represented the affective value of this cognition. Changes in hostile beliefs, aggressive tendencies, state anger, hostility traits and physiology were assessed

pre- and post-treatment, and at one-week follow-up. Results showed that both CR and imagery enhanced CR efficaciously reduced hostile beliefs, aggressive tendencies, anger, and diastolic blood pressure to a stronger degree than the control condition. Imagery enhanced CR was more efficacious and sustainable over time than both CR and the control condition in reducing hostile beliefs and aggressive tendencies, as well as systolic blood pressure. Findings suggest that implementing imagery techniques in CR for hostile beliefs and aggressive tendencies enhances its’ efficacy, and partly leads to physiological down-regulation. These findings align with previous work that evidenced the potential of mental imagery to increase treatment efficacy for various types of psychopathologies, and suggest that imagination is a promising ingredient for therapeutically lowering hostility.

**57 Mathias Twardawski****Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München****Room E110**

## Fantasy vs. reality: Understanding the effects of aggressive imagery on victim's aggressive inclinations

Victims of mistreatment often grapple with intense anger, fostering fantasies of aggressive retaliation against their offenders. This experience can be distressing, especially when these fantasies are unwanted, uncontrollable, or laden with negative emotions such as shame or guilt. One approach, employed in psychotherapeutic practice, involves guiding victims to acknowledge and process the complex emotions arising from their victimization. Working through aggressive fantasies may be part of this process and, thus, employed to alleviate detrimental thoughts and accompanying emotions. In this study, we investigate whether (instructed) aggressive fantasizing diminishes or heightens subsequent aggressive inclinations compared to non-aggressive fantasizing. Additionally, we explore the moderating role of victims' dispositional tendencies to express anger, specifically Anger Expression-out and Anger Expression-control, in the relationship bet-

ween aggressive fantasizing and aggressive inclinations. We recruited  $N = 245$  individuals who had experienced victimization through highly unfair treatment and instructed them to imagine confronting their wrongdoer using either aggressive or non-aggressive communication. Participants then reported their aggressive inclinations. Results indicate that aggressive fantasizing amplifies, rather than diminishes, subsequent aggressive inclinations. Importantly, individuals with higher Anger Expression-out demonstrated greater susceptibility to this effect, whereas Anger Expression-control did not moderate the link between aggressive fantasizing and inclinations. These findings underscore the significant role of dispositional anger expression tendencies in shaping the effects of aggressive fantasizing.

**58 Avishai Zacharia****University of Haifa****Room E110**

## Controlling intergroup aggression on social-media using reinforcement: A longitudinal study

As over half the world's population are active social media users, averaging approximately two and a half hours of daily use. Exposure to aggressive communications on these platforms has become a global social issue affecting approximately 50% of the population. Surprisingly, albeit much literature indicating that behaviors on social media follow reinforcement learning principles, no interventions attempting to control aggressive behaviors using reinforcement-learning principles have been developed or rigorously assessed. The present research aims to lay the foundation necessary for the development of such reinforcement-based interventions. As a first step, we aimed to show that reinforcement learning can play a role in escalation of intergroup aggression in online social networks, which would suggest that similar principles could also be used to curtail these dynamics. For this purpose, a short-form negative reinforcement intervention plan

comprised of four phases was developed. Participants took part in a ten-day study in which they interacted in a simulated social media environment via the Viva-Engage social media platform. Half were assigned to an intervention condition in which aggressive communications toward outgroup members were reinforced, and half to a control condition. Consistent with expectations, we found a significant increase in aggressive communications in the relevant phases in the intervention condition, but not the control condition. The results affirm the role of reinforcement learning in driving aggressive communications on social media and may provide a basis for future interventions aiming to reduce such communications.

## 59 Sophie Kjærvi

Virginia Commonwealth University

Room E110

## A meta-analytic review of anger management activities that increase or decrease arousal: What fuels or douses rage?

Anger is an unpleasant emotion that most people want to get rid of. Some anger management activities focus on increasing arousal (e.g., hitting a bag, jogging, cycling), whereas others focus on decreasing arousal (e.g., deep breathing, mindfulness, meditation). This meta-analytic review, based on 135 studies including 165 independent samples involving 9,570 participants, tested the effectiveness of both types of activities. The results indicated that arousal-decreasing activities decreased anger and aggression ( $g = -0.50$ ,  $[-0.63, -0.38]$ ), whereas arousal increasing activities did not ( $g = 0.01$ ,  $[-0.12, 0.14]$ ). Effects were stable over time for participants of various genders, races, ages, and cultures. Arousal-decreasing activities were effective in students and non-students, in criminal offenders and non-offenders, and in individuals with and without intellectual disabilities. Arousal-decreasing activities were effective regardless of how delivered (e.g., digital plat-

forms, researchers, therapists), in both group and individual sessions, and in both field and laboratory settings. Arousal-increasing activities produced heterogeneous results. The findings do not support catharsis theory. They also suggest that although physical exercise is good for your heart, it is an ineffective anger management strategy. A more effective approach for managing anger is “turning down the heat” or calming down by engaging in activities that decrease arousal.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT C14**

**Room E206**

Contemporary predictors of violence and aggression across populations: Highlighting complexity and areas for advancing research

**Jane Ireland**



**60 Jane Ireland & Yara Levtova****University of Central Lancashire****Room E206**

## Risk and protective factors in violence risk assessment: Predicting violence in a high risk population

Structured clinical risk assessments represent a preferred means of predicting violence risk. Increasing attention has been given to capturing protective factors. Sound risk assessment is critical to predicting violence, particularly in populations where aggression is likely to be raised. The current research assesses the predictive value of the HCR-20v3 for violence risk and the long-term care version of the SAPROF (the SAPROF-LC), a new protective factor assessment. Participants were adult male psychiatric patients detained in high security with a primary diagnosis of schizophrenia and/or personality disorder. The focus was on examining hospital based aggression (self- and other-directed) at two time points; up to six months and between seven and 12 months. The HCR-20V3 and SAPROF-LC demonstrated good predictive validity. The integration of protective and risk factors at six months was particularly predictive of outward aggression and self-

harm, with risk factors alone more predictive at seven to 12 months. Dynamic and projective risk factors are demonstrated as important for within-hospital risk, with protective factors contributing to overall estimates of risk, making these important targets for intervention in a long-term care treatment setting. The findings also demonstrate value in making overall judgements of risk when accounting for the completion of structured assessments. In the short-term, a combination of risk and protective factors was more predictive of future violence than either alone.

**61 Michael Lewis & Daniel Gerken****University of Central Lancashire****Room E206**

## Intimate partner violence among women: Predicting perpetration from aggression motivation, control, and personality functioning

Recent research has challenged gendered expectations of intimate partner violence (IPV) and found women to perpetrate aggression at a rate similar to that identified for men. This violence has tended to be justified as protection against their partner's aggression. However, this is not reflective of all aggression exhibited by women and there is emerging evidence to suggest that it may also manifest to facilitate gain. To explore this, a community sample of one hundred and fifty-eight women completed several measures attending to conflict tactics, control, aggression motivation, and personality functioning. IPV was operationalised through three conflict tactic scales, notably physical assault, psychological aggression, and sexual coercion. Regression analyses identified control over everyday routines and decision-making to be a positive predictor of physical assault, psychological

aggression and sexual coercion. Proactive aggression also exhibited a positive relationship with physical assault and sexual coercion. Sexual coercion was further predicted by control through surveillance and threat and reactive aggression. Personality functioning failed to relate to IPV. Ultimately, a role for proactive aggression was established, indicating that IPV perpetrated by women may also be purposeful and goal-directed, and not solely manifest as self-defence. Implications for practice will be outlined.

**62 Leah Greenwood & Niamh Tattersall****University of Central Lancashire****Room E206**

## From night owl to angry bird: Investigating the association between chronotype and aggression

This study investigated the relationship between chronotype, sleep quality, hostility, aggression, and intimate partner violence (IPV). A sample of 208 participants completed online questionnaires, to explore the mediating roles of hostility and sleep quality in the chronotype-aggression relationship. Results revealed a significant association between chronotype and aggression, wherein individuals with later chronotypes reported elevated aggression levels. Mediation analyses indicated that hostile cognitions, specifically hostile attribution biases, played a pivotal role in mediating the chronotype-aggression relationship. Additionally, sleep quality partially mediated this association, suggesting that the impact of chronotype on aggression is, in part, influenced by the quality of sleep. While the chronotype-IPV relationship was explored, no significant association was observed, implying that factors beyond chronotype may contri-

bute to violence in relationships. The findings suggest that individuals with late chronotypes may be more prone to hostile cognitions, thereby fostering aggressive outcomes. Consequently, interventions targeting aggression may benefit from incorporating an understanding of an individual's sleep patterns to mitigate hostile cognitions. Future research is encouraged to employ objective measures for both chronotype and aggression, providing a more comprehensive understanding of these complex relationships.

**63 Simon Chu, Leah Greenwood, & Jane Ireland**  
**University of Central Lancashire**

**Room E206**

## How subjective perceptions of sleep affect aggression

The link between sleep and aggression is becoming well established. Typically, evidence suggests that poor sleep is associated with increased levels of aggression, hostility, anger and aggressive behaviour. Also emerging from the literature is a growing awareness of the importance of subjective perceptions of sleep quality in predicting aggression. Given that subjective impressions can be malleable, this may offer a channel to moderating aggressive behaviour. In a questionnaire study (n=211), we assessed the relationships between reactive aggression, agreeableness, hostility and subjective perceptions of sleep, confirming the association between sleep perceptions and aggression. Furthermore, in laboratory study, we subjected participants (n=80) to an elaborate bogus procedure that purported to diagnose how well they had slept the previous night. By random assignment, some participants were told they had slept well while others were told they had slept poorly. They were then afforded the opportunity to be helpful or hurtful to a fellow participant using the Tangrams Help/Hurt Task, which has been used as a laboratory measure of aggression. Thus this study offers a direct laboratory test of how subjective sleep percepti-

ons may influence aggression. Taken together, these studies present a broad based view of the impact of subjective sleep perceptions on aggression.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT C15**

**Room F107**

New Horizons in Punishment Research

**Alessia Iancarelli**

**64 Alessia Iancarelli, Kent Lee, David DeSteno,  
Thomas Denson, & Ajay Satpute**  
Northeastern University

Room F107

## Integral anger more strongly predicts endorsement of non-physical than physical punishment

A driver parks unlawfully in a disabled spot. Should they be punished? Is yelling acceptable? If so, how do emotions impact this judgment? Knowledge of punishment administration by second or third parties is extensive (e.g., Rossi, 1985; Wasef, 2021), yet the influence of emotions on people's punitive attitudes is underexplored. In three studies, we tested whether, and in which contexts, anger predicts Punishment Acceptance (PA). Study 1 (N=218; vignettes task) showed the relationship between anger and PA depended strongly on the type of punishment. Integral (i.e., directly linked to the context) anger strongly predicted non-physical PA (e.g., fining;  $r=.64$ ), and weakly predicted physical PA (e.g., tazing;  $r=.17$ ). Controlling for fear, anger only predicted non-physical PA ( $\beta=.50$ ,  $t(2, 209) = 7.55$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Study 2 (N=304; videos task) showed that incidental (i.e., evoked by an independent stimulus) emotions did not have a major influence on PA, except that inciden-

tal anger modestly reduced physical PA compared to fear and neutral conditions (ANOVA:  $F(2, 9177) = 30.36$ ,  $p <.001$ ). Study 3 (N=272, videos task) examined both incidental and integral anger. Again, integral anger strongly predicted non-physical PA ( $r=.40$ ,  $p<.01$ ) and to a lesser extent physical PA ( $r=.22$ ,  $p<.01$ ). There were no significant effects for incidental anger. These results suggest that whether anger predicts PA depends on the source of anger (incidental/integral), and punishment context (non-physical/physical). Integral anger robustly predicts increased PA for non-physical punishments. The findings are inconsistent with classical theories on anger and physical aggression, but do align with social constructionist theories.

**65 Jessica Söder & Friederike Funk****Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München****Room F107**

## Overthinking being punished: Punishment severity, procedural justice, and personality variables affect punishment motive attributions and reactions to punishment

A major goal of sentencing is to rehabilitate offenders and foster behavioral change. However, little is known about how individuals perceive the reasons behind their punishment and the impact of these perceived motives on their reactions to punishment. In Experiment 1 (N = 519), we investigated the influence of low or high punishment severity and low or high distributive justice on attributions made by those being punished. Additionally, we explored how these attributions affected acceptance of punishment, perceived fairness, and motivation to change. Distributive justice showed no significant effects. However, higher punishment severity led to increased attributions of competitive and individualistic motives and decreased attributions of

prosocial motives, ultimately diminishing acceptance of punishment, perceived fairness, and motivation to change. In Experiment 2 (N = 502), we examined the impact of low or high procedural justice and personality variables on attributions, examining their subsequent effects on reactions to punishment. Higher procedural justice correlated with heightened prosocial attributions and diminished competitive and individualistic motives, subsequently enhancing acceptance of punishment and perceived fairness without affecting motivation to change. Additionally, personality traits such as honesty-humility were associated with decreased, while grandiose narcissism, antisociality, and psychoticism were linked to increased competitive and individualistic motive attributions. These findings provide valuable insights into the mechanisms that shape individuals' reactions to the experience of being punished.

**66 Abigail Marsh, Katherine O'Connell, Shawn Rhoads,  
Kathryn Berluti, Paige Amormino, Lin Gan, Jo Cutler, &  
Patricia Lockwood**  
Georgetown University

Room F107

## Antisocial phenotypes correspond to reduced sensitivity to punishments that affect others: Outcomes from social learning experiments

Frequent engagement in antisocial behavior may in part reflect the fact that people with antisocial traits place relatively less weight on harmful outcomes that affect others. Recent advances in computational behavioral modeling allow individual variation in sensitivity to outcomes that affect both the self and others to be quantified. In two studies, we used computational learning tasks to assess the relationship between antisocial traits and psychopathy and sensitivity to punishments that affect both the self and others. In the first, we used an adapted go/no-go learning paradigm in which rewards and punishments were allocated to the participant, a stranger, or no one. Participants in this task learned in response to punishments and rewards that affected themselves in a way that was computationally similar to how they learned in response to outcomes that affected their partner. However,

trait antisociality was negatively associated with a model parameter that indexed sensitivity to punishments that affect others. In a second study, three adult community samples were assessed using the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure and completed a novel social learning task in which they learned to make choices that simultaneously affected themselves and another person. Results indicated that participants with more psychopathic traits were less sensitive to outcomes that affect others, particularly punishments, suggesting reduced salience of punishments that affect others. In addition, reduced sensitivity to others' outcomes corresponded to increased acquisition of antisocial behavior patterns in the task. Together, these results suggest that trait antisociality and psychopathy may reflect fundamental insensitivity to punishments that affect others.



**67 Thomas Denson, Elizabeth Summerell, Paola Riva, & Gadi Gilam**

University of New South Wales

Room F107

## Transcranial direct current stimulation reduces punishment to unfair offers in the anger-infused Ultimatum Game among intoxicated participants

In the Ultimatum Game, one player proposes splitting a pot of money with another participant, who can accept or reject the offers. If these offers are unfair, people tend to punish the proposer by rejecting the offer, in which case both players receive nothing. The present experiment sought to determine how alcohol intoxication would affect punishment and whether transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) could reduce punishment when intoxicated. Alcohol-related aggression and impulsive behavior is putatively caused by dysfunction in the prefrontal cortex. The ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) plays a critical role in representing the reward value of future actions. Emerging research has suggested that tDCS over the vmPFC can reduce aggression. However, no study has examined whether tDCS can mitigate intoxicated aggression and punishment. In this study, 154

healthy participants consumed alcohol or not and completed the anger-infused Ultimatum Game with simultaneous double-blind anodal tDCS or sham over the bilateral vmPFC. For participants in the anodal tDCS condition, intoxicated participants punished less than sober participants. Sham tDCS did not influence alcohol-related punishment. However, for participants in the alcohol condition, we observed no differences in punishment between the anodal tDCS and the sham tDCS conditions. These promising findings provide mixed support for tDCS as an intervention to attenuate intoxicated aggression and punishment.

**68 Gilat Glazer**  
**University of Haifa**

**Room F107**

## Exploring antecedents of moral exclusion and its contribution to support for collective punishment in intergroup conflict

The concept of Moral Exclusion was developed to explain how normative individuals come to support indiscriminate aggression and harm towards others by categorizing others as underserving moral concern and fair treatment. A series of studies, of which two are presented, explored the contribution of moral exclusion to support for indiscriminate punishment of rival outgroup members in the context of violent conflict, namely the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Study 1 was a longitudinal study among Jewish Israelis (N=319) investigating antecedents of moral exclusion and the outcome of support for collective punishment. The first wave of data collection occurred during a calm period in the conflict, and the second wave during an intense violent escalation (May 2021). Findings showed that moral exclusion of civilian rival outgroup members predicted support for collective punishment longitudinally

beyond other predictors and mediated the effect of cultural and conflict-related antecedents on support for collective punishment. Study 2 aimed to establish the casual effect of moral exclusion on support for collective punishment. Jewish Israeli participants (N=185185) were randomly assigned to explain either why moral exclusion of groups is sometimes inevitable (moral exclusion condition) or why moral exclusion of groups is almost never acceptable (moral inclusion condition). Findings showed that moral exclusion of rival outgroup members and support for collective punishment were significantly higher in the moral exclusion condition than the moral inclusion condition. The findings affirm the role of moral exclusion as a key mechanism contributing to support for indiscriminate punishment of rival outgroups in a conflict, beyond other predictors.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT C16**

**Room N020**

### Advancing Knowledge About Alcohol-involved Sexual Violence Prevention

**Dominic Parrott**

**69 Tiffany Marcantonio & Kristen Jozkowski**  
**University of Alabama**

**Room N020**

## Is alcohol part of the consent process? Using reflective thematic analysis to assess the intersection of alcohol use and sexual consent communication

Young people frequently engage in sexual activity after having consumed alcohol and perceive such sexual behavior as consensual. However, young people are also at elevated risk of experiencing alcohol facilitated sexual assault. Given that alcohol is implicated in both consensual and nonconsensual sexual activity, the goal of this study was to assess how young people perceive alcohol's involvement in sexual consent. We conducted 29 in-depth qualitative interviews with young adults (age 18-24) regarding their engagement in sexual behavior while intoxicated. Of note, we asked participants how they communicated consent to sexual behavior. Interviews were transcribed and analyzed using reflective thematic analysis. Young adults identified alcohol as part of consent in four main ways: (1) being in an alcohol intensive environment communicates "pre-consent" (i.e., openness to sexual ac-

tivity), (2) consuming alcohol in a social context communicates "initial consent" perceived through flirting or touching, (3) leaving an alcohol intensive environment to transition to a more private setting suggests consent, and (4) the next day and how one feels provides context for if an alcohol involved sexual encounter was consensual. Alcohol context cues and use can be part of the consent process for young people. However, this is concerning as alcohol use can impair one's ability to accurately interpret cues and alcohol use is not a definitive sign of consent. Prevention efforts should continue highlighting that alcohol can complicate interpretation of consent cues and therefore explicitly communicating consent remains essential.

**70 Jacqueline Woerner, Alexander Lewis, Sara Chadwick,  
Erica Fissel, & Eric Schrimshaw**  
**University of Central Florida**

**Room N020**

## Alcohol use and dating app facilitated sexual violence perpetration among men who have sex with men

Dating app-facilitated sexual violence (DAFSV) victimization has substantial negative health impacts and is especially common among men who have sex with men (MSM), yet there is an absence of research on perpetration and its risk and protective factors. Even more limited is research examining alcohol's role in DAFSV among MSM, which has consistently been found as a predictor of in-person SV perpetration. Accordingly, we 1) developed a DAFSV perpetration measure for MSM capturing two facets of DAFSV: online behaviors that occur through apps (e.g., sexual threats) and offline behaviors that occur during first in-person meetings with a person from a dating app (e.g., sexual assault), and 2) examined patterns of alcohol use and associations with DAFSV. MSM (N=353) who had past 3-month sex with partners met online were recruited via paid social media ads and completed an online survey. 55.5% self-reported engaging in online

threats/aggression, 74.2% online sexual message/image harassment, and 63.1% offline DAFSV during a first in-person meeting with a person from a dating app. Further, 57.9% drank alcohol before/during 1 or more online DAFSV behaviors, and 75.5% before/during an offline DAFSV behavior. Regression analyses also indicated that drinking frequency and alcohol problems predict online and offline DAFSV perpetration frequency. Because dating apps are the first point of contact between many MSM and their partner and DAFSV may be a precursor to in-person SV, we must identify modifiable risk and protective factors for DAFSV including alcohol use and develop prevention/intervention strategies that promote MSM's healthy and safe sexual encounters.

**71 Anne Marie Schipani-McLaughlin, Laura Salazar, &  
Monica Monet Franklin-Kidd**  
Georgia State University

Room N020

## Informing the development of digital media messages on alcohol-involved bystander intervention: A focus group study

Sexual violence (SV) and alcohol use are pervasive co-occurring epidemics on U.S. college campuses, and alcohol also inhibits bystander intervention to prevent SV. However, existing bystander behavior interventions do not incorporate messages or teach skills encouraging alcohol-involved bystander intervention (e.g., bystander intervention when individuals consume alcohol or are in alcohol contexts such as bars or parties). This focus group study aims to inform the development of theory-driven digital media messages (i.e., pictures, images, text-only content, videos) via Instagram that aim to promote alcohol-involved bystander intervention. A total of six focus groups were conducted via Zoom teleconferencing software with college students (n=36) from Atlanta, GA who engage in alcohol use. Focus groups were transcribed verbatim and a rapid approach to thematic analysis

was used to analyze data. Findings illustrate several themes that can be used in digital media messages, including: uncertainty of risk situations that require bystander intervention; having difficulty identifying or noticing risk situations when drinking; lacking knowledge of bystander intervention strategies that are appropriate for the specific risk situation; and feeling unsafe or uncertain about intervening. These findings suggest that digital media messages will be most effective when they raise awareness of when to intervene in SV risk situations (e.g., encouraging bystanders to “scan the room”) and how to intervene safely and effectively when drinking alcohol (e.g., encouraging bystanders to “use that liquid courage to step in”). Discussion will focus on leveraging these data to inform a social media intervention administered via Instagram targeting alcohol-involved bystander intervention.

**72 Michelle Haikalis, Monica Monet Frankling-Kidd,  
Kevin Gray, Amanda Gilmore, Nancy Barnett, &  
Ruschelle Leone**  
**Brown University**

**Room N020**

## Exploring the event-level impact of alcohol, cannabis, and co-use on bystander intervention likelihood

Bystander intervention plays a pivotal role in sexual violence prevention, particularly in situations involving substances like alcohol and cannabis. While the impact of acute alcohol use on bystander intervention has been explored, the influence of cannabis and simultaneous alcohol and cannabis use remains less understood. To this end, this pilot study employed an ecological momentary assessment (EMA) to test the acute effects of substances on intentions to intervene in sexual violence and alcohol-related harm. Participants were 80 college women aged 18 to 24 who engaged in alcohol, cannabis, and simultaneous use in the past month. As part of a larger 4-week EMA study, participants completed one random evening assessment assessing acute alcohol and/or cannabis use and bystander intentions to prevent sexual violence and alcohol-related risk in the moment. Event-level alcohol use was associated with decreased intentions to intervene in

sexual assault risk ( $B = -.70$ ,  $p < .001$ ;  $F(3) = 4.30$ ,  $p < .01$ ). Further, event-level alcohol and simultaneous use was associated with lower bystander intentions to mitigate harm from alcohol ( $B_{alcohol} = -1.64$ ,  $p < .001$ ;  $B_{co-use} = -1.19$ ,  $p = .02$ ;  $F(3) = 7.84$ ,  $p < .01$ ). Results highlight that alcohol and simultaneous use, but not cannabis use, might be most impairing to bystanders depending on the type of intervention needed. Understanding the nuanced impact of alcohol, cannabis, and simultaneous use on bystanders is crucial for developing targeted interventions that are relevant to the situations that are most likely to require bystanders to take action.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT C17**

**Room E006**

### Current Issues in Research on Youth Violence

**Alexandra Burt**



**73 Rebecca Gulowski & Luise Dinger****University of Augsburg****Room E006**

## What prevents young bystanders from intervening effectively in cases of sexualized peer violence?

Sexualized violence among young people is a widespread problem. When developing measures to prevent sexualized violence, it is necessary to consider the crucial role of bystanders: Bystanders can intervene in a protective manner and provide support in coping with the experience, but they can also enable sexualized violence and reinforce negative consequences. The joint project "Check, reflect, act!" aims to empower young people to intervene preventively and reactively in the event of sexualized violence in-person and online. In this contribution, we focus on the challenges that make it difficult for young people to intervene effectively as bystanders. Qualitative interviews (n=15) and group discussions (n=3) were conducted with young people who have experienced, witnessed and/or participated in sexualized violence in group settings and individual relationships. The sample covers extreme forms of sexualized violence and cases of less serious incidents

of sexual victimization. The interview material was analyzed with a special focus on positioning and agency theories. Findings from our study indicate that challenges for effective bystander behavior are rooted in the relationships between young people. Bystander behavior is thus primarily based on the respective peer setting, social status and social affiliation. In this contribution, we discuss processes of normalization, trivialization, acceptance, distancing and self-harming as main challenges to effective peer-interventions by young people.

**74 Rebecca Gulowski & Luise Dinger****University of Augsburg****Room E006**

## ‘Self-endangerment’: conceptualizing dilemmas and challenges of young bystanders in cases of sexualized violence

Young people are very likely to become bystanders of sexualized violence in the course of their adolescence. They experience sexualized violence against peers directly as witnesses or indirectly as confidants. Studies indicate that bystanders play a key role in the victimization and coping process of those affected. However, too little consideration is given to the stress that bystanders themselves undergo when confronted with sexualized violence before, during and after an incident. In this contribution, we will, therefore, focus on stress experienced by bystanders and analyze it with the concept of self-endangerment developed in the project. Method: For this contribution, we conducted a secondary analysis based on qualitative interviews (n=36) with young people who have experienced, witnessed, and/or participated in sexualized violence in group settings and individual relationships. The focus was on reconstructing stress experienced before, during and

after sexualized violence (in-person and online) from the bystander perspective. The results indicate a high level of stress felt by bystanders. This makes both appropriate self-care and effective intervention to protect and support those directly affected by sexualized violence more difficult. Self-endangerment is therefore a key explanatory variable to understand the experience of bystanders and their behavior towards themselves and others in the event of sexualized violence. Self-endangerment manifests itself on various levels: endangerment of physical integrity, emotional stability, social bonding, or endangerment of own concepts of values and norms.

**75 Deinera Exner-Cortens****University of Calgary****Room E006**

## Policy and legislation to prevent teen dating violence: A systematic review

Teen dating violence (TDV), or the experience of psychological, physical, sexual, and/or stalking aggression in adolescent dating/sexual relationships, is an adverse experience affecting millions of young people worldwide. Several prevention models point to the critical role of policy and legislation as part of comprehensive TDV prevention. Yet, little is known about the state of the science in this area. Thus, this paper presents a systematic review of existing research on policy and legislation for TDV prevention and intervention. We first searched 8 databases in February 2022, and updated the search in January 2024. Search terms consisted of three key clusters: population (e.g., adolescent), exposure (e.g., teen dating violence), and intervention (e.g., law). Searches were restricted to peerreviewed articles published in English by December 2023. The search returned 4,832 articles, of which 19 were ultimately included in our review. Included studies fell into three categories: analysis of policy content (36.8%,  $n = 7$ ), policy implementation (36.8%,  $n = 7$ ), and policy outcomes (26.3%,  $n = 5$ ).

All studies focused on policy content were conducted in the United States, and used either quantitative or qualitative content analysis for their method. Five of seven studies focused on policy implementation were conducted in the United States, and used a variety of methods. Four of the five studies on policy outcomes were conducted in the United States, and all used quantitative methods. In our presentation, we will highlight key findings from studies in each category, and summarize key gaps in this area of research.

**76 Alexandra Burt**  
**Michigan State University**

**Room E006**

## Year of data collection moderates the origins of youth conduct problems

Epidemiological studies have indicated that the population prevalence of antisocial behavior (ASB) in the US has changed over time, decreasing since the 80's and 90's only to increase again during the pandemic. Despite this, genetically informed studies of ASB have never, to our knowledge, considered whether or how their findings might be affected by the year of data collection. The current study thus sought to evaluate this possibility in a sample of ~27,000 twins from the Michigan State University Twin Registry with data collected between 2008 and 2022. Standard biometric GxE analyses pointed to robust linear and non-linear changes in the genetic and environmental architecture of ASB by year of assessment. Genetic influences, for example, increased from 2008 to 2013, after which they decreased. Environmental influences demonstrated the opposite pattern, exceeding genetic influences in 2021 and 2022. The change in environmental influences by year of assessment is fully consistent with assumptions regarding the environmental origins of period and cohort effects, in which chan-

ges in policy or in exposures to social and environmental risk factors alter the prevalence of ASB. However, because rapid population-level changes of this kind cannot be a consequence of novel genetic mutations, the observed changes in genetic influences are difficult to square with traditional Mendelian conceptualizations. We suggest that the observed period/cohort effects on heritability are far more consistent with inclusive inheritance and niche construction, as described in the more modern Extended Evolutionary Synthesis. Implications will be discussed.

## 77 Rohama Kabeer

University of Ottawa

Room E006

## Early invalidating environments predict adolescent dating violence

Violence in adolescent dating relationships is a common and serious public health problem that involves a growing number of youth and adolescents worldwide. Over one in three Canadian youth have experienced or perpetrated adolescent dating violence in the past 12 months (Exner Cortens et al., 2021). Prior research on teen dating violence (TVD) has documented the scope and seriousness of this public health problem with a consensus that violence within the context of intimate relationships is emotionally and physically costly to youth (Giordano et al., 2010; Silverman et al., 2001). This invalidating environment combined with others such as childhood maltreatment and peer rejection can further make youth more vulnerable across different social contexts, with rejection sensitivity being a potential moderator. We examined the temporal associations between childhood maltreatment, peer rejection, rejection sensitivity, and dating violence in adolescent dating relationships in a community sample of 331 Canadian adolescents. Peer rejection (assessed from age 15/16 to 17/18) and

childhood maltreatment (retrospective account) predicted dating violence victimization at ages 19- 20,  $b = .056$ ,  $p < .01$ , and  $b = 0.18$ ,  $p < .01$ , respectively. Rejection sensitivity did not moderate these associations. This study is an important step to explore the interrelated risk factors associated with violence in adolescent relationships and help identify targeted preventative measures for this overlooked and understudied phenomenon in young Canadians.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT C18**

**Room E210**

### Current Issues in Research on Neurobiology and Aggression

**Marcia Buades-Rotger**

**78 Nicholas Russell**  
The University of Texas at Austin

Room E210

## Disentangling factors associated with pathological aggression: low activity monoamine oxidase A and early life stress in a murine model

Low activity of monoamine oxidase A (MAOA-L), caused by genetic polymorphism, combined with early-life maltreatment increases the likelihood of displaying pathological aggression. Prior work using a preclinical mouse model of this gene-by-environment interaction demonstrated that activity of serotonin 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors in the prefrontal cortex during early-life stress exposure was necessary for the development of aggression in genetically-engineered MAOA-L male mice. To study the activity of neurons expressing these receptors, we generated MAOA-L hybrid mice that express green fluorescent protein in 5-HT<sub>2A</sub><sup>+</sup> cells. Beginning on postnatal day 1, mice underwent early life stress (ELS) – daily maternal separation and a flank needle poke, simulating childhood maltreatment, for either two weeks or one week. Inter-male aggression was assessed in late

adolescence using a 5-minute resident-intruder test. MAOA-L mice subjected to two-week ELS were more likely to attack than two-week ELS-wildtype mice ( $\chi^2 = .7$ ,  $p = 0.0084$ ); however, measurement of electrophysiological properties of prefrontal cortex 5-HT<sub>2A</sub><sup>+</sup> neurons via whole-cell patch-clamp revealed no clear genotype-related differences in adult ELS mice. The proportion of mice that attacked did not differ between one-week ELS and non-stressed MAOA-L ( $\chi^2 = 0.04$ ,  $p = 0.84$ ), but MAOA-L overall were more likely to attack than wildtype ( $\chi^2 = 3.75$ ,  $p = 0.026$ ). Thus, unlike the original MAOA-L line, we observed heightened aggression in the hybrid MAOA-L mice regardless of early-life stress exposure. Future studies will seek to identify factors contributing to the expression of aggression by MAOA-L mice even in the absence of early-life stress and will evaluate genotype and ELS effects on 5-HT<sub>2A</sub><sup>+</sup> neuron physiology at earlier developmental timepoints.

80 **Jamie Ostrov**

State University of New York at Buffalo

Room E210

## New techniques for examining physiological responses to peer treatment among young children

Peer victimization may “get under the skin” and impact young children’s stress physiology. This paper tests: 1) the validity of two novel, developmentally-appropriate methods of assessing stress system physiological functioning (fingernail cortisol, social exclusion video with puppets) among preschoolers; and 2) associations between peer victimization subtypes and these physiological measures. Measures were reliable. Study 1 was a longitudinal study across an academic year including 262 preschoolers (48% female, 51.63 months old) from diverse backgrounds (e.g., 7.6% Asian, 5.7% Black, 10% More than one Race, 3% Latine) investigating cortisol activity. Supporting validity, at Time 1, nail cortisol was positively associated with hair cortisol ( $r = .51$ ,  $p < .001$ ), an additional index of chronic stress, salivary cortisol at both time points ( $r = .37$ ,  $p < .001$ ), and BMI ( $r = .27$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Longitudinally, physical victimization tended to be associated with changes in nail cortisol. Study 2 included 32 preschoolers (43% female, 53.13 months old) from diverse backgrounds (e.g., 3% Asian, 9% Black, 3%

More than one Race, 6% Latine) and focused on autonomic nervous system activity. In response to viewing exclusion of a teammate during a ball-tossing game, 81% of the preschoolers correctly reported that their teammate received the ball “a little bit” and that this puppet was “Sad” or “Mad”. Physical victimization was associated with respiratory sinus arrhythmia activation to viewing exclusion at a trend level ( $r = .26$ ,  $p = .076$ ), suggesting these experiences may “get under the skin.” Additional data will be available for the meeting.



**81 Elizabeth Summerell**  
**University of Adelaide**

**Room E210**

## No effect of transcranial direct current stimulation on intoxicated anger regulation

Effective anger regulation is critical for the optimal functioning of both individuals and societies. Acute alcohol consumption reduces one's ability to regulate anger by altering prefrontal cortical activity and depleting self-regulatory resources. Past research has shown that brief stimulation of prefrontal cortical regions implicated in emotion regulation can reduce anger in sober individuals. Here, we investigated whether transcranial direct current stimulation over the right ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (rVLPFC) would reduce anger in intoxicated (vs sober) participants following cognitive reappraisal, distraction, and rumination. Participants consumed alcohol or no drink and received transcranial direct current stimulation or sham stimulation over the rVLPFC. During stimulation, participants engaged in instructed emotion regulation strategies to regulate recalled anger. As predicted, anger was lowest after engaging in distraction, followed by cognitive reappraisal, and greatest after engaging in rumination. Contrary to our predictions, we did not observe any effects of alcohol, stimulation, or their

interaction. This presentation will speculate on these null findings, and discuss future directions.

**82 Marcia Buades-Rotger**  
**Universitat de Barcelona**

**Room E210**

## Fatigue and reactive aggression in women: the role of reproductive hormones

The link between fatigue and aggressive behavior is mired in uncertainty. On the one hand, fatigue could increase aggression by depleting the capacity for emotion regulation (the ego depletion hypothesis, which has been recently called into question). Alternatively, fatigue could impede aggression by exhausting the energy needed to mobilize the organism, given that anger, the driving force underlying reactive aggression, is essentially an approach-related emotion. Moreover, fluctuations in female reproductive hormones such as estradiol and progesterone might modulate both fatigue and aggressiveness, yet these hormones have been largely neglected in human aggression research. To address these issues, in the present study we recruited a sample of healthy young women at different stages of the menstrual cycle (projected  $n=120$ ), and assessed their fatigue during the previous week using the Profile of Mood States (POMS). Aggression was measured using an immersive competitive reaction time task, the Social Threat Aggression Paradigm. We will assess whether menstrual

cycle phase, as a proxy for estradiol and progesterone concentrations, influences aggression directly and/or via fatigue. Our results will thus shed light on psychological phenomena of broad relevance for women's mental health and overall wellbeing.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT D19**

**Room F107**

### Alcohol-Facilitated Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence

**Tiffany Marcantonio**

**83 Tiffany Marcantonio, Dominic Parrott, Lindsay Ham, &  
Kristen Jozkowski**  
University of Alabama

Room F107

## Interactive effects of anger and alcohol intoxication on men's laboratory-based sexual aggression following a masculinity threat

The I3 Model posits that men are more likely to perpetrate sexual aggression (SA) when (1) instigation is high (e.g., their masculinity is threatened), (2) impellance is high (e.g., high trait anger), and (3) inhibition is low (e.g., alcohol intoxication). However, this hypothesis has not been tested empirically. We investigated whether trait anger and acute intoxication were associated with men's SA when confronted with a masculinity threat in a laboratory setting. Men (aged 21-30) completed a personality test and were assigned to consume an alcoholic ( $n = 61$ ) or nonalcoholic beverage ( $n = 58$ ). Next, all men were informed their personality test results suggested they were less masculine than their male peers (i.e., masculinity threat). They subsequently engaged in the sexual imposition paradigm with an ostensible female participant. In this task, men select the duration of sexually-laden media for the fe-

male to watch with the knowledge that she does not want to view sexual content. SA was operationalized as the duration of sexually-laden media participants selected. The interaction between trait anger and beverage condition was significant ( $B = 1.56$ ,  $SE = .58$ ,  $p = .007$ ). Trait anger was significantly and positively associated with laboratory-based SA perpetration in intoxicated men ( $B = 0.82$ ,  $SE = .41$ ,  $p < .04$ ) but not in sober men ( $B = -0.75$ ,  $SE = .42$ ,  $p = .08$ ). Findings underscore the importance for sexual assault prevention educators to concentrate on the intersection of anger and intoxication in their programming efforts.

**84 Mitchell Kirwan, Julia Hammett, Weiqi Chen, &  
Kelly Cue Davis**

**The University of Texas at El Paso**

**Room F107**

## Expanding the Confluence Model of sexual assault perpetration to include state-level factors

The Confluence Model predicts sexual assault (SA) perpetration, a prominent public health concern, via the interaction of hostile masculinity and impersonal sex. However, it does not account for state-level factors, including emotion regulation (ER), alcohol intoxication, sexual arousal, and impulsivity. These variables are also theoretically and etio- logically linked with impersonal sex, hostile masculinity, and sexual as- sault perpetration. Thus, the present study examined a model of these trait- and state-level factors predicting SA perpetration during a hypo- thetical, sexual scenario. Single, heterosexual, sexually active, 21-30 year old men (N = 282) completed hostile masculinity and impersonal sex assessments before being randomly assigned to either receive alcohol (.08% BrAC) or no alcohol and randomly assigned to a positive or negative mood manipulation. Then, participants projected themsel- ves into a hypothetical sexual scenario and answered questions about their sexual arousal, impulsivity, use of ER, and SA intentions during that scenario. Results showed participants' hostile masculinity and

impersonal sex interacted with the alcohol and mood manipulations to predict increased state sexual arousal and impulsivity. Sexual arousal and impulsivity interacted such that higher levels of both were asso- ciated with greater state ER difficulties modulating emotions, which were subsequently associated with greater SA perpetration. These fin- dings suggest that the Confluence Model's impersonal sex and hos- tile masculinity constructs may inform men's state sexual arousal and impulsivity during sexual situations, especially while drinking, and that these factors contribute to subsequent ER difficulties and increased SA intentions. Prevention programs should target arousal, impulsivity, and ER while drinking to reduce SA perpetration.

**85 Ruschelle Leone, Monica Monet Franklin-Kidd, Ellie Gayer,  
Julianna Brown, Rutu Patel, Nicole Mullican, Charlene Senn,  
Clayton Neighbors, Laura Salazar, Kevin Gray, & Amanda Gilmore**

**Room F107**

**Georgia State University**

## Acceptability of an alcohol, cannabis, and sexual assault resistance program for US college women

One in five college women experiences sexual assault (SA). As part of comprehensive SA programming, feminist scholars have called for the use of risk reduction programs that empower women by increasing their ability to recognize and resist SA. One such program, the Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act SA Resistance Program (EAAA), has demonstrated lower rates of SA up to 24 months (Senn et al., 2015, 2017). Although effective, the EAAA could be further enhanced by directly targeting heavy episodic drinking and cannabis use, two known risk factors for SA, within an integrated framework. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the acceptability of alcohol and cannabis content into an existing evidence-based SA resistance program. College women ( $n = 15$ ), aged 18-24, completed the modified program. To be eligible, women had to report engaging in past-month heavy alcohol use, cannabis use, and simultaneous alcohol and can-

nabis use with intentions to engage in future use. At strategic points during the program, women completed open and closed measures of acceptability. Overall, participants rated the program high in likability, quality, organization, relevance, and usefulness, and they were likely to recommend it to other women ( $M = 8.73-9.68$ ; Range 0-10, with higher scores indicating greater acceptability). Qualitative feedback indicated that some participants thought more cannabis and/or alcohol content should be included. These results indicate that the revised content is acceptable for the target population. Future research will test the feasibility and preliminary efficacy of the modified program.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT D20**

**Room E206**

### Measurement and Correlates of Attitudes Toward Violence

**Kevin Nunes**

**86 Chloe Pedneault**  
**Carleton University Ottawa**

**Room E206**

## Development and validity of the Attitude Toward Sexual Aggression against Women (ASAW) Scale

Preliminary evidence suggests that attitudes toward sexual aggression are associated with, and potentially predictive of, sexually aggressive behavior (Hermann & Nunes, 2018; Pedneault, Hermann, & Nunes, 2020). To facilitate more rigorous research on the role that attitudes may play in sexual offending against women, we developed the Attitude toward Sexual Aggression against Women (ASAW) scale and tested the validity of its scores. Specifically, the ASAW was designed to measure men's attitude toward their own actual or hypothetical sexually aggressive behavior against women. Items were selected from a large pool of items presented to three independent samples of men. To test the validity of its scores, the ASAW was presented to two additional samples of men as part of separate studies. In the first study, factor analyses indicated that the ASAW is unidimensional and that it is distinct from other measures of cognitions associated with sexu-

ally aggressive behavior. Results also showed that the ASAW explained unique variance in sexually aggressive behavior after accounting for these other measures. In the second study, an experimental test found that scores on the ASAW were sensitive to an attitude-change manipulation designed to make attitudes toward sexual aggression more negative. This suggests that ASAW scores reflect the construct it intends to measure. Together, these studies provide preliminary evidence for the validity of ASAW scores. If additional tests are consistent with these findings, then the ASAW should be used in future research to examine the potential role of attitudes in the perpetration of sexual aggression against women.



**87 Cassidy Hatton**  
**Carleton University Ottawa**

**Room E206**

## Trust and attitudes toward violence

Previous evidence suggests that social and institutional trust are negatively associated with interpersonal (Galea et al., 2002; Rosenfeld et al., 2007) and political violence (Alcorta et al., 2019; Piazza, 2022; Veri & Sass, 2022), however, there is little research examining how trust relates to attitudes towards violence. The current study explored the relationship between social trust, institutional trust, violent and aggressive behavior, and attitudes toward violence among an on-line sample of men ( $N = 497$ ) from Canada and the United States. We further examined whether attitudes toward violence mediated or moderated the associations between trust and violent and aggressive behavior. Social and institutional trust were found to be negatively correlated with attitudes toward violence and violent and aggressive behavior. Moderation analyses found that attitudes towards violence significantly moderated the associations between social and institutional trust and violent behavior, but not aggressive behavior. Mediation analyses indicated that attitudes toward violence partially mediated the associations between trust and violent and aggressive behavior. The findings provide support that trust, attitudes toward violence, and

violent behavior are related and provide preliminary evidence that the association between trust and violence may partially be understood through their associations with attitudes toward violence. Keywords: attitudes, trust, violence

**88 Kevin Nunes**  
**Carleton University Ottawa**

**Room E206**

## Development and validity of a European-Portuguese adaptation of the Evaluation of Violence Questionnaire (EVQ)

We developed the Evaluation of Violence Questionnaire (EVQ; Nunes et al., 2021) to measure men's attitudes toward their own actual or hypothetical violence against other men. There is initial evidence supportive of the construct validity of EVQ scores (Nunes et al., 2021, 2022, 2023). The purpose of the current study was to develop a European-Portuguese adaption of the EVQ and to test the construct validity of both the new Portuguese version and the original version. We followed best practice guidelines for adapting measures for other languages/cultures (e.g., multiple independent translations, back-translation; International Test Commission, 2017) to create a European-Portuguese version of the EVQ. We then tested the construct validity of both the new Portuguese version and the original version in samples of men recruited and tested through online panels in Portugal (N = 320) and Canada (N = 298). Confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated adequa-

te fit for the one-factor model for both versions of the EVQ and measurement invariance across Portugal and Canada was demonstrated. Both versions of the EVQ showed stronger correlations with measures of aggression than with self-esteem. These findings provide support for the equivalence of the European-Portuguese and original versions of the EVQ and the validity of their scores.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT D21**

**Room N020**

Identity-Based Bullying and Peer Victimization  
Among Children and Youth: Prevalence, Impacts,  
and Prevention

**Deinera Exner-Cortens**

**89 Ann Farrell, Heather Brittain, Amanda Krygsman, & Tracy Vaillancourt**  
**Brock University St. Catharines**

**Room N020**

## Peer victimization and mental health before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

Numerous studies have shown concurrent and longitudinal links between bullying victimization (i.e., peer victimization) and mental health difficulties. Studies from the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic revealed significant decreases in rates of peer victimization in countries with strict virus mitigation practices such as social distancing and smaller classroom sizes. However, it is unclear whether the association between peer victimization and mental health difficulties also reduced during the first year of the pandemic, a period when increases in overall mental health difficulties were found for many students. Therefore, using a population-based randomized design among 6578 Canadian students in Grades 4-12 (49.3% girls,  $M_{age} = 13.05$ ,  $SD_{age} = 2.34$ ), we examined the association between peer victimization and mental health difficulties before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Schools were randomized into either the pre-COVID-19 condition ( $n = 3895$ ), or the current COVID-19 condition ( $n = 2683$ ). Fisher's  $r$ -to- $z$  transformations revealed significant reductions in the association between peer

victimization and mental health difficulties from before to during the pandemic for the overall sample, girls, and high school students. Reductions in associations were also found between general, verbal, and social forms of peer victimization with mental health difficulties for the overall sample and girls, and general and relational peer victimization with mental health difficulties among high school students. Results of this natural experiment indicate that it is critical and possible to reduce peer victimization, and doing so can significantly reduce associated mental health difficulties among children and adolescents.

**90 Laura Lambe & Wendy Craig**  
**St. Francis Xavier University Antigonish**

**Room N020**

## Identity-based bullying and mental health among gender diverse Canadian youth

Identity-based bullying (also known as bias-based bullying) refers to any form of bullying that occurs because of one's perceived social identity (e.g., race, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability status). Numerous studies demonstrate that gender diverse youth are at a greater risk for experiencing both peer victimization and elevated mental health symptoms relative to their cisgender peers. The current study examined the prevalence of identity-based bullying among a nationally representative sample of Canadian youth, with a specific focus on examining links between identity-based bullying and internalizing symptoms among gender diverse youth. Data were collected in 2023 as part of the Health Behaviors in School-Aged Children survey from over 26360 Canadian youth in Grades 6-10. This included 1082 youth with diverse gender identities (e.g., transgender, two-spirit, gender-fluid, questioning, pangender, non-binary, demi-girl/demi-boy). Overall, 44% of the sample reported experiencing identity-based bullying victimization at least once over the past couple of months, however,

the prevalence of identity-based bullying victimization was significantly higher among gender diverse students (67%). While identity-based bullying was positively associated with internalizing symptoms for all students, multigroup analysis indicated this link was stronger for gender-diverse students relative to their cisgender peers ( $p < .001$ ). Gender diverse students may specifically benefit from interventions aimed at reducing identity-based bullying.

**91 Irene Vitoroulis, Natalie Spadafora, Amanda Krygsman,  
Heather Brittain, Tony Volk, Andrew Dane, Wendy Craig,  
Debler Pepler, Sally Landon, & Tracy Vaillancourt**

**University of Ottawa**

**Room N020**

## Making the case for racialized bullying: Findings from four datasets

Research on the association between race/ethnicity and bullying victimization has yielded mixed findings, both in terms of prevalence, as well as the specific forms of victimization reported by youth. Racialized bullying, also known as stigma-based, bias-based, or ethnic/cultural bullying, refers to aggression targeting a person's ethnicity, race, culture, religion, or skin colour. This type of bullying victimization has been found to be higher among racialized and immigrant students. Given this apparent discrepancy in prevalence rates between general and racialized bullying for White and racialized students, we examined rates in these separate forms of bullying victimization in four independent samples: the Canadian Health Behaviour in School Children (n=20,821, 18.3% racialized), the Safe Schools Survey (n=3,895, 39.4% racialized), the Adolescent Social Relationships Study (n=640, 43.1% racialized) and the McMaster Teen Study (n=703, 17.6% racialized). Results from MANCOVAs, controlling for age, sex, and bullying perpetration, indicated few differences in general forms of bullying vic-

timization (general, physical, verbal, relational, cyber) between White and racialized participants. However, across all datasets, we found that racialized participants reported higher levels of racialized bullying than their White peers. Our results highlight that the assessment of racialized bullying victimization is essential when researchers are interested in studying ethnic/racial group differences. Future research should examine cross-tabulations between types of bullying behavior (e.g., relational, cyber) and racialized content. Our findings have implications for schoolbased prevention programs to ensure all students' sense of safety and belonging in schools.

**92 Deinera Exner-Cortens, Wendy Craig, Alexa Martin-Storey,  
Brett Holfeld, Melanie Dirks, & Elizabeth Baker**  
**University of Ottawa**

**Room N020**

## Weight-based bullying among Canadian youth: Intersections with other forms of identity-based harassment

Identity-based bullying arises from larger social systems of oppression that grant power and privilege to certain groups while marginalizing others. One form of identity-based bullying that needs research attention is bullying based on body weight (i.e., shape and size), as fatphobia – the system of oppression that underlies weight-based bullying – is pervasive in Western society, and intersects with a number of other systems of oppression, including colonialism, racism, and ableism. In fall 2023, we collected data from 1200 youth aged 12-18 across Canada (51.8% cisgender girls, 54.7% White). Youth were asked if they were bullied at school in the past couple of months based on their body weight. Youth were also asked if they had experienced verbal or physical harassment based on 7 identities (e.g., gender identity, race/ethnicity) in the past year, and if they had reported the incident. In our sample, 21.1% of youth reported experiencing any weightbased bully-

ing at school. Queer youth and youth with disabilities were significantly more likely to report weight-based bullying, as compared to heterosexual youth and able-bodied youth, respectively. The most common reason why youth did not report weight-based harassment was that they did not want to be perceived as a 'snitch' or 'tattle tale'. Youth who reported weight-based bullying were significantly more likely to report all other forms of identity-based verbal and physical harassment, speaking to the intersectionality of identity-based victimization (all  $p < .001$ ). These data highlight the prevalence of weightbased bullying in Canadian schools, as well as implications for educator training.

**93 Wendy Craig, Daria Khanolainen, Andrew Hall, Lindsay Starosta,  
Jessica Trach, Sevgi Bayram-Ozdemir, Robert Thornberg, Lucy Betts,  
Michelle Wright, Jonas Bjärehed, Jared Noetzel, Susan Swearer,  
Karla Dhungana-Sainju, & Shelley Hymel**

**Queen's University Kingston**

**Room N020**

## A cross country investigation of teacher perceptions of bias-based bullying and their perceived likelihood of intervening

Bias-based bullying, sometimes referred to as identity-based or stigma-based bullying, is rooted in discrimination, where an individual is targeted due to characteristics related to an actual or perceived identity. Teachers play a crucial role in shaping the daily social environment of their students. The purpose of this study is to examine whether teachers' perceptions of seriousness and intention to intervene vary by type of bias-based bullying and the grade level that they teach. Five hypothetical vignettes illustrating bias-based bullying (race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, academic ability, and appearance/weight) were randomly assigned to primary ( $n = 2897$ ) and secondary teachers ( $n = 3574$ ). Teachers rated perceptions of seriousness of the interaction, their intent to intervene, their perceived self-efficacy to intervene, and their perceived responsibility to intervene. Controlling for country

(level 3) and school-level (level 2) differences, teachers that read about students being bullied for their weight/appearance were less likely to blame,  $b = -.121$ ,  $se = .029$ ,  $p < .001$ , and be more empathetic toward,  $b = .062$ ,  $se = .023$ ,  $p = .005$ , the victim. Teachers were more likely to respond to bullying based on a person's ethnicity,  $b = .063$ ,  $se = .024$ ,  $p = .008$ , but less likely when they were bullied due to their gender or sexual orientation,  $b = -.056$ ,  $se = .027$ ,  $p = .040$ . Teachers felt less able to handle bullying targeting a person's gender or sexual orientation,  $b = -.088$ ,  $se = .030$ ,  $p = .003$ . There were significant country variations in the associations..



## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT D22**

**Room E006**

**Intervention in Intimate Partner Violence**

**Rebecca E. A. Brambilla**

## 94 Rebecca E. A. Brambilla

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Room E006

## Social support and embeddedness and intimate partner violence perpetration in young Tanzanian men

Lack of social embeddedness is associated with a number of antisocial behaviours, including perpetration of intimate partner violence [IPV] and coercive control. The prevalence of IPV in Tanzania remains high, yet the influence of social connection on IPV and coercive control perpetration in young African men has remained mostly unexplored. We conducted a cross-sectional survey of 1,002 young Tanzanian men aged 18-24 living in Mwanza, Tanzania. We assessed the association between feelings of being socially supported and embedded using the Medical Outcomes Study Social Support Survey Instrument [MOSSS-SI], and perpetration of physical, sexual and emotional IPV and coercive control. After conducting Mantel-Haenszel tests for crude associations, we built separate logistic regression models for every form of violence, accounting for individual, interpersonal and community factors. In our sub-sample of young men who have ever been in a

relationship (n=828), 21% reported perpetrating physical IPV (n=177), 27% sexual IPV (n=222), 51% emotional IPV (n=423), and 83% coercive control (n=688). Men presented high scores on the MOS-SSSI. In the crude analysis, only coercive control perpetration was significantly associated with social support. This association remained significant in adjusted models (OR: 1.45, 95% CI: 1.24–1.69). Male socialisation plays a significant role in what young men perceive as acceptable behaviours within their communities. Young men who spend more time with their peers might be receiving messaging that reinforces masculine norms of control over their female partners, which translate in higher reported coercive control perpetration.

## 95 Sabina de León de León

University of Granada

Room E006

## Digital-based screening and intervention for pregnant women exposed to intimate partner violence: The STOP project in Denmark and Spain

Intimate partner violence (IPV) during pregnancy is a major public health problem with widely studied consequences for both the mother and fetus. The Stop Intimate Partner Violence in Pregnancy (STOP) project was a cohort study aiming to design and test a digital-based screening process and intervention to identify and support pregnant women exposed to IPV. The aim of this communication is 1) to outline the procedure followed for conducting IPV-screening and the enrollment process for the intervention, within antenatal care services; 2) to describe the video consultation-based intervention developed to be offered to the women screening positive for IPV; and 3) to present the main results of the project. Pregnant women attending antenatal care in the Region of Southern Denmark and in Andalucía, Spain, were offered digital screening for IPV using validated scales. Women who

screened positive were eligible to receive a brief digital intervention, consisted of 3-6 video consultations with an IPV counselor and a safety planning app. Changes in IPV episodes, depression and empowerment were measured. Across Denmark and Spain, a total of 19,442 pregnant women were invited for IPV screening and 16,068 women (82.65%) completed the screening. Of them, 8.53% and 17.30% women screened positive for IPV exposure in Denmark and Spain, respectively. Among those accepting and receiving the intervention (N = 55), significant improvements in IPV severity, depression and empowerment were found. The use of digital tools for IPV-screening and intervention in pregnant women was found to be useful and feasible.

96 **Lara Murvartian****University of Seville****Room E006**

## A qualitative study on the consequences of public stigmatization of women survivors of intimate partner violence by social work and health professionals and prevention measures

Social work and health professionals are key to identifying intimate partner violence against women (IPVAW) and ensuring women's health and safety. The aims of this study were to analyze the impact of public stigmatization of social work and health professionals on survivors of IPVAW. Also, to identify strategies to reduce such stigmatization. Eighteen in-depth interviews audited by IPVAW experts and successfully piloted were conducted with professionals working in these fields in Spain. There were 9 men and 9 women, and the average age was 43.94 years (SD=13.58). Six of them worked in specialized services for IPVAW survivors and trained other professionals to provide quality

care. The interviews lasted 50 to 90 minutes and thematic analysis was conducted on the transcript. Three researchers independently analyzed 6 interviews and resolved the dilemmas that arose. Among the consequences of stigma were its anticipation and internalization, which made it difficult to disclose the abuse and seek help. Also, an increase in the difficulties that IPVAW entailed and the likelihood of not breaking the relationship, and psychological damage. Women felt unprotected and sometimes abandoned support services. Measures to combat stigma were increased professional training, which should be mandatory, experiential, include self-analysis of attitudes and social position, and the voices of survivors. Also, the shift to a vision of women as agents, listening to their needs, and case supervision and teamwork to avoid biased care. The negative impact of stigma on recovery and the need to incorporate these suggestions into training and professional care were emphasized.

97 **Lara Murvartian****University of Seville****Room E006**

## Understanding public stigmatization of women survivors of intimate partner violence by social work and health: a qualitative Study

The aim of this study was to analyze the functioning of public stigmatization of survivors of intimate partner violence against women (IPVAW) by social work and health professionals. This is the first step in the fight against stigmatization. Eighteen in-depth interviews audited by IPVAW experts and successfully piloted were conducted with professionals working in these fields in Spain. Half were men and half women, with an average age of 43.94 years (SD=13.58). Six worked in specialized services for survivors. We inquired about the stigmatization they had observed among colleagues and the one they might have exercised on their practice. Any implicit public stigmatization by the interviewees during the interview was also analyzed. Interviews lasted 50 to 90 minutes and a thematic analysis was conducted on the transcript. Three researchers separately examined six interviews

and addressed the arising dilemmas. Our results confirmed the presence of stigma among professionals and its often-implicit nature. Three categories emerged for understanding stigmatization: Roots of Stigmatization (e.g., patriarchal culture, personal experiences related to IPVAW), Stigmatizing Myths about IPVAW and survivors (e.g., about the existence of a survivor profile, “broken toy” myth, etc.) and Stigmatizing Responses towards survivors (e.g., being paternalistic, not having hope in recovery). The relationships between these categories and the subcategories within each were also identified. Given the costs that stigmatization entails for recovery and liberation from IPVAW and findings from this study, we emphasize the urgent need for anti-stigma programs and believe that this study provides relevant information for designing them.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT D23**

**Room E110**

### Current Issues in Research on Peer Violence and Bullying

**Jamie Ostrov**

98 Sarah Karasz  
University of Ottawa

Room E110

## Longitudinal associations between indirect peer victimization, friendship quality, and internalizing symptoms in young adulthood

In youth, indirect peer victimization predicts poor friendship quality and leads to internalizing symptoms like depression and anxiety. Internalizing symptoms also predict indirect peer victimization and perceptions of poor friendship quality. These two pathways have yet to be examined in adults across time. Accordingly, we examined the temporal priority among indirect peer victimization, friendship quality, and internalizing problems in 430 Canadian adults assessed annually at ages 23, 24, and 25. Accounting for within-time associations and across-time stability among constructs in our cross-lagged panel model, support was found for a symptoms-driven model between depression and indirect peer victimization, such that age 23 depression predicted indirect peer victimization at age 24 ( $\beta=.062$ ,  $b=0.136$ ,  $p<.05$ ). There was also support for a pathway between indirect peer victimization and poor friends-

hip quality. Specifically, indirect peer victimization positively predicted poor friendship quality over one year (from age 23 to age 24,  $\beta=.056$ ,  $b=0.122$ ,  $p<.05$ ). Finally, age 23 anxiety positively predicted age 24 depression ( $\beta=.054$ ,  $b=0.164$ ,  $p<.01$ ). Results highlight that the documented links between indirect peer victimization, poor mental health, and poor friendship quality are not reserved to childhood and adolescents, but also extend to adulthood.

## 99 Jan Pfetsch

Technische Universität Berlin

Room E110

## How is empathy related to bullying over time? Relation of affective empathy, cognitive empathy and cyberbullying across four measurement points among children and adolescents

Empathy is the ability to understand and share the emotions of others and former (mostly crosssectional) research found it to be related to less offline bullying behavior. The relation between empathy and cyberbullying, however, could be smaller because of specific features of computermediated communication: physical distance, reduced para- and non-verbal cues, and asynchronicity. In longitudinal data, especially affective empathy is expected to show a negative relation to offline bullying and cyberbullying over time, with smaller effect sizes for cyberbullying. In a 4-wave study over 15 months,  $N = 1228$  children and adolescents from 4th to 8th grade reported their affective and cognitive empathy, offline bullying and cyberbullying behavior via pa-

per-pencil-questionnaires. A random intercept crossed-lagged-panel-model (controlled for the hierarchical data structure), fitted the data better than a classical crossed-lagged-panel-model. Offline bullying and cyberbullying showed medium-sized autoregressive paths, while affective and cognitive empathy showed lower stability. Interestingly, affective and cognitive empathy did not predict offline bullying or cyberbullying over all four waves. In contrast, in the classical crossed-lagged-panel-model cyberbullying predicted cognitive empathy and affective empathy negatively from T3 to T4. While these relations would indicate a desensitization effect, the results overall speak against a significant impact of empathy on bullying. This unexpected pattern could be due to high stability of offline bullying and cyberbullying and thus low variability of dependent variable. Further, limitations as the use of self-reports have to be taken in mind. The results are discussed in the light of current research and methodological questions.



**100 Jamie Ostrov****State University of New York at Buffalo****Room E110**

## COVID-19 and impact on aggression and peer victimization during early childhood.

The COVID-19 pandemic was disruptive to children's adjustment (e.g., levels of dysregulation; Di Giorgio et al., 2021). These effects may be particularly pronounced among preschoolers who are just beginning to navigate peer relations. We examined the impact of school disruptions on children's physical (e.g., hitting) and relational (e.g., social exclusion) aggression and peer victimization. We hypothesized that out-of-school learning would be most problematic for children from under-resourced backgrounds (i.e., higher household chaos, lower SES), given the unique challenges faced in these families (Spinelli et al., 2021). The sample includes 200 children (47.5% female; 51.71 months old; 10% Asian, 5.8% Black, 8.2% multi-racial, 2.5% Latine, 75% White) in cohorts collected prior to and during COVID-19 lockdowns. Parent reports (household chaos, SES) and teacher reports (forms of aggression/victimization) were reliable. Path analyses were run separately for

aggression and victimization in Mplus. The models were just identified. Regarding main effects, chaos was associated with higher physical victimization and higher physical aggression. Regarding interaction effects, learning context (i.e., hybrid learning) interacted with under-resourced background (i.e., SES) to concurrently predict physical victimization ( $\beta = -.45$ ,  $SE = .18$ ,  $p = .015$ ). Consistent with predictions, hybrid learning was associated with higher levels of physical victimization relative to in-person unmasked learning for those from low SES backgrounds ( $\beta = .63$ ,  $SE = .26$ ,  $p = .017$ ) and there was no association for those from average or high SES backgrounds. There were no associations for relational aggression or victimization. Longitudinal analyses are forthcoming and implications will be discussed.

**101 Eliane Deschrijver****University of Sydney****Room E110**

## Discrimination occurs in the absence of group division and identity

Based on the seminal minimal group experiment, the widely influential social identity theory<sup>1</sup> has in the last 50 years led to the belief that discrimination follows from intergroup relations and social identity. A large body of minimal group research<sup>2–5</sup> indeed evidenced that people discriminate against members of their out versus ingroup, even if groups and identities were assigned on the basis of one's dot guessing style, aesthetic judgement or a chance outcome. But is group division required for discriminatory behaviour to arise here? We show via Bayesian models in 6 pre-registered experiments (>900 subjects) that discriminatory strategies strongly persist against a single person that demonstrates a different versus the same quantity estimate, painting preference, or even coin flip (Experiments 1-3), with 43.1% more money awarded for sameness relative to difference conditions (Experiments 4- 6). Discrimination against a person that shows a difference versus sameness, independent of any relation with group division or identity, challenges prevailing theoretical and societal views. We spe-

culate that one key driver of discrimination may exist in an interindividual comparison in the brain that treats difference more negative than sameness. Should unequal resource division readily emerge against a single person even after a mere chance difference, discrimination may be more widespread than currently assumed.

**102 Karolina Dydurch-Hazar****Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg****Room E110**

## Examining Schadenfreude after vicarious revenge using facial electromyography

Previous research showed that provoked participants are pleased by seeing the provocateur suffering from their retaliative punishment in a competitive game relative to not seeing them in pain, as indicated by increased activity of both the zygomaticus major (ZM) and the orbicular oculi (OO) muscles and decreased activation of the corrugator supercilii (CS) muscle. In the present experiment, we investigated whether participants would have a similar smiling reaction when observing the suffering of their rival from vicarious punishment administered by a computer. Participants smiled (increased activation of both the ZM and OO muscles and decreased activity of the CS muscle relative to baseline activity) when seeing the provocative rival suffering from the punishment administered by a computer, which indicates a schadenfreude response. Apart from experiencing schadenfreude, participants also experienced acute distress from witnessing an unprovocative rival in pain. Implications for research on revenge seeking and schadenfreude are discussed.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT D24**

**Room E210**

Current Issues in Research on Maltreatment and  
Trauma in Childhood and Adolescence

**Ashlee Curtis**

**103 Gemma Tyner**  
**University of Ottawa**

**Room E210**

## Childhood sexual maltreatment in elementary school predicts borderline personality disorder trajectories in young adulthood

Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is characterized by an instability in affect, impulsivity, and interpersonal relationships and identity problems. Adolescence is considered a vulnerable period for the development of BPD as this is the time when developmental changes occur that coincide with symptoms of BPD. BPD has been found to have links to the early occurrence of childhood maltreatment (Ibrahim, 2018), where maltreatment across childhood and just before puberty has been found to predict BPD. Although several studies have been conducted on BPD and childhood maltreatment, the timing of childhood maltreatment has not been examined in relation to BPD trajectories. Semi-parametric group-based modeling was used to identify the shape and number of distinct trajectories of BPD from ages 20 to 23. Fit indices show a 2-class model (high stable and low stable groups) best fit the data (BIC=4250.01; entropy=.911). Logistic regression

results indicated that only sexual maltreatment in elementary school predicted the high stable BPD trajectory group (OR= 11.67, 95% CI [3.272-41.61]), and not in secondary school or in pre-elementary. Timing of physical maltreatment did not differentiate BPD trajectories. This study adds to the research on the development of BPD by highlighting that the timing of childhood maltreatment impacts BPD in early adulthood.

**104 Theresa Ngan Nguyen****San Diego State University****Room E210**

## Defining psychological maltreatment: Support for a model of omissive and commissive acts

Research on childhood psychological maltreatment has been hampered by inconsistent definitions. The present study examined the construct validity of psychological maltreatment using two common definitions: a 4-factor model (psychological safety, acceptance, age-appropriate autonomy, and neglect), and a 2-factor model (omission and commission) corresponding to psychological neglect and abuse. 836 youth who participated in the Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect at age 12, recruited across five U.S. regions for early childhood maltreatment risk. At age 12, youth reported their lifetime histories on the Self-Report of Psychological Maltreatment Scale. Youth also reported caregiving quality, and caregiver and CPS reports of psychological abuse and neglect were collected. At age 14, caregivers completed the Child Behavior Checklist of internalizing/externalizing behaviors. Confirmatory factor analysis of the 4-factor and 1-factor

models revealed poor statistical fit but good descriptive fit (see Table 1). The 2-factor model revealed good statistical and descriptive fit and was retained based on model fit and parsimony. Standardized factor loadings ranged from .409-.834 for Omissive acts and .636-.845 for Commissive acts. Interfactor correlation was strong ( $r=.830$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Omission and Commission were significantly and positively correlated with CPS and caregiver psychological maltreatment reports and internalizing/externalizing behaviors, and negatively correlated with caregiver quality. A 2-factor model (Omission and Commission) best fits the psychological maltreatment construct and demonstrates structural, convergent, and discriminant validity. Though strongly correlated, the factors represent distinct dimensions of the elusive and often vaguely defined psychological maltreatment construct, corresponding to psychological neglect and psychological abuse.

**105 Ashlee Curtis****Deakin University Geelong****Room E210**

## Childhood maltreatment and adult aggression: the moderating role of neurocognitive impairment

The experience of physical and emotional maltreatment in childhood disrupts the development of key cognitive domains related to the executive dysfunction. Such experiences of maltreatment, as well as having impairment in cognitive functioning, have been associated with increased engagement in aggression. What is not known, but is relevant for intervention, is whether these effects are cumulative or unique; whether having experienced both childhood maltreatment and disruption to the development of the key cognitive domains is associated with greater adult aggression above and beyond the experience of maltreatment alone. One hundred and seventy-nine participants (Mage=40.47, SDage=15.89; 69.8% female, 25.7% male) recruited from the community and through justice services completed an online survey, comprising The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Reactive Proactive Questionnaire, and remote cognitive testing (digit span

forward and backward, the modified Wisconsin card sorting task, the Iowa Gambling Task, Stop Signal Task, and the Simon Task). The relationship between experience of physical maltreatment as a child and aggression in adulthood was moderated by decision making ( $b=-0.0044$ ,  $p=0.003$ ), response inhibition ( $b=0.008$ ,  $p=0.006$ ), and cognitive control ( $b=0.032$ ,  $p=0.01$ ), whereby the relationship was stronger when these cognitive domains were more impaired. There was a significant main effect of experience of physical maltreatment as a child on aggression in adulthood ( $F=14.93$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). There were no interactions or main effects for emotional maltreatment. These findings will be discussed in terms of their implication for interventions, both in childhood if the maltreatment is identified, and in terms of responsiveness to intervention as an adult.

**106 Nele Vaerewijck****University of Gent****Room E210**

## Connecting the dots: Obstetric care, trauma, and mental health

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of obstetric care issues in Belgium, amplified by social media reports and a Senate information report on bodily autonomy and obstetric violence. Obstetric care involves various aspects of women's sexual and reproductive health. Sometimes, these experiences can affect patients' sense of bodily autonomy and their perceptions of informed care. Among the procedures, episiotomy when performed routinely and without full information, can be perceived negatively. While episiotomy rates in Flanders are in decline, there are still great variations among maternities, suggesting a standard procedure in some of them. Women with prior experiences of sexual violence may interpret obstetric procedures differently, potentially experiencing secondary victimization. Analysing data from a representative Belgian sample, our research aims to understand how prior sexual violence influences women's perceptions of bodily autonomy regarding episiotomies and their mental health outcomes. The logistic regression analysis we conducted revealed a significant association between reporting uninformed episiotomies and poorer mental health, decreased quality of life, and higher exposure to

sexual violence. These findings highlight the critical need for collaborative efforts to address perceptions of obstetric violence and foster patient-centered care. By integrating the perspectives of women and healthcare providers, we can work towards a more inclusive and compassionate approach to obstetric care. Such an approach is essential for enhancing women's experiences and overall well-being in obstetric settings, ultimately fostering a more supportive and empowering environment for all individuals involved.



**107 Daniel Schleicher****University of Regensburg****Room E210**

## Self-injury and early trauma in university students – associative relationships with emotional reactivity and behavioral, cognitive and affective aggression

Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) as self-aggressive behavior often occurs with the experience of traumatic events in life history, both of which are key risk factors for the development of behavioral and emotional problems (e.g., increased emotional reactivity and aggression). Even in average high-functioning samples, such as university students, pronounced correlations can be observed between these concepts. However, the exact relationships between NSSI characteristics (e.g., duration, reinforcement functions) and the types of trauma (emotional, physical, sexual) with the individual facets of emotional reactivity (sensitivity, arousal/intensity, persistence) and aggression (behavioral, affective, cognitive) should be further explored. For this reason, data

from 150 university students who had injured themselves at least once in their lives was analyzed as part of an online survey. A series of questionnaires was administered on the areas of NSSI (Functional Assessment of Self-Mutilation), trauma (Childhood Trauma Questionnaire), emotional reactivity (Emotion Reactivity Scale) and aggression (Aggression Questionnaire). Regression analyses showed that emotional abuse in childhood contributed to emotional reactivity (sensitivity and intensity/arousal) and to verbal, affective and cognitive aggression. Physical and verbal aggression could be predicted by male gender. Moreover, less automatic positive reinforcement and more physical neglect were predictors for verbal aggression. Overall, early emotional abuse and automatic positive reinforcement were found to be central risk factors. Future studies and therapeutic interventions should take into account the complex interactions between NSSI, trauma, emotional reactivity and aggression.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT E25**

**Room E110**

Comprehensive Reviews of the Neurobiology of  
Aggression: Neuropsychology, Brain Imaging,  
Genetics, and Nutritional Biochemistry

**Adrian Raine**

**108 Olivia Choy & Gary Tan****Nanyang Technological University Singapore****Room E110**

## Hot and cold executive functions and “hot” and “cold” aggression: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Although executive function (EF) deficits have been documented to be a risk factor for antisocial behavior, prior meta-analyses of the EF-antisocial behavior relationship have not examined the specificity of these findings to subtypes of aggression. Moreover, little is known about whether there is a distinction between the hot and cold components of these cognitive processes in their links to aggression. This paper addresses these gaps by reviewing the evidence on hot and cold EF abilities in relation to the more “hot-blooded” reactive form of aggression and the more “cold-blooded” proactive aggression. In a systematic review, 28 studies that used a performance-based measure of EF and a measure of reactive or proactive aggression were identified. A random-effects meta-analysis showed that increased reactive aggression was significantly associated with lower levels of both hot (Hedges'  $g = -.52$ ) and cold EF (Hedges'  $g = -.40$ ). The relationship between lower

EF and greater proactive aggression was significant for cold EF (Hedges'  $g = -.18$ ), but not hot EF (Hedges'  $g = -.33$ ). These findings add to our knowledge about the neurocognitive correlates of reactive and proactive aggression by showing that EF deficits underlie the occurrence of both types of aggressive behavior, while also shedding light on potential differences between hot and cold EF in their associations with aggression.

**109 Jules Dugré****University of Birmingham****Room E110**

## Mapping the brain circuit of human aggression: A systematic review to address the low reproducibility across neuroimaging findings

**Introduction.** A growing body of neuroimaging research suggests that aggressive behaviors may be associated with alterations in the functions and structures of various brain regions, including the prefrontal cortices and subcortical structures. Despite efforts to identify reliable neurobiological correlates through meta-analytic approaches, the reproducibility of study results remains unsatisfactory for drawing definitive conclusions. Recent advances in psychiatric disorders indicate that discrepancies in neuroimaging findings may reflect deficits within a common and overarching neural network. This review systematically examines the extent to which neuroimaging findings on aggression can be mapped onto a shared and robust network. **Method.** A systematic search strategy was conducted up to May 1st 2023, using PubMed, Google Scholar, and Web of Science, to identify relevant

functional and structural neuroimaging studies. To address low reproducibility and identify a common network, Network Mapping approaches were applied to functional connectivity data from a sizable cohort of healthy subjects ( $n=1,000$ ). Subanalyses were performed to explore potential variations in the common brain network across different functions (reactive, proactive) and forms (physical, verbal) of aggression. Additionally, comparisons were made with brain lesions resulting in aggressive behaviors ( $n=31$ ). **Conclusions.** This review aims to enhance the reliability of neuroimaging literature on aggression by uncovering a common brain circuit that could account for variability in study findings. Such insights may not only contribute to the refinement of theoretical models but also guide the development of targeted interventions for individuals exhibiting aggressive tendencies. Clinical implications, including potential therapeutic targets for neuromodulation, will be discussed.

**110 Sara Palumbo, Giulia Grassi, Veronica Mariotti, &  
Silvia Pellegrini**  
**University of Pisa**

**Room E110**

## A comprehensive review of the dopaminergic risk alleles associated with aggressive behavior

Scientific evidence strongly suggests a heritable component in human aggressive behavior, although its genetic basis has yet to be fully understood. Genes belonging to the dopaminergic pathway might be good candidates for identifying risk alleles associated with aggression. Dopamine, indeed, plays a critical role in fundamental cognitive functions essential for judgment formation, decision-making and exert behavioral control. We comprehensively reviewed studies linking dopaminergic gene variants to human aggressive behavior aiming at identifying those dopaminergic alleles for which substantial evidence exists in support of their role as risk alleles for aggression. Our search was conducted in the PubMed database. An advanced search was implemented with the keywords “name of the dopaminergic gene” (i.e., “TH”-“COMT”-“DRD1”-“DRD2”-“DRD3”-“DRD4”-“DRD5”-“ANKK1”-“SLC6A3”-“MAOA”-“MAOB”-“DBH”-“DDC”) AND “gene\*/polymor-

phism” AND “aggressi\*/ violen\*/antisocial” in title and/or abstract. Only original studies employing validated questionnaires to measure human aggressive behavior were included, while those focusing on hostility and anger were excluded. Our bibliographic search identified 82 papers linking dopaminergic gene polymorphisms to human aggressive behavior. A critical evaluation of these selected articles highlights the DRD4 VNTR 7R allele, MAOA uVNTR 3R allele, and COMT rs4680 (G/G genotype in Europeans and A allele in Asians) as the most significant modulators of individual vulnerability to aversive environments, thereby increasing the risk of developing aggressive behavior in carriers exposed to maltreatment or traumas. Further investigations are warranted to understand the molecular mechanisms influenced by these alleles, which may underlie aggression.

**111 Adrian Raine & Lia Bodrick****University of Pennsylvania****Room E110**

## Omega-3 supplementation reduces aggression: A meta-analysis

There is increasing interest in omega-3 supplementation to reduce aggressive behavior. One prior meta-analysis documented a significant effect size of  $d=.24$  based on findings from 30 studies. Nevertheless, 12 of these studies reported on oppositional defiant disorder / conduct disorder rather than aggression, and one other study did not have a control group, raising a question over the conclusion drawn. The present study aims to provide a more comprehensive meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) conducted on aggressive behavior in children and adults. A systematic search was conducted for relevant RCTs in PubMed, Web of Science, Medline, the Cochrane Library, and Proquest Dissertations. Data were analyzed using SPSS. 27 studies have been identified yielding 34 effect sizes from independent samples (total  $N = 4,437$ ,  $g=.16$ ,  $p = .009$ ). No heterogeneity ( $Q = 80.8$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and no publication bias was observed based on Egger's regression intercept test ( $p = .92$ ) and a funnel plot. A larger effect size ( $g = .26$ ) was obtained from the 19 independent laboratories conducting

trials. Effect sizes for reactive and proactive aggression were .16 and .12 respectively. Age, gender, treatment duration, dosage, recruitment (clinical vs community), and medication status did not significantly moderate effect size. Omega-3 supplementation produces small but significant improvements in aggressive behavior. If this benign biological intervention can reliably reduce aggressive behavior by even a small amount, it can potentially provide a new vista in community, clinical, and criminal justice contexts for reducing this behavior problem.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT E26**

**Room N020**

Indirect Peer Victimization: New Directions

**Tracy Vaillancourt**

**112 Tracy Vaillancourt, Stefon van Noordt, Amanda Krygsman,  
Adam Davis, Iryna Palamarchuk, Steven Arnocky,  
Sid Segalowitz, Michael Crowley, & Louis Schmidt**  
**University of Ottawa**

**Room N020**

## Behavioral and neural responses to social exclusion in women: The role of facial attractiveness and friendliness

The behavioural and neural responses to social exclusion were examined in women ( $N=83$ ;  $M_{age}=19.31$  years,  $SD_{age}=1.11$ ) randomized to four conditions, varying in levels of attractiveness and friendliness. Informed by evolutionary theory, we predicted that being socially excluded by attractive unfriendly women would be more distressing than being excluded by unattractive women, irrespective of their friendliness level. Our results contradicted most of our predictions but provide important insights into women's responses to interpersonal conflict. Accounting for rejection sensitivity, P300 event-related potential amplitudes were largest when women were excluded by unattractive unfriendly women. This may be due to an expectancy violation or an annoyance with being excluded by women lower on social desirability. An examination of anger rumination rates by condition suggests the latter. Only attractive women's attractiveness ratings were lowered in

the unfriendly condition, indicating they were specifically punished for their exclusionary behavior. Women were more likely to select attractive women to compete against with one exception—they selected the Black attractive opponent less often than the White attractive opponent when presented as unfriendly. Finally, consistent with studies on retaliation in relation to social exclusion, women tended to rate competitors who rejected them as being ruder, more competitive, less attractive, less nice, and less happy than non-competitors. The ubiquity of social exclusion and its pointed emotional and physiological impact on women demands more research on this topic.



**113 Heather Brittain, Abdullah Al Maruf, Amanda Krygsman,  
S.-M. Shaheen, Paul Arnold, & Tracy Vaillancourt**  
University of Ottawa

Room N020

## Longitudinal relations between indirect peer victimization and depression symptoms in young adults

Some targets of indirect peer victimization 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 indirect peer victimization (being excluded, stonewalled, etc.) and symptoms of depression over 4 years in a sample of 478 Canadian young adults assessed annually from age 19 to 22 (59.0% women; 78.0% White), controlling for childhood maltreatment. The moderating role gender was also examined. Random intercept cross-lagged panel models indicated that individuals who reported greater indirect peer victimization than others also reported more symptoms of depression than others ( $r=.49$ ,  $p<.001$ ; between-person association). Those who were more indirectly victimized than their expected level at any given timepoint were also more depressed than expected ( $rs=.29-.50$ ,  $ps<.008$ ; within-person association). No cross-lagged ef-

fects were found. Although gender did not moderate the strength of the associations between indirect peer victimization and symptoms of depression, we found that women and those who reported having experienced childhood maltreatment had higher average scores of indirect peer victimization and depression symptoms,  $ps<.005$ . When using a technique that separates within-person and between-person variability, our results demonstrate the close ties between indirect peer victimization and depression symptoms in early adulthood.

**114 Ann Farrell, Heather Brittain, Amanda Krygsman, &  
Tracy Vaillancourt**  
**Brock University**

**Room N020**

## Perfectionism and indirect aggression victimization

Perfectionism, or setting unrealistically high standards, has been proposed to be an adverse outcome of experiencing indirect aggression victimization. However, there is a lack of longitudinal evidence on perfectionism with victimization. Therefore, we examined joint trajectories of indirect aggression victimization with (1) socially prescribed perfectionism (SPP; perceiving high standards set by others) and (2) self-oriented perfectionism (SOP; perceiving high standards set by oneself). In a sample of 616 (54.2% girls, 76.1% White) Canadian individuals followed annually from age 13 to 18, results of latent class growth analyses revealed two trajectory groups for victimization (86.85% low decreasing; 13.15% moderate stable), three trajectory groups for SPP (41.01% low stable; 40.69% moderate increasing; 18.30% high increasing), and three trajectory groups for SOP (54.86% moderate increasing; 30.15% low decreasing; 15.01% high increasing). When examining conditional probabilities of the joint trajectories, being moderate on victimization was a better indicator of being high on SPP compared to being moderate or low on SPP. Similarly, being high on SPP was a better indicator of being moderate on victimization compa-

red to being low on victimization. In contrast for SOP, being high was a similar indicator of moderate victimization as being moderate or low on SOP. Being moderate on victimization was also a similar indicator of being high on SOP as being low on victimization. These findings support the proposal that perfectionism, specifically perceiving high standards set by others, can develop across adolescence as a maladaptive strategy in response to victimization and to protect against further abuse.

**115 Marcin Moron****University of Silesia in Katowice****Room N020**

## Early maladaptive schemas and relational aggression: A network analysis

People using relational aggression hurt others by damaging their social relationships using gossips, rejections threats or excluding others from social activities and groups. This form of aggression is driven toward peers not only in children and adolescents, but also among adults. From adolescence the target of relational aggression is also a romantic partner. The high prevalence of relational victimization in adults indicates that relational aggression is common problem in social relationships. Although previous studies indicated several predictors of relational aggression (e.g., personality, maladaptive emotion regulation), we know less about the associations between core schemas of personality and relational aggression. Using Young's Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMS) theory, we conducted cross-sectional study among 378 adults (280 women and 98 men). Network analysis on the 18 EMS and three forms of relational aggression (proactive peer-directed relational aggression, reactive relational aggression, and relational aggression toward romantic partner) showed that: (1) pro-

active relational aggression was associated with entitlement EMS ( $pr = 0.17$ ); (2) reactive relational aggression was associated with mistrust EMS ( $pr = 0.12$ ), and admiration EMS ( $pr = 0.09$ ), whereas (3) relational aggression toward romantic partner had no significant associations with EMS when controlled for other forms of relational aggression. The study showed that EMS focused on disconnection and rejection, and impaired limits may be a risk factors for relational aggression in adults, mostly toward their peers.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT E27**

**Room F107**

Intimate Partner Violence, Gender,  
and Sexuality

**André Melzer**

116 Joanna Krajewska

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Room F107

## Women's attitudes towards gender equity, acceptability of intimate partner violence and their intimate partner violence experience: Longitudinal findings from Mwanza, Tanzania

Intimate partner violence (IPV) against women is a serious human rights problem with profound consequences. In Tanzania the prevalence of IPV is high. Inequitable gender norms can manifest in individual attitudes about gender and acceptability of IPV, and may be risk factors for women's experience of male-perpetrated IPV. The MAISHA longitudinal study followed up the control groups of 1,122 women from two randomised controlled trials in Mwanza, Tanzania over four-and-a-half years. Women aged 18-70 in intimate relationships within the past year were analysed. Mixed-effects regression explored the effect of women's attitudes towards gender equity and IPV on IPV experience. Dynamic panel data regression examined the effect of

previous wave's IPV experience, attitudes towards gender equity and IPV on subsequent IPV experience. Bivariate mixed-effects regression analysis shows that an increase on the gender equity scale ( : -0.2, SD: 0.1) or IPV unacceptance scale ( : -0.4, SD: 0.1) is significantly associated with a decrease on the IPV frequency scale. When adjusting for covariates, these associations became insignificant. No significant association between those factors was found in the dynamic panel model. We found an association between women's attitudes towards gender equity, IPV and IPV experience in the bivariate mixed-effects models. No longitudinal relationship between those factors was found in the dynamic panel model indicating that women's attitudes towards gender equity and IPV do not influence their IPV experience. More precise associations of these factors should be examined to better understand their relation with IPV experience.

**117 Sabina de León de León****University of Granada****Room F107**

## The competition between genders as a normative influence that justifies intimate partner violence against women

The normative climate refers to the set of characteristics perceived as common in a specific social context. In the study of violence against women, previous research has demonstrated the influence that normative information has on aspects such as propensity towards violence. This study aimed to explore factors contributing to the social acceptance of intimate partner violence against women (IPVAW), focusing on the normative climate of gender competition. We hypothesized that informed competition between genders in a fictional society would influence participants' estimations of IPVAW acceptance within that society, both perceived and self-reported. In a preregistered, experimental study (N= 249), information regarding gender competition in a fictional society, Cinaro, was manipulated. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: a) high or b) low levels of gender competition in Cinaro. They were asked to imagine living there,

and the effect of the manipulation on the perception of IPVAW acceptance in that society, as well as on the participants' own acceptance when imagining themselves as part of it, was evaluated. Participants in the condition of high competition between genders estimated greater acceptance of IPVAW in Cinaro and displayed higher personal acceptance when imagining themselves as part of that society. The study underscores the influence of perceived normative climate on attitudes toward violence against women. Specifically, it reveals how a normative climate of gender competition correlates with increased acceptance of IPVAW. Implications for interventions aimed at reducing violence against women are discussed.

**118 Rebecca Gulowski****University of Augsburg****Room F107**

## Women between victimhood and aggression: Mono- and bidirectional violence in intimate partnerships by female perpetrators

Intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by women is an infrequently discussed topic. Although the fatal consequences of gender-based violence by men against women should not be neglected, the lack of knowledge about female perpetrators of intimate partner violence results e.g. in a deficiency of suitable prevention training. This contribution explores female IPV to develop prevention and intervention training focused on women. By investigating both the premises and consequences of IPV and violent relationship dynamics, the aim is to facilitate greater access to targeted support services. Data was collected from 58 female IPV cases (2018 to 2021) in which women sought help for their violent behavior at a Counsellor and Therapy Centre for Women in Germany. The anonymized file records were qualitatively analyzed based on forms, severity, and frequency of violence. The

analysis also examined relationship dynamics, dynamics of violence, situational and social contexts, and specific biographical characteristics. A typology of IPV by women was developed. Four types of female IPV were identified. In cases opened for at least one year, there are preliminary findings on the forms of progression. This includes the observation that in cases of situational, one-sided, or minor to moderate violence by women, the male partner started perpetrating violence against the woman at some point. Understanding and preventing IPV requires widening perspectives on female perpetrators beyond victimhood and self-defense.

**119 Kathryn Bell****Acadia University Wolfville****Room F107**

## Navigating uncharted waters: Exploring intolerance of uncertainty as a predictor of intimate partner violence across the COVID-19 pandemic for LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ individuals

Intolerance of uncertainty (IU), characterized by the tendency to perceive uncertain events as threatening, may pose a potential risk for heightened perpetration of intimate partner violence (IPV). To date, however, only a limited number of studies have explored this connection, and none have taken a longitudinal perspective. This investigation utilized two online longitudinal studies (Study 1, N = 282; Study 2, N = 1118) spanning from just before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic to the fourth wave, approximately 1.5 years later. IU emerged as a significant predictor of IPV perpetration in cross-sectional analyses and short-term longitudinal assessments (i.e., over several weeks); how-

ever, it did not predict IPV perpetration over extended periods of time (i.e., over several months or years). The longitudinal design facilitated the examination of IPV trends across pandemic waves, with physical IPV perpetration rates remaining consistently low across time. Psychological IPV perpetration rates increased in the early pandemic days, followed by a decline and stabilization, though at a somewhat higher rate than pre-pandemic levels. Notably, Study 2, with substantial LGBTQ+ representation, demonstrated that similar patterns and processes unfolded for both LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ individuals. The current findings contribute to the existing body of literature by investigating patterns of psychological and physical IPV perpetration among LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ individuals across the pandemic and identifying IU as a potential risk factor for IPV perpetration during periods of heightened uncertainty.



**120 André Melzer****University of Luxembourg****Room F107**

## No intimate partner violence among queer couples? Testing the knowledge about IPV in non-heterosexual relationships

Although intimate partner violence (IPV) is a well-known social problem, there are few studies on IPV in non-heterosexual relationships. In the present online study (N=418), we tested what people know about this form of IPV, whether they have ever thought about it, and what prevalence and reporting rates they expect to see. It was also measured what factors could influence their IPV knowledge, including sexual orientation, gender identity, experience in non-heterosexual relationships, but also their level of heteronormative beliefs, as well as their personal experience of IPV as a victim or perpetrator. Most participants had not previously considered non-heterosexual IPV and mistakenly believed that the prevalence and reporting rates were lower than for heterosexual IPV. In addition, participants' knowledge was negatively correlated with their heteronormative beliefs. Women, non-heterosexual and non-gendered people and those who had already been

victims of IPV stated that they knew more about non-heterosexual IPV. In contrast, knowledge of non-heterosexual IPV did not differ between perpetrators and nonperpetrators of IPV. The present study has shown that the heteronormative view of IPV (i.e., male-on-female violence) needs to be replaced by a more inclusive, realistic perception. The public also needs to be made more aware of non-heteronormative IPV. Lack of awareness is a problem because it could influence non-heterosexual victims' perception of violence. If their relationship does not fit into the heteronormative 'image' of IPV, the violence may not be recognized as such (Harden et al., 2022), resulting in the incident not being reported (Dziewa & Glowacz, 2022).

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT E28**

**Room E206**

### Current Issues in Research on Sexual Aggression and Violence

**Kathi Reich**

**121 Daniel William Oesterle****Purdue University West****Room E206**

## Examining general & specific risk factors for sexual aggression perpetration

Personality traits represent a general risk factor for numerous forms of aggression and violence, including sexual aggression. In addition to personality traits, a range of attitudes have been identified as a specific risk factor for sexual aggression. Despite the proliferation of research on general and specific risk factors, there is little consensus on the extent similarities and dissimilarities between existing measures of personality and attitudinal risk factors for sexual aggression. Therefore, the present study sought to examine the underlying factor structure of attitudinal risk factors for sexual aggression perpetration, as well as to examine the incremental validity of including emergent factors of attitudinal risk above and beyond the role of normal and pathological personality traits. Participants included  $N = 275$  men between the ages of 18 and 26 from a large public university within the United States who reported past-year sexual intercourse with a female partner. Results suggest that the underlying factor structure of attitudinal risk was best explained using a three-factor model: Factor 1) Hostility

Towards Women; Factor 2) Masculine Norms & Ideals; and Factor 3) Coercive Sexual Fantasies. Additionally, results from the present study also indicated that attitudinal risk factors predicted additional variance in three out of five sexually-aggressive outcomes, after controlling for the effect of normal and pathological personality traits. Broadly, results from the present study highlight that risk for sexual aggression perpetration may be best captured by including measures that assess risk for both general aggression and violence, as well as risk specific to sexual aggression.

**122 Rebecca E. A. Brambilla****Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München****Room E206**

## Understanding nonPartner sexual violence perpetration in young Tanzanian men

Worldwide, 7.2% of women aged 15-69 have experienced non-partner sexual violence (NPSV) in their lifetime. This form of violence is comparatively under-researched, leading to a dearth of knowledge around potential risk factors for male perpetration of NPSV. Understanding what underlies NPSV perpetration is vital, especially in populations such as young men. We conducted a cross-sectional survey of 1002 young Tanzanian men aged 18-24 living in Mwanza, Tanzania. We measured NPSV perpetration in the forms of sexual harassment and rape. We conducted Mantel-Haenszel tests for crude associations between risk factors at the sociodemographic-, behavioural- and health-level and both forms of NPSV. The risk factors independently associated with NPSV were included in separate logistic regression models. 9% of the young men in our sample reported ever perpetrating rape (n=86), and 39% reported ever sexually harassing a woman (n=389). In the adjusted models, pornography consumption and having multiple sexual partners, as well as gambling and depressi-

ve symptoms, were significantly associated with sexual harassment perpetration. Similarly, current relationship status, education, transactional sex, alcohol consumption, drug use, gambling, and depressive symptoms were associated with rape perpetration. Sexual harassment and rape perpetration are widespread in our sample. They have different and sometimes overlapping risk factors, which are all tied to notions of masculinity encouraging domination, promiscuity, and risky health behaviours. Harmful gender norms need to be addressed not only to reduce the incidence of NPSV, but also a number of antisocial behaviours that harm men themselves, as well as their families and communities.

**123 Kathy Reich****Cleveland State University****Room E206**

## A moderated mediation model of dating sexual abuse and depression with family, peer, and significant other social support and sexual orientation

Research that has established a link between experiencing dating sexual abuse and depression symptoms (Sigfúsdóttir et al., 2013). Social support can modify this association, with higher levels of support being related to lower depressive symptomatology in sexual abuse victims (Kim et al., 2021). Social support and its impact may vary amongst LGBTQ+ individuals (Williams et al., 2005). We hypothesized that dating sexual abuse would associate with greater depression, but that familial, peer support, and significant other social support would mitigate depression symptoms. We also investigated the moderating role of sexual orientation. Participants (N = 469) ranging from 18-30 years old, identified as heterosexual (70%), bisexual (17%), gay/lesbian (4%), pansexual (3%), queer (3%), and asexual (1%). Participants reported on dating sexual abuse victimization (Wolfe et al., 2001), familial and

peer support (Zimet et al., 1988) and depression (Radloff, 1977). As hypothesized, dating sexual abuse victimization associated with depression ( $b = .14$ ,  $p = .02$ ). Familial ( $b = -.1$ ,  $p < .001$ ), peer ( $b = -.09$ ,  $p < .001$ ), and significant other support ( $b = -.1$ ,  $p < .001$ ) were associated with depression. Indirect effects for familial support were found for straight participants [.002, .06], and bisexual participants [.003, .098]. The index of the moderated mediation was not significant ( $b = 1.081$ , 95% CI [-.11, .08]). The findings underscore the importance of considering the unique needs of individuals with diverse sexual orientations in developing interventions and support structures for victims of dating abuse, particularly when considering the clinical implications of dating abuse.

**124 Kayla Joy Goruk****Dalhousie University Halifax****Room E206**

## Identifying predictors of gender-based harassment in Canada

Gender-based harassment is a common and damaging form of gender-based violence that encompasses a wide range of behaviours (e.g., cat calling, using sexist language, using homophobic slurs, etc.). Despite its negative impact on victim-survivors, very few studies have identified risk factors for the perpetration of gender-based harassment. In the current study, we examined whether well-established risk factors for in-person sexual offending were also predictive of gender-based harassment behaviours. Participants (N = 1,200) were recruited via Qualtrics' research panels and completed measures assessing potential risk factors (i.e., younger age, sexual deviancy, general antisociality) and whether they had perpetrated gender-based harassment in the preceding twelve months. Overall, 14.0% of the sample reported perpetrating gender-based harassment. All factors independently predicted harassment perpetration. When considered within a multivariate model, being a man, being younger in age, and scoring higher on hypersexuality and anger were significantly predictive of gender-based harassment when controlling for all other variables. Results suggest that established risk factors for in-person sexual offending,

including elements of sexual deviancy and general antisociality, might also be important in predicting the perpetration of gender-based harassment, and may therefore serve as potential treatment targets. Given the variability in predictor strengths, intervention programs should be malleable to each individual's primary risk factors.

**125 Jennifer McArthur**  
**Dalhousie University Halifax**

**Room E206**

## Responding to sexual violence in the digital age: Exploring technology-facilitated sexual violence disclosures and support services in Atlantic Canada

Technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) is a pervasive phenomenon and encompasses several problematic behaviours: non-consensual intimate image distribution, cyberflashing, coerced sexting, cyberstalking, among others. Although previous research has identified a plethora of harms associated with victimization, less is known about the help-seeking behaviours of those who experience TFSV. Using a qualitative approach, the present study (i) identifies TFSV victims' reasons for (non)disclosure, and (ii) examines the current landscape of services available to those who have experienced TFSV. Semi-structured interviews (ongoing) have been conducted with victims of TFSV (n = 10) and service providers (n = 12; e.g., Sexual Violence Advisor) from Atlantic Canada. Identification of candidate themes is underway following Clarke and Braun's (2016) guidelines. Preliminary analyses

suggest that young adults disclose experiences of TFSV to get the behaviours to stop, for validation, and for advocacy reasons. Conversely, many choose not to disclose due to self-blame, the normalization of behaviours, or a lack of recognition that the behaviours were sexual violence. Overall, victims and service providers note a lack of TFSV-specific supports available and discuss the challenges of working within existing structures designed for in-person sexual violence. Final results will identify the strengths and gaps in the services currently available and contribute to the development of meaningful and inclusive interventions for victims of TFSV.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT F29**

**Room E110**

The IRTG 2150 – A research training group  
on aggression

**Ute Habel**



**126 Sara Boccadoro, Ute Habel, Rik Sijben, Julia Koch,  
Lucia Hernandez-Pena, Tarek Farouk, & Lisa Wagels**  
RWTH Aachen University

Room E110

## Would you profit from harming somebody else? An hyperscanning study of aggression

Previous studies investigating aggression adopted paradigms that measured behavioral and neural correlates of reactive aggression in single participants interacting with an ostensible opponent. However, this approach provides limited insight into social interactions. By measuring the activity of more than one brain simultaneously, hyperscanning allows for investigating the neural underpinnings of social interactions. Nevertheless, whether inter-brain dependence during real interactions differs from fake interactions is yet unknown. We aim to understand the influence of reward and punishment on behavior and inter-brain dependence during real aggressive interactions and if behavior and inter-brain dependence change between real and manipulated interactions. We developed a task to investigate decision-making during aggressive interactions involving reward and punishment between 12 dyads of healthy unacquainted adults. In the task, parti-

cipants choose between harming the self (self-harm) and harming the other (aggressive choice) via aversive noise stimuli in exchange for a monetary reward. Participants play a total of 96 trials divided in four blocks, alternating between a real interaction and a manipulated block (with manipulated opponent's choices). Preliminary behavioral results using the actor-partner interdependence model show that an aggressive choice by the actor in the previous trial increases the probability of selecting the aggressive option in the subsequent trial, with the opposite effect for the partner choice. Reward modulated this effect. The main predictor for the actor's choice was reward, so that participants selected the option that would guarantee a higher reward. Participants harmed the other more often in fake interaction blocks than in real interaction blocks.

**127 Luca Lasogga, Lena Hofhansel, Chiara Gramegna,  
Dario Müller, Ute Habel, & Carmen Weidler**  
RWTH Aachen University

Room E110

## Variance in tDCS effects on Response inhibition: A multilevel meta-analysis

Aggression is a complex phenomenon that is frequently associated with cognitive control deficits, such as weak response inhibition. Treatment approaches mitigating aggression are limited in their success, while new methods, including neuromodulation, are promising. Cost-effective methods such as transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) can be beneficial for the enhancement of cognitive control. However, the effectiveness of tDCS remains heterogeneous, showing that active, relative to sham stimulation, is deemed effective or non-effective. This suggests that variability among individuals may differ in the response to tDCS. Therefore, this multilevel meta-analysis investigates whether the variance in response inhibition is higher in active tDCS compared to sham. The analysis incorporated 88 effect sizes derived from 53 studies. The results showed that the covariation ratio is moderated by the stimulation location. Stimulation of the right prefrontal cortex reduced the variance ratio between active and sham tDCS compared to other brain regions. Examining behavioral differen-

ces suggests a task-dependent effect; specifically, response inhibition improved in active compared to sham tDCS, measured with the Stop Signal Task relative to the GoNoGo Task. Furthermore, placing the reference electrode above a non-prefrontal brain region increases tDCS effects. In conclusion, the results suggest that in the field of response inhibition, the hypothesis that active tDCS produces higher variation compared to sham does not hold. Furthermore, the effectiveness of tDCS is suggested to depend on the careful selection of the hemisphere and electrode location. Hence, under methodological consideration, tDCS is a promising tool for modulating response inhibition.

**128 Julia Koch, Lucia Hernandez-Pena, Rik Sijben,  
Edward Brodtkin, Ute Habel, & Lisa Wagels**  
RWTH Aachen University

Room E110

## Neural and behavioral dynamics of reciprocal sibling interaction in the Taylor Aggression Paradigm

The Taylor Aggression Paradigm (TAP) is a well-established tool for assessing provocation-induced reactive aggression. We present the iTAP, an interactive version in a sample of adult same-sex siblings. By employing an fMRI hyperscanning approach, we capture siblings' joint brain activity enabling us to investigate behavioral and neural underpinnings of sender-receiver exchanges. Data from a behavioral study ( $n = 28$  sibling pairs) and a subsequent fMRI study ( $n = 46$  sibling pairs) will be presented. In both studies, siblings engaged in the iTAP by setting individual monetary punishment levels per round and competing in a rock-paper-scissors game. The winner withdrew the chosen money from the loser. Subgroups of similar dyadic aggressive behavior were created by hierarchical clustering. A repeated-measure actor-partner interdependence model assessed how one sibling's past choice influenced both their subsequent choice and their sibling's

choice. Additionally, we investigate the influence of siblings' competitive attitudes on these effects. Identifying three subgroups of siblings' aggressive behavior series we observed a reciprocal influence on each other's choice in aggression level ( $b = .35$ ,  $p < .001$ ) while they stayed consistent in their response pattern over time ( $b = .55$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Siblings perceiving the relationship as more competitive were influenced more strongly by their siblings' behavior ( $b = .31$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Functional imaging results modelling the interactive choices will complement the behavioral model. The iTAP is a valid tool for studying interaction dynamics and patterns among siblings. Siblings mutually influence each other's choice behaviors, shaped by their competitive attitudes.

**129 Katharina Otten, Lena Mehlem, Emily Volbert,  
Patricia John Sanchez, Christina Beckord, & Kerstin Konrad**  
**RWTH Aachen University**

**Room E110**

## Intergenerational transmission of violence: Exploring the impact of bio-behavioral synchrony in parent-child interactions

Exposure to aggressive parenting in childhood is associated with various developmental challenges. Individuals raised by violent parents often face a higher risk of mirroring such aggression, a cycle known as 'the cycle of violence.' While societal factors are traditionally emphasized, contemporary research points to the significant roles of neurobiological and behavioral elements. Our research delves into the role of interpersonal synchronization (which is the coordination of physiological, neural, and behavioral aspects between individuals during interaction), as a key factor influencing the transmission of violent behaviors across generations. We hypothesize that higher biobehavioral synchrony enhances the likelihood of a child adopting parental behaviors, whether positive or negative. We're employing functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) Hyperscanning, Electrocardiography (ECG), and behavioral assessments to assess multimodal synchrony patterns in

parent-child interaction during various interaction situations and experimental tasks. We aim to assess 200 parents previously involved in the sociological longitudinal study „CrimoC“ (Crime in the modern City), providing insights into their own past experiences of childhood violence as well as their current parenting styles. In the talk, we will present the study design and discuss novel methods for analyzing interpersonal synchrony patterns associated with aggressive behaviors. Preliminary findings from our sample will be presented offering new perspectives on the factors driving violent behavior transmission within families.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT F30**

**Room F107**

Indirect Aggression and the Dark Traits

**Tracy Vaillancourt**

**130 Ann Farrell, Heather Brittain, Amanda Krygsman,  
Mollie Eriksson, & Tracy Vaillancourt**

**Brock University**

**Room F107**

## The Dark Tetrad and social media friendship jealousy perpetration

Indirect aggression is a competitive strategy for access to social resources such as status and power, and to remediate feelings of jealousy, or third-party threats to interpersonal relationships. Individuals higher on antisocial traits such as in the Dark Tetrad (i.e., Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, sadism), have previously been found to engage in more indirect aggression. However, little is known about how these traits and behavior translate in the cyber context, specifically on social media. Therefore, using an evolutionary-developmental framework, we examined whether the Dark Tetrad and trait competitiveness predicted indirect aggression perpetration and a newly created measure of social media friendship jealousy perpetration. Self-report measures were collected in a cross-sectional sample of 466 young adults (57.7 % women, 51.5% White, Mage = 20.18, SDage = 2.19). Path modeling revealed that higher psychopathy predicted both indirect aggression and social media friendship jealousy perpetration, whereas indirect aggression was additionally predicted by higher sa-

dism and Machiavellianism. Lower competitiveness predicted social media friendship jealousy perpetration, whereas higher competitiveness predicted indirect aggression for women only. Results indicate that indirect aggression perpetration may be used by individuals with a range of antisociality including manipulateness, callousness, and the enjoyment of others' misfortunes, in particular among competitive women. However, social media friendship jealousy perpetration may serve more narrow functions at least relative to indirect aggression. Being callous and unemotional may facilitate the use of social media to inflict jealousy among peers, even in the absence of competition.

**131 Mollie Eriksson & Louis Schmidt****McMaster University****Room F107**

## Temperamental manifestations of the Dark Triad: Links to indirect aggression perpetration

Indirect aggression is a covert form of aggression with strong documented links to nefarious personality traits (i.e., narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy). Few researchers have examined the role of problems with inhibition<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> impulsivity and shyness<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and Dark Triad personality features. While many studies have documented strong associations between impulsivity and more overt forms of aggression (e.g., physical aggression), relatively few have studied the role of impulsivity and indirect aggression perpetration; even less so, has shyness been considered. Accordingly, we examined the role of temperament, gender, and the Dark Triad in predicting indirect aggression perpetration in cross-sectional sample of 471 young adults (51.8% women, 27.8% White, Mage = 18.43, SDage = 1.05). Regression analysis revealed that impulsivity and Machiavellianism predicted indirect aggression perpetration only in men,  $F(8,453)=58.8$ ,  $p<.001$ ,  $R^2=.509$ ,  $R^2_{adj}=.501$ . Additionally, indirect aggression perpetration was predicted by shyness and narcissism in both men and women,

$F(5,457)=86.23$ ,  $p<.001$ ,  $R^2=.485$ ,  $R^2_{adj}=.480$ . Results suggest that temperament might both protect and attenuate risk for indirect aggression perpetration in individuals with antisocial traits. Men who are impulsive and motivated to achieve a high status or win at all costs might engage in indirect aggression perpetration as a competition strategy. Conversely, shy individuals who are narcissistic, might predominantly use indirect aggression to perpetrate harm because it is subtle.

**132 Amanda Krygsman, Heather Brittain, Ann Farrell, &  
Tracy Vaillancourt**  
**University of Ottawa**

**Room F107**

## Narcissism and indirect aggression in adolescence

Narcissism has been linked to all forms of aggression (e.g., indirect and direct aggression), for both men and women and across all age ranges, including adolescence, and has been noted as an important risk factor for aggressive behaviour. This personality-driven pathway has received much research attention however, another important consideration is that engagement in aggressive behaviour may also influence narcissistic tendencies (i.e., perpetration-based pathway). We examined the temporal priority of indirect aggression and narcissism using a latent curve model with structured residuals over adolescence (Grade 7 to 12; N=615). We accounted for possible covariates of gender and direct aggression. At the within-person level, indirect aggression and narcissism had moment to moment stability and were correlated within most time points during adolescence. We found perpetration-based pathways from indirect aggression to narcissism in early adolescence (Grade 7 to 8; Grade 8 to 9) but not later adolescence (Grade 9 to 10; Grade 10 to 11; Grade 11 to 12). At the between-person level, the slopes of indirect aggression and narcissism were associated but not the intercepts. The intercept of indirect aggression

was associated with being a girl. Direct aggression was associated with indirect aggression at each time point and was associated with narcissism in Grade 7 and 8. Engaging in indirect aggression during early adolescence may be a risk factor for the development and/or exacerbation of narcissistic personality features. Prevention of the use of indirect aggression, particularly during early adolescence, may have an impact on the development of narcissistic personality features.



## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT F31**

**Room N020**

Some current trends in bullying/victimization research: Are bullying typologies necessary?

**Thomas Gumpel**

**133 Patrik Söderberg & Daniel Ventus****Åbo Akademi University****Room N020**

## Intra- and interindividual processes of teacher victimization and support: an 8-day ESM study

The teaching profession involves numerous stressors, including challenges within the school environment, such as disruptive students and disorganized leadership, and professional obstacles, such as heavy workloads and time constraints (Beltman et al., 2011; Ventus & Söderberg, 2024). In this study, we explore within- and between-person effects of teacher victimization experiences on in-the-moment affective states and to what extent these effects are moderated by social support. In spring 2021, intensive longitudinal data was collected from primary and secondary school teachers (N=198; 70% female, 29% male, 1% other; mean age 42) who completed an 8-day momentary assessment on workload, positive and negative effect, and social interactions. Intra- and interindividual processes are analyzed within a framework of dynamic structural equation modeling (DSEM). Daily

diary notes complement the statistical analysis from the participants, and the results are discussed in relation to teacher victimization and job resources.

**134 Vered Zioni-Koren****The Hebrew University of Jerusalem****Room N020**

## The emergence of bullying in complex classroom relations

Bullying and victimization are prevalent, especially among youth, and notably within school environments. Public schools are rooted in failed safety measures and students' awareness of their vulnerability to harm. Most studies on bullying have explicitly focused on individual-to-individual behaviors, characterizing bullying as systematic and repetitive aggressive behaviors from perpetrator to victim. This study hypothesis rests on the idea that school bullying occurs within a broader ecological context shared by situational and environmental factors. The overall school setting often impacts bullying and peer victimization incidents — poor school conditions and rules that force students who do not get along to sit next to each other during the long school days. Additionally, dress codes in schools may contribute to the prevalence of bullying. This study explores contextual examples to examine the assumption that structural factors create an environment conducive to school bullying. The research uses the Participant Role Theory to analyze interpersonal relationships in a 10th-grade class in Israel. Data was driven from ethnographic observations of a school year and in-depth semi-structured interviews with students and tea-

chers. The findings suggest that adolescent involvement in bullying and situations of aggression in school settings will be associated with their sense of coercion and obedience and power hierarchy-based conflictual student-teacher relationships in the school environment, which is rooted in competition and anonymity, where students are commonly evaluated and ranked according to their grades and academic achievements, facilitates, and even promotes, aggressive and bullying behavior among the students and between teachers and students.

**135 Thomas Gumpel & Anne Spigt****The Hebrew University of Jerusalem****Room N020**

## Sexual aggression and victimization among adolescents: Using a MixIRT analysis to compare respondent classes

Studies examining the frequency of sexual aggression and victimization in schools have compared different groups of respondents based on age, gender, cisgender, or involvement in other types of school aggression. However, these between-group comparisons are based on the implicit assumption that the instruments measuring the latent trait of sexual aggression/victimization are similar between groups. Previous studies of sexual aggression and victimization in adolescence are based on summative scores of different instruments and fail to verify that the latent traits being measured are comparable between the different groups. In this paper, we examine this assumption. We used a MixIRT analysis, which combines a Latent Profile Analysis along with a Rating Scale Model Response (IRT) analysis to examine whether sexual aggressors and victims can be divided into latent classes and whether the latent traits of sexual aggression or victimization are similar between these latent classes and is a secondary analysis of

Gumpel (2008) and examined 13,261 Israeli adolescents who responded to a questionnaire regarding sexual aggression and victimization instrument. Findings showed four latent classes of aggressors and four latent classes of victims, and an examination of differential item functioning (DIF) and Wright Maps showed that the structures of the latent traits for each of the latent classes were fairly similar, allowing for comparisons between respondent classes. For all latent classes, measures of sexual aggression and victimization failed to sample the full range of item difficulty (or endorseability). After concluding that it is possible to compare different classes, we found that aggressors and victims comprised distinct classes where high or low-frequency aggressors were also high or low-frequency victims, respectively. We discuss the applicability of the MixIRT approach as a necessary step before examining between-group differences. We discuss possible theoretical explanations of this “role switching” and the need to redefine sexual aggression and victimization in lieu of recent societal changes in perceptions of gender identity.

**136 Ana Bravo, R. Álvarez, Rosario Ortega-Ruiz, & Eva Romera**

**Universidad de Córdoba**

**Room N020**

## Reinforcement and defending on being bully and victim: The role of classroom norms

Bullying is an aggressive dynamic where the reinforcers of the aggressors and the defenders of the victims play a crucial role in its initiation and maintenance. However, adolescents who assume one or other behavior during bullying situations may become involved as aggressors or victims in the future. This association may depend on the classroom characteristics. Concretely, the degree of implication in aggression and victimization in the classroom (descriptive norms) and the association between aggression and popularity (salient norms) could play a key role in how defending or reinforcing is associated with greater involvement in aggression or victimization in future bullying dynamics. Exploring the effect of different classroom norms on these associations was the objective of this study, which adopted a longitudinal and multilevel methodology. A total of 3,561 (49.6% girls) students between 9 and 17 years old participated in the study. The students belonged to 114 classes. Data about students' role as reinforcers or defenders was collected from peer nominations. A positive

effect of reinforcement in aggression and a negative effect of reinforcement and defending behavior in victimization were found. The degree of prevalence of aggression in the classroom impacted the effect of reinforcement on victimization. In higher-level classrooms, reinforcement predicted greater victimization nominations, while the opposite effect was observed in classes with low levels. In classrooms where aggression was associated with popularity, reinforcement predicted lower levels of victimization. While defending predicted higher levels of aggression. These results underline the importance of avoiding describing roles as static and changeable over time.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT F32**

**Room E006**

Current Issues in Research on Cognitions  
Related to Aggression and Violence

**Raphaëlle Fortin**

**138 Raphaëlle Fortin****University of Montreal****Room E006**

## Are aggressive individuals able to integrate mitigating information into their hostile intent attribution? An ERP study

Current data on the nature of aggressive individuals' difficulties in re-appraising their spontaneous hostile intent attribution are contradictory: they are impulsive and don't seek out for additional nonhostile cues vs. they pay attention to nonhostile cues but fail to integrate them into their hostile schemas. To better understand the nature of aggressive people's reappraisal difficulties, we developed an event-related brain potential (ERP) protocol inspired by Zaki's (2013) cue integration model. The objective of this study was to track the neural activity associated with the violation of expectations about hostile vs. nonhostile intentions in aggressive and nonaggressive individuals when facing conflicting contextual and behavioral cues in a given social situation. We hypothesized that aggressive individuals do not integrate nonhostile contextual information and, therefore, overestimate the behavioral hostile cues. Our sample consisted of women from the community

(n=23) and a prison (n=20). Taken together, the results suggest that aggressive individuals demonstrate an impulsivity in their decision-making about other people's intentions. This would be the case, not because they fail to seek out mitigating information, but rather because they fail to complete the inferential processes about the hostile and nonhostile information before making a judgement about the other's intent. In contrast with aggressive individuals, non-aggressive people would be able to make a decision when facing conflicting information about the other's mental state by privileging contextual cues in order to attenuate their attribution of hostile intention based on the behavior of others.

**139 Nadine Connell**

Griffith University Queensland

Room E006

## Using crime scripts to understand adult perpetrated school attacks: An international analysis

Recently, crime scripts analysis (CSA) has become an innovative way to break down criminal activity to better understand criminal behavior and offer crime prevention insights that can encompass situational and environmental factors as it can offer a risk assessment approach that does not require in-depth individual level information that behavioral approaches like profiling do. To that end, we argue that CSA is a useful tool in better understanding extreme attacks, in particular attacks against schools. Despite advances in measurement of school attacks, most research does not consider the importance of situational differences in these incidents. In particular, most research focuses only on the profile of adolescent and young adult shooters as opposed to attacks perpetrated by adult strangers. In doing so, a significant proportion of school attacks are ignored or incorrectly lumped with incidents too dissimilar to return meaningful prevention and risk as-

essment outcomes. The current study applies CSA to primary school attacks perpetrated by adults where there was at least one injury, totaling thirty-six cases and representing nine countries. Using a unique dataset composed of non-American school attacks, we apply CSA through the lens of the Intention to Commit Violence framework to identify avenues for early intervention and better inform school safety and security protocols. We also examine the opportunity to identify points along the script where leakage is most likely an important consideration when perpetrators have no contact with a school prior to the attack. Implications for theoretical adjustment to our understanding of school attackers is also discussed.



**140 Yashvin Seetahul****University of Innsbruck****Room E006**

## When the shot backfires: Catharsis beliefs as a result of motivated reasoning

The field of violent video games (VVGs) and aggression has been the subject of hundreds of empirical studies and decades of controversy and debate. Many studies have concluded that VVGs increase aggression, while others have found no such relationship. However, the extent to which this literature influences the beliefs of VVG players regarding the relationship between VVGs and aggression remains understudied. Given the large number of discrepant findings in the literature, it is particularly relevant to understand how players' beliefs are influenced by it. In two pre-registered experiments, we examined the effect of presenting research either concluding that there is a positive effect vs. a null effect on the believed relationship between VVGs and aggression. In both experiments, belief was measured pre and post manipulation. In Experiment 1 (N = 788), we presented real published research, whereas in Experiment 2 (N = 788), we presented standardized fictitious documents. We hypothesized that an interaction would occur between Article Conclusion ("Positive effect" vs. "Null effect")

and long-term VVG exposure. Results in both studies were consistent with our hypothesis. In the "Null effect" condition, VVG exposure was not related to belief update. In the "Positive effect" condition, at low levels of VVG exposure, participants updated their beliefs according to the presented research, at moderate levels of exposure, they did not update their beliefs, and at high levels of exposure, they updated their beliefs in the opposite direction. In simpler terms, after reading that VVGs increase aggression, habitual players believe that VVGs decrease aggression.

**141 Elizabeth Summerell****University of Adelaide****Room E006**

## Cues used by experts and non-experts to judge propensity for violence in would-be bar patrons

Alcohol-related aggression is often observed in licensed venues. Consequently, admission decisions made by security staff at these venues have important implications for patron safety. However, little is known about the cues used to determine would-be patrons' potential for intoxicated violence, or how such cues may inform admission decisions. Here, we examined the effect of theoretically and practically relevant cues on perceptions of violence potential and admission decisions. Participants viewed images of real inmates convicted of violent or non-violent crimes, accompanied by cues derived from interviews with security staff. Cues of body tenseness, drug and alcohol intoxication, searching behavior, avoidant behavior, and neck and face tattoos were positively associated with a greater perceived likelihood of violence. Admission decisions largely reflected these judgements. Discussion will focus on differences between student and security staff cue perception and utilization, evidence for cue validity, and potential implications and future directions.

**142 Jay Szkola****Rowan University Glassboro****Room E006**

## A framework for understanding credibility: What makes credible messengers “credible” in a New York City-based sample of gun violence intervention programs?

The use of credible messengers to deliver violence reduction programs has spread rapidly since it was first used in a criminal justice context by Cure Violence in 1999. However, there is no clear operationalization of what a credible messenger is, aside from vague definitions contained in the evaluation literature. We provide a “broad strokes” framework for developing a general theory of credibility that might extend from criminal justice across disciplines. The framework also provides the basis for developing a middle theory on credibility within the area of violence intervention. We demonstrate how this might be done, using the theoretical framework to explore a set of 22 interviews with credible messenger staff. Our initial findings find five distinct themes: Shared Lived Experiences, Local Rapport, Caring and Empathy, Authenticity, and Shared Racial and cultural identity. These five themes are explored within the broader framework of credibility.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT F33**

**Room E210**

### Current Issues of Therapy and Care for Victims of Violence

**Simha Landau**

**143 Simha Landau****The Hebrew University of Jerusalem****Room E210**

## Personnel exposure to violence in community healthcare clinics: The case of Israel

This study examines violence against personnel in community healthcare clinics across all Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) in Israel, using a self-report questionnaire (N=5,450). Informed by routine activity as well as stress-support theories, the study analyzed victim related variables, as well as structural variables. A General Exposure to Violence Index in Community Medical Facilities (GVI-CMF) was constructed, based on participants' reports about the most serious type of violence they had experienced from patients and/or their escorts during the preceding year. The multivariate analysis for explaining the GVI-CMF was composed of 16 independent variables, relating to participants' professional and personal characteristics as well as to structural features of the clinics. Professional and sociodemographic characteristics contributing to low exposure to violence were high job satisfaction, low average weekly working hours, the existence of tools to cope with violence, high satisfaction with security arrangements, and native-born staff (fewer cultural and language barriers). Structural

characteristics contributing to low exposure to violence were affiliation with specific HMOs and districts, small or medium-sized clinics, the existence of reporting protocols, and short waiting time to receive service. The results support the utility of both the routine activity and the stress-support models in explaining differences in community clinics' personnel victimization. Implications of the findings to coping with violence against community healthcare clinics' personnel are discussed, and suggestions are put forward for further study in the field.

**144 Elizaveta Fomenko, Ines Keygnaert, and Stijn Vansteelandt**  
**University of Gent**

**Room E210**

## Socioeconomic and mental health factors: Key predictors of revictimization

In our study, we aimed to develop a predictive model for identifying individuals at risk of sexual revictimization upon admission to a Sexual Assault Care Center (SACC). Analyzing a dataset of 4793 admissions, we explored 150 predictor variables, covering victim characteristics, details of violence, and SACC care. Leveraging survival analysis (Cox Proportional Hazards model), we delved into the nuanced factors contributing to revictimization risk. Our methodology involved the creation of a custom superlearner to select the best feature selection algorithm, identifying the most crucial predictor variables.

The findings underscore the pivotal role of socioeconomic and mental health factors among these predictors. Notably, vulnerabilities such as homelessness, unemployment, lack of a significant other during initial admission, and shelter residence post-discharge were associated with increased revictimization risks. Mental health emerged as another critical factor, with histories of psychiatric consultations and prior experiences of sexual violence heightening the risk.

Elevated scores on the risk assessment questionnaire, indicative of self-harm and suicide risk, further heightened the hazard of revictimization. In contrast, variables related to the nature of sexual violence or SACC care did not play significant roles.

These findings emphasize the need for a holistic approach to address (re)victimization, urging interventions targeting especially vulnerable groups marked by limited social networks, financial dependency, and compromised mental health. Importantly, these factors aren't just risk factors for revictimization but also victimization itself, highlighting the imperative of creating a robust, enduring safety net and the necessity for future interventions and support systems extending beyond the SACC.

**146 Kevin Runions****The University of Western Australia****Room E210**

## Disadvantage & inequity in school response to externalizing disorders

Schools have a key role in reducing inequities in access to mental health services. Little research has addressed what services are obtained for which mental disorders, and whether there is equity in provision of services based on student need. This study was tested whether students with mental disorders (incl. subthreshold) obtained which specific school support, and whether that likelihood was conditional on the students socio-economic background. Using representative Australian data including diagnostic assessment of mental disorders, this study examined whether access to (a) individual counselling, (b) group therapy, and (c) assignment to a special class or school were based on diagnosis, disadvantage or the interaction thereof. Students whose families lived below the poverty line were to be referred to a special class or enrolled in a special school (OR = 2.71) and ADHD also had a main effect (OR = 6.16) ; the presence of an diagnosed or subthreshold (non- ADHD) externalizing disorder did not have a significant effect on likelihood of being in a special class/school. But the

interaction was significant: those who had both an externalizing disorder and a disadvantaged background were over five times more likely to be in a special class/school (OR = 5.10). Whether this is a positive or negative finding will be the focus of discussion, given the nature of special classes/schools is unclear. Interpretation is based on comparing this finding with patterns for individual and group therapy, where likely benefits are clearer.

**147 Asgeir Røyarhus Olseth & Gunnar Bjørnebekk**  
**Norwegian Center for Child Behavioral Development**

**Room E210**

## The mediating role of family conflict and cohesion in the treatment of adolescent disruptive behavior problems.

Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is a phase-based family therapeutic treatment model for severe disruptive problem behavior in adolescence. In the initial phases, FFT aims to reduce negativity in the family and establish a less hostile relationship between parents and youths. These changes are in turn expected to be important for the later behavior change and ultimately the success of the treatment in reducing youth problem behavior (Alexander et al., 2013). Using data from a Norwegian randomized controlled trial conducted in four Child Welfare Service (CWS) organizations, we will examine whether changes in family conflict and cohesion are related to later change in youth delinquency and aggressive behavior. 161 youths and their families (youth mean age 14.7, 45.9% female) referred to the CWS were randomly assigned to FFT ( $n = 88$ ) or treatment as usual (TAU,  $n = 73$ ). TAU in the Norwegian CWS comprise several different types of interventions as well as evi-

dence-based treatments such as Multi Systemic Therapy. Parent- and youth-reported outcomes were collected at three timepoints: before treatment (pretest), after six months, and 18 months after pretest. Cohesion and conflict in the family were reported by both parents and youths using the Family Environment Scale. Analyses probing potential mediation will be conducted, and we will present results both from the combined sample, and separately for the groups receiving FFT and TAU respectively.



## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT F34**

**Room E206**

### Current Methods in Research on Aggression and Violence

**Chris Burris**

**149 Chris Burris****University of Waterloo****Room E206**

## (Put) down and (acting) out: The DSAR Index as a predictor of displaced aggression

Previous correlational and experimental studies (Burris & Leitch, 2018; Burris & Hood, 2022) have demonstrated the utility of the DSAR index (that is, a combination of disrespect sensitivity and anger rumination) as a predictor of cognitive/emotional outcomes congruent with sadistic motivation and behavioral outcomes indicative of displaced aggression (wherein the target of harm is not the source of perceived insult). In the present online study, 331 Canadian undergraduates were instructed to write a short humorous story for which they believed that they would receive peer feedback, after which they completed the DSAR index and humor-related questionnaires. Participants subsequently received bogus comments (5 positive, 5 negative) from ostensible peers, rated their emotional reactions to this feedback, and completed a surprise recall task (i.e., they were presented with the 10 original comments plus 20 decoys and asked whether they recognized each). Finally, as a measure of displaced aggression, participants read and reacted to stories from three ostensible new participants. DSAR

predicted negative emotional reactions to bogus mixed-valence peer feedback and recall of more decoy comments irrespective of their valence (suggestive of working memory disruption due to rumination). In turn, DSAR, negative reactions to mixed feedback, and distorted recall predicted disparagement of the “new” writers and their work. Thus, these results bolster the utility of the DSAR index as a predictor of hypersensitivity to perceived insult and displaced aggression – that is, the tendency to “strike forward” rather than “strike back.”

**150 Haomin Chen****People's Public Security University of China****Room E206**

## Factor analysis of the short-term assessment of risk and responsivity (START): Applying an RNR framework to recidivism risk assessment in jail

The Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Responsivity (START) is a semi-structured clinical risk assessment developed in accordance with the risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model to assess violence risk and treatment needs in psychiatric inpatients. We see its potential to be used in correctional settings to inform tailored reentry planning. Currently, little research has been conducted to fully assess the psychometric properties, specifically the factor structure, of the START. The unidimensional structure of both the strengths and vulnerabilities scales proposed in the literature may be less informative for individualizing treatments. To address these gaps, this study used EFAs and CFAs to explore and identify the optimal factor structure of the START using two subsamples of individuals incarcerated in a county jail. Construct validity was explored vis-a-vis aggression- and violence-

ce-related external criteria. A 3-factor model involving the wellbeing and resources, externalizing, and openness to change factors was identified for the vulnerabilities scale. The strength scale showed a 5-factor model with two separate wellbeing and resources factors and an additional reentry readiness factor. Intraclass correlations of the strength and vulnerability scales were .80 and .81, respectively. Construct validity analyses confirmed that externalizing factors from both scales captured risk of violence and aggression (life history of aggression:  $|r|=.35-.42$ ; street code adherence:  $|r|=.21-.35$ ) while both wellbeing-related factors captured mental health (DSM symptoms:  $|r|=.27-.41$ ). The identified factor structures allow allocation of specific treatment resources to individuals based on their varying violence risks and needs, thereby maximize the utility of the limited service resources in correctional facilities.

**151 Yamini Patel Patel****Georgia State University****Room E206**

## Institutional trust in higher education: Measurement invariance across student subgroups

Trust that an institution will respond to incidents of sexual violence in a fair and comprehensive way is a crucial factor for college students' feelings of belongingness and general campus safety. Recent studies suggest 2-year college students are different on a variety of factors compared with 4-year university students, including campus environment, extracurricular activities, responsibilities, and demographics. These differences highlight the need to carefully examine the validity of assessment tools used to measure attitudes used ubiquitously across such diverse student populations. Thus, testing for measurement invariance is crucial to ensure the validity and reliability of these assessments across distinct student subgroups. This study employs confirmatory factor analysis to assess the invariance of the Anticipated Institutional Support Survey, which evaluates students' perceptions of how their educational institution would respond to reports of sexual violence victimization. Nine of the original eleven survey items were

loaded as individual indicators, with the perception of the educational institution serving as the single latent factor. Two items were discarded from invariance testing due to sub-threshold factor loadings. Results show non-invariance at a configural level (RMSEA = 0.09, CFI = 0.97,  $\chi^2 = 696.59$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), suggesting different trust levels between 2-year colleges and 4-year universities. Notably, students at 2-year colleges anticipated higher levels of support from their institution. Findings in the current study reveal disparities in responses across varied higher education contexts, thus emphasizing the need to consider subgroup differences in student population and the validity of attitudinal measurement tools in sexual violence research.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT G35**

**Room N020**

### New Perspectives on Men as Perpetrators and Victims of Sexual Aggression

**Barbara Krahé**

**152 Zoë Peterson & Andrea Mariani****Indiana University****Room N020**

## Adverse childhood events and men's risk for early sexual victimization and perpetration

Experiencing adverse events (e.g., abuse and neglect) in childhood creates future vulnerability to sexual victimization and future risk for sexual perpetration (i.e., sexual acts obtain through coercion, incapacitation, or force). This study examined the interrelationships among adverse childhood events (ACEs), sexual victimization at first sex, and later sexual perpetration. A sample of 949 sexually active men who have sex with women between the ages of 18 and 40 was recruited from Prolific Academic, a crowdsourcing platform. Men completed measures of ACEs, experiences of sexual victimization during first heterosexual intercourse, sexual perpetration, and age at first sexual perpetration. Results revealed that a larger number of ACEs was associated with a greater likelihood of experiencing victimization during first intercourse and with likelihood of lifetime sexual perpetration. Victimization during first sex mediated the relationships between ACEs and likelihood of lifetime perpetration. Among the men who had ever perpetrated ( $n = 93$ ), ACEs were significantly associated with younger

age at first perpetration and a larger total number of sexually aggressive acts and tactics in their lifetime. In a regression model, younger age at first perpetration was a stronger predictor of total number of aggressive acts and tactics than were ACEs. These results highlight that ACEs are a robust predictor of early sexual victimization and perpetration, and in turn, early experiences with sexual victimization and perpetration are strong risk factors for later sexual perpetration, pointing to the need for early intervention.

**153 Anja Berger & Barbara Krahé****Berlin School of Economics and Law****Room N020**

## Child abuse and men's sexual aggression and victimization in intimate relationships: A three-wave longitudinal study with University students from Germany

Revictimization and victim-to-perpetrator dynamics have been identified as adverse outcomes of childhood abuse, but longitudinal studies on the effects in intimate relationships remain scarce. Effects of non-sexual forms of childhood abuse on later sexual aggression victimization and perpetration also need more thorough investigation. Our study examined pathways from sexual, physical and emotional abuse in childhood to men's sexual aggression victimization and perpetration in intimate relationships in early adulthood in a three-wave longitudinal design with twelve-month intervals. Participants were 1,010 male university students in Germany with a mean age of 21.4 years. At the first wave (T1), participants completed measures of sexual, physical,

and emotional abuse in childhood (before the age of 14 years). Reports of sexual aggression victimization by, and perpetration against, an intimate partner were collected since the age of consent (14 years; T1) or in the last 12 months (T2 and T3) using the Sexual Aggression and Victimization Scale (SAV-S). Childhood sexual, physical, and emotional abuse predicted sexual victimization by an intimate partner directly at T1 and indirectly at T2 and T3 via T1 victimization. Sexual and physical abuse predicted sexual aggression perpetration against an intimate partner at T1 and indirectly at T2 and T3. Emotional abuse was unrelated to sexual aggression perpetration. Corroborating past research, victims of childhood abuse were found to have an elevated vulnerability to revictimization in intimate relationships and a higher risk of engaging in sexual aggression perpetration against an intimate partner. The implications of the findings for prevention efforts will be discussed.

**154 Antonia Abbey, Elise van Paris, Jaxon Hart, Dylan John,  
Angelia Tiura, Ava Messisco, & Colleen McDaniel**  
**Wayne State University Detroit**

**Room N020**

## Comparison of rates of sexual aggression among single and married men

Since the 1950's (Kirkpatrick & Kanin, 1957) researchers have documented high rates of men's self-reported sexual aggression toward women. Most of these perpetrators were in a dating or sexual relationship with the victim, ranging from casual to long-term. Although there are important exceptions (Senn et al., 2000), most of these studies have been conducted with young, single college students. Studies of sexual aggression in marriage or long-term partnerships typically use different measures which focus primarily on emotional and physical violence. This study addresses this gap in our knowledge with secondary data analyses from an online Qualtrics panel which completed a standard self-report sexual aggression measure (Abbey et al., 2005), but were not required to be single. Participants were required to self-identify as a man, be age 18 to 35 ( $M = 30.27$ ), and to have engaged in some form of sexual activity with a woman. Sixty-six percent of participants were currently married, 5% were living with a partner or engaged, 8% were in an exclusive dating relationship, and the remain-

ing 21% were single and not dating exclusively. Married men (78.3%) were much more likely than single not dating exclusively men (30.6%) to report at least one act of sexual aggression, including acts that involved verbal coercion, and physical force. Open-ended responses suggest that participants viewed consent as unnecessary in established sexual relationships and expected women to accept unwanted sex. These findings demonstrate the importance of conducting sexual aggression research with the entire population, not just young, single, traditional college students.



**155 Lindsay Orchowski, Alan Berkowitz, Christopher Kahler,  
Donna Kazemi, & Daniel Oesterle**  
**Brown University**

**Room N020**

## Integrated alcohol and sexual assault prevention program for US male soldiers who engage in at-risk drinking: Piloting of in-person and online administration

Sexual aggression and alcohol use are interrelated concerns. The United States (US) military is increasing efforts to address rates of sexual violence among service members. The present research piloted a multi-session integrated alcohol use and sexual assault prevention program for young adult male soldiers who engage in at-risk drinking. The program included two individual sessions of motivational interviewing with personalized normative feedback regarding alcohol use and sexual aggression risk, and two group-based social norms theory and bystander intervention skills training workshops. Two open pilot trials were conducted at a large US Army post. Trial 1 implemented the intervention in-person with assessment at baseline and 2-months. Trial 2 implemented the intervention via video-based telehealth, with assessments at baseline, 2- and 4-months. In the Trial 1 sample of

program completers that provided data at both assessment points ( $N = 6$ ),  $t$ -tests revealed significant reductions in perceived peer norms regarding violence, comfort with sexism, alcohol-related consequences, number of drinking days, and number of heavy drinking days. In the Trial 2 sample of treatment completers that provided data at all three assessments ( $N = 7$ ), repeated measures analyses of variance revealed reductions in perceived peer norms regarding violence, and trends towards reduced comfort with sexism ( $p < .07$ ), number of drinking days ( $p < .06$ ). No participants reported perpetration of sexual aggression at any follow-up period, in Trial 1 or Trail 2. Feedback regarding feasibility, acceptability, and satisfaction of in-person and online administration of the intervention will also be discussed.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT G36**

**Room F107**

### Transdiagnostic Insights: A Multifaceted Exploration of Anger and Aggression Across Psychological Disorders

**Celina Müller**

**156 Matthias Reinhard****Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München****Room F107**

## Anger and aggressive intentions after being socially excluded: Transdiagnostic results from a modified cyberball paradigm

Social exclusion and social rejection are common experiences in patients with borderline personality disorder (BPD) and patients with persistent depressive disorder (PDD) often leading to emotions like helplessness and anger. Research suggests different behavioral responses to social exclusion, ranging from prosocial behavior (social repair) to social withdrawal or even aggressive behavior. As interpersonal difficulties are a core feature of BPD and PDD, the behavioral reaction may be of particular interest in situations of being socially excluded. Cyberball is a well-established paradigm to experimentally induce social exclusion by excluding participants in a virtual ball tossing game. A modified version of Cyberball additionally allows observing the behavioral reaction to partial social exclusion by measuring the participants' passing preference towards an excluding versus including co-player. Furthermore, the emotional reaction (e.g., anger) and behavioral intentions can be assessed after the game. For the

current analyses, several samples of patients with BPD or PDD and healthy controls (HC) performed the modified Cyberball paradigm. Results show that HC react with an immediate increased tossing behavior towards the excluding co-player. In contrast, patients with BPD or PDD show this reaction to a lesser extent. In addition, patients reported more anger than HC. The observed playing behavior towards the excluding player can be interpreted as prosocial behavior and an attempt to socially repair the relationship. The attenuated reaction in patients together with more expressed anger may point toward a rather aggressive reaction that could impede the possibility to socially repair relationships.

**157 Celina Müller****Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München****Room F107**

## Unravelling anger suppression: Investigating temporal associations between obsessive- compulsive symptoms, inflated sense of responsibility, and anger suppression

Anger suppression plays a central role in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Cognitive theorists see anger suppression as a consequence of OCD symptoms, whereas an inflated sense of responsibility is seen as antecedent factor. While these associations have been demonstrated cross-sectionally, longitudinal analyses are lacking. In line with cognitive considerations, we investigated in a longitudinal design whether OCD symptoms mediate the association between the sense of responsibility and anger suppression. Forty-eight patients with OCD completed measures on obsessive beliefs, OCD symptoms, and anger suppression at three timepoints. Mediation models tested the temporal symptom associations. Exploratory analyses in a sub-sam-

ple of patients with high checking-related symptoms ( $n = 20$ ) as well as controlling for depressive symptoms and medication intake were conducted. The sense of responsibility did not significantly predict the level of anger suppression. A temporal association between OCD symptoms and anger suppression could be evidenced, which was stable beyond controlling for depressive symptoms and medication intake. The sense of responsibility significantly predicted OCD symptoms only in patients presenting high checking-related symptoms. No mediating effect of OCD symptoms was found. This is the first longitudinal study showing that higher OCD symptoms predict higher levels of anger suppression, independent from depressive symptoms and medication intake. The effect of sense of responsibility on OCD symptoms was only evident in the sub-group of patients with high checking-related symptoms, generally presenting higher levels of responsibility. Acknowledging that anger suppression may be a consequence of OCD symptoms can ultimately inform future adjustments to psychotherapeutic treatment.

**158 Corinne Neukel****Heidelberg University****Room F107**

## Anger and aggression in everyday life in individuals with Borderline Personality Disorder

Although intense anger and aggression are a core feature of borderline personality disorder (BPD) and can lead to great suffering for those affected, it has hardly been investigated in the everyday lives of individuals with BPD. It is known from experimental and questionnaire studies that individuals with BPD report stronger, longer-lasting and more frequent episodes of anger. In everyday life, negative emotions are also reported more frequently and more intensely by individuals with BPD than by healthy participants (HP). However, only a few studies have investigated anger and aggression in the patients' everyday lives and did not consider anger instability. The aim of the present study was to better characterize days with and without aggressive behaviors with regard to the patients' experienced anger. Individuals with BPD and high aggression (N=32) as well as HP (N=32) took part in an ecological momentary assessment (EMA) study assessing state anger and aggression three times/day over two weeks. Multilevel modeling was conducted and anger instability was operationalized by squared

successive differences. Individuals with BPD showed greater anger instability compared to HP. Interestingly, both anger intensity and anger instability are associated with aggressive behavior in BPD: On days with aggressive behavior, individuals with BPD reported greater anger intensity and instability than on days without aggressive behavior. Knowledge about what characterizes days with aggressive behaviors may help to improve interventions to reduce aggressive behavior in BPD. The talk will also give an outlook on measuring anger and aggression by means of EMA.

**159 Lisa Wagels****RWTH Aachen****Room F107**

## Transdiagnostic patterns of anger and aggression

Overly aggressive behavior is highly prevalent in psychiatric disorders compared to healthy populations. Nevertheless, the understanding of when and how patients react aggressively and if certain aggressive patterns are associated with specific diagnoses or transdiagnostic symptoms or other characteristics is still missing. The current study investigated 126 patients and 35 healthy controls (81 males and 79 females in total) who conducted two experimental tasks inducing anger. The patient group included patients with major depressive disorder, schizophrenia spectrum disorder, alcohol dependence disorder, and borderline personality disorder dimensionally differing on measures of aggression and impulsivity. During the Taylor Aggression Paradigm (social provocation) and the Technical Provocation Paradigm (non-social provocation) emotional reactions, skin conductance and behavioral measures for aggression were assessed. Subsequently, participants performed a paper-pencil version of the voodoo doll task and filled in a questionnaire battery. Transdiagnostic subgroups were identified reflecting high and low aggression groups. The low aggression group showed lower psychopathology in general and reported lower levels of

anger in response to both provocation paradigms. These participants also chose a lower number of needles in the voodoo doll task. Evidence for differences between transdiagnostic subgroups regarding skin conductance reactivity and behavioral reactions towards provocation was low, while some disorder specific patterns were identified. The results demonstrate that self-report assessments of anger and hostile behavior are higher in patients scoring high on general psychopathology while observable behavior does not differ. Aggressive behavior may differ between patients as part of their syndrome/diagnoses.

**160 Lisa Lee Elaine Gaylor**  
**University of Central Lancashire**

**Room F107**

## Exploring the connection between ethnicity, individualist-collectivist beliefs, and approaches to treatment for externalising behaviour in adversity-exposed youth

Correlation between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and externalising behaviour is well established, and evidence is accruing for the importance of trauma-informed supports. Behavioural issues among young people in education settings, punitive measures applied in these contexts, and eventual interaction with the legal system has been termed the school-to-prison pipeline. In Western countries, inequities across contexts (e.g., economic, social, and legal) have resulted in cultural minority youth being more likely to endure ACEs, more frequently targeted by school-based behavioural sanctions, and to be overrepresented in the judicial system. Expanding on previous studies suggesting cultural differences in preferred mental health treatment

and healing approaches, the current study was designed to examine this relationship as it relates to individualist and collectivist attitudes. Participants ( $n = 405$ ) broadly identifying as Asian ( $k=81$ ); Black ( $k=79$ ); First Nations, Inuit, Metis, or Indigenous ( $k=98$ ), White ( $k=75$ ), and other ( $k=75$ ) residing in Canada and the United States were recruited using the Prolific platform. They provided demographic information and responded to three questionnaires focusing on the following: endorsement of collectivist versus individualist attitudes and beliefs, past experiences of ACEs, and categorisation (i.e., diversion or engagement; cognitive or behavioural) and perceived effectiveness of a variety of approaches when addressing trauma and behaviour in young people. Analysis is currently underway, and it is hypothesised that a relationship will be observed between alignment with collectivist beliefs and a preference for group treatments categorised as behavioural and diversion oriented. Findings and implications for future research and practice will be discussed.

## **Symposia and Thematic Sessions**

**SLOT G37**

**Room E210**

### **Current Issues in Research on Work-Related Aggression and Violence**

**Robin Umbra**



**161 Robin Umbra****University of Hohenheim****Room E210**

## Harnessing anger and controlled-aggression for enhanced workplace well-being: Investigating the impact of anger regulation on helplessness and self-assurance

This study aimed to investigate the daily associations between anger and emotional well-being, with a specific focus on helplessness and self-assurance, and to examine the potential role of anger-induced coping strategies in these relations. Applying cognitive-motivational-emotive system theory, this study aimed to establish potential relations between daily feelings of anger, helplessness, and self-assurance. To achieve this, a five-week experience sampling study was conducted across various workplaces with a sample of 220 full-time employees. The study resulted in 2,059 daily observations, which were analyzed via Bayesian multilevel structural equation modeling to test the proposed links. The results revealed that anger is positively as-

sociated with helplessness and negatively related to self-assurance during a typical workday, even after controlling for relevant variables such as situational control and anger target. Moreover, the study found that the relation between anger and self-assurance was moderated by approach (controlled-aggressive) behavior. Specifically, when employees approached the stressor that caused the anger in response to the anger experience, the negative relation between anger and self-assurance switched to a positive one. These findings contribute to a better understanding of the daily emotional experiences of employees in work settings and underscore the importance of effective coping strategies in managing anger at work.

**162 Chun Yip Henry Ho****The Education University of Hong Kong****Room E210**

## Perceived workplace discrimination and the recovery process of persons with mental illness: Mediating role of organizational justice and psychological capital

This study examines the role of perceived workplace discrimination (PWD) in the recovery process of persons with mental illness (PMIs). By integrating the signaling theory with the recovery model, it was hypothesized that PWD is associated with negative recovery outcomes, including increased internalized stigma and psychological symptomatology, as well as reduced functioning and perceived recovery. This association is expected to be sequentially mediated by organizational justice and psychological capital (PsyCap). A field study was conducted with 265 currently or recently employed PMIs in Hong Kong who had clinical diagnoses of anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, or bipolar disorder. Participants were recruited from a local mental health service

provider. PWD, organizational justice, PsyCap, and recovery-related outcomes were assessed using a structured questionnaire. Serial mediation analysis was conducted to examine the hypothesized direct and indirect effects. PWD was positively associated with internalized stigma and psychological symptomatology. Organizational justice and PsyCap acted as sequential mediators in the relationships between PWD and all four recovery-related outcomes. Specifically, PWD was found to be linked to worsened recovery-related outcomes by reducing PMIs' perceptions of organizational justice, which subsequently reduced their level of PsyCap. This study provides evidence that workplace discrimination against PMIs significantly hinders their recovery process. The results underscore the crucial role of organizational justice in fostering PsyCap, which in turn facilitates the recovery of PMIs. As a recommendation, it is suggested that employers and managers prioritize addressing workplace discrimination and actively strive to maintain a fair and just working environment.

**163 Brandon Frith**

University Ottawa

Room E210

## Whistleblowing for mental health: Exploring the psychological impact of abuse on soccer referees

In today's sports landscape, there is a prominent emphasis on ensuring a safe environment for athletes however, safeguarding the well-being of sporting officials has been vastly overlooked. This oversight is evident not only at the professional level but is notably pronounced in amateur settings, surpassing the challenges faced by their professional counterparts (Cleland et al., 2018; Ridinger 2015). A grim illustration of this pervasive problem unfolded in June 2023 when fans subjected veteran referee Anthony Taylor to verbal abuse following the Europa League final. This incident mirrors the harsh reality experienced by officials across Canada. This raises questions regarding the mental health implications for individuals routinely subjected to abuse in their workplace environment. In collaboration with BC Soccer, Saskatchewan Soccer Association, and Ontario Soccer, we are undertaking a longitudinal study to explore the prevalence of referee abuse in Canada, assess the health impacts on adult officials, and identi-

fy factors that moderate or mediate the association between referee abuse and health outcomes. Participants included 1,216 registered referees (men=80.8%, women=17.6%, genderdiverse= 1.5%). Initial findings from year one indicates that 94.2% of referees reported receiving verbal abuse and 51.7% of referees have expressed concerns for their safety while officiating. Referees encountering higher levels of abuse reported elevated symptoms of depression ( $r=.16$ ,  $p<.001$ ), anxiety ( $r=.17$ ,  $p<.001$ ), somatic complaints ( $r=.16$ ,  $p<.001$ ), PTSD ( $r=.17$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and perceived stress ( $r=.21$ ,  $p<.001$ ) compared to those with lower exposure. Furthermore, the correlation between abuse and mental health symptoms was more pronounced for younger referees and female officials. These findings underscore the urgency of prevention/intervention efforts to protect this vulnerable population and establishing policies to enhance their safety in the workplace.

**164 Andrea Rezzani****Free University of Bozen-Bolzano****Room E210**

## Robot abuse as a potential new form of aggression

Aggression is typically defined any behaviour aimed at harming another living being who is motivated to avoid such treatment. By this definition, the behaviour of aggression does not extend to robots because they are not living beings. Nevertheless, when people interact with robots, they show behavioural patterns that resemble aggression. Robots have a dual nature. On the one hand, they can be perceived as mere technological tools, i.e., objects with instrumental value used in different contexts. On the other hand, they can be perceived as social companions, i.e., subjects with affective value capable of verbal and nonverbal communication. Drawing on the General Aggression Model (GAM), the present study investigated robot abuse. We conducted a 2x2 mixed-method design in an online scenario-based study to explore identity as a within-subjects factor (object vs subject) and aggression motive as a between-subjects factor (reactive vs proactive). Participants (N=134) observed two scenarios portraying robots in object and subject roles, followed by conflict. They were asked to continue the scenario regarding actions, thoughts, and feelings. Preliminary analysis shows robots as subjects correlate with higher levels

of aggression, questioning the application of the objectification theory in the domain of Human-Robot Interaction while posing insights into perceived threats toward robots. The distinction between the motives of aggression was less evident. These findings prompt the extension of the field of aggression studies to consider when robots are perceived as social companions with the goal of contributing to the understanding of the design implications of robots in society.

**165 Courtland Hyatt**  
**Emory University**

**Room E210**

## Merging macro- and micro-perspectives on aggression psychotherapy in U.S. military servicemembers

Aggression poses a serious threat to public health and causes considerable suffering in victims and burden on our social systems (e.g., healthcare). Unfortunately, existing psychotherapeutic approaches to reducing aggression in adults are often unstandardized and ineffective. This is especially concerning for mental health treatment of U.S. military servicemembers, a population with elevated rates of multiple risk factors for aggression (e.g., male sex, combat exposure, firearm access). This presentation reviews two recent studies, casting new light on this lack of effective aggression treatments from macro- and micro-perspectives. First, using survey data from the U.S. Department of Defense's 2018 Health-Related Behaviors Survey (N = 33,641 servicemembers), I conducted weighted analyses indicating that compared to other mental health concerns, aggression is associated with lower rates (<40%) of both general and specialized mental healthcare receipt, as well as specific barriers to care (e.g., low confidence that

treatment will help). Second, I queried N = 84 mental healthcare providers working in a Veterans Affairs (VA) hospital about their clinical experiences working with aggressive/antagonistic patients. Compared to episodes of clinical care with depressed and/or anxious patients, clinical interactions with aggressive/antagonistic patients were shorter ( $|d| = .60$ ), less effective ( $|d| = .61$ ), and more emotionally draining ( $|d| = 1.03$ ). Despite M > 14 years of professional experience, VA providers reported feeling untrained and unprepared to treat aggressive/antagonistic points. Merging these perspectives points toward actionable steps for closing these aggression-related treatment gaps, hopefully in the service of decreasing the distress and impairment aggression imparts on individuals and society.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT G38**

**Room E110**

### Longitudinal Research on Aggression and Violence

**Irina Jarvers**

**166 Miguel Villodas**

San Diego State University

Room E110

## The longitudinal effects of family violence and dysfunction on young adult educational attainment: The role of future expectations

Approximately two-thirds of children experience adversities, including abuse, neglect, violent victimization, and family dysfunction. These experiences contribute to lower educational attainment, which has implications for adult psychosocial well-being. However, the pathways through which this occurs are unclear. The current study prospectively examined the mediational roles of adolescent and caregiver career and educational expectations in the association between childhood/adolescent experiences of family violence and dysfunction on young adult educational attainment. The sample included 464 participants from the Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect who were recruited for early childhood family violence risk. Experiences of family violence and dysfunction were measured using prospective multi-informant data that included participant, caregiver, and child protecti-

ve services reports. Participants and their caregivers reported about their expectations of the participants' future career and educational attainment when participants were 14 years old and participants reported their educational attainment in young adulthood (Mage=24 years). Path analyses revealed that more experiences of family violence and dysfunction were associated with more negative future career and educational expectations among participants,  $\beta = -.13$ ,  $p = .009$ , and their caregivers,  $OR = .93$ ,  $p = .011$ . More negative participant,  $OR = 1.28$ ,  $p < .001$ , and caregiver educational expectations,  $OR = 1.32$ ,  $p = .001$ , were both in turn associated with lower young adult educational attainment. Findings demonstrate a mediational process through which experiences of family violence and dysfunction diminish caregiver and youth expectations about youth's future career and educational success, ultimately resulting in poorer educational attainment in young adulthood. School-based interventions for youth who have experienced family violence should increase family support of long-term academic success.

**167 Irina Jarvers****University of Regensburg****Room E110**

## Delays in adolescent brain development as longitudinal predictor for externalizing behavior

Adolescence is a critical period marked by both brain maturation and the onset of mental health disorders. While previous research has identified associations between brain morphology and externalizing symptoms, age-related developmental aspects were rarely investigated. This longitudinal study explores the interplay between externalizing symptoms and brain development in healthy adolescents across early and late adolescence. Ninety-eight healthy adolescents from two cohorts (aged 9 and 12 years) underwent annual assessments over three years. Clinical evaluations measured externalizing symptoms (SDQ), while MRI assessments gauged brain volume and white matter microstructure (including fractional anisotropy, mean diffusivity, and average path length). Linear mixed effect models and cross-lagged panel models were utilized to examine the concurrent relationship between brain structure and behavioral symptoms in adolescents. Results revealed that larger subcortical grey matter volume was as-

sociated with increased externalizing symptoms in older adolescents, whereas decreases in subcortical grey matter volume were linked to more externalizing symptoms in younger adolescents. Additionally, longer average white matter path length predicted elevated externalizing symptoms in older adolescents, while decreases in cerebral white matter volume were predictive of increased externalizing symptoms in younger adolescents. Notably, no significant predictive effects were found for fractional anisotropy (FA), or mean diffusivity (MD). In conclusion, findings suggest that delays in subcortical brain maturation during both early and late adolescence are linked to heightened externalizing behaviors, indicating a greater risk for psychopathology. Further investigation into these associations is warranted to better understand the underlying mechanisms and inform targeted interventions for at-risk adolescents.



**168 Danielle Sirianni Molnar****Brock University St. Catharines****Room E110**

## A prospective longitudinal study assessing links between perfectionism and aggression

The Perfectionism Social Disconnection Model (Hewitt et al., 2017) posits that perfectionism contributes to social disconnection, in part, via higher levels of hostility and aggression. The goal of this prospective longitudinal study was to assess links between multidimensional trait perfectionism and trajectories of proactive and reactive aggression among a community sample of adolescents. Adolescents ( $n = 239$ ; 72.7% female;  $M_{age} = 17.79$  years,  $SD = 1.29$ ) completed online surveys assessing perfectionism (Flett et al., 2016) and proactive and reactive aggression (modified for self-report from Dodge, & Coie, 1987) at four different timepoints spaced approximately 7 months apart. Results from multilevel growth curve analyses revealed time-invariant effects of socially prescribed perfectionism (SPP; believing that others demand perfection from the self) on reactive aggression. Adolescents who were higher, compared to lower, in SPP across time had higher levels of reactive aggression. Time-varying self-oriented perfectionism (SOP; demanding perfectionism from the self) was positively associa-

ted with reactive aggression, such that when adolescents experienced increased internal pressure to be perfect relative to their average SOP, they also experienced relative increases in reactive perfectionism. Between-person differences in SPP were associated with proactive aggression, such that those who experienced external pressure to be perfect also reported overall higher levels of proactive aggression. All effects accounted for respondent sex and age. Collectively, results provide additional support for the Perfectionism Social Disconnection Model and demonstrate the importance of not only distinguishing between different facets of multidimensional trait perfectionism, but also different forms of aggression.

**169 Phil Böttcher****Psychologische Hochschule Berlin****Room E110**

## Do self-regulatory competencies add to the prediction of aggressive- and antisocial-behavior profiles beyond external and internal risk factors in middle childhood? A three-wave longitudinal study

Previous research has consistently linked deficits in self-regulatory competences, including inhibition, planning, and emotional reactivity, to aggressive and antisocial behavior (AAB). However, it remains unclear whether these competences also contribute to the prediction of comprehensive AAB profiles, which are the most relevant competences when they are simultaneously considered as well as whether they continue to contribute to the prediction of the profiles when other relevant risk factors are considered as control variables. Thus, the present study aimed to identify AAB profiles and their predictors in 1,657 German children (ages 6-11 at first measurement) across a three-year pe-

riod and three measurement points in the transition from childhood to adolescence using multiple raters and measurement methods. Latent-profile analysis identified an overall low, overall moderate, and overall high AAB profile including physical, relational, proactive and reactive aggression, as well as antisocial behavior. Regarding SR, multinomial logistic regressions controlling for further pertinent risk factors found low planning abilities to predict a higher probability of belonging to the overall moderate and high than the overall low AAB profile, respectively. Multiple Analysis of Variance indicated further differences in inhibition, flexibility, and emotional reactivity (but not the other four SR competences in our study). These findings indicate the long-term relevance of early self-regulatory competences in the prediction of AAB beyond internal and external risk factors and suggest to particularly address planning abilities in prevention and intervention measures.

**170 Deinera Exner-Cortensr****University of Calgary****Room E110**

## Violence prevention with adolescent boys: Findings from a longitudinal, quasi-experimental outcome evaluation of the WiseGuyz Program

Violence prevention with boys is a topic that is receiving increasing research attention globally. The WiseGuyz program, developed by the Centre for Sexuality, is a 20-session, school-based healthy relationships and violence prevention program for grade 9 boys. To explore the effectiveness of WiseGuyz for violence prevention, we will report on findings from a longitudinal, quasi-experimental outcome evaluation conducted in a Western Canadian province ( $N = 262$ ). We collected data from 3 cohorts (fall 2019, fall 2021, fall 2022), and enrolled grade 9 participants who did and did not take WiseGuyz in each of these years. We have collected pre-test (fall of grade 9) and post-test (spring of grade 9) data from all cohorts, and 1-year follow-up (spring of grade 10) data from the fall 2019 and fall 2021 cohorts. We will collect 1-year follow-up data from the fall 2022 cohort in spring 2024. The prima-

ry outcome is changes in bystander behavior for violence prevention one year after the end of the program. In multivariable models using data from Cohorts 1 and 2, WiseGuyz participants reported significantly more positive bystander behaviors for violence prevention in the spring of grade 10, as compared to non-participants ( $b = .31$ ,  $p = .045$ ). WiseGuyz participants also reported significantly greater dating abuse awareness following the program, as compared to non-participants ( $b = 0.92$ ,  $p = .001$ ). In the presentation, we will incorporate 1-year follow-up data from Cohort 3, as well as program implementation data. Implications for violence prevention with adolescent boys will also be discussed.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT G39**

**Room E006**

Current Research on Emotions Related  
to Violence

**Annah McCurry**

**171 Annah McCurry****University of St Andrews****Room E006**

## Both partners negative emotion drives aggression in a face-to-face competitive conflict

Dyadic conflict researchers believe that the experience, expression, and perception of emotion all drive aggressive behaviour. Intrapersonally, increases in negative affect make reactive aggression more likely. Interpersonally, the General Aggression Model predicts that each individuals' perceptions of their partners' emotion also influence aggression, potentially leading to a Violence Escalation Cycle. To date, however, there is little experimental evidence connecting internal and external affective processing to conflict and escalation. Here, using a version of the Competitive Reaction Time Task adapted for dyads face-to-face, we show that both intra- and inter- personal experiences of emotion predict aggressive behaviour. Using trial-level analysis of facial affect during key periods (time-locked to stimulus presentation/response), we were able to identify trials containing reactive aggression. Critically, automated affect coding of couples during competitive interactions reveal that prototypic displays of negative emotions (anger and disgust) have a compounding effect. The compounding

leads to changes in aggression depending on whether one, both, or neither partner expressed negative affect during the sound blast selection period. Unexpectedly, however, couples closely matched each other's levels of aggression at both the grand-mean and the individual-trial level, suggesting retaliation without escalation. In addition, we show that forced breaks (i.e., experimentally imposed delays between provocation and the opportunity for retaliation) reduce aggression, providing novel evidence that negative urgency likely plays an important role in dyadic conflict. Critically, these results have been replicated across multiple studies, surviving changes in experimental design and procedure (total  $n = 155$ ,  $k = 5,874$ ), attesting to their robustness. Further research is underway.

**172 John Rempel****University of Waterloo****Room E006**

## Hate: An engine driving aggression

Rempel & Burris (2005; also, Rempel & Sutherland, 2016; Rempel, Burris, & Fathi, 2018) propose that hate is fundamentally a motivational process involving the desire for a target to incur harm. As a motive, hate is more than an intensely negative feeling – it is a “call to action”, specifically, a call to harm. Traditionally hate was considered an emotion, but various studies support the motivational centrality of hate. I will overview research that supports a motivational conceptualization of hate. For example, we and others have shown that a) hate is correlated with motivation measures (Aumer et al., 2015), b) harm motives are central to the hate prototype (Rempel et al., 2018), c) hate is associated with brain regions involving cognitive planning and aggression (Zeki & Romaya, 2008), and d) hate predicts the desire to remove or destroy members of hated outgroups (Halperin et al., 2008). I will then discuss studies demonstrating some implications of a motivational construal of hate for understanding the link between hate and aggression. First, unlike emotions, motives can be especially enduring, particularly when the desired goal remains unrealized. Hate persists when the desire to harm is not satiated and strengthens

when it is impeded. Second, motives tend to be more deliberate and less impulsive than emotions. Hate-fueled aggression can involve deliberate plans for harming the hated target that may be enacted with cold, emotionless precision. Thus, hate can be a potent engine driving distinct forms of aggression.

**173 Paul McNicoll****University of Montreal****Room E006**

## Neural correlates of anger and resentment in the Ultimatum Game task: Which emotion is associated with the desire for revenge?

What are the emotions that motivate the act of revenge, i.e. the attempt to harm someone who has wronged us? Current data tend to show that anger influences the rate of rejection of unfair monetary offers in the Ultimatum Game task, as well as the amplitude of Feedback-Related Negativity (FRN), an event-related potential component that becomes more pronounced when negative feedback is associated with unfavorable outcomes. Although similar to anger, resentment differs in its attribution of blame to the wrongdoer and its motivation to seek revenge. The aim of the present study was to compare the effect of inducing anger versus resentment on rejection rate in the Ultimatum Game task and on FRN amplitude during EEG recording. Two experimental groups were created: the Anger-induced group in which participants were primed with a human provocation without wrong,

and the Resentment-induced group in which participants were primed with a human provocation with wrong. Results showed that, while the rejection rate was significantly higher for mid-value offers in the Anger-induced group, the FRN amplitude for fair offers was marginally larger for the Resentment-induced group. Although they did not retaliate as much as the Anger-induced group to mid-value offers, these results suggest that the Resentment-induced group still evaluated all types of offers more negatively than the Anger-induced group, including fair offers. Resentment as a hostile emotion may increase sensitivity to injustice and be associated with a desire for revenge, but not necessarily with revenge as such.

**174 Franziska Leufgen****University of Luxembourg****Room E006**

## Problem music? Effects of listening to diverging music genres on affect and aggression

In research on the connection between certain music genres and aggressive outcomes, the focus has recently shifted to stereotypes about the fans of the supposed problem genres. Building on the Stereotype Theory of Emotion in Music (STEM; Susino & Schubert, 2017), the present study used a between-subjects design to test the effects of rap and opera music on affective states and aggressive outcomes, taking into account a possible moderating role of the extent of fanhood for one of the two genres. As part of an online study, a total of 319 participants listened to either rap or opera music samples. Before listening to the music, assessments were made of the self-reported extent of fanhood for the two genres, participants' affective states, and their level of trait aggression. After listening, affective states were reassessed, and an overall state aggression score was obtained using ambiguous vignette questions. Statistical analyses revealed that pre-listening affective states and trait aggression were of greatest predictive importance for the affective state and aggression triggered by listening to

the music sample. However, neither significant differences between conditions nor a moderating role of the degree of fanhood on the relationship between listening to the music and the dependent variables were found. Given the methodological limitations, recommendations are made to further improve the investigation of the presumed effects and the validation of the STEM mechanism. The results also call into question the concept of problem music and suggest a revision of the postulated genre stereotypes among younger generations.



**175 Julia Espinosa**  
**Harvard University**

**Room E006**

## Paws and effect: The impact of early puppyhood adversity on fear and aggression

Adverse early life experiences negatively impact socioemotional behavior in humans and other animals. Early stages of development are thought to be particularly vulnerable to disruptions, with long term deleterious outcomes for physical and mental health. Domestic dogs offer a unique opportunity to study the influence of adverse early life experience on fear and aggressive behavior. Artificial selection by humans might amplify or attenuate protective or risk factors in specific breed lineages, and a wide range of experiences and environments may be experienced by dogs whose human households vary in terms of their composition, socioeconomic status, and the behavior of the humans within the home. We examined early life experience-aggression associations in a large, representative sample of pet dogs cared for by English-speaking guardians. Guardians shared their dogs' life history (N = 3,620), described their dogs' current living environment, and completed the Canine Behavior Assessment and Research Questionnaire (C-BARQ). Adverse experiences (e.g., abuse, relinquishment)

in the first six months of life were associated with increased fear and aggression in adulthood. This effect held when controlling for environmental and a range of individual differences (e.g., sex and neuter status). Moreover, different types of adversity differentially impacted subtypes of aggression (e.g., unfamiliar human-directed aggression and abandonment) and breeds, with some groups being at greater risk, suggesting heritable components in dog aggression. Our findings contribute to a broader scientific understanding of the socioecological determinants of fear and aggressive behavior, and lay the groundwork for further exploration into the heritable and experience-dependent factors in aggression.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT H40**

**Room E006**

The cycle of violence in 2024: Exploring the link between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and aggression along different contexts and cultures

**Steffen Barra**

**176 Steffen Barra, Vera Wente, Friederike Währisch,  
Petra Retz-Junginger, Johannes Merscher,  
Anselm Crombach, & Wolfgang Retz**  
Saarland University Homburg

Room E006

## Too good/bad to be true? Specifics, caveats, and chances of assessing adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and aggression in forensic psychology and psychiatry

In forensic psychology and psychiatry, assessment and evaluation of offenders are highly important tasks. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) have gained specific interest when examining the development of aggression and delinquent behavior. However, concerns have been raised about the validity of self-reported ACEs and aggression in forensic contexts, assuming social desirability bias in those assessed. We approached this issue by conducting two studies. First, we compared self-reported and clinician-administered ACEs defined by the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) among 231 male offenders (Mage = 36.33 years, SDage = 11.96 years). Accordance between self and expert ratings was examined considering mean differences, correlations,

inter-rater agreement, and regression analyses. Offenders themselves reported higher ACE burden than was rated externally, but there was a strong relationship between CTQ self and external assessments. Second, we analysed self-reported ACEs (MACE), aggressive tendencies (K-FAF), and social desirability (BIDR) in a mixed sample of 311 criminal and non-criminal adults (Mage = 34.77 years, SDage = 12.83 years; 45.7% male, 53.3% female, 1.0% diverse). Participants with a known history of criminal records showed higher social desirability ( $p = .004$ ) and ACE scores ( $p = .026$ ) than non-criminals, whereas aggression ratings were comparable. Under statistical control of gender and age, high levels of social desirability were negatively associated with self-reported aggression ( $p < .001$ ) but did not significantly affect ACE ratings. Our findings indicate that valid ACE assessment is possible in offender populations, but self-reported aggression should be critically examined due to the risk of social desirability bias.

**177 Julia Schneider, Anja Rukundo-Zeller, Manassé Bambonyé,  
Jean-Arnaud Muhoza, Thierry Ndayikengurukiye, Lydia Nitanga,  
Amini Ahmed Rushoza, & Anselm Crombach**  
Saarland University Homburg

Room E006

## Predictors of sexual violence: Exploring relative variable importance and the role of parental acceptance in a Burundian context

Adverse childhood experiences (ACE) depict key predictors for perpetrating violent crimes during adulthood. Additionally, parental rejection promotes anger and hostility. By evoking feelings of control, this cycle of violence seems to be an adaptation to violence-prone environments. Growing up in violent environments, such as post-conflict regions, thus constitutes a risk factor for later aggressive behaviors. We aimed at identifying predictors for perpetrating sexual violence. Ninety-three ( $M_{age} = 25.71$  years,  $SD_{age} = 4.36$  years) Burundian males, with 19 facing accusations of violent crimes, were examined using semi-structured interviews. Conditioned random forests and moderated regressions were calculated to analyze relative variable importance (rVIMP) in predicting perpetration and to examine moderating effects of parental rejection. Sexual violence was categorized into

having perpetrated sexual violence (1) including penetration only and (2) including any skin contact, e.g. kissing, fondling, penetration. For model (1), shame coping, life events, particularly sexual abuse, and previously perpetrated events showed rVIMP. Model (2) retrieved similar variables with appetitive aggression additionally showing rVIMP. Maternal rejection moderated the relationship between life events and perpetration in cases involving sexual abuse with penetration ( $p = .029$ ), but not in other cases ( $p = .098$ ), while paternal rejection did not show any moderating effects ( $p = .538$ ,  $p = .728$ , respectively). The findings support the understanding of the cycle of violence, emphasizing the role of ACEs in predicting later perpetration of sexual violence. The study suggests that maternal rejection may play a significant moderating role in severe cases involving penetration.

**178 Anselm Crombach, Anja Rukundo-Zeller, Marius Grimm,  
Manassé Bambonyé, Jean-Arnaud Muhoza, Thierry Ndayikengurukiye,  
Lydia Nitanga, & Amini Ahmed Rushoza**  
Saarland University Homburg

Room E006

## Associations between specific types of childhood maltreatment and entitlement rage in violence-involved young Burundian men

Given the associations with aggressive behavior and interpersonal violence, narcissistic entitlement represents one of the most maladaptive characteristics of pathological narcissism. Pathological narcissism is discussed as a disorder resulting from early dysfunctional interactions with attachment figures. The purpose of the present study was to gain a better understanding of the relationship between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in the form of childhood maltreatment and the construct of entitlement rage. We examined a representative sample of 95 males (Mage = 25.8 years, SDage = 4.33 years) from the province of Bujumbura, Burundi; 38 of the 95 participants had a history of criminal records. Various forms of childhood maltreatment, a measure of parental attachment quality, and entitlement rage were assessed using self-report instruments and a semi-structured interview. Due to a lack of empirical evidence regarding the relationship between childhood maltreatment and entitlement rage, an exploratory analysis

procedure was chosen. The hypotheses could only be partially confirmed. A consistent and significant effect of reported emotional neglect in childhood on the expressions of entitlement rage was observed,  $B = .25$ ,  $p = .037$  and  $B = .34$ ,  $p = .015$ , respectively. Emotional abuse and witnessed violence between parents showed a nearly significant positive association with entitlement rage. Further, paternal rejection exerted a small negative effect on the target construct. Entitlement Rage is a promising construct for future studies, especially in the context of the intergenerational transmission of violence. Limitations of the methodological approach and solutions for further research questions were discussed. Keywords: childhood maltreatment, entitlement rage, emotional neglect.

**179 Steffen Barra, Paulina Klaudia Machalica, Petra Retz-Junginger,  
Johannes Merscher, Anselm Crombach, & Wolfgang Retz**  
Saarland University Homburg

Room E006

## Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) dimensions mediate the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and adult aggression depending on cognitive reappraisal

Associations between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and aggressive behavior have often been demonstrated, but the mechanisms underneath these relations are yet unclear. Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has to be examined in this regard, as high levels of ACEs and aggression have been found among individuals with ADHD. Moreover, maladaptive emotion regulation is common in ADHD and was associated with aggressive behavior. The present study investigated the dynamics among these constructs in a mixed sample of 287 adults (Mage = 34.89 years, SDage = 12.72 years; 45.5% male, 53.7% female, 1.0% diverse) examined for forensic evaluation/the-

rapy (23.0%), ADHD assessment (31.0%), or as control participants (46.0%). Using moderated mediation analysis, we found partially mediating effects of current ADHD on the associations of ACEs with adult aggression, especially regarding the hyperactive/impulsive dimension. Emotion regulation in terms of cognitive reappraisal moderated the indirect effect between hyperactivity/impulsivity and aggression. In order to reduce their unfavourable dynamics and promote individual well-being of those affected by ACEs and ADHD, but also to decrease their risk of aggressive behavior, respective prevention and treatment should include both pharmacological and psychological approaches that not only consider the core symptoms of ADHD, but also emotion regulation techniques and the occurrence and potential consequences of ACEs. However, differences emerged when males and females were analysed separately, indicating the need for gender-sensitive approaches.

**180 Maya Abdalla**  
**University of Ottawa**

**Room E006**

## The role of self-esteem in indirect aggression among hypercompetitive youth

Current evidence highlights the positive association between hypercompetitiveness and aggression, anxiety, and depression. Although self-esteem, hypercompetitiveness and indirect aggression have been studied independently, their temporal relationship is unknown, warranting a longitudinal analysis. Accordingly, we examined the temporal ordering of self-esteem, hypercompetitiveness and indirect aggression in adolescents assessed annually from Grade 7 to Grade 12 using data from the McMaster Teen study. Results from the cross-lagged panel model included that hypercompetitiveness predicted indirect aggression over two years (from Grade 7 to Grade 8,  $\beta = 0.107$ ,  $b = 0.01$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ; from Grade 8 to Grade 9,  $\beta = 0.085$ ,  $b = 0.007$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). Self-esteem predicted hypercompetitiveness over two years (from Grade 9 to Grade 10,  $\beta = 0.059$ ,  $b = 0.054$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ; from Grade 10 to Grade 11,  $\beta = 0.074$ ,  $b = 0.061$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). Indirect aggression in Grade 7 was negatively associated with self-esteem in Grade 8 ( $\beta = -0.156$ ,  $b = -2.029$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), which in turn predicted indirect aggression in Grade 9

( $\beta = -0.134$ ,  $b = -0.01$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). This indirect effect was statistically significant ( $\beta = 0.021$ ,  $b = 0.02$ ,  $p = 0.031$ ). Hypercompetitiveness in Grade 7 predicted self-esteem in Grade 8 ( $\beta = 0.138$ ,  $b = 0.151$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), which predicted indirect aggression in Grade 9 ( $\beta = -0.134$ ,  $b = -0.01$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). This indirect effect was statistically significant ( $\beta = -0.018$ ,  $b = -0.002$ ,  $p = 0.032$ ). These findings suggest that indirectly aggressive youth experience lower self-esteem and continue to perpetrate aggression. Whereas hypercompetitive youth experience higher self-esteem and are less likely to perpetrate indirect aggression. This may provide a framework for future research on interventions addressing indirect aggression.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT H41**

**Room N020**

International Advances in Measuring and  
Understanding Aggression, Media Effects on  
Attention, Cyber-Sexual Violence Myths, Sexual  
Scripts and Sexual Behavior

**Craig Anderson**



**181 Wayne Warburton, Ha-Young Song, & Nicole Hayes**  
**Macquarie University**

**Room N020**

## Fast paced and violent media: Associations with executive dysfunction, gaming disorders and aggression in Australia

In recent years interest has increased in links between media content, disordered media use and problems with behaviour and executive functions. A questionnaire study of 402 Australian adults addressing these issues found significant positive associations between consumption of fastpaced media and increases in factors suggestive of a reduction in key executive functions – increases in symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), hyperactivity/impulsivity, impulsivity, and emotion dysregulation (ED). Consumption of violent media was also significantly and positively associated with each of these executive dysfunctions, as well as with decreased empathy and increased trait aggression. The media violence exposure- ADHD relationship was stronger for males than females. In line with previous findings (e.g., Anderson et al., 2017), reduced empathy partially mediated the violent media consumptionaggression relationship. Those participants meeting clinical criteria for internet gaming disorder (IGD;

DSM-VTR; 5.4% of respondents) had significantly greater levels of trait aggression and ADHD symptoms than non-clinical participants. The latter finding is consistent with a growing body of evidence that disordered gaming is linked with increased aggression and reduced attention/focus. Implications will be discussed.

**182 Barbara Krahé, Paulina Tomaszewska, & Isabell Schuster**  
**University of Potsdam**

**Room N020**

## The role of pornography in shaping young adults' sexual scripts and sexual Behavior: A longitudinal study with University students

Pornographic media have been postulated to be a problematic source of influence on users' views about sexuality and sexual behavior. This talk will present a study that examined this proposition in a longitudinal study linking the frequency of use and perceived realism of pornography to young adults' sexual scripts and sexual behavior. Specifically, we focused on facets of scripts and behavior for consensual sex related to an increased risk of sexual aggression perpetration and vulnerability to sexual victimization, such as casual sex, alcohol use, and ambiguous communication of sexual intent. In a three-wave study (T1-T3) covering 23 months, 588 university students (380 women, 208 men) in Germany completed measures of pornography use and perceived realism, risky sexual scripts, and risky sexual behavior. As hypothesized, pornography realism, a weighted index of frequency and perceived

realism, was positively associated with risky sexual scripts and risky sexual behavior at T1. Prospective indirect associations were found with risky scripts and behavior at T2 and T3, controlling for prior risky scripts and behavior as well as concurrent pornography realism. No gender differences in the associations were found. The implications for media literacy interventions about the realism of pornography and potentially harmful effects are discussed.

**183 Rocío Vizcaíno-Cuenca, Mónica Romero-Sánchez, &  
Hugo Carrtero-Dios**  
**University of Granada**

**Room N020**

## The development and validation of the acceptance of Myths About Cyber-Sexual Violence (AMCYS)

Cyber-Sexual Violence, affecting approximately 85% women globally, is a public health and social concern. Despite the role of rape myths in justifying sexual violence, little attention has been given to the study of cyber-rape culture. This research aimed to develop and validate a self-report measure assessing evaluative myths about cyber-sexual violence, in Spanish and English. A pool of items was administered to 548 Spanish social networking users. Based on preliminary analyses, Differential Functioning Item (DIF) and exploratory analysis, 10 items were retained to create the Acceptance of Myths About Cyber-Sexual Violence (AMCYS) Scale. We then validated the measure using samples from Spain (N = 956) and the U.S. (N = 945). Participants completed AMCYS alongside measures of sexism, myths about gender violence, social dominance, feminism, and social desirability. Additionally, after exposure to two cyber-sexual violence scenarios, participants completed minimization and victim-blaming measures. Scores

on both versions exhibited high reliability, and confirmatory factor analyses supported a onedimensional AMCYS structure. The AMCYS demonstrated measurement invariance across gender and countries. AMCYS scores were independent of social desirability, positively correlating with myths about intimate partner violence, rape myths, sexism, and social dominance, and negatively correlating with feminism. Using two fictitious scenarios of cybersexual violence, higher AMCYS scores were associated with an increased tendency toward victim-blaming and downplaying incidents. AMCYS accounted for more variance in scenario responses than other measures, emerging as the strongest predictor of victim-blaming. The AMCYS Scale could be useful to develop programs to eradicate and prevent cyber-sexual violence.

**184 Craig Anderson & Nicole Hayes****Iowa State University****Room N020**

## The Forms and Functions of Aggressive Behavior Scale (FFABS): A new and improved self-report measure of physical, verbal, & relational forms of reactive and proactive aggression

Preventing aggression and violence is a global social issue that warrants additional research with up-to-date measures. Aggressive behaviors manifest in several ways, and the proper assessment should capture its multidimensional nature. We developed the 25-item Forms and Functions of Aggressive Behavior Scale (FFABS) to capture the field's current multidimensional understanding of aggression, including its forms (physical, verbal, and relational) and functions (proactive and reactive). Hypotheses were preregistered. Three studies ( $N = 1,388$ ) validated the FFABS factor structure, and demonstrated consistent patterns with theoretically related and unrelated trait constructs, es-

tablishing convergent and discriminant validity. Study 1 compared the incremental ability of the FFABS total scores to predict seven traits known to be correlated with aggressive behavior (e.g., grandiose narcissism), after controlling for either the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ) scores or the Reactive-Proactive Questionnaire (RPQ) scores. In all 14 tests, the FFABS significantly added unique variance. In 13 of the tests, FFABS unique variance was greater than BPAQ or RPQ. Also, FFABS Reactive and Proactive subscales outperformed RPQ Reactive and Proactive subscales in predicting three traits expected to differentially relate to reactive and proactive behavior. Study 2 and 3 yielded additional predictive and discriminative validity support via correlations with trait variables. Study 3 also included a lab-based physical aggression measure (i.e., competitive reaction time task with noise blasts, CRT), and found that FFABS Reactive Aggression predicted provoked CRT aggression better than did FFABS Proactive Aggression ( $r_s = .261, .218$ , respectively).

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT H42**

**Room F107**

### Current Issues in Research on Intimate Partner Violence (II)

**Irina Bergenfeld**

**185 Irina Bergenfeld****Emory University****Room F107**

## Global trends in physical intimate partner violence against women, 1999 – 2021

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is the most common form of violence worldwide and a key indicator for efforts to monitor progress towards gender equality. We described trends in physical IPV against women and in men's and women's attitudes about physical IPV over the period 1999-2023. We used Demographic and Health Survey and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey data with at least two surveys between 1999 and 2023. We modeled average yearly changes in three outcomes: percentage of women and men espousing permissive attitudes about wife-beating (n=48 and n=34 countries, respectively) and percentage of women who reported at least one lifetime experience of physical violence from an intimate partner (n=24 countries). We visualized changes in these outcomes using forest plots, heat maps, and time-series graphs. Roughly 30% of surveyed women reported experiences of lifetime physical IPV, with broad variation across countries. In pooled estimates, average yearly change in lifetime IPV prevalence was close to zero. Broad variation in the acceptability of wife-beat-

ing was also observed in men's (mean=32%) and women's attitudes (mean=39%). Overall, the percentage of individuals endorsing permissive attitudes toward wife-beating decreased considerably over time for men (2.57%/year) and women (6.46%/year). Global declines in the acceptability of IPV against wives were not paralleled in lifetime physical IPV prevalence. Substantial heterogeneity in all three outcomes across countries suggests that national and subnational trends may be more informative, and pooled estimates should be interpreted cautiously. Future research should investigate specific country-level factors that may be driving changes in both attitudes and IPV.

**186 Marisol Lila****University of Valencia****Room F107**

## Alcohol and drugs use problems and intimate partner violence against women: Evaluating a motivational strategy for intervention with perpetrators

Alcohol and drugs use problems (ADUPs) have been consistently identified as one of the factors that increase the risk of intimate partner violence (IPV) against women. Around 50% of the perpetrators referred to intervention programs with IPV perpetrators (PIPVP) have ADUPs, with ADUPs being one of the main predictors of dropout. The main objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of a new motivational tool [i.e., individualized motivational plan (IMP) for participants with ADUPs: IMP-ADUPs] in order to increase participants' adherence and PIPVP effectiveness. The study followed an experimental design with randomized assignment to two intervention conditions: (1) experimental (PIPVP+IMP-CPAD:  $n = 77$ ), and (2) control group (PIPVP+IMP:  $n = 73$ ). Measures were taken at baseline, at the end of the intervention and at 6 months follow-up. Multiple data sources (i.e., official data-

bases, self-reports, facilitators) were used to assess primary outcomes [problematic alcohol and other drug use, IPV (i.e., self-reported physical and psychological violence, risk of recidivism assessed by facilitators, and official recidivism)] and secondary outcomes [variables linked to intervention adherence (i.e., dropout, intervention dose, active participation and motivation to change)]. The results showed an increase in the effectiveness of the intervention in terms of reduced alcohol consumption, and increased adherence to the intervention (i.e., active participation and stage of change). The results obtained highlight the capacity to improve the effectiveness of PIPVPs when addressing the specific needs of the participants and invite to continue designing tools that increase prevention in the field of IPV.

187 Travis Harries

Deakin University

Room F107

## Applying the i-cubed (I3) framework to substance-involved child-to-parent violence

Child-to-parent violence (CPV) has been consistently associated with youth substance problems, however CPV that occurs whilst under the influence of substances, or during withdrawal from substances (substance-involved CPV; SU-CPV) is specifically excluded from commonly utilised definitions of CPV. As a result, there has been no research which has investigated the factors which might influence engagement in SU-CPV, and in particular, no studies have explored the familial context surrounding SU-CPV, despite this occurring within the home. This study utilised the i-cubed (I3) framework to explore associations between parental monitoring, parental intrusiveness, affective reactivity, concurrent reactive CPV, and experience of SU-CPV in an Australian community sample of caregivers experiencing ongoing and severe CPV. One hundred and nineteen caregivers ( $M_{age}=48.4$ ,  $SD_{age}=7.34$ ; 97% female) who met criteria for abusive CPV completed an online survey reporting on incidence of CPV from 12–24-year-olds

under their care ( $M_{age}=16.30$ ,  $SD_{age}=3.29$ ; 39% female). Negative binomial modelling indicated that poor parental monitoring was positively associated with SU-CPV ( $OR=1.38$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and this relationship was stronger at higher levels of affective reactivity in the young person ( $OR=1.02$ ,  $p=.010$ ). There were no significant three-way interactions. In families experiencing substantial CPV, substance involved incidents may be most likely to occur where opportunity for child substance use is high, and risk of conflict escalation is also high. Implications for existing CPV interventions are discussed, including opportunities for addressing substance use behaviours by the young person.



**188 Alba Oviedo-Gutiérrez****University of Granada****Room F107**

## As a proper man: Traditional masculinity, dissatisfaction with power and intimate partner violence against women

Intimate Partner Violence Against Women (IPVAW) is a global health and human rights issue associated with power imbalances between men and women in both, public and private spheres. Research has predominantly focused on the relationship between IPVAW and two types of power dynamics within couples: power to (based on socio-economic resources) and power over (linked to decision-making dominance). However, studies have shown contradictory results: some provided evidence supporting the hypothesis that greater power by the man predicts IPVAW, while others suggested a positive relationship between women's power and IPAW. The current study aims to deepen the relationship between power and IPVAW by using the distinction of power to and power over asymmetry, including motivational and attitudinal factors, and measuring actual IPVAW perpetration. A cross-sectional study on 276 North American men in relationships used PROLIFIC platform to collect questionnaires. Measures included

power to asymmetry (income, education, and socio-economic status differences), power over, satisfaction with power over, adherence to hostile sexism, traditional masculinity, and IPVAW perpetration in the last 12 months. Analyses revealed a relationship between power over asymmetry favouring men and IPVAW perpetration. This was mediated by men's satisfaction with power over, indicating that lower power over relates to greater dissatisfaction and increased IPVAW perpetration, but only in men with high adherence to traditional masculinity (moderated mediation). The current findings contribute to understanding power asymmetry and IPVAW perpetration, emphasizing the importance of incorporating motivational and attitudinal factors in comprehensive perpetration models.

**189 Nikolay Lunchenkov**  
**Technische Universität München**

**Room F107**

## Prevalence and correlates of intimate partner violence among men who have sex with men in pre-war Ukraine

Intimate partner violence (IPV) has been identified as a serious public health threat, however, most research has focused on affected women rather than men. This study assesses the prevalence and correlates of IPV in a sample of men who have sex with men in Ukraine. 1176 men completed an online survey, which was distributed between January and February 2022, shortly before Russia's violent attack on Ukraine. The survey was filled out anonymously, capturing possible experiences of IPV. We conducted a multivariable logistic regression to assess which stressors and risk behaviours were associated with IPV risk. 27% of respondents reported experiences of emotional IPV, and the prevalence of physical and economic IPV was at 10% and 8%, respectively. In addition, 8% of respondents reported having been raped by a sexual partner in the past six months. The risk of physical and sexual IPV was significantly elevated among men who disclosed having had sex while on drugs or drunk and among men who had

participated in sex parties. Furthermore, men who faced greater psychological pressures because of the COVID-19 pandemic were at a significantly higher risk of experiencing physical and economic IPV. Men who reported having faced negative financial consequences due to the pandemic were more vulnerable to emotional and sexual IPV. The study highlights high levels of risk and adversity faced by men who have sex with men in Ukraine. Providing multi-layered and LGBT-sensitive support remains a pressing policy task.

## Symposia and Thematic Sessions

**SLOT H43**

**Room E206**

Current Issues in Research on Online  
Aggression, Video Games, and Violence (II)

**Brad Bushman**

**190 Katarzyna Iwon****The Maria Grzegorzewska University Warsaw****Room E206**

## Beyond controllers: Exploring cognitive mechanisms in the violent video game - aggression relationship

Research on the relationship between playing Violent Video Games (VVG) and aggression has yielded mixed results, often neglecting individual differences and pre-existing aggression tendencies. Some studies suggest that VVG consumption in community-dwelling individuals is linked to decreased accuracy in recognizing anger and aggression, contributing to heightened desensitization. Conversely, those with high trait anger may exhibit increased sensitivity in recognizing anger in ambivalent faces, while antisocial individuals may display bias towards anger and aggression. Understanding these cognitive mechanisms is crucial for comprehending the intricate relationship between VVG, hostile cognition, and aggressive behavior. This study aimed to investigate the hypothesis of a positive influence of playing VVG on aggressive behavior and determine which cognitive mechanisms mediate this relationship. The experimental design involved one group playing a violent VR game

(Pistol Whip) and another playing a nonviolent one (Beat Saber).

Following gameplay, male participants recognized anger, fear, and joy on faces expressing blended emotions and rated the intentionality of harm depicted in ambiguous scenes. Next, aggressive behavior was measured using the Competitive Reaction Time Task from the Taylor Aggression Paradigm. The results and implications of this study will be discussed, offering insights into the cognitive mechanisms underlying the relationship between VVG exposure, cognition, and aggressive behavior.

**191 Brad Bushman**

Ohio State University

Room E206

## Effect of a gun safety video on children's behavior around real guns: A randomized clinical trial

Firearms are the leading cause of death for children in the US. It is therefore crucial to identify effective ways to reduce firearm injuries among children. To test the effectiveness of a gun safety video vs a car safety video on decreasing unsafe behaviors around real guns after exposure to a violent movie with vs without guns. Of 245 participants aged 8 to 12 years, 226 were tested (13 did not complete the laboratory portion, 4 had technical problems, and 2 did not respond to follow-up inquiries). Data were collected from February 2 to October 16, 2022. Participants were recruited via Facebook ads, ResearchMatch, and parent or guardian referrals. The study was conducted in 2 parts. Children watched a safety video at home 1 week before coming to the laboratory at The Ohio State University. Pairs of children were randomly assigned to watch a 1-minute gun or car safety video at home. In the laboratory, they were randomly assigned to watch a 20-minute clip from a violent PG-rated movie with or without guns. Next, they played with games and toys for 20 minutes in another room that contained 2 disabled 9-mm handguns hidden in a file cabinet drawer. Sessions were videotaped

via a hidden camera. MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES handgun, handled it, or pulled the trigger. Control variables were age, gender, race and ethnicity, trait aggressiveness, age-inappropriate media exposure, firearm attitude and interest, presence of firearms at home, and whether children had taken a firearm safety course. Of 226 children (mean [SD] age, 9.99 [1.38] years; 113 [52.3%] male), 216 (95.6%) found a gun and were included in analyses. Those who saw the gun (vs car) safety video were more likely to tell an adult about the gun they found (38 of 112 [33.9%] vs 11 of 104 [10.6%]), were less likely to touch the gun (44 of 112 [39.3%] vs 70 of 104 [67.3%]), held the gun fewer seconds if they did touch it (mean [SD], 42.04 [121.46] vs 98.96 [195.10]), were less likely to pull the trigger at all (10 of 112 [8.9%] vs 31 of 104 [29.8%]), and pulled the trigger fewer times (mean [SD], 4.20 [20.17] vs 7.23 [15.75]). Being male, exposure to age-inappropriate movies, and gun interest were related to unsafe behavior. Prior completion of a firearm safety course, having guns at home, and negative gun attitudes were related to safe behavior. In this trial of children assigned to watch a gun or car safety video, watching a gun safety video reduced children's unsafe behavior around real guns. Children who had previously taken a gun safety course, had guns in the home, and had negative attitudes toward guns were less likely to engage in unsafe behavior around real guns. To encourage safe firearm behavior, children should be educated about gun safety and should not watch age-inappropriate media.

**192 Kamilla Bonnesen****Georgia State University****Room E206**

## Non-consensual dissemination of intimate images: A scale development study

Non-consensual dissemination of intimate images (NCII) is a growing form of sexual violence that primarily occurs online. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention define NCII as a technology-facilitated type of non-contact sexual violence involving a perpetrator using nude or sexual photos and videos to harass, extort, coerce, or otherwise harm a victim using online means. Despite the ubiquity of the internet, research on definitions and the scope of cyber-sexual violence frameworks have significantly lagged behind the times. Studies on NCII have largely relied on a series of ad hoc measures, with no established valid measure currently in the field. The primary aim of this study is to develop a validated measurement tool for NCII. In our current study, we are conducting iterative cognitive interviews for qualitative scale refinement. All analysis is performed within MAXQDA using thematic analysis to inform scale refinement in a three-wave iteration. Cognitive interviews are a meta-qualitative strategy that prompts participants to voice their impressions,

thoughts, and understanding of the scale as they read it. Thematic analyses of cognitive processes will inform changes to NCII scale items over several iterations of scale development. Preliminary findings suggest that NCII occurs across a range of tactics (e.g., threats and manipulation) and includes behaviors across various media (e.g., deepfake technology, social media, and direct online messaging). Given the recent social and political attention on online sexual exploitation, this study represents a crucial first step in validly measuring experiences of victimization and addressing the co-occurrence of victimization across typologies.

**193 Sara Pabian**  
**Tilburg University**

**Room E206**

## Understanding online hate speech perceptions of young adult social media users

Social media bring challenges and threats, including the proliferation of online hate speech (OHS), meaning hatred or degrading attitudes toward a collective with a shared characteristic, e.g., race or sexual orientation. Bystanders' reactions on OHS have a pivotal role in the continuation of OHS and the impact of OHS on victims. However, not everyone perceives OHS as severe and/or the need to intervene. Building on recent research and theoretical frameworks, including neutralization and social identity theory, the present study investigated whether the perception of OHS in user comments depends on content characteristics (the presence or absence of online moral disengagement strategies, e.g., 'I'm posting this because everyone does the same'), one's position towards the group that is attacked (outgroup member versus ingroup member), and individual dispositions and experiences (subjective norms and previous involvement in online hate speech). To this aim, among 1,042 adults aged 18-25, a repeated measures experiment (5x2x2

mixed design) was conducted in which perceptions and reactions on OHS comments (varying on moral disengagement and participants' position towards the attacked group) were measured. Attacks towards the ingroup were perceived as more offensive, more harmful to society and participants had a higher perceived need and intention to perform positive bystander behavior compared to attacks towards an outgroup. No differences in perceptions were found for comments with/without online moral disengagement strategies. A follow-up interview study is currently conducted to investigate more closely the use of moral disengagement strategies in OHS. These results will also be presented during the meeting.

**194 Anja Schultze-Krumbholz****Technische Universität Berlin****Room E206**

## The effectiveness of teachers' bullying intervention: A systematic review

Bullying is a prevalent problem in schools around the world. The consequences have been shown to be severe, including depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, somatic complaints, and lower life satisfaction. Today, bullying is not conceptualized as a dyadic problem anymore, but rather includes the contexts that targets and perpetrators are embedded in. School plays a significant role as one of these contexts because students spend a large amount of their time and are socialized within this context. Especially younger students are dependent on the support of significant adults to protect them from potential harm in this context. Also, negative consequences of bullying affect dimensions of class and school climate. Therefore, teachers play an important role in intervening in bullying, but it is difficult to summarize which teacher interventions stop or reduce the incidence or impact of bullying. The present study is a systematic review of literature assessing the effectiveness of teachers' bullying intervention from the perspective

of involved students. Five major databases were searched using the search terms bullying AND intervention AND stop OR tackle AND effectiveness OR effective AND well-being OR coping OR school adjustment OR well-being AND school OR teacher in various combinations. The systematic review followed the PRISMA scheme and the program Covidence was used. In total, 1002 studies were found of which 425 duplicates were removed. After title and abstract screening, 83 studies remained. Analyses are currently in progress and will be presented at the meeting. Theoretical and especially practical implications for schools will be discussed.



## Poster Sessions

### Block A

#### Room Speerträger

## Intervention, Therapy, and Victim Care

**A1 Leona Morgan****University of the Western Cape****Room Speerträger**

## Stay with the body - Facilitating spaces of silence in sexual trauma integrative care

Deeply traumatic and embodied, the processing and verbalization of sexual trauma for victims can be complex, exacerbated by insufficient psychosocial support and access to specialist trauma care contexts. The research participants share a generational history of childhood sexual abuse in previously segregated communities in Cape Town, South Africa. The qualitative study included the lived experiences of 13 women, aged 21-62. Applying principles of critical feminist, community praxis, the facilitating of reticent silence was juxtaposed with enforced pacification, silencing and sexual trauma suppression that forms part of systemic abuse. Integrative, embodied specialist community centered trauma care, focused on the facilitating of spaces of silence in the therapeutic encounter. Participant inclusion was conducted through participatory action research (PAR), totaling 73 audiovisual recorded facilitating sessions. In-depth, nuanced inductive reflexive thematic analysis of verbatim transcriptions, was applied to identify embodied trauma awareness, pre- during and post periods of silence in semi-

structured interviews and sessions. Researcher/participant positionality was important considerations in identifying affective states and visceral embodied trauma awareness. Trauma integration included emotional expression of intense anger and sadness, not previously allowed expression. The multivocality in allowing the body to speak in silence, opens up the potential of parallel discourses and 'speaking back' to the collective unspoken of sexual trauma and systemic abuse. Recommendations: Applying the research methodology in a wider range of cases to analyze facilitating silence as a feminist, embodied therapeutic intervention across broader community contexts.

**A2 Alexander Zill**  
**Hochschule Mittweida**

**Room Speerträger**

## A systematic view on aggression against employees in different fields of social work in Germany

The number of violent attacks of clients or relatives in the work context has increased significantly in recent years in Germany, with employees in social and nursing professions being among the professional groups particularly affected. In addition, leaders do not report many incidents at all, which suggests that the current data represent a rather conservative estimate. The actual significance of social work in the society and the shortage of skilled workers require a deeper discussion about this specific job demand to develop appropriate working conditions with prevention and intervention strategies. Previous research in social work neglected this topic, especially in Germany. One reason for this could be that social workers' strong need for help stands in the way of appropriate reflection on this specific topic, despite the negative health effects. Our research aims to systematically examine aggression from clients or relatives in different fields of social work considering individual, team-related and organizational influencing factors. This provides us a good overview of the distribution of different forms

of aggression as well as maintaining and inhibiting factors. We are particularly interested in how leaders and teams react to such situations and what protection concepts (e.g. risk assessments, support offers) the organizations have in place to ensure the occupational health and safety of their employees. The related online study is currently being implemented and should be finished end of June, so that we can present first results. We want to share this study via social media, professional associations, universities, and nonprofit organizations.

**A3 Caitie Thompson**  
**Georgia State University**

**Room Speerträger**

## Examining the association between sexual victimization, alcohol problems, and protective behavioral strategies on sexual assault resistance self-efficacy

Over one-in-four undergraduate women report sexual assault (SA) due to force or being under the influence of a substance. Fighting back against SA negatively predicts SA completion and severity. However, little is known about correlates of sexual assault resistance self-efficacy (SARSE), or one's confidence to resist unwanted sexual advances. To this end, the current study assessed the association between women's SA history, alcohol use problems, and protective behavioral strategies for alcohol use (PBS) on SARSE. College women ( $n=120$ ), age 18-24, who engaged in past-month alcohol, cannabis, and simultaneous use completed measures of SA history, alcohol problems, PBS, and SARSE. A hierarchical linear regression detected a significant SA History x PBS interaction on SARSE ( $B=0.21$   $p=.015$ ) such that the association between SA and SARSE was significant and negative among women

with fewer ( $b=-0.42$ ,  $p=.016$ ), but not greater ( $b=-0.19$ ,  $p=.369$ ), PBS. A significant Alcohol Problems x PBS interaction was also detected ( $b=-0.23$ ,  $p=.026$ ) and indicated that the association between alcohol problems and SARSE was significantly more negative among women who had greater PBS. These findings suggest that women who experience SA and have less PBS for alcohol use report the least confidence to resist SA. Conversely, women with lower alcohol problems and more PBS report the greatest confidence to resist SA. It may be that among women who engage in heavy alcohol use, PBS are an important factor to help increase one's confidence to resist SA.

## Poster Sessions

**Block B**

**Room Lichthof**

Intimate Partner, Sexual, and Violence  
against Women

**B1 Cantyo Dannisworo**  
**Universitas Indonesia**

**Room Lichthof**

## How do third parties respond to intimate partner violence? The role of the victim's justifications

Past research shows that victims of intimate partner violence often justify violence. This research examined how this may affect third-parties' responses to the victim. We predict that the victim's justification of violence negatively affects third parties' evaluations of the victim, their willingness to support and take action, and promote victim blaming, especially when the violence had occurred frequently in the relationship. We conducted 2x2 online experimental studies (Study 1, N = 220; Study 2, N = 231), showing participants a video from a surveillance camera depicting a conflict interaction between partners, in which the male partner behaved violently towards the female partner. They were asked to imagine the woman in the video was their best friend. After watching the video, participants received additional information about the frequency of violence, manipulating high versus low frequency, and two responses of the victim towards the violence, ma-

nipulating high versus low justification of violence by the victim. Participants then responded to questionnaires of our dependent variables. The results showed that in the high justification of violence condition, the victim was evaluated more negatively than in the low justification of violence condition. There were no effects on willingness to support and to take action. Moreover, when the violence had occurred frequently, the victim was also evaluated more negatively. However, we found no interaction effects of justification of violence and frequency on any dependent variables. These results extend previous research on the detrimental consequences of violence justification.

**B2 Kathy Reich**  
Cleveland State University

Room Lichthof

## The moderating role of familial social support between adverse childhood experiences and intimate partner violence

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) have been identified as significant predictors of intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization. Research has highlighted the potential for social support to mitigate the adverse effects of ACEs. Therefore, we hypothesize that higher exposure to ACEs associates with higher rates of IPV victimization, but that this association will be moderated by familial social support. Participants ( $n = 476$ , 22% male, 74% female, 4% non-binary/transgender) between the ages of 18-30 completed measures on adverse childhood experiences, intimate partner violence victimization, and perceived familial social support. ACEs were directly associated with IPV victimization ( $b = .119$ ,  $p = .001$ ). The interaction between ACEs and perceived familial social support was also associated with IPV victimization ( $p = .017$ ), supporting the moderating role of familial social support in mitigating IPV victimization. Specifically, the findings

supported that ACEs associate with IPV victimization. Individuals who experienced any ACEs reported high IPV victimization, and those who experienced low family support and low ACEs also experienced higher IPV victimization. Those with both low ACEs and high family support experienced the lowest levels of IPV victimization. This study suggests that developing strong familial support can help best reduce IPV victimization, even in the absence of ACEs.

**B3 Kathy Reich**  
Cleveland State University

Room Lichthof

## Validating of the CADRI intimate partner violence scale using pronoun-specific items

The Conflict in Adolescents Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI) is a measure to assess dating abuse (DA) victimization and perpetration. This study sought to validate the CADRI measure using pronoun-specific items for a participant's current or past partner rather than gender binary pronouns (he/she). Using data from 507 participants, 64% indicated he/him pronouns, 18% she/her pronouns, and 2% indicated other pronouns (i.e., they/them) for their partners. Bivariate correlation indicated validity for this revised measure for both victimization and perpetration. As expected, DA victimization and perpetration were positively correlated with emotion regulation difficulties ( $r = .15$ ,  $p < .001$ ;  $r = .17$ ,  $p < .001$ ), self-reported offending ( $r = .12$ ,  $p = .01$ ;  $r = .30$ ,  $p < .001$ ), acceptance of intimate partner violence ( $r = .09$ ,  $p = .04$ ;  $r = .30$ ,  $p < .001$ ), alcohol use ( $r = .15$ ,  $p = .001$ ,  $r = .32$ ,  $p < .001$ ), depression ( $r = .21$ ,  $p < .001$ ;  $r = .1$ ,  $p = .03$ ), and ACEs ( $r = .24$ ,  $p < .001$ ;  $r = .21$ ,  $p < .001$ ). DA perpetration also positive correlated with drug use ( $r = .17$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Conversely, DA victimization and perpetration negatively correlated with perceived

social support ( $r = -.16$ ,  $p < .001$ ;  $r = -.11$ ,  $p = .02$ ) and DA perpetration negative correlated with relationship satisfaction ( $r = -.20$ ,  $p = .04$ ). The findings preliminarily support using the CADRI with pronoun-specific language. In particular, associations for this measure remained in the expected direction with other constructs of interest, despite changing the structure of items in the measure. Demonstrating validity before using a measure in a novel way is important for continuity of findings using the CADRI measure.



**B4 Dominic Parrott**  
**Arizona State University**

**Room Lichthof**

## Heavy drinking and drug use patterns on intimate partner violence perpetration among couples

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a prevalent public health concern with myriad negative consequences. Couples in which one or both partners drink alcohol heavily (i.e., heavy drinking couples) are at greater risk for IPV than couples who do not drink heavily (i.e., non-heavy drinking couples). However, the extent to which couples' use of other drugs interacts with heavy drinking patterns remains unexplored. Therefore, the current study examined differences in psychological and physical IPV perpetration as a function of couples' heavy drinking and drug use patterns. Six-hundred forty-two individuals ( $N = 321$  couples) completed measures of alcohol and drug use and psychological and physical IPV. Results of Actor Partner Interdependence Models showed that heavy drinking couples were at greater risk for male- and female-perpetrated psychological IPV when both partners also used drugs as compared to a comparison group comprised of heavy drink-

ing couples who did not use drugs and non-heavy drinking couples ( $r = .17, p = .03$  and  $r = .15, p = .02$ , respectively). There were no significant differences in psychological IPV perpetration between heavy-drinking couples in which only one partner used drugs as compared to heavy drinking couples who did not use drugs and non-heavy drinking couples. Associations between heavy drinking and drug use patterns on physical IPV perpetration were not statistically significant. These findings show that concurrent heavy drinking and drug use place couples at particularly high risk for psychological IPV perpetration. Clinicians working with couples affected by IPV may benefit from paying attention to the dyadic dynamics of heavy drinking, drug use, and IPV.

**B5 Luise Koch**  
Technical University Munich

Room Lichthof

## Online misogyny against female candidates in the 2022 Brazilian elections: A threat to women's political representation?

Technology-facilitated gender-based violence has become a global threat to women's political representation and democracy. Understanding how online hate affects its targets is thus paramount. We analyse 10 million tweets directed at female candidates in the Brazilian election in 2022 and examine their reactions to online misogyny. Using a self-trained machine learning classifier to detect Portuguese misogynistic tweets and a quantitative analysis of the candidates' tweeting behaviour, we investigate how the number of misogynistic attacks received alters the online activity of the candidates. The longitudinal structure of the dataset, covering 11 months of the election year, allows us to exploit variations in misogynistic attacks and candidates' responses to them over time. Furthermore, we determine whether specific personal characteristics make a candidate more vulnerable to misogyny by conducting an intersectionality analysis based on ten personal cha-

racteristics, including their political orientation and age. We find that young and left-wing candidates and candidates with higher visibility online received significantly more attacks. Furthermore, we find that an increase in misogynistic attacks in the previous week is associated with a decrease in female candidates' tweets in the following week. Online misogyny, thus, negatively impacts female politicians. It is not only associated with reduced engagement, potentially affecting campaigns and advocacy, but also with increased mental load and additional work. Lastly, being targeted may deter women from public and political life, influencing the next generation of female leaders. Addressing online misogyny is vital to ensure equal participation of women in politics, preventing potential long-term consequences for democracy.

**B6 Leanna Closson**  
**Saint Mary's University Halifax**

**Room Lichthof**

## Relational victimization in bistrategic emerging adults' friendships and romantic relationships

According to resource control theory (Hawley, 1999), individuals pursue controlling resources using strategies that are coercive (e.g., intimidation), prosocial (e.g., cooperation), or both (i.e., bistrategic). Although bistrategic controllers are socially skilled, they may face challenges navigating personal relationships stemming from attachment difficulties, particularly beyond childhood (Hawley et al., 2009). Most previous research has focused on how bistrategic controllers treat others (Reijntjes et al., 2018), yet their own treatment is unclear. For instance, adolescent bistrategic controllers report directing relational aggression toward friends (Hawley et al., 2007). Nevertheless, it remains unknown whether bistrategic controllers are recipients of relational aggression. Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to examine whether resource control strategies are related to relational victimization from friends and romantic partners. Given limited prior

research on relational victimization in emerging adulthood (Linder et al., 2002), gender differences were explored. Participants (N = 539) completed self-report measures via an online survey. A person-centered approach was used to categorize emerging adults into groups based on their resource control strategies. Results indicated that females reported greater friend relational victimization than males. Gender differences were not found for romantic relational victimization. Bistrategic controllers reported significantly more romantic relational victimization than prosocial- and non-controllers, whereas resource control groups did not differ in friend relational victimization. Findings suggest emerging adult bistrategic controllers may be at heightened risk for relational victimization within their romantic relationships. Attention should be directed beyond improving friendship quality in bistrategic controllers (Ciarrochi et al., 2019) to improving the quality of their romantic relationships.

**B7 Edoardo Modanesi**  
Old Dominion University Virginia

Room Lichthof

## Differentiating risk factors and moderators of intimate partner violence victimization versus perpetration among Spanish mothers

Traditionally, physical intimate partner violence (IPV) has been considered a unidimensional phenomenon, involving a male aggressor and a female victim. However, the literature consistently highlights the reciprocal nature of IPV. This study explored how IPV approval along with risk factors (substance use, psychological distress) and protective resources (social and partner satisfaction) differentially relates to women's self-reported IPV victimization versus perpetration, including the potential moderating role of protective factors on the two risk factors. Data were collected from a community sample of mothers (N=100) in Valencia, Spain. MPlus was used for multiple regression, simultaneously predicting IPV perpetration and victimization which accounts for their overlap and includes standardized multiplicative terms for moderators. Participants reported on IPV approval (self-report and

analog task), psychological distress, substance use, and couple and social satisfaction. Greater victimization was associated with less IPV approval when measured through the analog task. Greater substance use was associated with perpetration, although couple satisfaction moderated this association. Less social satisfaction was associated with victimization and marginally moderated the relationship between psychological distress and IPV perpetration. Greater psychological distress was marginally associated with IPV perpetration but not victimization, and couple satisfaction moderated its association with victimization. The present study contributes to a more nuanced understanding of reciprocal IPV. Findings suggest that interventions aimed at reducing IPV should consider the reciprocal nature of violence and the potential differences in their contributors; furthermore, research should continue exploring potential moderators.

**B8 Niamh J. Christie**  
Georgia State University

Room Lichthof

## Alcohol use, hyperarousal, and re-experiencing: Examining the role of PTSD symptom clusters in intimate partner violence perpetration using the I3 Model

The posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptom clusters of hyperarousal and re-experiencing have distinct impacts on intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration. Despite robust evidence confirming the association between specific PTSD symptom clusters and IPV perpetration, little is known about the specific mechanisms that underlie this association. Alcohol use, which is associated with both PTSD symptom clusters and IPV perpetration, may represent one putative mechanism that helps explain how PTSD symptoms promote violence. Using the I3 Model as an organizational framework, the present study examines the confluence of alcohol use, PTSD hyperarousal symptoms, and PTSD re-experiencing symptoms as predictors of IPV perpetration among a high-risk community sample. Pre-registered hypotheses included that: H1) the effect of alcohol use will mediate the relation-

ship between re-experiencing symptoms and IPV perpetration, and H2) the effect of hyperarousal symptoms will moderate the relationship between re-experiencing symptoms and alcohol use. Participants included N = 667 individuals currently in a romantic relationship, where one partner within the dyad reported past-month heavy episodic drinking and past-year IPV perpetration. Moderated-mediation analyses (PROCESS Model 7) will be used to examine the indirect effect of re-experiencing symptoms on IPV perpetration through alcohol use, at varying levels of hyperarousal symptoms. Broadly, results from the present study help clarify the underlying mechanisms that explain the association between symptom clusters of PTSD and IPV perpetration. Discussion of results from the present study will also center around how using the I3 Model improves our conceptual understanding of how PTSD symptom clusters can instigate and impel IPV perpetration.

**B10 Jessia Grom****Georgia State University****Room Lichthof**

## Psychological intimate partner aggression during the COVID-19 pandemic: Effects of marijuana use and COVID-19 stress

There is growing evidence that (1) marijuana use is positively associated with IPA perpetration (Cafferky et al., 2018), and (2) intimate partner aggression (IPA) perpetration increased during the COVID-19 pandemic (Kourti et al., 2023). However, the association between marijuana use and psychological IPA remains critically understudied and few studies examined this association during the pandemic. To address these gaps, the current study examined relations between marijuana use and COVID-19 stress and psychological IPA perpetration. In April 2020, which was the height of shelter-in-place restrictions in the United States, 519 participants completed self-report questionnaires that assessed marijuana use (Cuttler & Spradlin, 2017) and psychological IPA perpetration (Straus et al., 1996; Watkins et al., 2018) that occurred prior and after the beginning of the pandemic as well as COVID-19 stress (Harkness et al., 2020). Bivariate correlations re-

vealed pre-pandemic marijuana use was significantly and positively associated with pre-pandemic psychological IPA perpetration ( $r = .12$ ,  $p < .01$ ). Negative binomial regressions indicated a main effect of COVID-19 stress on post-pandemic psychological IPA perpetration ( $b = .32$ ,  $p < .001$ ); however, the main effect of pandemic marijuana use and the Pandemic Marijuana Use x COVID-19 Stress interaction were not significant. This study adds to the limited research that links marijuana use and COVID-19 stress to IPA perpetration. Consistent with prior research, findings (1) indicate a positive relationship between marijuana use and psychological IPA perpetration (e.g., Shorey et al., 2018), and (2) highlight the negative impact of COVID-19 stress on psychological IPA perpetration.

**B11 Audrey Ruster**  
San Diego State University

Room Lichthof

## Examining the role of delinquency in the association between adverse childhood experiences and intimate partner violence

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are associated with an increased risk for perpetrating interpersonal violence in adulthood (Hughes et al., 2017), including intimate partner violence (IPV; Navarro et al., 2022). However, the pathways from ACEs to IPV are unclear. Adolescent delinquency is characterized by a pattern of behaviors that violate social norms, including aggression and violence. It is strongly associated with both ACEs and IPV and could serve as a pathway between the two. This study prospectively examined the mediating role of adolescent delinquency in the association between ACEs and young adult IPV. Participants were 281 individuals from the Longitudinal Studies on Child Abuse and Neglect who were recruited for risk of early childhood maltreatment. An index of ACEs was composed of multi-informant, prospective reports from participants, their caregivers, and

official Child Protective Services records between participants' births and age 16 years. At ages 16 and 18, participants reported the number of delinquent behaviors in which they engaged during the past year. Participants reported their IPV perpetration and victimization during early adulthood (M age=24 years) using the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2). Negative binomial regressions revealed that more ACEs significantly predicted an increase in delinquency from ages 16 to 18, incident rate ratio (IRR)=1.15,  $p = .006$ . In turn, delinquency predicted young adult physical assault perpetration, IRR=1.16,  $p = .003$ , and victimization, IRR=1.14,  $p = .001$ . Findings confirm a mediation process through which ACEs increase delinquency risk, which in turn increases early adult IPV victimization and perpetration risk.

Poster Sessions

**Block C**

**Room Lichthof**

Aggression and Violence



**C1 Jennifer Read****State University of New York at Buffalo****Room Lichthof**

## Social context, interpersonal goals, and sexual assault risk in the routine activities of daily lives of young adult women: A 4-year longitudinal mixed-method analysis

Routine social activities (risky routine activities; RActs) are a critical component of sexual assault (SA) risk and protection for young adult women. RActs comprise: (1) proximity to potential offenders, (2) perception as a vulnerable target, and (3) absence of capable guardians. Aspects of the social context, such as the composition of women's social group, may guide women's engagement in risky routine activities, and their self-protection. Further, interpersonal goal orientations (agentic, communal) influence women's responses to these social contexts. The complex nature of how women navigate social contexts to curtail (or potentiate) risk has not been examined. A community sample of young adult women (N = 188; avg baseline age: 23) reported on drin-

king and social events across 27 daily assessments/year for 4 years (108 assessments). In multilevel path models, social context (i.e., one-on-one, small-, medium-, large-group) was examined as a predictor of SA risk and protection, through proximity to likely offenders (predatory men, heavy alcohol environments) and interpersonal orientation. Tests of mediated pathways revealed multifaceted influences of social context on SA risk and self-protection. Smaller, one-on-one contexts were protective, decreasing exposure to potential offenders and alcohol-heavy environments, which in turn, predicted lower SA risk and greater protection. Conversely, larger group social contexts increased exposure to likely offenders, which in turn, was associated with RAct risk (vulnerable target, absence of capable guardians) and protection, through interpersonal orientation. Findings suggest that social contexts and interpersonal orientation can influence engagement in SA risk and protective behaviors, and thus are a target for intervention.

**C2** **Caleigh Shepard**  
**Georgia State University**

**Room Lichthof**

## When bystanders are part of the problem: Effects of rape myth acceptance on harmful bystander behavior in situations at risk for sexual violence

Bystander intervention programming represents a promising approach to reduce sexual violence; however, there remains little understanding of the factors that may promote harmful intervention behaviors which enable sexual violence. As such, the present study aimed to examine different facets of rape myth acceptance (RMA) – which is a robust predictor of sexual violence – and exposure to situational norm conditions (SNC) as predictors of harmful bystander behaviors. Undergraduate men ( $n = 175$ ) completed a measure of four components of RMA and engaged in a virtual reality paradigm which presented opportunities to respond to sexual risk scenarios within the context of a house party. Participants were randomly assigned to a SNC (ambiguous, misogynistic, prosocial) which manipulated the salience of the norms within the virtual environment. Harmful bystander behavior was operationali-

zed as responses to scenarios which increased sexual risk towards the victim. A two-block linear regression was conducted that examined effects of SNC (Step 1) and RMA subscales (Step 2) on harmful bystander behavior. In Step 1, SNC was not significant. In Step 2, the model was significant ( $F(5, 166) = 3.799, p = .003$ ) and explained significantly more variance ( $\Delta R^2 = .098, p = .002$ ). Within this model, the RMA component reflecting men's belief that women lie about being raped was the only significant predictor of harmful intervention behavior ( $\beta = .329, p = .006$ ). Results suggest that bystander intervention effectiveness across varied situational contexts may benefit from directly challenging men's belief that women are lying about sexual violence.

**C3** **Caleigh Shepard**  
Georgia State University

Room Lichthof

## Moderating effect of situational norms on the relation between adherence to traditional male role norms and bystander behavior for sexual violence

Bystander intervention programs are a promising prevention strategy for addressing campus sexual violence. Of note, adherence to certain male role norms are associated with an increased (e.g., status) or decreased (e.g., toughness, antifemininity) likelihood of intervention. However, research has not examined how these norms interact with salient situational norms to impact bystander behavior. To fill this gap, the current study recruited undergraduate men ( $n = 175$ ) to complete a measure of male role norms (Status, Toughness, and Antifemininity) and engage in a virtual reality paradigm in which they are offered opportunities to respond to sexual risk scenarios within the context of a house party. Participants were randomly assigned to a situational norm condition (ambiguous, misogynistic, prosocial) which manipulated the salience of norms within that virtual environment. Bystander

behavior was operationalized as verbal responses to risk scenario that aimed to decrease the likelihood of sexual violence. Analyses detected a significant omnibus Toughness  $\times$  Norm interaction ( $\Delta R^2 = .0335$ ,  $p = .05$ ). Subsequent analyses indicated that higher toughness was associated with a lower likelihood of intervention when the situational norm was ambiguous ( $b = -.666$ ,  $p = .007$ ) relative to misogynistic ( $b = .122$ ,  $p = .560$ ),  $b = .788$ ,  $p = .016$ . No such effects were detected for men's endorsement of status or antifemininity norms. Results (1) demonstrate that situational norms may activate concepts of toughness to influence men's likelihood to intervene, and (2) have implications for bystander intervention programming, which may benefit from considering how masculinity may promote context-specific intervention.

**C4 Kayla Joy Goruk****Dalhousie University Halifax****Room Lichthof**

## A preliminary examination of technology-facilitated sexual violence perpetration in Canada

While information on sexual violence victimization is routinely collected in Canada, less is known about the perpetration of technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV). The goal of the current study was to provide perpetration rates for the three most common types of TFSV while also identifying similarities and differences in the demographic characteristics of people engaging in each type. Information on TFSV perpetration within the 12 months prior to the study and demographic characteristics were collected for a sample of 1,200 adults currently living in Canada. In total, approximately 1 in 5 participants reported engaging in at least one type of TFSV (19.4%). Cyberstalking was the most common type of TFSV reported (16.1%), followed by online sexual harassment (7.2%), and the non-consensual dissemination of intimate images (5.1%). While differences were seen in the profiles of people engaging in each type of TFSV, identifying as a man (vs. woman), being affiliated with religion (vs. not), indicating that religion impacts sexual behaviours (vs. not), and using online dating apps or

services (vs. not) were related to an increased likelihood of perpetrating all three types of TFSV behaviours. Providing a clearer understanding of the scope of TFSV and identifying individuals more likely to engage in TFSV are necessary steps in the creation of prevention and intervention programs, with the ultimate goal of reducing these harmful behaviours.

## Poster Sessions

### **Block D**

#### **Room Speerträger**

## Prevention and Intervention of Violence and Aggression

**D2 Mariam Saad****Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München****Room Speerträger**

## The association of literacy skills and socio-emotional competencies

This meta-analysis explores the association between literacy skills and socio-emotional competencies in children aged 4 to 12 years. A comprehensive literature search identified relevant studies published between 2000 and 2023. The inclusion criteria encompassed peer-reviewed articles, that examined the relationship between literacy skills including precursor, reading, and writing abilities and socio-emotional competencies such as empathy, selfregulation, and social skills or their absence and also aggressive behavior. Statistical methods employed in this meta-analysis will involve calculating effect sizes (Cohen's d) for each study, with a focus on establishing the overall magnitude and direction of the relationship between literacy skills and socio-emotional competencies. Random-effects models will be utilized to account for heterogeneity across studies. Moderator analyses will be conducted to explore potential sources of variability, including age, gender, socioeconomic status, and cultural factors and with a focus also on aggressive behavior. Additionally, publication bias will be

assessed using funnel plots and statistical tests. Preliminary findings indicate a significant positive association between literacy skills and socio-emotional competencies and a negative one with aggression in children aged 4 to 12 years. The magnitude of the effect size seems to be small to moderate, suggesting that higher levels of literacy proficiency are correlated with greater socio-emotional competencies. Moderator analyses will reveal nuances in the relationship across different age groups, socioeconomic backgrounds, and cultural contexts. The implications of these findings for educational interventions and policy recommendations will be discussed, emphasizing the importance of fostering literacy skills as a potential avenue for preventing aggressive behavior in children.

**D3 Emalee Kerr****State University of New York at Buffalo****Room Speerträger**

## Contexts of sexual assault protective behavior strategies

Sexual assault (SA) is more likely to occur in high-risk contexts (e.g., parties, being with acquaintances, and substance use). Though the link between SA protective behavior strategies (SA-PBS) and SA is unclear, nonetheless, SA-PBS is a potential target for prevention. No research has examined the contexts in which SA-PBS are used. This hampers effective integration of SA-PBS into preventive interventions. We examined the contexts that women ( $N = 165$ ,  $Mage = 22.6$  at baseline; 84% White) utilized SA-PBS in 27 daily assessments annually, for 4 years. Both proactive (planned before entering a risky context) and reactive (in reaction to a current risk) SA-PBS were assessed. Instances of SA were higher at bars or parties ( $F(7,2300) = 4.72$ ,  $p = .030$ ) and when with an ex-partner or acquaintance ( $F(4,2300) = 9.75$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Use of proactive SA-PBS was associated with being at a bar or party ( $F(11,2293) = 24.69$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and with being with a friend or an acquaintance ( $F(11,2293) = 17.71$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Reactive SA-PBS use was associated with being at a bar, but not a party ( $F(11,2293) = 6.71$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and being with a friend, but not an acquaintance ( $F(11,2293) = 8.56$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Women generally used more SA-PBS in high-risk

contexts, but there were some notable exceptions. Supporting women's engagement in PBS strategies in these contexts and adapting PBS for these contexts may be useful directions for prevention.

**D4 Yamini Patel Patel**  
**San Diego State University**

**Room Speerträger**

## Evaluating violence and injury prevention organizations: A social network approach

Social networks facilitate the exchange of information and resources between individuals and organizations, and analyzing these networks provides valuable insights at a macrosystemic level. The current project involved social network analysis applied at a U.S. state-level to evaluate the level of collaboration between all organizations in the state of Georgia that work in violence and injury prevention. The research team at Georgia State University worked with Georgia Department of Public Health staff to identify a list of all organizations in Georgia eligible for the study. Representatives from eligible organizations completed three surveys across one year that measured collaboration levels between their own organization and others, satisfaction with those collaborations, and products of combined efforts. Results identified key players in the violence prevention network, notably the Georgia Department of Public Health Injury Prevention Program and the Injury Prevention Research Center at Emory University. These organizations acted as major hubs that contacted and collaborated with many smaller organi-

zations. Weak or absent collaborative ties pinpointed areas for growth and future cooperation. Sociograms developed from the data helped enlighten the number and strength of collaborations, providing insight to the Georgia State Department of Public Health, Injury Prevention Program to identify strengths in relationships between organizations and areas for outreach and growth. This project underscores the significance of social network analysis in evaluating violence and injury prevention initiatives, providing a roadmap for enhancing coordination, identifying pivotal actors, and fostering future state-wide partnerships.



## Poster Sessions

**Block E**

**Room Lichthof**

Personality, Aggression and Violence

**E1 Robert Körner**  
**Universität Bamberg**

**Room Lichthof**

## Low power and psychopathy: A toxic component of verbal aggression

Power is the ability to influence others. Aggression is also a way of social influence, though produced by coercive actions. Thus, power and aggression have some link, yet, there is debate whether high or low power relates to aggression and under which circumstances this is the case. We argue that psychopathy is a potential moderator in the power-aggression link because psychopathy is characterized by a lack of empathy and shallow emotional response. Psychopathy may either (I) strengthen the link between high power and aggression because power ignites character traits and their behavior (i.e., aggressive responses among psychopathic individuals) or (II) strengthen the link between low power and aggression because individuals high in psychopathy may aim to compensate for not feeling in charge by behaving aggressively. We tested these competing hypotheses in the romantic context with 147 couples. Participants completed measures on sense of power, psychopathy, and verbal aggression. We computed moderated actor-partner interdependence models. Power was negatively related to

actors' as well as partners' verbal aggression. In line with hypothesis II, we found that actors' power coupled with actors' psychopathy showed a negative moderation effect. In other words, low power coupled with psychopathy increased actors' aggression. Further, when actors were low in power and partners high in psychopathy, both actors and partners reported aggression. All in all, low power and psychopathy show a complex pattern of positive associations with aggression - enabling individuals to experience power in their relationships could prevent verbal aggression.

**E2 Chris Burris**  
**University of Waterloo**

**Room Lichthof**

## Rage beneath the machine: Implicit hostility and sadistic motivation

Burris and Leitch (2018) demonstrated that the combination of disrespect sensitivity and anger rumination (DSAR) predicts outcomes congruent with sadistic motivation – such as broad-based positive affect when recalling one’s plans to subject an unsuspecting other to physical and/or psychological harm in a pranking context. Moreover, Szameitat et al. (2022) showed that naïve listeners inferred greater sender dominance (with negative implications for the receiver) associated with schadenfreude (sadistic) laughter versus other laughter types. Thus, although (especially “successful”) pranksters may appear giddy not angry, hostility may be operative at a nonconscious level. To test this, either before or after being randomly assigned to think of a memorable prank (as prankster, victim, or third-party), 494 Canadian undergraduates completed an implicit emotion measure adapted from Bartoszek and Cervone (2017) – that is, they were presented with art images and asked to infer what emotion the artist was trying to express. They also completed the DSAR index. In the no-prime condi-

tion, higher DSAR scorers tended to pick “happiness” over “anger” specifically, whereas there was a preference for “anger” following the prank prime – and this effect emerged only for pranksters and third parties, not victims. Thus, at least among those most at risk for manifesting sadistic motivation, there does appear to be evidence of latent hostility that can be overlooked (even by the at-risk individuals themselves) amidst the conscious experience of positive affect. We consequently recommend that this apparent overt/implicit discrepancy be considered when designing interventions intended to minimize the occurrence of sadistically motivated harm.

**E3 Sophie Kjærvi****Virginia Commonwealth University****Room Lichthof**

## Psychopathy, gun carrying, and firearm violence

Gun violence poses an immense challenge to public health and the criminal justice system in America. Preventing gun violence requires a comprehensive understanding of risk factors. Psychopathy is a well-established risk factor for violence (Vaughn & DeLisi, 2008) and is associated with a disproportionate share of violent offenses despite being represented by a relatively small segment of the population (Thomson, 2019). Although psychopathic traits often play a significant role in violence, there remains a scarcity of research exploring the association between psychopathy and gun violence. The present study tested the relation between the four facets of psychopathy (affective, interpersonal, lifestyle, and antisocial) and different aspects of gun behavior and violence, including gun-carrying with and without a concealed permit, gun use in self-defense, and engaging in firearm-related violence. Firearm violence was positively related to the affective, lifestyle, and antisocial facets of psychopathy. Whereas gun carrying without a concealed permit and using a gun in self-defense were associated with only the antisocial facet. Gun carrying with a concealed permit was not associated with any psychopathy facets. These findings build on exis-

ting research on psychopathy and gun carrying among youth, suggesting that examining the facets of psychopathy can contribute to our understanding of individual-level risk of gun violence. The results also enhance the nuanced exploration of psychopathy's role in different aspects of gun behavior, providing valuable insight into important risk factors to target during intervention.

**E4 Jamie Kempster**  
**University of Ottawa**

**Room Lichthof**

## Adolescent antisocial behaviour predicts low compliance with COVID-19 mitigation strategies

COVID-19 launched public health emergencies worldwide and preventative measures were recommended to mitigate the spread of the virus (e.g., hand washing, avoiding crowds). Prosocial traits correlate with adhering to public health measures, whereas antisocial traits are linked to lower adherence. Adolescence is an age that is at risk for antisocial behaviour to appear, and antisocial behaviour during adolescence increases the risk for adverse outcomes in young adulthood (Cook et al., 2015). Men demonstrate lower adherence to health recommendations. Therefore, controlling for gender, the longitudinal associations between antisocial behaviour, prosocial behaviour and adhering to health recommendations during COVID-19 were examined in a sample of 703 students in Ontario, Canada. Antisocial behaviour was measured with parent- and self-reports annually from grades 9 to 12, prosocial behaviour was self-reported at age 22 and health behaviour during COVID-19 was self-reported at ages 23 and 24. Using logistic regression, we found that in the first pandemic year,

prosocial behaviour predicted a greater likelihood of being attentive to COVID-19 symptoms (OR=1.34, 95% CI [1.004-1.832]), while parent reports of antisocial behaviour predicted a less likelihood for hand washing (OR=0.07, 95% CI [0.007-0.650]). In the second pandemic year, self-reported antisocial behaviour predicted a less likelihood to avoid crowds (OR=0.12, 95% CI [0.020-0.720]), be attentive to COVID-19 symptoms (OR= 0.18, 95% CI [0.037-0.886]), or care more about cleanliness (OR= 0.08, 95% CI [0.001-0.489]). However, prosocial behaviour positively predicted caring more about cleanliness (OR=1.42, 95% CI [1.04-1.93]). Results suggest adolescent antisocial behavior may predict lower compliance with COVID-19 mitigation strategies.

**E5 Hayley Hicks****Brock University St. Catharines****Room Lichthof**

## The weak spot: Psychopathic traits and environmental cues for exploitation

According to the social predator hypothesis, psychopaths are individuals who exploit others to their own benefit, including the use of violence. For psychopaths to be successful in this regard, they need to be able to determine vulnerability. Research has established that people with psychopathic traits are better able to pick up on behavioural cues of vulnerability (e.g. gait, body language) that are related to previous victimization, but the current study is the first to examine how they might use environmental cues to determine potential for exploitation. More specifically, we are interested in whether males with psychopathic traits differ in terms of how they make decisions about vulnerability when asked to engage in an exploitation task. Male participants ( $n = 114$ ) watched two short videos of EarthCam footage and verbally commented on features of the environment (e.g., lighting) and people (e.g., gender) in the videos that influenced their decisions about who to exploit. The responses were audio-recorded and coded by two raters. We predict that men with psychopathic traits will a) find it

easier to engage in the exploitation perspective-taking task, and b) will discuss more person-based and environmentbased features as being cues to vulnerability.

Poster Sessions

**Block F**

**Room Lichthof**

Cognitions Related to Aggression and Violence

**F1 Hayley Hicks****Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University****Room Lichthof**

## The effects of cognitive bias modification on hostile interpretation bias and aggressive behavior: A meta-analysis

This systematic review and meta-analysis examined the efficacy of Cognitive Bias Modification of Interpretation (CBM-I) to reduce hostile interpretation bias and aggressive behavior. We searched PsycINFO, PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library databases up until January 1, 2023, and assessed risk of bias using Cochrane's risk of bias tool (RoB 2). We used multi-level meta-analysis to synthesize effect sizes. Fourteen articles including 16 randomized studies met the inclusion criteria, yielding data from 1449 participants. CBM-I had medium effects on hostile interpretation ( $d = -0.62$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and benign interpretation ( $d = 0.71$ ,  $p < .001$ ), and a small effect on aggressive behavior ( $d = -0.28$ ,  $p = .017$ ). However, effects on interpretation bias were significant only for measures that were similar to the training method, suggesting that CBM-I effects do not generalize

beyond the training task. Moreover, effects on aggressive behavior were significant only for self-reported aggression, suggesting demand effects. Effects on non-self-reported aggression were small and even zero after excluding one study with an exceptionally large effect size. There currently is insufficient evidence to use CBM-I as a treatment component to reduce aggressive behavior.



**F2 Asumi Yarita****IT Doraku Laboratory Co Japan****Room Lichthof**

## Effects of perpetrator similarity and dissimilarity on victim derogation and indirect aggression

Based on the just world theory, this study examines people's negative reaction to victims of crime. We focused on whether the perpetrator belonged to the personal world of the observer, that is, similarity and dissimilarity with the perpetrator would affect victim derogation, attribution, and aggressive behavior. Forty undergraduate students in Japan participated in the study. They read a news article describing one person whose wallet was stolen by a similar (=university student) or dissimilar (=business person) person than the participants while sleeping on a train. Thereafter they were asked to have a short talk with the victim. Preceding the conversation, participants rated items concerning victim derogation and attribution. And they set their chairs freely for a short talk to measure how distant they were from the victim. Finally, participants' indirect aggression was measured using puzzle tasks. Results showed that male participants more negatively recog-

nized and indirectly aggressed toward the victim when the perpetrator was more dissimilar with the participants. Although female participants were not affected by the level of negative cognition of similarity with the victim, those who were dissimilar with victims set chairs more distant from the victim. These results indicate that similarity and dissimilarity with perpetrators would intensify derogation and indirect aggression toward victims. Therefore, the triangle among the self, perpetrator and victim should be examined to study the just world theory.

**F4 Paul McNicoll**  
**Université de Montréal**

**Room Lichthof**

## Evaluating hostile attribution bias at Harmonie Conjugale: an action research project

Recent research on domestic violence has focused on understanding the characteristics of Intimate Partner Violent Men (IPVM) to develop targeted interventions. Harmonie Conjugale, a Quebec-based community organization working with IPVM, collaborates with the LENS, a social neuroscience laboratory, to address a critical yet often overlooked risk factor in domestic violence interventions: Hostile Attribution Bias (HAB). To integrate HAB into interventions for IPVM, it is essential to incorporate it into the pre-intervention assessment process. This stage seeks to identify the causes of domestic violence through semi-structured interviews and develop personalized therapeutic objectives. Our study thus addresses specific questions: What interview techniques can extract valuable information for HAB evaluation based on the organization's assessment questionnaire? What operational criteria can identify and delineate the role of HAB in domestic violence perpetration? Adopting a qualitative methodology inspired by action research, we documented the assessment processes of a researcher-

intervenor with eleven clients recruited from the organization's wait-list. Each encounter underwent rigorous transcription, and continuous selfobservation and thematic analysis. Preliminary findings and reflections were compiled in a logbook, discussed weekly in supervision, and critically reviewed monthly in focus groups. This iterative process yielded a draft HAB assessment procedure from the organization's assessment questionnaire, incorporating relevant domains, specific questions, and addressing potential limitations. We also refined the operational definition of HAB, providing criteria for identification, exploring its role in domestic violence perpetration, and distinguishing it from related clinical phenomena. We conclude by discussing future research avenues suggested by our methodology and findings.

**F5 Aria Wiseblatt**

State University of New York at Buffalo

Room Lichthof

## Are bystander attitudes a valid proxy for bystander behaviors? A concurrent and prospective analysis

Sexual assault (SA) remains a prevalent issue on college campuses. One prevention strategy that has shown promise is bystander intervention—prosocial behavior to prevent SA by a present, third-party individual. Bystander attitudes—beliefs about intervening (e.g., perceived barriers to intervening, readiness to intervene)—often are the focus of prevention interventions geared toward reduction of SA risk. However, no research to our knowledge has examined whether bystander attitudes are in fact a valid indicator of behavior. Accordingly, in the current study, we examined concurrent and predictive validity of bystander attitudes on bystander behaviors. As part of a larger study, female college students (N=102) completed two surveys, three months apart (T1 and T2) about their attitudes (i.e., perceived barriers, readiness to intervene, interpersonal concerns about intervening) and bystander behaviors. Protective behaviors included those

on behalf of 1) oneself (Alcohol Protective Strategies [APS]), 2) friends (Friend-based Assault Protective Behaviors [FAPBs]) and 3) friends/strangers (Bystander Behavior Strategies [BBS]). Results: Associations for each of three behaviors were examined cross-sectionally and prospectively. In T1 cross-sectional analyses, barriers were mildly to moderately negatively correlated with APS ( $r=-.24$ ,  $p=.02$ ) and FAPBs ( $r=-.37$ ,  $p>.001$ ), as were concerns (APS:  $r=-.26$ ,  $p=.008$ ; FAPB:  $r=-.24$ ,  $p=.02$ ). Readiness to intervene was mildly, positively correlated with APS ( $r=.22$ ,  $p=.03$ ) and BBS use ( $r=.25$ ,  $p=.01$ ). However, no T1 attitudes were prospectively associated with T2 behaviors, with and without controlling for T1 behaviors ( $ps=.162-.901$ ). Though bystander attitudes may be a cross-sectional proxy for behaviors, targeting them for intervention may not help increase bystander behaviors over time.

**F6 Natascha Wythe**  
**Maastricht University**

Room Lichthof

## Hypervigilance and attention to environmental cues of threat and vulnerability

Hypervigilance, characterized by a heightened state of threat sensitivity, makes individuals more prone to scan their environment for threats and leads to more awareness of what is happening around them. This study explored the relationship between hypervigilance and the identification of cues of threat and vulnerability. Prior research has found that hypervigilance is positively related to the identification of threat cues. Participants ( $N = 114$ ) watched two short videos of EarthCam footage and identified cues that would enable successful exploitation of the individuals in these videos. Their responses were categorized into five themes: 1) First vs third-person speech, 2) identifying threats 3) identifying vulnerabilities, 4) person-based cues of threat/vulnerability, and 5) environment-based cues of threat/vulnerability. Participants also completed the hypervigilance questionnaire (HVQ). We expect to find a positive relationship between HVQ scores and identification of threat cues and potentially a negative relationship with vulnerability cues. Implications for the prevention of future victimization will be discussed.

Poster Sessions

**Block G**

**Room Speerträger**

Peer Victimization, Violence and Bullying

**G1 Hadas Nir****Hebrew University of Jerusalem****Room Speerträger**

## Do adolescents justify bullying behavior?

This research delves into the intricate implications of bullying and its potential impact on group dynamics, aiming to assess whether group members employ bullying as a punitive measure against those deviating from established norms. Questionnaires were administered to a cohort of Israeli adolescents (aged 13-18, N=233) to explore their perspectives on bullying, especially when directed at individuals identified by the group as different or deviant. To scrutinize this phenomenon, latent profile analysis (LPA) identified three respondent clusters characterized by measures of homophily ( $\omega = .74-.92$ ) (McCroskey et al., 2006), a condensed Belief in a Just World (BJW) scale (Dalbert, 1999) ( $\omega = .57$ ), and a peers orientation questionnaire (Sharabany, 1982) ( $\omega = .79$ ). The homophily and peer orientation scales assessed affinity for the similar and aversion to the dissimilar, while BJW aimed to elucidate adolescents' perceptions of bullying. The first cluster, comprising 40% of respondents, demonstrated heightened rates of bullying assistance, correlating with elevated BJW, strong group orientation, and active support for bullying. Notably, homophily did not emerge as a significant discriminator among these clusters, supporting our initial hypothesis.

While offering insights into bullying dynamics within groups, further research is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of its role in shaping cohesive social units. Qualitative research and innovative measurements are necessary for a nuanced exploration, with implications emphasizing the need to foster supportive group environments as a strategic approach to addressing and mitigating bullying within a concise framework.

**G2 Roderick Sherlock****Info Net Blaise Pascal****Room Speerträger**

## Managing the predicament – Navigating personal, systemic and technological communication complexities of school-based bullying incidents and issues – UVD Base Project Phase 4

UVD Base Project – since inception (WABF/2019) – is dedicated to the design and development of a socio-technical documentation and communications system providing preparatory support of parental/family to institutional outreach communications, and encouraging prosocial adaptation to adverse school-based incidents of aggression and associated matters of concern. In the spirit of promising and timely developments in investigative detection of harm, surveillance and human moderation - largely focused on cyberbullying/social media scrutiny - the UVDBase project sees comparable urgency to influence the trajectories of civic technologies development to com-

bat the erosion of real-life human-interconnectedness in the face of increasingly popular algorithmic and artificial intelligence social/personal problem solutions. Providing full spectrum multi-modal case presentation examples of interpersonal to institutional-educational social interface on the individual and family level, project phase 4(a) focusses on information and technology management strategies combating communication reluctance, and targeting common obstacles of incident reporting integrity and accuracy, via development of: Incident/Scenario attributes coding and generalized vignette models - drawn from grounded schematic layout of selected system records (n=250) - discovering comparative attributes patterning across multi-contextual incident scenarios (Ref: WoA/2023); Document redaction strategies – dynamically applied data masking, including anonymization, selective encryption, and redaction of personal identifiable information, ensuring substantive/factual accuracy while allowing greater latitude of dialogue and incident description, via neutralized reporting formats. The project's prosocial orientation involving real-world human oversight and accountability seeks to encourage constructive and productive judgment-free forums of dialogue and resolution – improving response timeliness and accessibility, investigative acuity, and assessment immediacy informing future technologically-assisted school-based bullying intervention models and practices.

**G3 Katy Gardner**

State University of New York at Buffalo

Room Speerträger

## Household chaos and peer victimization in early childhood: The mediating role of emotion dysregulation

Household chaos during childhood, defined by overstimulation, unpredictability, and lack of structure, has been correlated with maladaptive psychosocial outcomes such as emotion regulation problems and social relationship difficulties (Cherry & Gerstein, 2020). More chaotic household environments may be more emotionally distressing, potentially impeding the socialization of adaptive emotion regulation (Hong et al., 2019). Failure to meet emotional developmental milestones may result in emotion dysregulation defined by under-controlled, overt emotional reactions that defy socially acceptable display rules (Morelan et al., 2016). In a classroom context, children who engage in non-normative emotional behaviors are more likely to face undesirable social consequences such as peer victimization (Cole et al., 1994). Therefore, we hypothesized that emotion dysregulation would mediate the association between household chaos and peer victimization

in early childhood. This longitudinal study includes preschool participants ( $N = 262$ , 47.7% female,  $M$  age = 51.76 mo,  $SD = 3.74$ ) with varied racial/ethnic backgrounds (7.6% Asian, 5.7% Black, 10.0% multiracial, and 3.1% Latine). Measures were obtained at three time points (pre-kindergarten fall, T1; pre-kindergarten spring, T2; kindergarten winter, T3). Mediation models were conducted separately for relational and physical victimization using SPSS Process Macro v4.2. T1 teacher-reported relational victimization directly predicted increases in emotion dysregulation at T2 ( $b = .17$ ,  $SE = .07$ ,  $t = 2.29$ ,  $p < .05$ ). T2 emotion dysregulation directly predicted increases in teacher-reported relational victimization at T3 ( $b = .54$ ,  $SE = .17$ ,  $t = 3.17$ ,  $p < .01$ ). No significant indirect effects emerged. Additional analyses will be available for the meeting.



**G4 Jennifer Livingston****State University of New York at Buffalo****Room Speerträger**

## Peer victimization experiences among sexual and gender minoritized youth: A qualitative examination of the role of school climate in incident reporting and receipt of support

Bullying, sexual harassment, and other forms of peer victimization (PV) disproportionately and adversely impact the health of LGBTQ+ youth. While these incidents often occur at school, little is still known about youths' perspectives about the nature of these incidents and the role of school climate on their subjective well-being. The current qualitative study addresses this gap through interviews with queer youth about their experiences with PV and reporting and accessing supports. LGBTQ+ youth (15-17 years, N = 12) from New York State were recruited as part of the online TBH Study to examine health-related outcomes associated with PV among this population. Youth who recently experienced PV were interviewed via videoconferencing about the

incident. An IRB-approved waiver of parental consent was secured for the study. Qualitative interviews were transcribed, deidentified, and analyzed by the authors. Participants described the context (e.g., setting, perpetrators, bystanders), as well as their reactions during and after the incident. Thematic analysis indicated that gender expansive youth experienced unique forms of PV, rooted in cisheteronormativity. School-based gender and sexuality alliances (GSAs) and individual teachers and counselors were identified as important sources of support. Youth expressed frustration at the lack of response from teachers and school administration. Formal reporting was rare. LGBTQ+ youths' descriptions of PV incidents indicate that schools remain poorly prepared to address the needs of queer youth and prevent PV. Early intervention and school policies aimed at increasing teacher preparedness for supporting and effectively intervening on behalf of LGBTQ+ youth are needed.

**G5 Margaret Azu****State University of New York at Buffalo****Room Speerträger**

## The role of basal cortisol and parental warmth in associations between peer victimization and later aggression in early childhood

Prior research demonstrates relations between peer victimization and increased aggression in early childhood (e.g., Ostrov, 2010). However, not all children will experience negative outcomes when exposed to stressors. This study examines the role of HPA axis function (i.e., basal salivary cortisol levels) and parental warmth in relations between peer victimization in the fall of preschool (T1) and aggression in the spring of preschool (T2). The sample included 262 preschoolers (48% female,  $M$  age = 51.63 months, 75.6% White, 97% non-Latine). Teachers rated children's physical and relational victimization and aggression. Parents self-reported on warmth. Morning salivary cortisol samples were collected. Separate linear regression models investigated relations between: a) T1 relational victimization and T2 relational aggression, and b) T1 physical victimization and T2 physical aggression. Cortisol

and warmth served as moderators. Covariates included cohort and T1 physical and relational victimization and aggression. All forms of victimization and aggression demonstrated concurrent and prospective correlations ( $r_s = .42 - .74$ ,  $p_s < .001$ ). T1 relational victimization predicted T2 relational aggression ( $b = 1.44$ ,  $p < .01$ , 95% CI [0.41, 2.48]). There was an interaction between T1 relational victimization and warmth, such that high warmth was associated with a stronger positive relation between T1 relational victimization and T2 relational aggression ( $b = 1.79$ ,  $p = .02$ , 95% CI [0.26, 3.31]). Finally, there was a trending three-way interaction between T1 physical victimization, cortisol, and warmth predicting T2 physical aggression ( $b = 2.22$ ,  $p = .076$ , CI [-0.35, 7.01]). Additional analyses will be conducted for the meeting.

**G6 Tomohiro Kumagai**  
**Hosei University**

**Room Speerträger**

## Effects of interstate vicarious retaliation on communicational function and reconciliation.

This study examined the effects of triangular intergroup relationships involving perpetrators, victims, and third-party states (TPS) on vicarious retaliation and reconciliation. In international conflicts, vicarious retaliation is frequently observed. Funk et al. (2014) found that retaliation satisfies victims' fairness concerns due to its communicational function. Further, the study explored the communicational function of vicarious intergroup retaliation and the effects of intergroup relationships with TPS that facilitate vicarious retaliation. A total of 609 undergraduate students provided estimates of the perceived level of friendship between Japan, China, and a TPS (U.S.A, Russia, or Iceland). Subsequently, they read a scenario where the Chinese Navy sank a Japanese fishing boat. Economic sanctions were then imposed against China in retaliation by either Japan or a TPS. Finally, they learned whether the Chinese government apologized to Japan or not. After reading the story, they responded to questions concerning communicational function, forgiveness, satisfaction with vicarious retaliati-

on, retaliative attitude, perceived fairness, and ending conflict. Results showed that vicarious retaliation by Iceland more strongly increased communicational function and perceived ending of conflict. Vicarious retaliation by Russia, perceived as the most unfriendly country with Japan, showed a higher retaliative attitude, but it was also the most effective on perceived fairness. An interaction between TPS and apology was significant only on forgiveness. An apology was more effective in fostering forgiveness when Japan or Iceland retaliated. This study indicates that the relationship between the perpetrator, victim group, and third party should be considered for intergroup conflict.

**G7 Shawndaya Thrasher****Louisiana State University****Room Speerträger**

## Protective factors for suicide attempts among U.S. youth experiencing multiple forms of interpersonal violence victimization

Interpersonal violence has been linked to suicidality, with youth who experience multiple forms of interpersonal violence victimization, also known as poly-victimization, at greater risk for suicide attempts. Despite this association, previous research has not explored factors that may mitigate or be protective of suicide attempts among youth who experience poly-victimization. Considering suicide is the second leading cause of death for U.S. youth ages 10-14, the current study explores whether physical activity, >8 hours of sleep, eating breakfast, and academic performance are protective in decreasing suicide attempts among this vulnerable population, controlling for sex, age, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity. A delimited sample of 2,741 U.S. youth in grades 9th-12th (72% females, Mage=13.86 years) who experienced two or more types of interpersonal violence, including cyberbully-

ing, physical bullying, sexual teen dating violence (TDV), and physical TDV, were derived from the national Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, a self-reported study of high school U.S. youths' health risks behaviors. Binary logistic regression results indicated that making A's and B's ( $OR=.504, p<.001$ ), physical activity ( $OR=.834, p=.049$ ), eating breakfast ( $OR=.642, p<.001$ ), and an increase in age ( $OR=.893, p=.002$ ) were statistically significantly associated with decreased odds of attempting suicide. Youth were at greater odds of attempting suicide if they identified as female ( $OR=1.306, p=.01$ ), LGBQ ( $OR=2.746, p<.001$ ), and racial/ethnic minorities ( $OR=1.566, p<.001$ ). Taken together, results suggest eating breakfast, physical activity, and academic performance are protective against suicide attempts among youth experiencing multiple forms of interpersonal violence victimization. Thus, targeted interventions must include these protective factors to address the unique challenges faced by this vulnerable population.

**G8 Stephanie Farah**  
**Universität Konstanz**

**Room Speerträger**

## Understanding bystander responses to social exclusion: Prosociality, extraversion, and aggression management

This study explores reactions to witnessing social exclusion, a prevalent form of school aggression (Craig, 1998) associated with adverse effects such as poor mental health and wellbeing (Rigby, 2000). Drawing from Masten et al. (2011), we investigated how bystanders' social competencies and traits affect their support of exclusion victims. Thus, we explored the link between bystanders' prosociality and extraversion and their decisions to sanction peer exclusion in a resource allocation game. Participants ( $N = 129$ , 51% female,  $M_{age} = 11.31$ ,  $SD_{age} = 0.71$ , range = 10-14 years) were randomized to listen to a scenario about the exclusion of a classmate with special educational needs and were subsequently asked to allocate 6 pieces of chocolate between the bully, victim, and themselves. Extraversion and prosociality were measured using corresponding subscales of the German Big Five Inventory for Children and Adolescents (Kupper et al., 2019) and

the German Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (Lohbeck et al., 2015) respectively. Preliminary results show that 89% of participants allocated chocolates equally between all characters, choosing not to sanction the bully. Although participants' explanations for equal allocations predominantly emphasized fairness and the value of characters' mutual participation in a classroom activity, about 30% of participants condemned the actions of the bully, voicing peer concerns. 3% mentioned wanting to respond to aggression with kindness. Follow-up analyses will investigate associations between participants' characteristics and allocation decisions. Based on our findings, we will discuss the role of personal characteristics in reactions to interpersonal aggression in light of the social reasoning development model.

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**G9 Nozomi Yamamoto**  
**Kyoto University**

**Room Speerträger**

## Emotional responses and hostile thoughts after social exclusion in Japanese adults and children

Previous studies have shown that social exclusion heightens negative emotions (Williams, 2007) and increases hostile thoughts and aggressive tendencies (DeWall et al., 2009). However, since Kimel et al. (2017) revealed cultural differences in emotional responses toward social exclusion, the other responses such as hostile interpretations could also differ across cultures. Specifically, Japanese show similar levels of anger and sadness after exclusion, unlike European Americans who show stronger anger than sadness. This suggests that Japanese think of exclusion as inevitable and tend to interpret themselves more negatively than others, mitigating hostile thoughts toward others. Our study aimed to examine (1) emotional responses toward exclusion and (2) the effects on the later hostile interpretations toward others in Japanese adults and children. Totally 68 adults and 147 children participated in the study (Adults:  $M = 21.87$ ,  $SD = 3.83$ ; Children:  $M$  in months = 66.61,  $SD = 7.11$ ). Participants experienced either exclusion or inclusion through a ball-tossing game and reported

their emotions and hostile interpretations. The results showed that (1) excluded adults reported both anger and sadness at higher levels than included adults, with no significant difference between the emotions. Conversely, excluded children, particularly those aged 5-6 years, reported higher sadness alone and no significant increase in anger. Moreover, (2) hostile interpretations did not significantly differ across the conditions in adults and children. These findings suggest that emotional responses toward exclusion might vary across the development. Regarding the consistency of hostile interpretations across conditions, further investigation into potential cultural influences is warranted.

**G10 Jennifer Livingston**

State University of New York at Buffalo

Room Speerträger

## Changes in adolescent involvement in bullying victimization and sexual harassment victimization over time and association with distal health outcomes

Bullying victimization (BV) and sexual harassment victimization (SHV) commonly occur in adolescence, placing youth at risk for poor psychological and behavioral outcomes. BV and SHV follow unique developmental courses yet may overlap at different times and vary in intensity and duration, which may have effects on distal health outcomes. This study examined changes in adolescent involvement in BV and SHV over 24 months among a sample of 800 adolescents (Mage=14.42, SD=0.83; 57.5% female) from western New York State. The study sought to: a) identify classes of BV/SHV (as indicators) at baseline and 12-months (T2) using LCA; b) track transition patterns of BV/SHV over 12-months using LTA; and c) estimate and compare the

means for the different transition patterns on distal health outcomes at 24 months. Three classes were identified at baseline: high BV/moderate SHV (23.0%), moderate BV/low SHV (35.0%), and never/low BV/SHV (41.9%) and at T2: high BV/high SHV (6.7%), moderate BV/moderate SHV (32.7%), and never/low BV/SHV (60.6%). Adolescents in never/low BV/SHV were likely to remain in the same class over time (0.298). Adolescents in baseline moderate BV/low SHV showed a high probability of changing into never/low BV/SHV (0.151) or into moderate BV/moderate SHV (0.245) at T2. Adolescents in baseline high BV/moderate SHV were likely to transition into high BV/high SHV class at T2 (0.139). Compared to adolescents who remained never/low in BV/SHV over time, youth experiencing moderate/high BV and increased SHV are at risk for adverse health outcomes, including depressive symptoms, alcohol use, marijuana use, and sleep difficulties.



**G11 Haining Ren****Arizona State University****Room Speerträger**

## Patterns of aggressive connections between perpetrators and victims: A relational perspective

To understand aggression from a relational perspective, it is important to know the pattern of aggressive connections between perpetrators and victims. In other words, do perpetrators target few or many victims; are children victimized by few or many perpetrators? The present research is based on third-fifth graders ( $n = 598$ ; 47.7% girls; 47.8% White students; 35.1% Latine students) from 27 U.S. classrooms. Participants nominated perpetrator-victim dyads in the fall (T1) and spring (T2) semesters. The number of unique victims for each perpetrator and the number of unique perpetrators for each victim were counted, both adjusted for class size. Considering a child could be both perpetrator and victim, we conducted a series of independent t-tests to compare the classroom adjusted counts of aggressive connections between perpetrators and victims across different groupings: (1) pure perpetrators versus pure victims; (2) perpetrators (pure perpetrators

and aggressive victims) versus pure victims; and (3) pure perpetrators versus victims (pure victims and aggressive victims). Results were consistent across time and across different groupings: perpetrators had more victims than victims had perpetrators (pure perpetrators versus pure victims: T1:  $t(43.96)=2.77$ ,  $p=.008$ ; T2:  $t(37.64)=4.00$ ,  $p<.001$ ; perpetrators versus pure victims: T1:  $t(193.70)=7.40$ ,  $p<.001$ ; T2:  $t(267.40)=8.73$ ,  $p<.001$ ; pure perpetrators versus victims: T1:  $t(45.19)=2.46$ ,  $p=.018$ ; T2:  $t(37.44)=3.79$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Our findings indicated an asymmetric and unbalanced pattern where perpetrators had a relatively large number of victims, but victims were targeted by certain perpetrators. Future research to understand the relational aspects of aggression and victimization need to be informed by both perspectives.

Poster Sessions

**Block H**

**Room Lichthof**

Neurobiology of Aggression and Violence

**H1 Emily Lisa Volbert**  
**RWTH Aachen**

**Room Lichthof**

## Intergenerational transmission of structural and functional brain aberrations parent-child dyads with a history of violence: a fMRI study

It is well described that experienced violence increases the likelihood of employing a violent parenting style. Several factors, such as shared beliefs, psychopathology, and neurobiological aspects may contribute to the perpetuation of the so-called cycle of violence. Various brain aberrations, particular in the fronto-limbic system, have been associated with both childhood physical abuse and aggressive behavior. However, few studies have investigated the transmission of these brain aberrations in parent-child dyads. Here, we aim to investigate how aspects of brain structure and functioning relate to the continuation or breaking of the cycle of violence as well as child's aggressive behavior. We hypothesize that neurobiological consequences of violence are evident in violence maintainers but not in cycle breakers. We anticipate that parental maltreatment is associated with child's brain aberrations only

in the presence of violent parenting. Further, we expect higher brain similarities in dyads where both experienced similar parenting. For this study, we aim to recruit 200 participants from the longitudinal study Crime in the Modern City (CrimoC) along with their oldest child, aged between 6 and 10 years. CrimoC provided comprehensive information on the history of both experienced and exercised violence in parents. Parents report on their child's aggressive behavior. We employ a naturalistic fMRI approach where both the parent and the child watch 3–5-minute video clips from a children's TV show depicting instances of aggressive behavior and physical violence. Further, resting state and structural MRI data is collected. The poster will outline the study design, novel methodological approaches and present first pilot data.

**H3 Alisson Pinto de Almeida**  
**University of São Paulo**

**Room Lichthof**

## Perceiving the aggressor in the space: dissecting the neural circuit underlying the processing of environment cues during agonist encounters in mice

The social defensive behavior is a set of actions and postures that occurs during an agonistic encounter, that is common in the life of a social animal. Defending itself properly is essential for the integrity of the defeated animal and also for the integrity of the group. For this, the brain needs to integrate a series of information to organize defensive behaviour. One type of information is related to the environment, such as the existence of an escape route and the distance to the aggressor. Although there is a considerable amount of knowledge about how the brain perceives space, little is known about how the brain's cognitive map is translated into action. In this work, we used neural tracing and functional techniques to identify a neural circuit underlying the processing of environment cues during agonist encounters in mice. First, with a rabies-tracing experiment, we identified a septo-hippocampal-hypo-

thalamic circuit composed of regions that are mobilized during agonist encounters. Then, we found that inhibition of some components of this circuit impairs the proper execution of the defensive behaviour. This manipulation impaired elements of the social defensive behaviour where the knowledge about the distance to the aggressor is important, as the defensive upright, which is done when the dominant is approaching the defeated. So, our work identified an important circuit for the processing of space in an agonist encounter. Problems in this circuit can be behind some psychiatric problems such as social anxiety disorder, where the perception of conspecifics is changed.

Poster Sessions

**Block I**

**Room Speerträger**

Other

**I1 Massil Benbouriche**

Université de Lille

Room Speerträger

## Understanding violent extremism from a multilevel and interdisciplinary Perspective: A focus on risk and protective factors

Given its social and human consequences, violent extremism warrants the need for the implementation of prevention strategies. These strategies emphasize the importance of addressing violent extremism through a multilevel and interdisciplinary approach to account for the complexity of the issue. However, the study of violent extremism has often been conducted separately by different disciplines, resulting in a monodisciplinary approach. Consequently, the understanding of violent extremism is often narrowed down to a few individual, social, or societal factors, depending on the favored disciplinary lens. When examined individually, the findings from each discipline can only offer a partial picture of this complex and challenging issue of violent extremism. To overcome this limitation, we have adopted a socioecological model of violence framework to categorize, across four levels of ana-

lysis (i.e., individual, relationship, community, and societal), the risk and protective factors associated with violent extremism as reported in available systematic reviews and meta-analyses on this issue. As a result, we observe an overemphasis on the study of individual factors, with only a few addressing relationship factors and none exploring community and societal factors. This underscores the necessity to focus on risk and protective factors across all societal factors. This underscores the necessity to focus on risk and protective factors across all four levels of analysis and to systematically integrate results from qualitative data and four levels of analysis and to systematically integrate results from qualitative data and fieldwork. Based on validated as well as promising factors, a socioecological model of violent ecological model of violent extremism is proposed to better inform research, policy, and practice. extremism is proposed to better inform research, policy, and practice.

**I2 Craig Hart**  
**Brigham Young University**

**Room Speerträger**

## Identifying Chinese family-level profiles across multiple dimensions of parenting, child aggression, withdrawal, and prosocial behavior

Parenting associations with child aggressive, prosocial, and withdrawn behavior have often been studied using variable-centered approaches. This poster provides a rationale for employing a person-centered approach to examine complex family-level (triadic) profiles that include multiple maternal and paternal parenting dimensions and child behaviors. Child characteristics (i.e., temperament and sex) were also employed as predictors of family profiles. Participants included 385 preschool children and their parents from Beijing and Dalian, China. Parents rated their own parenting behaviors and children's temperament while teachers rated children's physical and relational aggression, prosocial and withdrawn behavior. Confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) were carried out to evaluate psychometric properties of all measures. Factor scores from CFA were then used to perform

latent profile analyses. Findings revealed five family-level profiles: (1) Co-parents authoritative with behaviorally competent children (more prosocial, less physical and relational aggression, and withdrawal), (31.1%), with children's lower negative emotionality and higher effortful control as predictors; (2) Co-parents intrusive, coercive fathers with socially withdrawn children (6.8%), with boys higher levels of surgency as a predictor; (3) Co-parents coercive/controlling with more physical and relational aggressive child behaviors (29.6%); (4) Co-parents uninvolved/neglectful with the highest levels of physical and relational aggressive behaviors and lower prosocial child behaviors (13.0%); (5) Co-parent median-average parenting with behaviorally thriving children (e.g., lowest levels of physical and relational aggression, social withdrawal and highest prosocial behavior) (20.5%). Findings highlight how examining parenting and child behaviors using a family-level, person-centered approach yields unique results while producing larger effect sizes compared to more traditional variable-centered approaches.

**I3 Alessia Iancarelli**  
**Northeastern University Boston**

**Room Speerträger**

## Anger's role in punitive judgments: A comparative study of second and third-party perspectives

A teenager vandalizes public property. Should they face a legal penalty? Would you directly reprimand them? And how does anger influence this decision? We investigate how anger predicts punitive attitudes (PA), focusing on the context of punishment type and observer perspective. Specifically, we examine the role of anger in predicting physical and non-physical punishments, from second and third-party perspectives. Second-party punishment involves direct retribution by affected individuals, while third-party perspectives relate to external observers condoning punishments. Prior studies have linked anger to support for severe punishments, especially physical ones (e.g., Hartnagel & Templeton, 2012). Considering anger's approach-related motivation (Carver & Harmon-Jones, 2009), we hypothesize that punitive responses vary with the observer's proximity to the offense, suggesting context may shape anger's effect on punitive attitudes. Partici-

pants (N=395) were randomly assigned to either second or third-party conditions and asked to watch moral-violation videos. We found that anger predicts punitive attitudes in the second-party perspective to a moderate degree (physical:  $r=.156$ ,  $p=.034$ ; non-physical:  $r=.155$ ,  $p=.036$ ). However, a stronger correlation emerges from third-party perspectives, notably for non-physical punishments (physical:  $r=.230$ ,  $p=.002$ ; non-physical:  $r=.430$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Finally, when directly comparing the two perspectives, third-party participants demonstrate higher PA than the second-party ( $F(1, 714) = 160.157$ ,  $p<.001$ ) with a significant interaction indicating third-party observers' greater tendency towards non-physical PA ( $F(1, 714) = 145.265$ ,  $p<.001$ ). The results show that context shapes the role of anger in predicting PA. Specifically, anger strongly predicts non-physical PA from a third-party perspective. This offers insights into avenues for refining criminal justice policies.



**I4 Gary Lee Wagner**  
**University of Luxembourg**

**Room Speerträger**

## Letting off steam – Testing restorative effects of playing violent video games after frustration

In the ongoing debate about whether violent video games (VVG) increase aggression, playing VVG has been suggested by some researchers to have an aggression-reducing effect. For example, Lee and colleagues (2021) showed that for heavy players, playing VVG reduced verbal and physical aggression over 6 months. However, this apparently cathartic effect may not be specific to playing VVG, but that video games can be used to cope with stress and negative emotions in general (Lee et al., 2021). Similarly, playing a moderately violent game led to restoration of well-being after frustration induction (Tyack et al., 2020). We tested the potential restorative effects of playing VVG on self-reported, physiological, and behavioral levels in a lab experiment (N=55, Mage = 23.31; SD = 4.22; male = 38.2%; female = 61.1%). Participants were randomly assigned to either a frustration group (with a frustrating cognitive task taken from a standard intelligence test) or

a control group (with a neutral cognitive task) before playing the VVG Battlefield 1 for 25 minutes. Results showed a significant decrease in self-reported post-gameplay frustration that indicated restoration in the experimental group. However, playing the violent video game did not affect aggression after frustration induction. In addition, participants in both conditions experienced similar levels of physiological relaxation (i.e., increase in heart rate variability) during and after gameplay. These findings suggest that playing VVG may offer restoration by improving mood and inducing physiological relaxation without increasing aggression, thus calling into question current theoretical concepts of aggression effects of playing VVG.

## About International Society for Research on Aggression

**The International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA)** is a professional society of scholars and researchers engaged in the scientific study of aggression and violence. The Society is both interdisciplinary and international, with biennial meetings that alternate between North America and Europe. Members come from several dozen countries with disciplines including anthropology, behavioral endocrinology, behavior genetics, communication, criminology, education, ethology and animal behavior, neuroscience, political science, psychiatry, psychology, and sociology.

### Mission Statement

The human capacity for aggressiveness and violence inflicts an awesome burden on society. Obviously, it is a direct cause of death and immediate physical injury, but it also creates long-term emotional and physical disabilities. It also impacts those who witness the violence, and the families and communities of the victims. It is of critical importance, although all too often unrecognized, that the impact of violence on communities impairs the ability of those communities to effectively address important public health issues, such as infectious diseases, malnutrition, urban decay, and environmental hazards and to deliver critical public services, such as public education and emergency management.

Given the complex and pervasive effects, finding solutions to aggressive and violent behavior will require the

dedicated efforts of scientists working together in a truly interdisciplinary spirit. Research must address brain and other physical processes that underlie the human capacity for aggression, the psychological processes that facilitate aggressive actions and that can provide alternatives to aggression, and the social factors that serve to promote or prevent aggression. This multidisciplinary approach must also move beyond the simple awareness of findings in other disciplines to the active incorporation of these findings into research that spans multiple disciplines.

**The International Society for Research on Aggression is the only interdisciplinary and international organization dedicated to the dissemination of information regarding the causes and consequences of, and solution to, aggressive behavior, in all of its forms and contexts.** We are a diverse group of scientists drawn from many different disciplines. Recent findings across these different disciplines and different methodologies have demonstrated important and promising areas of convergence. The fundamental purpose of ISRA is to provide the forum and the interdisciplinary audience through our meetings and our journal, *Aggressive Behavior*, where such studies can be placed in a broader framework to facilitate the emergence of research with promise to impact human aggression and violence.

Because addressing the issue of aggression and violence will take a persistent concerted effort, it is vital to develop new scientists to take up the challenge of a career in this interdisciplinary field. **Therefore, ISRA is devoted to encouraging new scientists to develop an interdisciplinary perspective on aggression.** Moreover, because aggression knows no borders, the effort must be international in scope. Excellent basic research is being conducted throughout the world, and the knowledge gained through this research must be made known. In addition, the findings of researchers studying aggression in different cultures and social contexts provide extremely valuable insights that can strengthen the research and practice of researchers in other cultures and contexts. **ISRA is dedicated to a truly international approach to aggression and violence.** Because some of the most pervasive violent actions occur in countries with few resources, ISRA promotes the participation of scientists from such countries.

**Effectively addressing aggression and violence, whether it be child abuse, domestic violence, homicide, terrorism, mass shootings, sexual violence, or civil wars, requires a committed and sustained focus by international scientists. This has been ISRA's mission since 1972, and we need your help to continue our efforts to provide an international, interdisciplinary forum dedicated to the eradication of aggression.**

# About New Investigators

**ISRA began its New Investigators (NI) Program at the 2008 World Meeting in Budapest to encourage and assist scholars who are getting started or are in the early stages of their aggression research careers.**

**NI Co-Chairs:**

**Dominic J. Parrott**

**Thomas P. Gumpel**

ISRA encourages enrolled doctoral students, postdoctoral fellows, and early career researchers within 3 years of their terminal graduate degree to apply for the program.

Awardees receive partial monetary support to attend an ISRA World Meeting and also participate in a tailored program at the World Meeting that typically includes:

## **1. A Pre-Conference NI Workshop**

The Workshop brings together NIs and group leaders to engage in didactic and group activities designed to support and facilitate NIs professional development and, ultimately, research-based career trajectories. Activities typically include a focus on manuscript and grant writing, reviewing and evaluating research, strategies for building a research program, and being competitive in the job market.

## **2. Meeting With Mentors and Leaders in the Field**

NIs meet with a different panel of mentors during lunch or dinner each day for an informal discussion. Mentors may include plenary speakers who are available for follow-up questions about their presentations.

## **3. ISRA NI Mentorship Program**

NIs can participate in a funded short 2-3 weeks internship with a senior ISRA researcher at the mentor's host university. Potential outcomes of the mentorship program may include the creation of sustainable partnerships and collaborations, the opportunity to develop a symposium for the next ISRA biennial world meeting, the opportunity to write an article for the ISRA Bulletin, and the opportunity to develop a joint research and publication project.

## **4. Virtual NI Conference**

In the interim year, following the ISRA World Meeting, NIs participate in a virtual research conference showcasing their own research.

## **5. Networking**

NIs meet with senior members of ISRA and have opportunities to interact professionally and socially with other past and present New Investigators during and outside of the pre-conference Workshop. Past NI interactions have developed mutual support and fruitful collaborations.