XIX ISRA World Conference


Final Program & Abstract Book
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The ISRA 2010 World Conference organizers would like to thank the following organizations for their generous donations:

The University of Connecticut Department of Psychology

The Iowa State University College of Liberal Arts & Sciences

The Center for the Study of Violence

Local Organizer and Host:
Stephen Maxson

Program Committee:
Craig A. Anderson, Chair
Barbara Krahe
Stephen Maxson
Program Overview

Tuesday, July 27
6:00p - 8:00p
Welcome Reception - Nathan Hale Inn Pavilion

Wednesday, July 28
7:00a - 8:30a
Continental Breakfast - Nathan Hale Inn Pavilion
8:30a - 8:45a
Conference Welcome & Orientation - Student Union Theater
  • Conference Welcome - Suman Singha, Vice President for Research, The University of Connecticut
  • Conference Orientation - Stephen Maxson and Conference Center Staff
9:00a - 10:30a
Symposium/Paper Sessions - Student Union
  • Neural control of aggression
  • Maladaptive communication of emotion among substance abusing clients with co-occurring family violence & aggression: A look at the addiction-aggression equation and treatment outcomes
  • Personality and aggression
10:30a - 11:00a
Break
11:00a - noon
Donald Pfaff - Student Union Theater
  • “Genomic Mechanisms Bearing on Aggressive Behaviors: Laboratory Analyses and Human Implications”
noon - 1:30p
Lunch Break - Student Union Food Court
noon - 1:30p
Council Meeting - Student Union room 318
1:30p - 3:00p
Symposium/Paper Sessions - Student Union
  • Violence Exposure
  • Bullying
  • Current perspectives on aggression in schizophrenia
3:00p - 3:30p
Break
3:30p - 5:00p
Symposium/Paper Sessions - Student Union
  • Applying media violence research to public policy: The roles of science and the researcher
  • Prevention
  • Measuring Aggression
5:00p - 5:30p
Break
5:30p - 6:30p
Symposium/Paper Session - Student Union
  • Game theory of conflict and fighting in animals: Interfaces with psychological/physiological approaches to aggression?
6:30p
Dinner - on your own  

**Thursday, July 29**

7:30a - 9:00a  
Continental Breakfast - Nathan Hale Inn Pavilion

9:00a - 10:30a  
**Symposium/Paper Sessions - Student Union**  
- The role of social cognitions in aggression among adolescents and young adults  
- Violence in institutions  
- A comprehensive examination of sexual aggression on college campuses: Men, women, and bystanders

10:30a - 11:00a  
Break

11:00a - 12:30p  
**Symposium/Paper Sessions - Student Union**  
- Media violence usage and aggression in childhood and adolescence: Longitudinal data from North America, Europe, and Asia  
- Political & cross-cultural aggression research  
- Intimate violence

12:30p - 1:30p  
Lunch break - Student Union Food Court

12:30p - 1:30p  
**Council Meeting, continued** - Student Union room 318

1:30p - 3:00p  
**Symposium/Paper Sessions - Student Union**  
- Stress and aggression: From humans to animals and back  
- Vasopressin and vasotocin as regulators of aggression and other social behaviors  
- Current research on the links between exclusion/ostracism and aggression

3:00p - 3:30p  
Break

3:30p - 5:00p  
**Symposium/Paper Sessions - Student Union**  
- The social psychology of interpreting group harm and violence  
- The elephant in the “Bar” room: acknowledging the need for intervention research on alcohol-related aggression  
- Childhood precursors to aggression: Neurobiological and social influences

5:00p - 5:30p  
Break

5:30p - 6:30p  
**Martha Crenshaw - Student Union Theater**  
- “Can Threats Deter Nuclear Terrorism?”

6:30p  
Dinner - on your own

**Friday, July 30**

8:00a - 10:00a  
Full Breakfast buffet - Student Union Ballroom

9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Session 1 - Student Union
10:15a - 11:15a
President's Address: Deborah Richardson - Student Union Theater
• “Everyday Aggression Research”

11:15a - 11:45a
Pickup box lunches & board busses - Rome Circle for excursions

11:45a - 6:00p
Excursion to Southeastern CT - via bus

6:00p - 8:00p
Dinner at Abbott's in the Rough - Connecticut shore

8:00p - 9:00p
Coach transportation back to Storrs

Saturday, July 31

7:30a - 9:00a
Continental Breakfast - Nathan Hale Inn Pavilion

9:00a - 10:30a
Symposium/Paper Sessions - Student Union
• Controlling aggression: Experimental advances in the brain-behavior link
• Reaching the 25th anniversary of the Seville Statement on Violence (SSV)
• Current perspectives on the role of alcohol in sexual aggression: A contextual perspective

10:30a - 11:00a
Break

11:00a - noon
Scott Address: Richard E. Tremblay - Student Union Theater
• “Developmental Origins of Aggression, Epigenetics and Prevention”

noon - 1:30p
Lunch Break

1:30p - 3:00p
Symposium/Paper Sessions - Student Union
• Aggression in males and females: GABA and serotonin revisited
• Aggression as communication
• Factors influencing emergence, timing, change, and stability of aggression during childhood and adolescence

3:00p - 3:30p
Break

3:30p - 4:30p
Business Meeting - Student Union Theater

4:45p - 5:45p
Poster Session 2 - Student Union

6:30p - 10:30p
Reception, Banquet, Awards, and TIGER Performance - Rome Ball Room
Title & Abstract
"Everyday Aggression Research"

In addition to reviewing the presenter's research on aggression in interpersonal relationships, this presentation will examine who does aggression research, where aggression research is done, and how it is supported.

Biography
Dr. Richardson focuses her research program on the social context of interpersonal aggression. She was co-author (with Robert A. Baron) of a textbook, Human Aggression, co-editor (with J. Martín Ramirez) of Cross-Cultural Approaches to Research on Aggression and Reconciliation, author of 7 chapters on interpersonal aggression or personal relationships in textbooks or edited volumes, and author or co-author of over 70 articles and reports and 200 presentations at regional, national, or international conferences. Her primary research focus is the study of interpersonal aggression and conflict, with particular emphasis on gender differences in aggression, cognitive mechanisms for the control of direct aggression, and the nature, determinants, and consequences of nondirect aggression in populations ranging from preadolescents to senior citizens.

Dr. Richardson serves on the editorial board of Aggressive Behavior and as ad hoc reviewer for a variety of scholarly publications and granting agencies. She is a former president of the Southeastern Psychological Association and co-founder of the Society of Southeastern Social Psychologists. She serves as a member of the American Psychological Association Commission on Accreditation, which is responsible for accrediting doctoral, internship, and postdoctoral training programs in clinical, counseling, and school psychology.

JP Scott Award Address
The JP Scott Award for Substantial Lifetime Contributions to Aggression Research
Dr. Richard E. Tremblay, Professor, University of Montreal
Saturday, July 31, 11:00a - noon, Student Union Theater

Title & Abstract
"Developmental origins of aggression, epigenetics and prevention."

Biography
Richard E. Tremblay is professor at University College Dublin (Ireland), at University of Montreal (Canada), and International scientist at France's National Institute of Health research Unit 669 in Paris. For the past 30 years he has conducted a program of longitudinal and experimental studies on the physical, cognitive, emotional and social development of children from conception to adulthood and published more than 350 scientific papers. His major focus is the development and prevention of antisocial behaviour. He coordinates the Marie Curie International Network for Early Childhood Health Development aimed at strengthening collaborative interdisciplinary research and knowledge transfer on early childhood health development and well-being among
research institutions in Brazil, Canada, Chile, France and Ireland. He is the founding
director of the Centre of Excellence for Early Childhood Development, the founding
editor of the web-based Encyclopaedia on Early Childhood Development and the
founding director of Quebec's Inter-University Research unit on Children's Psycho-Social
Maladjustment (GRIP). He received the Sellin-Glueck award from the American Society
of Criminology, the Joan McCord award from the Academy of Experimental
Criminology, the Rene Laufer award from France's Academy of Moral and Political
Sciences and the Social Sciences awards of the Arts Council of Canada and the Royal
Society of Canada. He is a Grand Officer of Chile's Gabriela Mistral Order and a Fellow
of the Royal Society of Canada.

Plenary Speakers
Dr. Donald Pfaff, Professor, The Rockefeller University
Wednesday, July 28, 11:00a - noon, Student Union Theater

Title & Abstract
"Genomic mechanisms bearing on aggressive behaviors: Laboratory analyses and human
implications."

The clearest and earliest indications of gene/behavior causal connections with respect to
aggressive behaviors lay in the literature on the non-pseudoautosomal (NPAR) region of
the Y-chromosome. This lecture will review those findings and will delve into effects of
specific genes on aggressive behaviors in mice. Several sorts of specificities have emerged. The effect of a specific gene on aggressive behavior can depend upon (1.)
extactly where and when that gene is expressed; (2.) whether it is expressed in males or
females; (3.) the age of the male when its aggressive behavior is tested; and (4.) the type
of aggressive behavior tested. Finally, we will report two new data sets: (i.) related to
defensive aggression, and (ii.) findings related to the use of viral vectors that cause the
overexpression of the two glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) genes in midbain neurons,
thus to reduce aggressive behaviors in male mice.

Biography
Dr. Pfaff received his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1965. He
is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the American
Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the 2005 Award for Excellence in
Professional and Scholarly Publishing (medical science category) of the Association of
American Publishers for his recent book, Brain Arousal and Information Theory. Dr.
Pfaff is the recipient of a National Institutes of Health MERIT Award (2003 to 2013).
Recently his research has used gene mutations to study the neural basis of aggression and
social behavior in mice, and he has written extensively on how animal studies can be
applied to understanding human aggression and social behavior.

Dr. Martha Crenshaw, Senior Fellow, Stanford University
Thursday, July 29, 5:30p - 6:30p, Student Union Theater

Title & Abstract
"Can Threats Deter Nuclear Terrorism?"

Biography
Dr. Crenshaw earned her Ph.D. from the University of Virginia in 1973. She has served
on the Executive Board of Women in International Society and chaired the American
Political Science Association (APSA) Task Force on Political Violence and Terrorism. She has also served on the Council of the APSA and is a former President and Councilor of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP). In 2004 ISPP awarded her the Nevitt Sanford Award for Distinguished Scientific Contribution, and in 2005 she was awarded the Jeanne Knutson Award for Service to Society. Her current research focuses on innovation in terrorist campaigns, the distinction between "old" and "new" terrorism, why the United States is the target of terrorism, and the effectiveness of counterterrorism policies.
Symposium/Paper Sessions

Wednesday, July 28, 9:00a - 10:30a

Room: Student Union room 304 A - Neural control of aggression

Presenters:
Yvon Delville, chair, Neural systems controlling agonistic behavior during puberty

Joszef Haller, Hypoarousal-associated aggression in laboratory animals and callous-unemotional violence in humans: behavior, emotions and brain mechanisms

Richard H. Melloni, Adolescent drug abuse and the neurobiology of offensive aggression: a hypothalamic neural model based on findings in pubertal syrian hamsters

Catalina Cervantes, Hamsters as an animal model of impulsive aggression: developmental profile and responses to serotonin receptor ligands

Brian Trainor, Effects of photoperiod and experience on aggressive behavior in female California mice

Kyle Gobrogge, Sociosexual and drug experiences reorganize the hypothalamic vasopressin system to regulate female-directed aggression in monogamous male prairie voles

Room: Student Union room 304 B - Maladaptive communication of emotion among substance abusing clients with co-occurring family violence & aggression: A look at the addiction-aggression equation and treatment outcomes

Presenters:
Caroline Easton, chair, A cognitive behavioral therapy for alcohol dependent domestic violence offenders: An integrated substance abuse-domestic violence treatment approach (SADV)

Kenneth Leonard, Alcohol use and aggressive behavior among adult men and women

Carla Stover, Drug abuse and intimate partner violence: Associations with childhood abuse and parenting

Thomas McMahon, Drug abuse and intimate partner violence: a comparative study of opioid-dependent fathers

Room: Student Union room 304 C - Personality and Aggression

Presenters:
Kathryn Anderson, chair, Trait aggression and self-esteem and perceptions of humor and aggression in comedy

Christopher Barlett, The Big 5 and aggressive behavior: testing direct, indirect and hybrid models

Larry Owens, Thinking patterns and aggressive behaviour of adolescents in a South Australian metropolitan secondary school

C. Nathan DeWall, Does psychopathy predict intimate partner violence perpetration more strongly for women than for men?
**Naomi Sadeh**, To hurt me or hurt you? Gender and emotional tendencies that represent risk for self- versus other-directed violence

**Wednesday, July 28, 1:30p - 3:00p**

Room: **Student Union room 304 A** - Violence Exposure

Presenters:

**Simha F. Landau**, The relation between exposure to political and non-political violence and children's aggression: the mediating role of normative beliefs supporting aggression

**André Melzer**, *chair*, Empathy for the devil? Empathy and prosocial behavior in violent video games

**Wayne A. Warburton**, Song lyrics account for increased aggression after exposure to violent music videos

**Paul Boxer**, Cognitive and emotional covariates of violence exposure among former prisoners: links to antisocial behavior and implications for theory

**Craig A. Anderson**, A Comprehensive Meta-analysis of Violent Video Game Effects

Room: **Student Union room 304 B** - Bullying

Presenters:

**Merle E. Hamburger**, *chair*, Developing an understanding of the relation between bullying experiences and co-occurring sexual violence in a sample of middle school students

**Yoona Lee**, The timing effect of bullying in childhood and adolescence on aggression: growth curve trajectories of aggressive behaviors and beliefs

**D'Jamila Garcia**, Justice perceptions and well-being in bullying

**Ana Estévez**, Adolescent victims of cyberbullying: prevalence and characteristics

**Pavel Rican**, Moral evaluation of school bullies and defenders of victims by peers

Room: **Student Union room 304 C** - Current perspectives on aggression in schizophrenia

Presenters:

**Daniel Antonius**, *chair*, The heterogeneity of violence in schizophrenia

**Karen A. Nolan**, Neuroimaging and aggression in schizophrenia

**Matthew J. Hoptman**, Non-violence in schizophrenia

**Menachem Krakowski**, The role of neurocognitive impairment in determining response to the treatment of aggression with antipsychotic agents

**Wednesday, July 28, 3:30p - 5:00p**

Room: **Student Union room 304 A** - Applying media violence research to public policy: the roles of science and the researcher
Presenters:
Edward Donnerstein, chair/discussant

Craig A. Anderson, Media violence and public policy: my US experiences

L. Rowell Huesmann, The psychology of reactions to policy oriented mass media research about aggression

Victor Strasburger, Why are pediatricians so clueless about the media?

Michele Ybarra, Public health opportunities and responsibilities in the media violence field

Douglas A. Gentile, Ratings for media products: the untried policy option

Room: Student Union room 304 B - Prevention

Presenters:
David Richter, Emotional development during the preschool years: the influence of preschool quality and preschool entry age

David S. Yeager, chair, Reducing aggression in an urban high school by teaching adolescents that people can change: results from a social-psychological intervention

Mandy Grumm, How is the subjectively perceived usefulness of a violence prevention program related to social competencies?

Wendy M. Garrard, "Second Step" violence prevention program: a meta-analysis of effects on aggression and related outcomes

Wendy M. Garrard, "I Can Problem Solve" universal prevention program: a meta-analysis of effects on aggression and related outcomes

Room: Student Union room 304 C - Measuring Aggression

Presenters:
Sherry L. Hamby, chair, Do we measure intimate partner violence equally well for males and females?

Andra L. Teten, Correspondence of aggressive behavior classifications using the impulsive premeditated aggression scale and the reactive proactive questionnaire

Sarah Teige-Mocigemba, Exploring the suitability of indirect measures of aggression

Alexander Biondolillo, Preliminary evidence for the construct validity of the competitive prosocial/aggression continuum task (COMPACT)

Wednesday, July 28, 5:30p - 6:30p

Room: Student Union room 304 A - Game theory of conflict and fighting in animals: Interfaces with psychological/physiological approaches to aggression?

Presenters:
Michael Potegal, introduction/discussant
Peter Hurd, Game theoretical assessment models of threat, ability and motivation to fight, and aggressiveness: The relationship to animal personality

Eldridge Adams, Reliability and deception in animal threat displays: the lessons of game theory

Thursday, July 29, 9:00a - 10:30a
Room: Student Union room 304 A - The role of social cognitions in aggression among adolescents and young adults
Presenters:
Eric F. Dubow, chair/discussant

Elizabeth Kryszak, Applying the response evaluation and decision (RED) model with victims of relational aggression

Kristyn Saveliev, Predicting adolescents' aggressive response selection from latent mental structures and social cognitions

Marie S. Tisak, Predicting juvenile offenders’ aggressive and violent behaviors: What are the influences of exposure and social cognition?

Sara Goldstein, Relational aggression in young adult's friendships and romantic relationships: a comparison of social-cognitive and relationship-oriented predictors across relationship context

Wayne A. Warburton, Control-aggression schemas and early maladaptive schemas as predictors of aggressive behavior

Room: Student Union room 304 B - Violence in Institutions
Presenters:
Georges Steffgen, chair, Environmental influences on school violence: a meta-analysis on the relationship between school climate and school violence

Evrim Cetinkaya Yildiz, Predicting delinquency among Turkish adolescents

Soumen Acharya, Holistic approach to stop aggression in schoolgoing children and their parents in India

Igor A. Fourmanov, Aggression in Belarusian's incarcerated adult male offenders

Room: Student Union room 304 C - A comprehensive examination of sexual aggression on college campuses: men, women, and bystanders
Presenters:
Eileen V. Pitpitan, co-chair, Understanding collective and individual-based responses to rape (shared presentation with Valerie A. Earnshaw)

Andrew L. Stewart, co-chair, discussant, The men's project: educating men to reduce sexual assault on college campuses

Annie Fox, She shouldn't have walked home alone: self-protective strategy use and blame of rape survivors
Valerie A. Earnshaw, Understanding collective and individual-based responses to rape
(shared presentation with Eileen V. Pitpitan)

Thursday, July 29, 11:00a - 12:30p
Room: Student Union room 304 A - Media violence usage and aggression in childhood and adolescence: longitudinal data from North America, Europe, and Asia
Presenters:
Barbara Krahe, chair, Pathways from media violence usage to aggressive and prosocial behavior: longitudinal data from German adolescents

Brad Bushman, Longitudinal relations between violent video game playing and aggression from early childhood to late adolescence

Douglas A. Gentile, Violent and prosocial video game exposure effects on Singaporean children: A three-year longitudinal study

Ingrid Möller, A longitudinal-experimental evaluation of the efficacy of an intervention to reduce media violence usage in adolescence

Room: Student Union room 304 B - Political & Cross-cultural Aggression Research
Presenters:
Malachy Igwilo, Government aggression and social cohesion in Nigeria

Jide Martyns Okeke, The innocent political scientist: doing qualitative research on active conflict

In Hyo Seol, Ideas vs. interest: what determines state's behavior? The case of United States National Guard reform in the early 20th century

Room: Student Union room 304 C - Intimate Violence
Presenters:
Jac Brown, The rejection-abuse cycle: Broadening our perspective on perpetrators in intimate partner violence

Susana Corral, Entitlement and insufficient self-control: can they explain the perpetration of dating violence? A study with Spanish and UK students

Carmen Viejo, Predictive factors for dating violence in young couples

Lorraine Radford, Who are the perpetrators of childhood victimisation? Findings from the NSPCC's National Survey of Child Safety and Victimisation in the UK

Thursday, July 29, 1:30p - 3:00p
Room: Student Union room 304 A - Stress and aggression: from humans to animals and back
Presenters:
Katja Bertsch, co-chair, Stress, aggression and social information processing in healthy human individuals

Mate Toth, Animal models of hypo- and hyperarousal-driven violence: the role of glucocorticoids and early social environment
Robina Böhnke, P3 amplitude to provoking stimuli during an aggressive encounter and the influence of cortisol - results of two ERP studies

Shabnam Javdani, Stress and trauma in women's pathways toward violence: environmental and genetic contributors

Edelyn Verona, co-chair, discussant

Room: Student Union room 304 B - Vasopressin and vasotocin as regulators of aggression and other social behaviors

Presenters:
Alexa H. Veenema, chair, Age- and brain region-specific effects of vasopressin on aggression and social recognition

Heather Caldwell, Contributions of the vasopressin 1b receptor to aggression and other social behaviors

Richmond R. Thompson, Vasotocin, vasopressin and the evolution of social regulatory mechanisms associated with approach, withdrawl, and aggression

Craig Ferris, Role of vasopressin in aggressive motivation and predatory fear conditioning

Room: Student Union room 304 C - Current research on the links between exclusion/ostracism and aggression

Presenters:
Eric Wesselmann, chair, When and why aggression fortifies the needs of ostracized individuals

Juliette Schaafsma, Intergroup hostility and religious fundamentalism: the role of social exclusion

Nathan DeWall, Mindfulness reduces aggression after social rejection: The importance of self-control

Kipling D. Williams, discussant

Thursday, July 29, 3:30p - 5:00p

Room: Student Union room 304 A - The social psychology of interpreting group harm and violence

Presenters:
Colin W. Leach, chair, Moral mis-engagement: how the moral self defends group violence

Angela C. White, Is it aggression? The role of past discrimination and perpetrator response in interpreting ambiguous harm against a group

Felicia Pratto, The accounting of killing: why people disregard international humanitarian law that they endorse
Room: **Student Union room 304 B** - The elephant in the "Bar" room: acknowledging the need for intervention research on alcohol-related aggression

**Presenters:**
**Dominic Parrott, chair**

**Mitchell E. Berman,** Reducing alcohol-related aggression: what can we learn from laboratory studies of psychosocial and psychopharmacological variables?

**Kathryn E. Gallagher,** Explicating the role of attention-allocation in the reduction of alcohol-related aggression

**Stephen Chermack,** Preventing violence in substance use disorder treatment settings: Identifying treatment needs and recommendations for intervention approaches

**Kenneth Leonard,** discussant

Room: **Student Union room 304 C** - Childhood precursors to aggression: Neurobiological and social influences

**Presenters:**
**Stephanie van Goozen, chair**

**Erika Baker,** Does fear in infancy predict guilt in toddlers?

**Jane Baibazarova,** The role of maternal sensitivity and intrusiveness in children's emotional reactivity and recovery

**Jamie L. Abaied,** Maternal socialization of coping with peer victimization: links to coping and aggression in children

**Yu Gao,** Reduced P3 amplitude at age 11 is associated with criminal offending at age 23

**Saturday, July 31, 9:00a - 10:30a**

Room: **Student Union room 304 A** - Controlling aggression: experimental advances in the brain-behavior link

**Presenters:**
**Thomas F. Denson, chair,** Acute glucose consumption reduces impulsive aggression in response to provocation

**Mitchell E. Berman,** Pharmacological and psychosocial interventions reduce aggressive responses to provocation

**Pranjal H. Mehta,** Neural mechanisms of the testosterone-aggression relation: the role of the orbito-frontal cortex

**Jennifer R. Fanning,** Psychopathy, aggression, and serotonin (5-HT)

Room: **Student Union room 304 B** - Reaching the 25th anniversary of the Seville Statement on Violence (SSV)

**Presenters:**
**J. Martin Ramirez, chair,** The beginnings of the SSV: a perspective on where we started

-20-
David Adams, The SSV and its penultimate reach: a perspective on where we are now

Bonnie Frank Carter, The SSV for the next years: a psychological perspective on where we can go

Benson Ginsburg, Conclusion

Room: Student Union room 304 C - Current perspectives on the role of alcohol in sexual aggression: a contextual perspective

Presenters:
Jacquelyn W. White, chair, A prospective analysis of the consequences of dual victimization

Barbara Krahe, discussant, Risk elements of sexual aggression as part and parcel of consensual sexual scripts: the role of alcohol, casual sex, and ambiguous communication

Philipp Süssenbach, "Well, so she drank...:" schematic influences of rape myth acceptance on information seeking and attentional processes

Melissa J. Griffin, Predictors and prospective consequences of incapacitated unwanted sexual experiences in college students: a replication and extension of previous findings

Saturday, July 31, 1:30p - 3:00p

Room: Student Union room 304 A - Aggression in males and females: GABA and serotonin revisited

Presenters:
Rosa Maria de Almeida, chair, Pre-frontal cortex, dorsal raphe nucleus, 5-HT1a, 5-HT1b receptors and escalated aggression in rodents

Steven C. Gammie, Genetic and neural regulation of maternal aggression in mice

Klaus A. Miczek, discussant, GABA-serotonin interactions and escalated aggression: molecular and pharmacological evidence

Room: Student Union room 304 B - Aggression as Communication

Presenters:
Ross Buck, chair, A neuro-ecological view of aggression and its control

Leonard Berkowitz, Factors influencing the persistence of aggression-enhancing effects of witnessed violence

Caroline Easton, Anger expression among men with co-occurring intimate partner violence

Room: Student Union room 304 C - Factors influencing emergence, timing, change, and stability of aggression during childhood and adolescence

Presenters:
Lisabeth F. DiLalla, co-chair, Discriminating early and late onset aggression from early child behaviors and family conflict

Malcolm W. Watson, co-chair
Angela D. Paradis, Neurodevelopmental risk factors for adult antisocial behavior: a 40-year prospective study

Jasmina Burdzovic Andreas, Stability of children's aggressive-, anxious-, and co-morbid aggressive-anxious symptoms over 6 years

Michael J. Sheehan, Aggressors, victims, and aggressive victims in childhood and adolescence: stability over time and differential effects of risk factors

Kevin Beaver, discussant
Poster Sessions
Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a

**Steven Arnocky**, Jealousy mediates the relationship between self-perceived mate value and psychological aggression in females

**Sarah Brennan**, The relationship between forgiveness and anger depends on the type of traumatic event

**Heather Brittain**, Boys are more depressed when their parents know they are being bullied

**Robert Busching**, Class-based effects of media violence: a multi-level approach investigating individual and group differences

**Elizabeth E. Caldwell**, Escitalopram dose-dependently reduces species-typical and escalated aggressive behavior in mice

**Esther Calvete**, Exposure to violence, social information processing, and aggressive behavior in adolescents

**Esther Calvete**, Cognitive styles and experiences of parenting as predictors of personality disorders in convicted male batterers

**Esther Calvete**, Psychosocial profile of adolescents who are physically aggressive towards parents

**Justin Carré**, Extrinsic and intrinsic motivational factors and the relationship between testosterone dynamics and human aggression during competition

**Justin Carré**, Social exclusion and the relationship between basal and dynamic neuroendocrine function and reactive aggression in men

**Violet Cheung-Blunden**, Personality factors that impact the decision to go to war

**Richard J. DioGuardi**, The relationship between self-perceived social competence and aggression in middle school children

**Jennifer R. Fanning**, A new approach to examining the electrophysiological processes underlying reactive aggression in real-time: the aggression oddball task

**Coreen Farris**, Sexually aggressive men's perception of women's sexual interest cues

**Julia Fechtner**, Different effects of exogenous cortisol on aggressive behavior in females and males

**Kathryn Gallagher**, Exploring the roles of thought suppression on aggressive behavior: How does alcohol effect this relation?

**Georgina S. Hammock**, Third-party perceptions of aggressive parenting
Pavlina Janosova, Social esteem of participants in school bullying - a gender analysis

Jennifer M. Knack, Moderating effects of peer victimization and sex in the link between change in daily cortisol and poor physical health

Andreas Konig, Once unfairly treated, always angry? The long-lasting effect of university staff's unfairness on alumni's tendency for aggressive retaliation

Yoav Litvin, Effects of chronic social defeat stress on neural activation, vasopressin levels and anxiety-like behaviors in a social investigation model

Angelika Marsic, An electrophysiological study of suicidal behavior in college students

Anne McIntyre, The relationship between testosterone, self-aggression, and other-directed aggression

Tomohiro Nakayasu, Pair-housing prevents the progressive increase in the anxiety-related behavior caused by social defeat in rats

Izaskun Orue, Social status and different types of aggressive behavior: Bidirectional relationships

Izaskun Orue, Prevalence of Cyberbullying and cyberbullies' profile

Amélie Petitclerc, Effects of institutional placement for young offenders: a propensity-score matching approach

Jared J. Schwartzer, The anterior hypothalamic dopamine system modulates adolescent AAS-induced aggression through D2 but not D5 receptors

Kevin M. Swartout, Trajectories of sexual perpetration from adolescence through college: A latent class growth analysis

M. Nicole Warehime, Connections between parental incarceration in juvenile sex offenders' justice outcomes

Evrim Cetinkaya Yildiz, Violence exposure level of Turkish preadolescents

Saturday, July 31, 4:45p - 5:45p

Shanah Einzig, Difference in gender prevalence rates in psychopathy: do the constructs of overt and covert aggression provide answers?

Sara C. Haden, Coping styles differentially impact the relationship between victimization and aggression in rural and urban young adults

Merle E. Hamburger, Risk and promotive factors of teen dating violence in a high risk community

Jennifer Hepditch, Does being socially bullied hurt most? Predicting depression and anxiety from type of peer abuse.
Jennifer Hepditch, Preschoolers' use of aggression and DSM-IV disorders: Is relational aggression a protective factor?

Minzheng Hou, The nail that stands out gets pounded down: aggression after ingroup disloyalty

Karen Longest, An interdisciplinary model for teaching a course on aggression and violence

Julie W. Messinger, Dissociation mediates associations between trauma and aggression

Md. Ariful Haque Mollik, Observations on the traditional phytotherapy among the Bisexual community of Mirpur area in Dhaka City, Bangladesh

Jason J. Paris, Alcohol-promoted enhancement of inter-male aggression in mice may be influenced by androstane neurosteroid formation

Martin Ramirez, Justification of aggression in young delinquents

Rachel R. Steele, Historic harms and repairing intergroup relations

Edward Swing, Attention problems and impulsiveness as mediators of media violence effects on aggression

Yoshiyuki Tamamiya, The long term effects of violent video games on affective processing

Carolyn J. Tompsett, Religiosity as a moderator of effects of exposure to community violence among emerging adults

Carmen Viejo, Sexual harassment and psychological adjustment in adolescent girls
This research examined the longitudinal contributions of mothers’ socialization of coping (SOC), or suggestions about how to respond to peer victimization, to children’s coping and aggressive behavior, and whether these effects vary as a function of children’s negative emotionality. Participants (289 8- to 9-year-old children and their maternal caregivers) from the Midwestern United States completed questionnaires at two waves, approximately one year apart. Mothers reported the suggestions they make to their children about how to cope with peer aggression and rated children’s negative emotionality. Children reported their exposure and responses to peer aggression, and teachers reported children’s aggressive and prosocial behavior.

Path models were constructed predicting children’s responses to peer aggression and aggressive and prosocial behavior over time. Primary control engagement SOC (encouragement to problem-solve, express emotions) predicted more overt aggression among children exposed to low levels of victimization. Disengagement SOC (encouragement to avoid peer aggression) predicted fewer involuntary engagement responses (rumination, intrusive thoughts) among children with high negative emotionality. Distressed responses (mothers becoming upset when their child is victimized) predicted less adaptive coping (less primary control engagement, more disengagement) among children with high negative emotionality and more overt aggression among children exposed to low levels of peer victimization. Negative emotionality predicted more overt and relational aggression and less prosocial behavior over time.

These findings suggest that parents’ responses when children are victimized by peers have noteworthy implications for children’s adjustment, and the benefits of particular strategies for coping with peer victimization depend upon the child’s exposure to victimization and temperamental characteristics.

Both children and parents were involved in this study (N=500). Children were age 2-17, both male and female, while the parents were age 20-55. This study was conducted in New Delhi, India. The child groups were broken down into ages 2-7, 8-12, and 12-17 years. The aggression was studied on these patterns:
1. The style the parents were living
2. Heavy stress on academic achievements
3. Parallel system of education in India
4. Frustration of not getting the results they want out of their children. (Mother starts aggressive nature for not able to get the goal they have set.)
5. Less importance on emotional, spiritual, and moral developmental (thing in child can lead to aggression.)

The children during both class and monthly testing showed bad results, and the aggression in parents increased. To stop the aggression, corrective techniques were employed to get a holistic approach to stop aggression in both children and parents.

1. Psychological - pinpointing the problem, correcting faulty parental style by meditation, motivation and ventilation, increase self esteem.
2. Philosophical, the principal of Bhagwat Gita
3. The use of alternative therapy, yoga meditation, homeopathy, flower remedy use to calm down aggression
4. Diets, right type of diet help in reducing the aggression

Conclusion - the holistic approach is the best way to stop aggression in children and parents in India.

**Adams, David** - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B

Session Title: Reaching the 25th anniversary of the Seville Statement on Violence
Presentation Title: The SSV and its penultimate reach: a perspective on where we are now
Authors & Abstract: Adams, D.

This speaker will provide a brief history of the SSV and its dissemination through an overview of the documentation that is available.

**Adams, Eldridge** - Wednesday, 5:30p - 6:30p, Student Union room 304 A

Session Title: Game theory of conflict and fighting in animals: Interfaces with psychological/physiological approaches to aggression?
Presentation Title: Reliability and deception in animal threat displays: the lessons of game theory
Authors & Abstract: Adams, E.

The early application of game theory to animal signaling suggested that threat displays can be evolutionarily stable only if they convey “unfakeable” information about the signaler. This view was overturned both by experimental studies and by further development of theory. Game theoretical models show that deceptive threats by weak animals can be profitable and common in stable communication systems. However, bluffing is limited by costs paid by animals that have a low ability or motivation to fight when they encounter stronger or more persistent competitors. Some possibilities are that (a) animals of low quality cannot afford to signal at the same intensity as animals of high quality, (b) animals that threaten lose opportunities to escape from fights they cannot win, (c) the threat display exposes the signaler to a greater risk of injury, or (d) animals that bluff are remembered and punished by other members of a social group. Emotions have been suggested to act as commitment devices ensuring that animals follow through on threats when there is a short-term incentive to withdraw, but a long-term incentive to persist. The major empirical challenge is to demonstrate which of these alternative costs underlie the effectiveness of animal threat communication.

**Anderson, Craig A.** - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 A

Session Title: Applying media violence research to public policy: the roles of science and the researcher
I briefly outline my view of the proper role of science in public policy issues. Examples of various industries actively interfering with that role are presented. Examples of US media actions, ranging from interfering with the composition of scientific expert panels to misinformation on television, newspapers and the web to court cases are presented. I'll also present public policy goals that are justified by the scientific literature, a range of public policy options, and new issues likely to arise in the next few years.

**Anderson, Craig A.** - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A  
Presentation Title: Violence exposure  
Authors & Abstract: Anderson, C. A.

Meta-analytic procedures were used to test the effects of violent video games on aggressive behavior, aggressive cognition, aggressive affect, physiological arousal, empathy/desensitization, and prosocial behavior. Unique features of this meta-analytic review include: (a) more restrictive methodological quality inclusion criteria than in past meta-analyses; (b) cross-cultural comparisons; (c) longitudinal studies for all outcomes except physiological arousal; (d) conservative statistical controls; (e) multiple moderator analyses; and (f) sensitivity analyses. Social-cognitive models and cultural differences between Japan and Western countries were used to generate theory-based predictions. Over 130 papers with 381 effects sizes and over 130,000 participants were examined. Meta-analyses yielded significant effects for all six outcome variables. The pattern of results for different outcomes and research designs (experimental, cross-sectional, longitudinal) fit theoretical predictions well. The evidence reveals that exposure to violent video games is a causal risk factor for increased aggressive behavior, aggressive cognition, and aggressive affect, and for decreased empathy and prosocial behavior. Moderator analyses revealed significant research design effects, weak evidence of cultural differences in susceptibility and type of measurement effects, and no evidence of sex differences in susceptibility. Results of various sensitivity analyses revealed these effects to be robust, with little evidence of selection (publication) bias.

**Anderson, Kathryn** - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C  
Presentation Title: Trait aggression and self-esteem and perceptions of humor and aggression in comedy  
Authors & Abstract: Anderson, K., & Favela, B. I.

Introduction: People high in trait aggression (with aggressive personalities) have been shown to interpret ambiguously aggressive interactions as more aggressive than low trait aggressive individuals (e.g., Anderson, Anderson, Dill & Deuser, 1997). Unstable high self-esteem has been demonstrated to be related to aggression (Baumeister, Bushman, & Campbell, 2000). Whether trait aggressive or high self-esteem individuals interpret aggressive comedy as funny or aggressive may depend on whether the comedy is perceived as a self-directed insult.

Method: The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (1992) and the Rosenberg (1965) Self-esteem questionnaire were administered to 80 participants (60 women, 20 men) in
counterbalanced orders. All participants viewed a video that was created for this experiment which displayed a man telling "yo-mama" jokes. The participants were told either that: (a) the "yo-mama" jokes were directed towards the participant by the person in the video (Insult to Participant condition), or (b) the jokes were directed toward another student at another university (Insult to Others condition). After viewing the video, participants completed questionnaires assessing: State Hostility (Anderson, Deuser & DeNeve, 1992) and how humorous and aggressive the actor’s behavior was in the video.

Results: Self-esteem positively correlated with Trait Aggression, \( p < .01 \) and State Hostility after the video, \( p < .001 \). State Hostility was positively correlated with the actor’s perceived aggression and negatively correlated with perceived humor, both \( p < .01 \). The Insult \times Trait Anger interaction in Figure 1 occurred for both State Hostility, \( p = .028 \) and perceived aggression of the actor, \( p = .045 \). This effect only occurred for female participants (which were the majority in the sample). No main effects of Insult or Trait Aggression and no other interactions were found.

Conclusions: High self-esteem and trait angry individuals may become irritated by aggressive comedy, particularly when directed at them. On the contrary, low trait angry people may become annoyed by aggressive comedy directed at other people, perhaps because they seek to protect others from unjustified psychological harm.

**Andreas, Jasmina Burdzovic** - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C  
Session Title: Factors influencing emergence, timing, change, and stability of aggression during childhood and adolescence  
Presentation Title: Stability of children's aggressive-, anxious-, and co-morbid aggressive-anxious symptoms over 6 years  
Authors & Abstract: Andreas, J. B., Watson, M. W., & Sheehan, M. J.

Research examining co-morbidity of childhood behavioral problems is usually limited to psychopathologies within the same spectrum disorder, such as aggression and ADHD. Thus, the question of co-occurring externalizing and internalizing behaviors remains understudied, as little is known about the nature and stability of such co-morbid problems. These questions were our primary focus and were longitudinally explored in a prospective cohort of the Springfield Child Development Project (SCDP).

Stability of aggression and anxiety was investigated using the SCDP sample of 440 mother-child dyads, which was assessed 4 times over a 6-year period. Specifically, we tested the hypothesis that children with co-occurring aggression and anxiety would show the greatest magnitude, as well as the greatest stability of these problems over time.

Aggression and anxiety were measured at each assessment through maternal reports using the respective Child Behavior Check List (CBCL) subscales. Baseline scores were used to classify children as: co-morbid aggressive and anxious (top 25% of both scales), aggressive only (top 25% on the Aggressive Scale only), anxious only (top 25% on the Anxious Scale only), and neither aggressive nor anxious. RM ANOVA models were used for preliminary examinations of aggression and anxiety over time as a function of these 4 groups. Additional demographics were included as covariates, including maternal education and children’s age, gender, and race.
Both behaviors showed high temporal stability, as within-person time effects were non-significant for both the Aggression and Anxiety models. As expected, the effects of the initial classification were significant, such that the co-morbid group showed the greatest magnitude of behavioral problems, exhibiting significantly greater aggression than the aggression-only group, and greater anxiety than the anxiety-only group over time. Demographics had no significant effects on aggression or anxiety over time.

Antonius, Daniel - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Current perspectives on aggression in schizophrenia
Presentation Title: The heterogeneity of violence in schizophrenia
Authors & Abstract: Antonius, D., & Malaspina, D.

Violence and aggressive behavior are enormous public concerns and research shows that individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia are 2-4 times more likely to engage in assaultive behavior than people without a mental illness. Moreover, there is a public conception that schizophrenia is a “violent disorder”, which adds to the stigmatization of people with severe mental illness. These facts raise the question: is there something unique about violence in schizophrenia? Data from our and others’ research programs demonstrate that increased levels of positive symptoms (i.e. delusions, hallucinations and disorganization) are related to aggressive behavior in people with schizophrenia. Psychotic symptomatology, however, is not sufficient to explain differences in violence rates between individuals with schizophrenia and the general population. Rather, psychosis is one of several pathways related to risk for violence. For example, another pathway is related to antisocial (conduct) problems. This is supported by research showing that although adherence to antipsychotic drugs generally reduce risk for violence in people with schizophrenia, medication compliance do not affect violent behavior in those with a history of antisocial conduct problems. This heterogeneity of violence in schizophrenia is linked to distinct neurobiological factors. Addressing the question about “uniqueness,” in this presentation we will specifically present findings showing that violence in schizophrenia is heterogeneous, with distinct neurobiological correlates. We will also present on diagnostic and treatment complexities associated with violent subgroups. Additionally, we will discuss the scientific and public importance of studying and understanding the heterogeneity of violence in schizophrenia, and the broad implications this line of research has for laying the groundwork for violence-prevention research that targets subgroups of both psychiatric and non-psychiatric individuals.

Baibazarova, Jane - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Childhood precursors to aggression: Neurobiological and social influences
Presentation Title: The role of maternal sensitivity and intrusiveness in children's emotional reactivity and recovery
Authors & Abstract: Baibazarova, J., Shelton, K., & van Goozen, S.

Maternal sensitivity is considered to be an important aspect of the mother-child relationship and a prerequisite for secure attachment. Numerous studies (Blair et al., 2006; Kochanska, 2001; Leerkes et al., 2009; Pauli-Pott et al., 2004) have found maternal sensitivity also to be related to different aspects of children’s emotional development, such as their emotional reactivity, fear, anger and aggression. The current study is part of a larger program of research on the development of stress regulation in young children.
The first goal of the present study was to examine the stability of maternal sensitivity and intrusiveness in early childhood. A second goal was to investigate the influence of these maternal factors on child stress reactivity and recovery over the first 3 years of life. Seventy-two children and their mothers were observed in laboratory sessions at 12, 24 and 36 months of age. Infant emotional reactivity was observed in response to a fear-eliciting event, and cortisol responses were measured. Maternal sensitivity and intrusiveness were recorded annually in a free-play interaction before and after the child’s exposure to stress. It was hypothesized that maternal sensitivity and intrusiveness would be stable characteristics across the early years of children’s lives. We also hypothesized that maternal sensitivity at 12 months would continue to be associated with child stress reactivity and recovery at 24 and 36 months. Findings on the relationship between maternal sensitivity and intrusiveness, on the one hand, and child behavioural and endocrinological reactivity to fear, on the other, will be reported. The implications of these finding for our understanding of the role of early programming effects on the HPA-axis for later development of aggressive problems will be discussed.

Baker, Erika - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Childhood precursors to aggression: Neurobiological and social influences
Presentation Title: Does fear in infancy predict guilt in toddlers?
Authors & Abstract: Baker, E., & van Goozen, S.

Extremes of early fearful temperament have been linked to later psychopathology. Fearless individuals are disinhibited, show low levels of ANS and HPA-axis arousal, are punishment insensitive, and engage in impulsive and aggressive acts (Raine et al, 1997; van Goozen et al., 2007), whereas fearful children show the opposite patterns (Kagan et al., 1987). A key feature of social emotions, such as guilt and shame, is their punishment function. Experiencing these ‘punishing’ emotions has implications for consequent learning: The experience of guilt is likely to stop an individual from performing further hurtful behaviour (Kochanska et al., 2009). An important goal of our research is to establish whether early individual differences in fearful temperament can predict the experience and expression of guilt in later life.

To this end, individual differences in fearful temperament were investigated in a sample of 50 infants as part of a 3-year longitudinal study of the development of stress and coping in infancy. Heart rate (HR), skin conductance (SCL) and behavioural distress were recorded in the laboratory during resting, fear exposure, and fear recovery periods at ages 1 and 2, and again during guilt induction at age 3. Mothers reported on their children’s aggression via questionnaires. It was hypothesized that more fearful infants would show more guilt behaviour as toddlers, whereas fearless infants would be more aggressive and show less guilt. In this presentation these three waves of data will be presented. The implications of the findings and the future directions of our research will be discussed.

Barlett, Christopher - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Personality and Aggression
Presentation Title: The Big 5 and aggressive behavior: testing direct, indirect and hybrid models
Authors & Abstract: Barlett, C. P.
Introduction: Considerable research has been given to investigating the relations between the Big 5 personality variables (Openness, Consciousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism) and aggressive behavior. This literature has consistently shown that certain Big 5 traits are related to aggressive behavior. Agreeableness, openness, and conscientiousness tend to be negatively related to aggressive behavior, neuroticism tends to be positively related to aggressive behavior, and the literature with extraversion is mixed. However, there is a paucity of research investigating whether these relations are direct, mediated, or both.

Methods: Two studies were conducted to determine if the relations between the Big 5 personality variables and aggressive behavior was direct, indirect through aggressive emotions and/or aggressive attitudes, or a combination of direct and indirect relations (hybrid model). Participants in both studies completed measures of the Big 5, aggressive attitudes (scales from the Attitudes towards Violence), aggressive emotions (trait anger and hostility from the Aggression Questionnaire), and aggressive behavior (physical aggression from the Aggression Questionnaire and violence from the National Youth Survey).

Results: Results from both studies showed that the hybrid model fit the data significantly better than the direct model and better than the indirect model. Path coefficients showed that certain Big 5 variables tended to be indirectly related to aggressive behavior through aggressive attitudes and aggressive emotions (agreeableness, neuroticism, openness), directly related to aggressive behavior (conscientiousness), or not related to aggressive behavior either directly or indirectly (extraversion).

Conclusions: Results support the past literature and several theoretical models of aggression describing the processes dictating how certain Big 5 variables are related to aggressive behavior. Namely, negative affect repair models can predict why neuroticism is indirectly related to aggressive behavior through aggressive emotions, while the Integrative Cognitive Model of Trait Anger can predict why agreeableness is indirectly related to aggressive behavior through both aggressive attitudes and aggressive emotions.

Beaver, Kevin - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C  
Session Title: Factors influencing emergence, timing, change, and stability of aggression during childhood and adolescence  
Presentation Title: Discussant  
Authors & Abstract: n/a

Berkowitz, Leonard - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B  
Session Title: Aggression as communication  
Presentation Title: Factors influencing the persistence of aggression-enhancing effects of witnessed violence  
Authors & Abstract: Berkowitz, L., & Geen, R. G.

The aggression-enhancing effects of witnessed violence often diminish soon after the aggressive acts are seen as the observers enter into other situations. The present paper seeks to encourage further investigation of just what situational conditions enhance the likelihood that people who had witnessed violence will act aggressively themselves some time afterwards. Two classes of factors are identified: those that produce relatively strong aggressive inclinations when the depicted aggression is observed, and features of the later situation that resurrect the witnessed aggression-engendered aggressive
tendencies. Examples in the former category include the degree to which attention was given to the victim's pain, whether the aggressive scene was regarded as real or staged, the extent to which the viewers imagine themselves as the victor of the aggressive occurrence, and whether the observers are primarily focused on nonaggressive aspects of the witnessed scene. The second category has to do with situational stimuli associated with the previously observed aggression.

**Berman, Mitchell E.** - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 B  
Session Title: The elephant in the "Bar" room: acknowledging the need for intervention research on alcohol-related aggression  
Presentation Title: Reducing alcohol-related aggression: what can we learn from laboratory studies of psychosocial and psychopharmacological variables?  
Authors & Abstract: Berman, M. E., Todd, R. E., McIntyre, A., Fanning, J. R., & McCloskey, M. S.

**Introduction:** The link between alcohol intoxication and aggression is well-established. In contrast, knowledge about potential interventions to reduce alcohol-related aggression is much more limited. In this presentation, we review two laboratory studies in which a psychosocial (self-awareness) or psychopharmacological (serotonergic augmentation) variable was tested to determine if either attenuated the aggression facilitating effect of acute alcohol intoxication.

**Method and Results:** In the first study, the association between self-awareness and alcohol-related aggression was examined by randomly assigning 40 men to receive either a drink containing alcohol (mean BAC = 0.10) or a veridical control drink. Participants next completed a well-validated laboratory task designed to assess self-aggressive behavior. Self-focused attention (self-awareness) was experimentally enhanced in half the participants via a standard video camera and mirror manipulation. Results indicated that enhanced self-awareness attenuated alcohol-related self-aggression. In the second study, the effect of 5-HT augmentation on alcohol-related aggression was examined in 56 men. After consuming either alcohol (mean BAC = 0.10) or a placebo drink and taking either 20 mg of paroxetine to acutely augment 5-HT activity or a placebo pill, participants were provided the opportunity to administer electric shock to a faux opponent during a laboratory aggression task. 5-HT augmentation produced lower aggressive responding overall, but did not affect alcohol-facilitated aggression. For both studies, potential moderators of these relationships were examined.

**Conclusion:** Manipulations that increase self-awareness (e.g., mindfulness) may be useful in attenuating both self- and other-directed aggression. Acute serotonergic augmentation may be useful in reducing overall aggression, but 5-HT’s role in alcohol related aggression may depend on the presence of other moderator variables. Discussion will focus on an analysis of the benefits and limitations of laboratory studies to inform intervention programs for alcohol-related aggression.

**Berman, Mitchell E.** - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A  
Session Title: Controlling aggression: experimental advances in the brain-behavior link  
Presentation Title: Pharmacological and psychosocial interventions reduce aggressive responses to provocation  
Authors & Abstract: Berman, M. E., Fanning, J. R., Marsic, A., Dahlen, E., & McCloskey, M. S.
Provocation is a powerful elicitor of aggressive behavior. Indeed, aggressive individuals seem to be highly reactive to provocation or threat. Accordingly, pharmacological or psychosocial procedures that reduce response to threat hold promise for the treatment of aggression. In double-blind placebo controlled studies, we examined the effects of a serotonergic agent (20 and 40 mg paroxetine) on human aggression observed in the laboratory, and tested the theory that central serotonin activity regulates aggression by modulating response to provocation. Results indicated that aggressive responding after provocation was attenuated by augmentation of serotonin in individuals with a pronounced history of aggression, psychopathic traits, and normal controls. In addition, a clinical trial for an exposure-based psychosocial intervention (Threat Exposure and Response Modulation) designed to reduce response to provocation is briefly described. We discuss the benefits and limitations of targeting individual differences in response to provocation as a strategy for treating aggressive individuals.

Bertsch, Katja - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Stress and aggression: from humans to animals and back
Presentation Title: (Co-chair) Stress, aggression and social information processing in healthy human individuals
Authors & Abstract: Bertsch, K., Böhnke, R., Kruk, M. R., & Naumann, E.

In rodents, acutely elevated levels of stress hormones (primarily corticosterone in rodents and cortisol in humans) reduce the threshold for fight and flight and thus increase the likelihood for aggression. In addition, aggressive behaviour increases stress hormone levels in rodents. It has been hypothesized that alterations in the processing of aggression-promoting social signals might play an important role within this ‘vicious circle of stress and aggression’. So far, little is known about the interplay of stress and aggression in healthy humans. We therefore investigated in three consecutive experiments (1) the influence of stress on aggression and (2) the effects of stress and aggression on social information processing measured using event-related potentials (ERP). The experiments also included a pharmacological manipulation of acute cortisol levels as well as an experimental induction of stress (social exclusion) to examine their effects on ERPs and aggressive behaviour. The pattern of effects regarding stress, aggression and their influences on social information processing interestingly reveals that context-related factors play an important role in the relationship of stress and aggression in healthy individuals.

Biondolillo, Alexander - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Measuring Aggression
Presentation Title: Preliminary evidence for the construct validity of the competitive prosocial/aggression continuum task (COMPACT)
Authors & Abstract: Biondolillo, A., & Greer, T.

Introduction: Laboratory aggression paradigms have had a profound influence on and have provided much insight about the study of aggression; however, they are limited to aggressive spectrum responses without any opportunity for prosocial responding. The Competitive Prosocial/Aggression Continuum Task (COMPACT) was designed as a portable competitive reaction time paradigm that expands the range of the available participant response set to allow for prosocial responding by utilizing both aversive and pleasant auditory stimuli.
Methods: A sample of N = 153 undergraduate college students (Female: 77.8% vs Male: 22.2%; African American: 58.8% vs Caucasian: 37.2%) completed 28 trials of a reaction time task under the deception that they were playing a game against an online opponent. The COMPACT measures aggressive/prosocial responding on four behavioral measures: the mean of sound level selections across trials (M_{SL}), the frequency of maximum aggressive response selections (f_{MAX}), the frequency of maximum prosocial response selections (f_{PMAX}), and sound level selected on the first trial (T1_{SL}).

Results: COMPACT scores were regressed onto several self-report scales of prosocial and aggressive behaviors, tendencies, and beliefs, as well as onto five latent factors underlying these measures. Significant relationships on COMPACT measures with aggression self-report scales ranged as follows: M_{SL}: r^2 ranged from 0.049 to 0.055; f_{MAX}: r^2 ranged from 0.031 to 0.048; T1_{SL}: r^2 ranged from 0.030 to 0.045. One prosocial scale exhibited a significant correlation with f_{PMAX} (r^2 = -0.027). Only one of the five latent factors – Retaliation Beliefs/Behaviors – was significantly related to any of the behavioral measures of the COMPACT (M_{SL}: r^2 = 0.070, p = .001; f_{MAX}: r^2 = 0.048, p = .006). Participant sex and ethnicity moderated these relationships such that males and females exhibited reversed correlations and such that Caucasians exhibited more extreme scores than African Americans.

Conclusions: Relationships were significant, but weaker than expected. Further modification to the COMPACT is necessary before it can be considered a valid measure of prosocial and aggressive responding. Matching group sizes for sex and ethnicity interactions may change observed moderation effects.

Böhnke, Robina - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Stress and aggression: from humans to animals and back
Presentation Title: P3 amplitude to provoking stimuli during an aggressive encounter and the influence of cortisol - results of two ERP studies

Previous research has identified a reduced P3 amplitude of the event-related potential (ERP) in the standard oddball task, especially the P3 at fronto-central site, as a marker of externalizing disorders. However, the P3 amplitude has not been assessed in an experimental paradigm where provocation is manipulated and acute levels of aggressive behavior are assessed in healthy volunteers. In two studies with 20 and 52 male and female participants, we induced aggressive behavior with the Taylor Aggression Paradigm in half of the participants and recorded event-related potentials to the provoking stimuli. Since animal studies have shown that acute cortisol increases lead to more aggressive behavior, we also pharmacologically enhanced cortisol levels in the second study prior to the task.

The provoked subjects showed a relatively more positive P3 amplitude compared to the non-provoked subjects in both studies, especially at fronto-central sites. Furthermore, aggressive behavior within the paradigm was correlated negatively with P3 amplitude in the highly provoked subjects, but no correlations were found in the control group. Although the acute manipulation of cortisol levels lead to changes in aggressive behavior, cortisol did not have an effect on the P3 amplitude. Our results extend previous research in this area: The P3 amplitude seems to not only be related to trait aggression and externalizing, but also seems to vary as a function of provocation and acute displays of
Boxer, Paul - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Violence exposure
Presentation Title: Cognitive and emotional covariates of violence exposure among former prisoners: links to antisocial behavior and implications for theory
Authors & Abstract: Boxer, P., DeLorenzo, T., Mercado, I., & Middlemass, K.

Introduction: A wealth of empirical research demonstrates a link between exposure to violence and aggressive behavior (Fowler et al., 2009). However, relatively less research has identified mechanisms through which this relation obtains (Kuther & Wallace, 2003). Current theory and selected recent observations implicate both emotional and cognitive processes (Boxer et al., 2008). Violence exposure might increase aggression by promoting desensitization to violence and thus weakening normal inhibitions against aggressive responding (Carnagey et al., 2007). Alternatively, violence exposure might promote emotion dysregulation and consequently aggression (Schwartz & Proctor, 2000). Violence exposure also might shape or activate aggression-supporting social cognitions, increasing the likelihood of habitual aggressive behavior (Bushman, 1998; Guerra et al., 2003). Frequent exposure to violence should shape stable internalized mediating mechanisms through shorter-term coping reactions to violent events (Boxer et al., 2008).

Methods: In the present study, we investigated these propositions in a sample of 123 men (84% racial/ethnic minority status; M age = 41 years) who had served time in prison but had returned to the community following release (M months out of prison = 30). Participants completed a computer-assisted survey covering exposure to violent events (frequency over prior year), negative emotional reactions to violence, beliefs supporting aggressive responding, and coping reactions to violent events along with indicators of general mental health and antisocial behavior.

Results and Conclusions: Exposure to violence was correlated positively with support for aggressive responding, antisocial behavior, and engagement in various negative forms of coping with violent events (all p < .01). Exposure to violence was correlated inversely with negative emotional reactions to violence (p < .01). Profile analysis (via k-means clustering) showed that high exposure to violence in tandem with low reactivity and high support for aggressive responding is associated with the highest levels of antisocial behavior (d = .77). These results are consistent with contemporary aggression theory (Anderson & Bushman, 2002) as well as models of pathologic adaptation to high-violence contexts, and extend these views to a high-risk population.
within their families of origin or in relation to past partners, become sensitive to potential rejection in their current relationships. The cycle for rejection sensitive men consists of an event that constitutes a threat to self leading to a defense against this threat which in turn results in psychological or physical abuse. This model was tested on 66 male participants of perpetrator group programs who completed a survey designed to measure each point in the proposed model through path analysis. There was support for the following model: rejection-threat to self-defense against threat-abuse. Other paths were tested, but were not significant. These results are discussed in terms of the implications for treating perpetrators.

Buck, Ross - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Aggression as communication
Presentation Title: A neuro-ecological view of aggression and its control
Authors & Abstract: Buck, R.

This presentation explores how aggression can be approached at two levels. On one hand it can be differentiated into specific neurochemical systems which are special-purpose affective-cognitive modules termed primary motivational-emotional systems or primes (Buck, 1999). Primes associated with aggression include the "types" of aggression in K. E. Moyer's typology: predatory aggression, fear-induced aggression, maternal aggression, inter-male aggression, territorial aggression, and sex-related aggression. On the other hand, aggression is an entity on the ecological level defined as behavior with the intent to injure accompanied by communicative displays (e.g., angry facial expressions, postures, gestures, vocalizations), which can reflect aspects of any of the underlying primes. Approaches to regulating aggression at the neurological and ecological levels are quite different. Activity in specific neurochemical systems can be influenced directly by substance abuse, and potentially, pharmacological treatments are able to be directed at such systems. Individual and group psychotherapy can potentially focus on emotional education regarding angry feelings. Rather than attempting to suppress and inhibit anger, ways of recognizing, identifying, accepting, and expressing angry feelings in useful ways may be learned. The potential role of communication media in such constructive emotional education should be examined: even extreme aggressive images can be presented in ways that facilitate understanding of these feelings and those of the target/victim.

Bushman, Brad - Thursday, 11a - 12:30p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Media violence usage and aggression in childhood and adolescence: longitudinal data from North America, Europe, and Asia
Presentation Title: Longitudinal relations between violent video game playing and aggression from early childhood to late adolescence
Authors & Abstract: Bushman, B., Huesmann, R., Anderson, C., Gentile, D., Boxer, P., O'Brien, M., & Garrard, W.

While numerous experiments and a few longitudinal studies have now shown that playing violent video games increases the risk of aggressive behavior (Anderson, et al., 2003; Anderson et al., 2007), few studies have examined the developmental trends in the relations from early childhood to adolescence and the role of social cognitive mediators in the effects. In the current paper we report results from a 3-cohort accelerated longitudinal study of 1,422 high risk 2nd, 4th, and 9th graders who were each assessed in three consecutive years. Each year we evaluated their violent game playing, their aggressive behavior, and relevant social cognitions. Correlations reveal consistent
significant relations in all cohorts between more playing of violent games and more subsequent aggression and social cognitions supporting aggression. Structural equation modeling suggests that the most plausible direction of the effect is from game playing to subsequent aggression. SEM is then used to test the role that various social cognitions play in mediating this effect. In particular, it is found that both normative beliefs approving of aggression and aggressive fantasizing play significant roles in mediating the longitudinal effect of violent game playing on subsequent aggression.

**Caldwell, Heather** - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B  
Session Title: Vasopressin and vasotocin as regulators of aggression and other social behaviors  
Presentation Title: Contributions of the vasopressin 1b receptor to aggression and other social behaviors  
Authors & Abstract: Caldwell, H. K.

There is mounting evidence that the vasopressin 1b receptor (Avpr1b) is important to mediating the central actions of vasopressin (Avp) on behavior. Work using Avpr1b knockout mice has demonstrated that the absence of a functional Avpr1b results in impaired social behaviors. Specifically, Avpr1b knockout mice have significant reductions in social forms of aggression, reduced social motivation, and impaired social memory. Avpr1b knockout mice however, do have normal main olfaction, spatial memory, and defensive and predatory behaviors. The behavioral deficits observed in Avpr1b knockout mice suggest deficits in the detection, processing, perception, and/or integration of olfactory stimuli that are detected by the accessory olfactory system. Given the phenotype of Avpr1b knockout mice, it has been suggested that the Avpr1b is important to the coupling of socially relevant accessory olfactory cues with the appropriate behavioral response. Further, as the Avpr1b is prominently expressed in CA2 pyramidal cells of the hippocampus, it has been hypothesized to be important to the formation of memories that have an olfactory-based social component.

**Carter, Bonnie Frank** - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B  
Session Title: Reaching the 25th anniversary of the Seville Statement on Violence  
Presentation Title: The SSV for the next years: a psychological perspective on where we can go  
Authors & Abstract: Carter, B. F.

This speaker will present further directions identified in the XXIX Coloquio Internacional sobre Cerbero y Agresión (CICA), held at Storrs immediately before the XIX ISRA Conference, with the purpose of building upon research, cooperation, and further questioning in the 25 years since the SSV was originally written, as a basis for continuing fulfillment of our collective responsibility for "inventing peace."

**Cervantes, Catalina** - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A  
Session Title: Neural control of aggression  
Presentation Title: Hamsters as an animal model of impulsive aggression: developmental profile and responses to serotonin receptor ligands  
Authors & Abstract: Cervantes, M. C., & Delville, Y.

Animal studies on species-typical aggression need to be reconciled with pathological aggression in humans. We have identified a distinct type of aggression in H-Agg (vs. L-Agg) hamsters, deviant from typical species-specific aggression towards abnormal
aggression, characterized with quantitative and qualitative differences in aggression in convergence with impulsive choice to one distinct impulsive-aggressive profile that more appropriately reflects human reactive aggression. Furthermore, as adult behavior in humans is typically predictable through similar or related behaviors manifested during childhood and/or adolescence, we investigated for differences in behavior throughout puberty in our animals, and identified a distinct developmental trajectory of behavior, lack of play fighting, emergence of impulsive-like characteristics in early puberty, and an accelerated maturation of attack types. We also investigated for possible differences in response to serotonergic ligands 5HT$_{1A}$-R agonist DPAT and 5HT$_{3}$-R antagonist tropisetron. While DPAT similarly attenuated aggression in both phenotypes, there was phenotypic-dependent reactivity to 5HT$_{3}$-R blockade. Tropisetron attenuated most behaviors in the impulsive-aggressive phenotype as predicted. However, there was an unexpected increase in aggression in L-Agg animals. Thus, it is possible that the 5HT$_{3}$-R receptor inhibits aggression in normal animals, and facilitates it in animals with abnormal and/or enhanced aggression. In summary, H-Agg animals are characterized with a convergence of multiple inherent behavioral characteristics, are different from early on in puberty and through development, and have differential drug reactivity. These factors are reflective of human pathology and thus support the confirmation of the H-Agg phenotype as a behavioral model of reactive types of aggression in humans. Supported by NSF IOB 0518272.

**Chermack, Stephen** - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 B

Session Title: The elephant in the "Bar" room: acknowledging the need for intervention research on alcohol-related aggression

Presentation Title: Preventing violence in substance use disorder treatment settings: Identifying treatment needs and recommendations for intervention approaches

Authors & Abstract: Chermack, S. T., Walton, M. A., & Blow, F. C.

**Introduction**: This presentation examines the extent of partner and non-partner violence among men and women in substance use disorder (SUD) treatment samples, factors related to partner and non-partner violence, implications of findings for violence interventions in SUD settings, and a conceptual model outlining SUD violence prevention treatment needs.

**Methods**: Violence was assessed in partner and non-partner relationships, and measures included alcohol/drug use patterns, alcohol/drug use associated with specific violent incidents, psychiatric symptoms, demographics, as well as violence pre- and post- SUD treatment.

**Results**: Rates of both past year partner and non-partner violence exceeded 50% for men and women, with >70% reporting past year violence when collapsing across relationship type, and women were more likely to be injured by partners. Use patterns of alcohol and several other drugs and psychiatric symptoms were consistently associated with violence, but analyses highlighted that acute event specific alcohol and cocaine use were most consistently related to violence. Longitudinal analyses revealed predictors of post-treatment violence, including baseline psychiatric distress and cocaine use, as well as post treatment alcohol and drug use (most notably, cocaine).

**Conclusions**: The findings highlight alarming rates of violence across relationship types and consistent significant relationships of alcohol, cocaine and psychiatric symptoms
with violence. These findings suggest a need for violence prevention interventions in SUD settings to explicitly address both partner and non-partner violence, and post-treatment SUD remission and psychiatric problems as important target behaviors. Finally, a conceptual model illustrating the integration of Motivational Interviewing, Cognitive Behavioral approaches, case-management, and post acute treatment continuing care interventions simultaneously targeting substance use and violence will be presented.

**Corral, Susana** - Thursday, 11a - 12:30p, Student Union room 304 C

**Session Title:** Intimate Violence

**Presentation Title:** Entitlement and insufficient self-control: can they explain the perpetration of dating violence? A study with Spanish and UK students

**Authors & Abstract:** Corral, S.

Introduction: There is a strong body of evidence that suggests that perpetration of dating violence is highly prevalent, regardless of the cultural context (Straus, 2004, Straus et al., 1996, Straus & Ramírez, 2003). There is also evidence that cognitive styles may be playing a role in the perpetration of violence (e.g., Warburton & McIlwain (2005).

This study aims to evaluate the influence of some cognitive styles on the aggressive behaviour against a dating partner. Specifically, the role of two specific Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMSs) (Young, 1999), namely, Entitlement (belief that one is superior) and Insufficient Self-Control (difficulty in exercise frustration tolerance) was explored. EMSs, as suggested by Young (1999) are deep and unconditional cognitive structures, highly dysfunctional, which selectively filters experiences and prevent information from being processed in a realistic way.

The purpose of this study was to explore the association between gender, the Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMSs) of Entitlement and Insufficient Self-Control and perpetration of violence in the context of a dating relationship in two different cultural contexts: Spain and the UK.

Methods: 183 Spanish students (79 males and 104 females) and 178 UK students (61 males and 117 females) completed the CTS2 (which measures perpetration of physical, psychological, and sexual violence) (Straus et al., 1996) and the Schema Questionnaire (YSQ-S1, Young & Brown, 1994).

Results and conclusions: Findings show that young adults who use violence in the context of a dating relationship endorse the EMSs of Entitlement and Insufficient Self-Control. In terms of cultural differences with regards to perpetration of violence, findings are broadly similar for both countries. However, UK university students reported consistently higher level of perpetration of violence. Some gender differences were also found. The implications of EMSs as risk factors in the perpetration of dating violence are discussed.

**de Almeida, Rosa Maria** - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A

**Session Title:** Aggression in males and females: GABA and serotonin revisited

**Presentation Title:** (Chair) Pre-frontal cortex, dorsal raphe nucleus, 5-HT1a, 5-HT1b receptors and escalated aggression in rodents

**Authors & Abstract:** de Almeida, R. M. M., Veiga, C. P., Centenaro, L., Vieira, K., Lucion, A. B., & Miczek, K. A.

Social instigation is used in rodents to induce high levels of aggression, a pattern of behavior relevant to that of violent individuals. Systemic administration of 5-HT1A and 5-
HT_{1B} receptor agonists effectively reduce aggressive behavior. Two important sites of action for these drugs are the dorsal raphe nuclei (DRN) and the ventral orbito frontal cortex (VO PFC), both areas are particularly relevant in the inhibitory control of aggressive and impulsive behavior. To assess the anti-aggressive effects of 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{1B} receptor agonists (8-OH-DPAT and CP-93,129) in the VO PFC of socially instigated male mice and female post-partum Wistar rats into DRN or VO PFC at the same time. To confirm the specificity of the receptor subtype, 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{1B} antagonists (WAY-100,635 and SB-224,289) were microinjected into the same area, in order to reverse the agonist effects.

8-OH-DPAT (1.0 µg) reduced the frequency of attack bites in male mice. A low dose of CP-93,129 (0.1 µg) also decreased the number of attack bites and lateral threats. 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptor agonists differed in their effects on non-aggressive activities, the former decreasing rearing and grooming and the latter increasing these acts. When 8-OH-DPAT was microinjected into DRN and CP-93,129 was microinjected into VO PFC in female rats at the same time, aggression decreased. Specific participation of the 1A and 1B receptor subtypes was verified by reversal of the anti-aggressive effects using selective antagonists WAY-100,635 (10.0 µg) and SB-224,289 (1.0 µg).

The decrease in aggressive behavior after microinjections of 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{1B} receptor agonists into the VO PFC and DRN of socially provoked mice and female post-partum rats, supports the hypothesis that serotonin modulates high levels of aggression in a behaviorally specific manner, due to activation of 5-HT_{1B} receptors both at the soma and terminals.

Delville, Yvon - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Neural control of aggression
Presentation Title: Neural systems controlling agonistic behavior during puberty
Authors & Abstract: Delville, Y., & Cheng, S. Y.

During puberty, play fighting matures gradually into aggression. Though little was known of the neural systems controlling play fighting, we predicted that the Vertebrate Social Behavior Network, known to mediate aggression in adults, also mediates social behaviors in juveniles. This possibility was addressed through several steps. First, we noticed enhanced neural activity in association with play fighting mostly within the same areas as previously observed after offensive aggression in adults. As both behaviors also were associated with enhanced activity within the same populations of vasopressin neurons of the hypothalamus, we tested the role of this neuropeptide on behavior in juveniles. Blockade of vasopressin receptors within anterior hypothalamus specifically prevented the onset of play fighting attacks and bites, while having no effect on other aspects of juvenile behavior such as pins. As the lateral septum showed uniquely high level of neural activity in association with play fighting we decided to focus on this area. We had observed enhanced CRH innervation of the area correlating with intense play fighting activity early in puberty. As this other peptide has also been associated with aggression, we tested its role on play fighting. Blockade of CRH receptors within the lateral septum inhibited not only attacks and bites but also pins and the duration of contact with protagonists, while having no effect on general activity. These data suggest a hierarchy of control by peptides within the Vertebrate Social Behavior Network. The lateral septum would be a control center responsible for the onset of play fighting activity. Its connections to the anterior hypothalamus would mediate the initiation of attacks and bites. Supported by NSF IOB 0518272.
**Denson, Thomas F.** - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A  
Session Title: Controlling aggression: experimental advances in the brain-behavior link  
Presentation Title: Acute glucose consumption reduces impulsive aggression in response to provocation  
Authors & Abstract: Denson, T. F.

State and trait deficits in executive control are associated with increased aggression. Research suggests that the acute administration of glucose can improve executive control. In two experiments undergraduates were either mentally depleted or not or provoked or not, and then consumed glucose or a placebo before being given the chance to administer a blast of white noise to the fictitious provocateur. In Experiment 1, all participants were provoked and depletion augmented aggression, whereas glucose was most effective in reducing aggression for those high in trait aggression, regardless of depletion. In Experiment 2, glucose reduced aggression when participants were provoked and again this effect was most pronounced among those high in trait aggression. Surprisingly, when not provoked, glucose increased aggression among those high in trait aggression. These data suggest that the acute administration of glucose can be beneficial in reducing aggression in response to provocation among those high in trait aggressiveness.

**DeWall, C. Nathan** - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C  
Session Title: Personality and Aggression  
Presentation Title: Does psychopathy predict intimate partner violence perpetration more strongly for women than for men?  
Authors & Abstract: DeWall, C. N.

Three studies sought to examine whether psychopathy, a major risk factor for aggression, predicts IPV perpetration more strongly for women than for men. Psychopathic tendencies are associated with strong and frequent aggressive urges coupled with emotional and interpersonal detachment. Given that boys and men are socialized not to hit their romantic partners to a greater extent than girls and women are, we hypothesized that psychopathic women are more likely than psychopathic men to act upon their violent urges.

Three studies, using diverse methods and measures, supported this hypothesis, demonstrating that the link between psychopathy and IPV perpetration is stronger for women than for men. Study 1, which used a nationally representative sample of married adults, showed that conduct disordered women perpetrated the highest levels of intimate partner violence, whereas conduct disorder did not predict intimate partner violence among men. Study 2 replicated these effects using a self-report measure of psychopathy in a sample of college dating students using a laboratory measure of aggression. Study 3 showed that approval of female-to-male violence mediated the link between psychopathy and IPV perpetration among women. These findings have widespread implications for understanding risk factors for intimate partner violence and implementing interventions to reduce such violence.

**DeWall, C. Nathan** - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C  
Session Title: Current research on the links between exclusion/ostracism and aggression
Presentation Title: Mindfulness reduces aggression after social rejection: The importance of self-control
Authors & Abstract: DeWall, C. N.

People have a fundamental need for positive and lasting relationships. When people experience social rejection, they tend to behave aggressively. The current research tested the hypothesis that mindfulness—defined as intentionally attending to current experiences in a nonjudgmental and accepting manner—can reduce aggressive responses to social rejection. In each study, participants responded to an advertisement to participate in a five-week study designed to increase their level of mindfulness. By random assignment, half of the participants completed a five-week mindfulness training program, whereas the other half of the participants was placed in a wait-list control group. At the end of five weeks, all participants returned to the laboratory, were exposed to a social rejection manipulation, and then were given the opportunity to behave aggressively toward the person who did or did not reject them.

As expected, socially rejected participants whose mindfulness was unchanged (i.e., those in the wait-list control condition) behaved more aggressively than did non-rejected participants. Among participants who underwent the mindfulness intervention, however, socially rejected participants were indistinguishable from non-rejected participants in terms of their aggression. A follow-up study replicated these effects and showed that one reason why mindfulness eliminated the link between social rejection and aggression was that it enhanced participants’ self-control.

These results show another means by which to reduce the sting of rejection—increase people’s level of mindfulness. By bolstering mindfulness, people respond to social rejection in a manner that is nonjudgmental and accepting. This manner of responding is beneficial for both the individual and his or her interaction partners. The socially rejected person is less prone to self-control failure and his or her interaction partners are less likely to fall victim to aggressive outbursts.

DiLalla, Lisabeth F. - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Factors influencing emergence, timing, change, and stability of aggression during childhood and adolescence
Presentation Title: (Co-chair) Discriminating early and late onset aggression from early child behaviors and family conflict

Several studies have outlined significant differences between early- and late-starting delinquent youth. However, less is known about the trajectories of aggression from preschool through adolescence, specifically with respect to early externalizing behaviors and family conflict. We examined longitudinal predictors of aggression by delineating four groups of aggressors: early onset-continuous, early-only, late-onset, and non-aggressors.

At age 5 years, 99 children played with an unfamiliar, same-sex, same-age peer and were rated for difficult interactional behaviors. Parents completed the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), including ratings of attention, rule-breaking, and aggressive problems. When these children were 10 to 15 years old, they rated their aggression using the Youth Self-Report (YSR) and family conflict using the Family Climate Inventory. Parents rated their children on reactive, proactive, and relational aggression.
Children were subtyped by aggression group using 5-year-old CBCL and adolescent YSR. MANOVA analyses demonstrated significant group differences. Children with high scores on 5-year-old rule-breaking showed increased preschool aggression, regardless of continued aggressing. Preschool attention problems significantly discriminated all four groups, with higher scores for earlier aggressors. Also, increased family conflict was related to early onset-continuous aggression. Finally, these predictors showed differential correlations with reactive versus proactive and relational adolescent aggression. Although family conflict and difficult 5-year-old peer interactions were related to all three types of aggression during adolescence, early rule-breaking was significantly correlated with later reactive aggression whereas early attention problems were significantly correlated with later proactive and relational aggression. Thus, distinguishing aggression in terms of chronicity and reactive/proactive subtypes may aid in identification of predictors.

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**Donnerstein, Edward** - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 A  
Session Title: Applying media violence research to public policy: the roles of science and the researcher  
Presentation Title: (Chair/discussant)  
Authors & Abstract: n/a

**Dubow, Eric F.** - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A  
Session Title: The role of social cognitions in aggression among adolescents and young adults  
Presentation Title: (Chair/discussant)  
Authors & Abstract: n/a

**Earnshaw, Valerie A.** - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C  
Session Title: A comprehensive examination of sexual aggression on college campuses: men, women, and bystanders  
Presentation Title: Understanding collective and individual-based responses to rape (shared presentation with Pitpitan, Eileen V.)  
Authors & Abstract: Earnshaw, V. A., Pitpitan, E. V., & Chaudoir, S. R.

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Rape is a significant problem on college campuses in the United States, threatening the psychological and physical well-being of American college students. Rape represents an extreme form of sexual aggression that is predominantly directed towards women. College students who have been exposed to accounts of rape on their campus may engage in both collective and individual-based behavior responses. Engagement in anti-rape collective action, including Take Back the Night and anti-sexual violence activist groups, represents a collective-based response to rape that is directed toward changing societal-level contributors to rape. Helping behaviors represent an individual-based response to rape that is directed toward improving the outcomes of individual survivors. Although both collective and individual-based behaviors are important, engagement in anti-rape collective action represents a critical step towards preventing future rapes on college campuses. We explore how attitudes (i.e., attitudes towards feminism and rape myth acceptance attitudes), attributions of fault (i.e., attributions of fault to the male perpetrator, female survivor, and society), and emotions (i.e., anger, fear, and pity) shape college students’ intentions to engage in anti-rape collective action and help survivors of rape. Unlike previous work which has examined these factors individually, we examine them simultaneously to learn which factors are the most important predictors of responses...
to rape. Participants read a short description of a female college student’s experience of being raped and answered questions about their reactions to the incident. Fear and feminist attitudes were the strongest predictors of anti-rape collective action whereas attributions of fault to the perpetrator were the strongest predictor of helping. Overall, these results suggest that there are different antecedents to collective and individual-based responses to rape.

**Easton, Caroline J.** - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Aggression as communication
Presentation Title: Anger expression among men with co-occurring intimate partner violence
Authors & Abstract: Easton, C. J.

Men who are violent toward their partners tend to have problems with alcohol and drugs as well as problems managing their anger. To date, little is known about differences between substance using men and the relationship between their anger management styles with types of aggression and responses to treatment. This study was one of the first to evaluate differences between alcohol dependent men who were arrested for intimate partner violence (IPV) across a number of anger management styles [e.g., state anger, trait anger, angry temperament and anger control]. Seventy eight participants were randomly assigned to manual-guided group behavioral therapies (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy or Twelve Step Facilitation) and assessed across 12 weeks of treatment. This presentation will describe demographic, legal, psychiatric, violence and substance use characteristics across the anger management styles and the relationship between treatment outcome [e.g., number of sessions attended, substance use and violence at treatment completion]. The findings provided will help us further understand the mechanisms underlying anger management styles and the link to substance use and violent behaviors. Moreover, the results can help elucidate treatment needs among clients who use maladaptive anger management styles as a mechanism for communication of emotion in their relationships. In addition to providing the results from a randomized clinical trial, this presentation will show state of the art, cyber tasks designed to help clients identify facial expressions of emotion as they morph into an emotional response [e.g., happy, sad, disgust, anger, surprise] as well as show a video task of cyber ball. Cyber ball is a task designed to elicit anger and frustration. A video clip of cyber ball will be shown as a substance abusing male client who was arrested for intimate partner violence responds to anger and frustration in vivo. Results of the cyber ball suggest the use of virtual reality tasks as tools that can be used in clinical settings to help understand maladaptive expressions of emotion [e.g., anger] and potential treatment interventions that could be used in the moment to help improve treatment outcomes among this population.

**Easton, Caroline J.** - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Maladaptive communication of emotion among substance abusing clients with co-occurring family violence & aggression: A look at the addiction-aggression equation and treatment outcomes
Presentation Title: A cognitive behavioral therapy for alcohol dependent domestic violence offenders: An integrated substance abuse-domestic violence treatment approach (SADV)
To date, there are few systematic evaluations of well-defined treatments for alcohol dependent men with co-occurring IPV & aggression. Treatment options among this population often become complicated because substance abuse, mental health and court agencies often try to decipher ‘when and how’ to treat (a) the male who has problems with substance abuse and IPV/Aggression, (b) the female victims of IPV/Aggression, or (c) both partners in the dyad (e.g., the couple) as well as whether to target aggression or substance use first. Men with both substance abuse and IPV problems are typically under legal pressure to receive treatment and are often stipulated to separate treatment facilities (e.g., substance abuse or anger management), such as a court appointed ‘batterers’ group and a substance abuse treatment facility. Thus, rarely are both problems addressed, nor is there coordination or communication between substance abuse and domestic violence agencies. Men with co-occurring substance use and domestic violence often fail to attend a single treatment program, much less two separate programs with different schedules and treatment philosophies. Furthermore, recent reviews suggest that referrals to separate programs are not effective.

This study evaluated a 12 session cognitive behavioral group therapy for alcohol dependent males with co-occurring interpersonal violence (IPV). Treatment involved randomization to either a cognitive behavioral Substance Abuse Domestic Violence (SADV) group or a Twelve Step Facilitation (TSF) Group. Participants in the group assigned to SADV had significantly better treatment outcomes across substance use, anger, and aggression as compared to TSF. These data suggest the promise of the SADV group therapy approach, an integrated therapy approach that targets both alcohol and anger management, for males with a history of IPV who present for substance abuse treatment.

**Learning Objectives**
- To discuss the link between alcohol use and intimate partner violence.
- To explore systematic evaluations of well-defined treatments for alcohol dependent men with co-occurring IPV.
- To present outcome data from randomized trial that compared SADV to an equally intensive group intervention that did not target interpersonal violence; Twelve Step Facilitation (TSF).

**Estévez, Ana** - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B  
Session Title: Bullying  
Presentation Title: Adolescent victims of cyberbullying: prevalence and characteristics  

**Introduction:** New technologies have become a mean for the spread of intentional, repeated and continued aggressive behavior to victims who face difficulties in protecting themselves. This has been called cyberbullying (CB) (Smith, Mahdavi, Carvalho and Tippett, 2006), considered a subtype of bullying (Belsey, 2005). Despite the numerous existing classifications, there is currently no agreement on the various categories that shape this recent phenomenon (Burgess-Proctor, Patchin and Hinduja, 2009).

Although the CB has been widespreaded, there is a lack of large studies to draw accurate and consistent conclusions in terms of its consequences or associated features. For this reason, the first objective of the present study has been to assess the prevalence of cyberbullying victims and the impact of CB on self-esteem, depression, maltreatment cognitions and exposure to violence taking into account the overlap between enforcement
and victimization, and possible sex differences. However, the relative absence of instruments to assess the experiences of cyberbullying in our culture has been an obstacle to that aim. Therefore, the second objective has been to develop a new instrument based on the use of computers and mobile phones to measure cyberbullying victimization, the CBQ-V, as a complement of the Cyberbullying Questionnaire (CBQ; Calvete, Orue, Estévez, Villardón, & Padilla, 2009).

**Method:** 1431 adolescents completed measures of Cyberbullying (Calvete et al., 2009), Emotional problems (Achenbach, 1991), Self-Esteem (Rosenberg, 1965), Cognitive Schemas (SQ-SF, Young y Brown, 1994) and Exposure to violence (Orue y Calvete, 2009).

**Results and conclusions:** The results indicated that the CBQ-V has suitable psychometric properties. 30.1% of the adolescents declared that they had suffered some kind of cyber-aggression. The prevalence was higher among girls than among boys. 22.8% of the participants were both victims and bullies, thereby suggesting an overlap between aggression and victimization. The victims show lower self-esteem, and more depressive symptoms, maltreatment cognitions and levels of exposure to violence than those adolescents who have not suffered any cyber-aggression.

**Fanning, Jennifer R. - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A**
Session Title: Controlling aggression: experimental advances in the brain-behavior link
Presentation Title: Psychopathy, aggression, and serotonin (5-HT)
Authors & Abstract: Fanning, J. R., Todd, R. E., Berman, M. E., & McCloskey, M.S.

Psychopathy is a multi-faceted construct comprising a constellation of affective and interpersonal traits (e.g., callousness, lack of remorse, unemotionality) and behaviors (e.g., impulsivity and criminality). The affective/interpersonal features of psychopathy have been referred to as primary psychopathy and the antisocial/impulsive features as secondary psychopathy. Psychopathy has been associated with aggression in both field and laboratory settings (Porter & Woodworth, 2006). The serotonin (5-HT) neurotransmitter system modulates aggression by regulating response to provocation or threat, with lower levels of serotonin being associated with increased aggression. To date no study has experimentally examined whether 5-HT regulates response to provocation as a function of the traits that form the two core aspects of psychopathy. Forty-seven men and women were randomly assigned to receive either 40 mg paroxetine (Paxil©) to acutely augment serotonin activity or a placebo administered using double-blind procedures. Aggression was assessed using a laboratory-based competitive reaction-time game (the Taylor Reaction-Time Task; Taylor, 1967) between the participant and an increasingly provocative (fictitious) opponent. The participant and opponent exchanged electric shocks ranging in intensity from mild to very intense with the “loser” on each trial receiving the shock set by the other person. Aggression was defined by the number of severe shocks set by the participant for the opponent. Results indicate that primary (but not secondary) psychopathy was related to aggressive responding to provocation. A drug by psychopathy factor (primary vs. secondary) interaction revealed that primary psychopathy was associated with increased aggression only under the placebo, but not the paroxetine, condition. No association was found between primary psychopathy scores and extreme shock selection in participants who received paroxetine. Thus, it appears that the affective/interpersonal traits (and not the impulsive/antisocial traits) of psychopathy interact with the 5-HT system to influence aggressive responding to provocation.
are associated with aggressive responding to provocation, but that this aggressive response is normalized by the administration of a drug that enhances serotonin functioning. Implications and limitations of the present findings are discussed.

Ferris, Craig - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Vasopressin and vasotocin as regulators of aggression and other social behaviors
Presentation Title: Role of vasopressin in aggressive motivation and predatory fear conditioning
Authors & Abstract: Ferris, C. F.

Functional MRI in wake male rats combined with 3D computational analysis were used to identifying the putative integrated neural circuits involved in aggressive motivation and fear conditioning and how these circuits are affected by vasopressin signaling in the brain. Aggressive motivation was triggered by exposing a resident male being imaged to their female mate together with a strange male intruder in the bore of the magnet. Conditioned fear was elicited by the presentation of a ferret in the magnet while applying sucrose to the tongue. Weeks later a robust fear response could be elicited by simply applying sucrose to the tongue during an imaging session. Brain areas previously identified as critical in the organization and expression of aggressive behavior were activated by the presence of the male intruder. Unexpected was the intense activation of the forebrain cortex and anterior thalamic nuclei. Oral administration of a selective vasopressin V1a receptor antagonist SRX251 caused a general suppression of the distributed neural circuit involved in aggressive motivation. However, the effect of SRX251 was specific to aggression as brain activation in response to a novel sexually receptive female was unaffected. Interestingly, the initial exposure to fear showed high activation of the limbic cortex and thalamus but little amygdala. Vasopressin receptor blockade had no effect on the unconditioned fear response. However, rats conditioned to sucrose showed a much greater increase in brain activation as compared to the ferret alone. With conditioning came a greater increase in activity in the amygdala and prefrontal cortex. Vasopressin receptor blockade reduced thalamic and cortical activation associated with fear conditioning. The putative neural circuits of aggressive motivation and fear conditioning toward a predator both include areas involved in emotional experience (i.e. hippocampus, forebrain cortex, anterior cingulate, retrosplenial cortex) and the anterior thalamic nuclei that bridge the motor and cognitive components of aggression and fear. Drugs that block vasopressin neurotransmission suppress activity in many of these common areas.

Fourmanov, Igor A. - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Violence in Institutions
Presentation Title: Aggression in Belarusian's incarcerated adult male offenders
Authors & Abstract: Fourmanov, I. A.

This study examined differences in four types of Belarusian’s incarcerated adult male offender by the Aggression Questionnaire (Buss and Perry, 1992). Index offences were as follows: murder (n=60), violent offences (grievous bodily injury, robbery, n=35) sexual violent offences (rape, n=65) and non-violent offences (larceny, swindle, n= 95). There was a significant main effect of group for total score of aggression in that offenders convicted of murder scored higher than offenders convicted for another offences (p<.005). Those convicted for murder offences showed significantly higher scores for physical aggression (M=35.3, SD=11.8) than violent offences (M=30.2,
SD=12.3, p<.05), sexual violent offences (M=30.5, SD=12.8, p<.034) and non-violent offences (M=27.7, SD=10.9, p<.001). Also there was a significant interaction for the verbal subscale: murderers (M=21.8, SD=6.1) were more verbally aggressive than were violent offenders (M=18.7, SD=6.7, p<.025), sexual violent offenders (M=19.2, SD=7.3, p<.031) and non-violent offenders (M=19.1, SD=6.1, p<.009). The differences of scores for anger and hostility in all groups of offenders were statistically insignificant. Correlations were calculating between the severity of an offence and the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire scores. The severity of an offence was significantly correlated with the total score (r=0.19, p<.003), physical (r=0.23, p<.0001) and verbal (r=0.16, p<0.014) aggression. No significant correlations were founding with the severity of an offence, anger and hostility.

**Fox, Annie** - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C

**Session Title:** A comprehensive examination of sexual aggression on college campuses: men, women, and bystanders

**Presentation Title:** She shouldn't have walked home alone: self-protective strategy use and blame of rape survivors

**Authors & Abstract:** Fox, A., Earnshaw, V., Rua, S., Gorley, S., & Crawford, M.

Female college student’s perceptions of sexual assault survivors are influenced by a number of factors. Rape myth acceptance attitudes are one factor that has been widely examined and research has shown a positive relationship between rape myth acceptance and victim blaming following an assault (Kopper, 1996). Another factor that may influence female college student’s perceptions of sexual assault survivors is the extent to which the students themselves engage in self-protective strategies to avoid rape on campus. Although many women report engaging in a variety of self-protective strategies to avoid being raped, little is known about how those strategies relate to perceptions of rape survivors. In this presentation, we will discuss the results of three studies of college-aged women examining the relationship between rape myth acceptance, self-protective strategy use, and perceptions of sexual assault survivors. In the first study, college women were surveyed about the strategies they use to avoid sexual assault and their attitudes toward those strategies. Popular strategies included avoiding walking alone, carrying a cell phone, and staying in well-lit areas. In the second study, we used the most popular strategy identified in Study 1 in a scenario study in which a woman was sexually assaulted by a stranger. In study 3, we examined whether the use of self-protective strategies was related to perceptions of blame of a woman who is sexually assaulted by an acquaintance. In both studies 2 and 3, we assessed the relationship between rape myth acceptance, self-protective strategy use, and perceptions of blame of the sexual assault survivor. Results showed a positive relationship between self-protective strategy use and perceptions of blame of the survivor, controlling for rape myth acceptance. Discussion will focus on the role of the use self-protective strategies in perceptions of survivors of stranger and acquaintance rape.

**Gallagher, Kathryn E.** - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 B

**Session Title:** The elephant in the "Bar" room: acknowledging the need for intervention research on alcohol-related aggression

**Presentation Title:** Explicating the role of attention-allocation in the reduction of alcohol-related aggression

**Authors & Abstract:** Gallagher, K. E., & Parrott, D. J.
**Introduction:** The attention-allocation model (AAM) posits that alcohol intoxication increases aggression by engendering myopia toward salient instigatory cues to the exclusion of less salient inhibitory cues. However, recent work suggests that the inebriate’s attention can be regulated to counterintuitively reduce aggression. This presentation will highlight two studies that examined the roles of distraction and mindfulness (i.e., the tendency to notice moment-to-moment experiences) in men’s alcohol-related physical and sexual aggression within the framework of the AAM.

**Method and Results:** The first study randomly assigned 160 men (Age: $M = 25.79$) to a beverage (Alcohol, No-Alcohol Control) and a distraction (Moderate Distraction, No Distraction) condition. All men were provoked by a male confederate and completed a dot probe task and a laboratory aggression task without distraction or while presented with a moderate distraction task. Compared to all other groups, intoxicated-distracted men displayed the lowest attention bias toward aggression, relative to neutral, words. In addition, these men enacted less physical aggression than intoxicated, non-distracted men. The second study surveyed 167 men (Age: $M = 26.35$) on their history of sexual aggression against intimate partners within the past year, their alcohol consumption during the past year, and their level of dispositional mindfulness. Regression analyses indicated that a history of heavy episodic drinking was associated with more frequent sexual aggression among men who reported lower, but not higher, levels of mindfulness. These data support the view that intoxicated men who possess higher levels of mindfulness perpetrate less sexual aggression because they can attend to a broader range of cues (both instigatory and inhibitory) compared to men who possess lower levels of mindfulness.

**Conclusions:** Results provide both direct and indirect support for the AAM. Discussion will focus on how these findings can be integrated to inform intervention research.

**Gammie, Steven C. - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A**

Session Title: Aggression in males and females: GABA and serotonin revisited

Presentation Title: Genetic and neural regulation of maternal aggression in mice


Maternal aggression (also called maternal defense) is a powerful form of reactive aggression that is produced in the defense of offspring and is highly conserved in mammals ranging from humans to mice. It is notable because females can be peaceful and nurturing one moment and then fiercely aggressive the next. Because maternal aggression only occurs during parenting, it provides an excellent model for understanding how fierce aggression is both turned on and off. Not surprisingly, maternal aggression includes some different neural and genetic components relative to intermale aggression. In this talk I will highlight recent findings from the lab regarding the genetic and neural basis of maternal aggression in mice. In one set of studies, we selectively bred mice for high maternal aggression and examined changes in gene expression in the CNS using microarrays. A number of candidate genes were identified, including neurotensin, corticotropin-releasing factor binding protein (CRFBP), the GABA A receptor subunit alpha 1, neuropeptide Y receptor Y2, and neuronal nitric oxide synthase. In follow up studies we recently found that icv neurotensin is a potent inhibitor of maternal aggression, whereas the neurotensin receptor antagonist, SR48692, elevates aggression. We also found that mice missing CRFBP show significant decreases in maternal aggression, whereas intermale aggression was unaffected by loss of this gene.
Concerning the GABA A receptor, another line of research in our lab using Fos approaches identified lateral septum (LS) and periaqueductal gray (PAG) as likely sites where benzodiazepines promote maternal aggression. In follow up studies, we recently found that antagonizing the GABA A receptor within LS or PAG impairs aggression, suggesting these regions are key sites for GABA A receptor regulation of maternal defense. Finally, in recent studies we have been examining in detail how LS regulates maternal defense and have found that corticotropin-releasing factor-related peptides act within LS to reduce aggression, whereas as antagonizing the beta adrenergic receptor in LS promotes aggression.

**Gao, Yu** - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 C

Session Title: Childhood precursors to aggression: Neurobiological and social influences

Presentation Title: Reduced P3 amplitude at age 11 is associated with criminal offending at age 23

Authors & Abstract: Gao, Y., Raine, A., Venables, P. H., & Mednick, S. A.

Reduced P3 even-related potential amplitude to target stimuli is an information-processing deficit associated with adolescent and adult antisocial behavior and is thought to reflect dysfunction of the temporal-parietal junction. However, it is unknown whether this deficit precedes criminal offending.

Among a birth cohort of 196 children, P3 during a visual continuous performance task and aggressive and non-aggressive antisocial behavior were assessed at age 11 years, while criminal convictions and alcohol-related problems were assessed at age 23. Seventy-three individuals who became criminal offenders at age 23 were matched with 123 non-criminal individuals on gender, ethnicity, and social adversity.

P3 amplitude reduction at age 11 was associated with increased aggressive and non-aggressive antisocial behavior at age 11. Criminal offenders showed significantly reduced P3 amplitudes to target stimuli compared to matched controls. Findings remained significant after controlling for alcoholism at age 23.

P3 deficits at age 11 predispose to adult crime at age 23, suggesting that reduced P3 amplitude is one of the early neurobiological markers for adult offending. Findings will be discussed within the context of functional neuroanatomical theories of temporal-parietal junction dysfunction in antisocial behavior.

**Garcia, D'Jamila** - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B

Session Title: Bullying

Presentation Title: Justice perceptions and well-being in bullying

Authors & Abstract: Garcia, D., Correia, I.

Bullying’s literature refers its negative impact on well-being. On the other hand justice psychology has shown that individuals’ justice perceptions are associated with well-being. Therefore we explore if those involved in bullying differ in variables related to justice perceptions and variables related to well-being. Two correlational studies were conducted. We measured subjective well-being, justice perceptions, self-esteem, self-efficacy and bullying behavior. In Study 1 351 middle/secondary school students participated. Results indicate that victims are the ones that perceive peers as less just, their self-esteem scores are lower than those of reinforcing and bystanders and that their
Recent years has brought increased awareness and concern about aggression, bullying, and violence in schools (Nansel et al., 2001). In an effort to address this growing concern, many schools have implemented universal social-emotional curriculum aimed at reducing aggression and related problem behaviors. Unfortunately, the evidence to date on many of these programs is equivocal and does not clearly support their wide-spread use. To better understand the effects of the “Second Step” violence prevention program, this meta-analysis examines research spanning 17 years (1993-2010) taken from over 30 study samples representing over 14,000 students. Second Step is a universal prevention program aimed at reducing school violence and promoting children’s social competence. The curriculum focuses on the core abilities empathy, impulse control, problem solving, and anger management and is designed for three age levels: Preschool-kindergarten, elementary grades, and middle school. The present work is the first quantitative synthesis of the body of SSVP evaluative research. This meta-analysis of treatment-control evaluations of SSVP explores main effects of the program on aggression and related problem behaviors. Preliminary results suggest that the effectiveness of SSVP varies depending on the age of the students. In addition to exploring the differential effects by age, these results examine how the effects on aggression (distal outcomes) are related to the proximal outcomes that correspond to the “skill-building units” (i.e., empathy, impulse control, problem solving, and anger management) that are assumed to be important mechanisms for behavior change.

Garrard, Wendy M. - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Prevention
Presentation Title: "Second Step" violence prevention program: a meta-analysis of effects on aggression and related outcomes
Authors & Abstract: Garrard, W. M., Reich, S. M., Konrath, S., & Brinker, K.

Garrard, Wendy M. - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Prevention
Presentation Title: "I Can Problem Solve" universal prevention program: a meta-analysis of effects on aggression and related outcomes
The last few decades have seen an increase in awareness and concern about aggression, bullying, and violence in schools (Nansel et al., 2001). In an effort to address this growing concern, many schools have implemented social-emotional learning curriculum aimed at reducing aggression and related problem behaviors. However, the wide-spread adoption of these programs is not clearly supported by the existing evidence base. While numerous evaluations of individual programs have been conducted, as well as numerous broadly-defined meta-analyses, more work is needed to synthesize these findings for specific programs to understand what works, for whom, under which circumstances. This paper presents the results of a meta-analysis of 25 experimental or quasi-experimental studies of "I Can Problem Solve" (ICPS) research spanning over 30 years (1978-2010) and representing over 4,000 students. ICPS is a universal prevention program aimed at teaching children “how to think” more effectively in challenging interpersonal situations. ICPS was originally developed for young children, but is also used with middle-school grades. The curriculum focuses on "thinking skills," problem-solving strategies, identifying the emotions of self and others', and recognizing possible responses and consequences in problem situations. The present work is the first quantitative synthesis to focus specifically on ICPS evaluative research. This meta-analysis of treatment-control evaluations of ICPS explores the main effects of the ICPS program on aggression and related behaviors. The preliminary results suggest that the effectiveness of the program may vary depending on age, and on specific proximal and distal outcomes that are targeted.

Gentile, Douglas A. - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Applying media violence research to public policy: the roles of science and the researcher
Presentation Title: Ratings for media products: the untried policy option
Authors & Abstract: Gentile, D. A.

The research on media's effects on children and adolescents has documented several issues of concern for parents. The major American media all have "voluntary" rating systems to provide information to parents so that they can make informed choices about what to allow their children to see/hear. Unfortunately, the research on ratings demonstrates that they have poor reliability and validity, and are thus not particularly useful for parents. The research on rating systems will be reviewed, and recommendations for potential policy options will be discussed.

Gentile, Douglas A. - Thursday, 11a - 12:30p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Media violence usage and aggression in childhood and adolescence: longitudinal data from North America, Europe, and Asia
Presentation Title: Violent and prosocial video game exposure effects on Singaporean children: A three-year longitudinal study
Authors & Abstract: Gentile, D. A., Liau, A., Ming, L. K., Khoo, A., & Dongdong, L.

Violent video games have been implicated as one risk factor for the development of aggressive personality and aggressive behaviors. Although several studies have demonstrated short-term increases in aggressive cognitions and behaviors after violent game play, fewer have examined long-term changes in these variables. 3,034 Singaporean children from 12 schools were enrolled in a three-year study. Children were
in grades 3, 4, 7, and 8 at the beginning of the study, and were measured once a year for two more years. Children were measured in school classrooms, and participation was over 90% in each classroom. The ethnic makeup of the sample was typical of Singapore, with 73% of Chinese heritage, 14% Malay, 9% Indian, and 4% Other. The General Aggression Model hypothesizes that violent video game exposure would be related to aggressive cognitions and behaviors concurrently, and habitual violent game exposure would lead to increases in aggressive behaviors mediated by aggressive cognitions. Similarly, the Model predicts that habitual playing of prosocial video games would predict increases in prosocial behaviors. We measured students' violent and prosocial video game exposure, hostile attribution bias, normative beliefs about aggression, aggressive fantasies, empathy, aggressive and prosocial behavior, as well as other personality and demographic variables. Structural equation modeling found that later aggressive and prosocial behavior are predicted by earlier violence exposure, mediated by cognitive variables (controlling for sex, age, and race).

**Ginsburg, Benson** - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Reaching the 25th anniversary of the Seville Statement on Violence
Presentation Title: Conclusion
Authors & Abstract: Benson, G.

Closing the symposium with some general conclusions on the topic.

**Gobrogge, Kyle** - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Neural control of aggression
Presentation Title: Sociosexual and drug experiences reorganize the hypothalamic vasopressin system to regulate female-directed aggression in monogamous male prairie voles
Authors & Abstract: Gobrogge, K. L., & Wang, Z.

After mating, male prairie voles (*Microtus ochrogaster*) display aggression toward novel females but not toward their female partner. This mating-induced form of female-directed aggression is important for the maintenance of pair bonds in this socially monogamous species. However, the neurobiology of this unique type of selective aggression remains unknown. Therefore, our work has focused on identifying the neurochemical and neuroanatomical mechanisms underlying this agonistic behavior. We have shown that vasopressin immunoreactive (AVP-ir) neurons in the anterior hypothalamus (AH) are recruited during mating-induced aggression. AVP is released locally in the AH and binds to AVP-V1a-type receptors (V1aR) to facilitate aggression. We have also demonstrated that drugs of abuse, such as amphetamine (AMPH), operate on identical AH-V1aR-mediated mechanisms to engage aggression. Furthermore, both pair bonding and AMPH-experience up-regulate V1aR expression in the AH. This neurochemical remodeling primes male prairie voles for intense physical combat, because over-expression of V1aR in the AH of sexually- and drug-naïve males dramatically increases their aggression toward females. Together, our data reveal a specific neurochemical mechanism in the AH programming female-directed aggression which can be induced by natural reward – mating, or usurped by artificial drug reward – AMPH, in male prairie voles. (supported by NIH grants MHF31-79600 to KLG, MHR01-58616, DAR01-19627 & DAK02-23048 to ZW)

**Goldstein, Sara** - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: The role of social cognitions in aggression among adolescents and young adults  
Presentation Title: Relational aggression in young adult's friendships and romantic relationships: a comparison of social-cognitive and relationship-oriented predictors across relationship context  
Authors & Abstract: Goldstein, S.

Introduction: Social-cognitive models of aggression are important guides for understanding the development and maintenance of aggressive behavior as well as for developing aggression treatment programs. These models have been primarily used in studies of peer-to-peer physical aggression. Recently, there has been a growing body of research suggesting that social-cognitive factors are associated with relational aggression as well (e.g., Bailey & Ostrov, 2008; Crick, 1995; Goldstein & Tisak, 2004, in press). Very little research, however, has directly compared social-cognitive variables in terms of their prediction of relational aggression across different relationship contexts, such as friendships versus romantic relationships. This is an important gap in the research; youth make different judgments about social interactions based on the nature of the relationship between the individuals involved in the interaction (e.g., Tisak & Tisak, 1996).

Methods: The purpose of the present study was to examine relational aggression across two key interpersonal contexts for young adults – friendships and romantic relationships. The incidence of relational aggression, as well as social-cognitive predictors of relational aggression, were examined in a diverse sample of 479 young adults ($M = 19.74$ years). Youth completed surveys assessing their own relationally aggressive behavior, as well as several theorized social and social-cognitive predictors of relational aggression including normative beliefs, anxiety about social interactions, beliefs about relationship exclusivity, and ruminative tendencies.

Results/Conclusions: Results suggest that relational aggression is more common in romantic relationships as compared to friendships, and that similar social-cognitive variables predict relational aggression in both contexts. Results will be discussed in terms of implications for research and theory as well as for intervention and prevention efforts with young adult populations.

Griffin, Melissa J. - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C  
Session Title: Current perspectives on the role of alcohol in sexual aggression: a contextual perspective  
Presentation Title: Predictors and prospective consequences of incapacitated unwanted sexual experiences in college students: a replication and extension of previous findings  
Authors & Abstract: Griffin, M. J., & Read, J. P.

Research in the area of sexual assault has focused on predictors and consequences of unwanted sexual experiences while under the influence of alcohol/other drugs (USEs). Incapacitated USEs are a particular concern for college students given the high risk for alcohol involvement and the risks associated with this developmental period. Research by Testa et al. (2003) showed unique predictors associated with incapacitated rape (e.g., childhood sexual assault). Moreover, Kaysen et al. (2006) showed higher levels of alcohol use and consequences in individuals endorsing incapacitated USEs relative to their college peers. The current study is a replication and extension of these seminal studies, using data from a larger prospective study examining trauma and alcohol in
college students (N=994). Approximately 40% of these individuals endorsed ever experiencing some form of USE. Of these USEs, 36% involved an argument or pressure and 14% involved threats or physical force. Importantly, 50% endorsed an incapacitated USE. To replicate Testa et al.’s work, predictors of incapacitated rape (e.g., childhood sexual assault) are examined. Prospective alcohol involvement (alcohol use, consequences) over the course of the first year of college is also examined. Limitations in previous research are noted, such as the need for more frequent points of assessment, a broader range of victimization experiences and psychological distress. This study also examines sexual victimization over the course of college, the use of substances to cope, and other indicators of impairment, such as academic outcomes. In sum, given the high level of alcohol involvement in college, the risk for incapacitated assault is a concern that merits continued investigation. Moreover, the results from research examining the unique predictors and outcomes associated with different forms of sexual victimization could translate into more targeted and efficacious prevention and intervention programs.

**Grumm, Mandy** - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 B

Session Title: Prevention
Presentation Title: How is the subjectively perceived usefulness of a violence prevention program related to social competencies?
Authors & Abstract: Grumm, M., Hein, S., & Fingerle, M.

School-based aggression prevention programs have been implemented in many educational institutions and supporting the development of social and emotional competencies is one of the central aspects of many approaches. The aim of the present study was to assess the level of subjectively perceived usefulness of the prevention program “Faustlos” (a German version of the violence prevention program Second Step) in connection with the self-reported levels of social competencies in a sample of German fourth-graders. Two samples of children were recruited. One group had completed the prevention program “Faustlos” and the second group did not receive any prevention lessons. All children were asked to fill in various questionnaires assessing the level of subjectively perceived usefulness of violence prevention (only children who had completed the prevention program had to answer these questions) and the social and emotional competencies of the children (empathy, anger regulation, impulsivity). Results indicate differences in the level of social competencies (empathy and anger regulation) between children with different levels of perceived usefulness of the prevention program and children of the group which has never received any prevention lessons. To briefly summarize the findings, we found strong relations between the social competencies of the children and the subjectively perceived usefulness of a violence prevention program. The findings will be discussed with regard to the importance of implementing developmentally appropriate violence prevention programs.

**Haller, Joszef** - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A

Session Title: Neural control of aggression
Presentation Title: Hypoarousal-associated aggression in laboratory animals and callous-unemotional violence in humans: behavior, emotions and brain mechanisms
Authors & Abstract: Haller, J., Toth, M., & Tulogdi, A.

Violent behavior is usually associated with strong emotions and physiological indices of hyperarousal. However, a subgroup of violent people shows callous, unemotional aggression that is probably the most dangerous form of aggression from a public
perspective—e.g. it is common among habitually violent offenders. Despite its burden to
the society, the mechanisms underlying this type of aggressiveness are poorly
understood. It was recently demonstrated that in certain laboratory models, animals show
aggressive behaviors that resemble human unemotional (hypoarousal-associated)
aggression in many respects. Neurobehavioral work with these models identified a series
of differences between rivalry aggression (which is normal in animals) and such
hypoarousal-associated aggression. Differences are not simply quantitative in nature.
Recent evidence shows that the brain control of hypoarousal-associated aggression
involves deeply disturbed function of key brain areas involved in aggression control; e.g.
this type of aggression involves the activation of brain mechanisms involved in predation.
We will review the brain mechanisms underlying aggressiveness shown in various
models—including hypoarousal-driven aggressiveness—in the perspective of human
studies on the brain mechanisms of human callous-unemotional aggression.

Hamburger, Merle E. - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Bullying
Presentation Title: Developing an understanding of the relation between bullying
experiences and co-occurring sexual violence in a sample of middle school
students

Introduction: Schools have begun using bullying prevention in order to reduce sexual
violence despite the fact that there exists no empirical support that bullying prevention
efforts in elementary or middle school are associated with decreases in sexual violence
perpetration or victimization over time. This paper represented an important first step in
determining whether school-based bullying prevention programs might have an impact
on curbing rates of sexual violence perpetration and victimization among middle school
students.

Methods: Self-report etiologic surveys were completed by 1,009 students (ages 10-14)
from four economically and racially diverse middle schools. The surveys assessed the
prevalence of bullying (e.g., verbal, physical, and relational bullying experiences), sexual
violence (e.g., making sexual comments to other students, touching someone
inappropriately, forcing someone to do something sexual other than kissing), homophobic
teasing (e.g., calling someone names like homo, gay, lesbo, fag, or dyke), as well as
potential risk and protective factors from different levels of the social ecology.

Results: Correlational analyses provide preliminary evidence that bullying perpetration is
moderately associated with sexual violence and homophobic perpetration. Regression
analyses indicated that predictor variables explained 75% of the variance in bullying
perpetration but only 30% for sexual violence perpetration. Anger, parental violence, and
sibling aggression were significant predictors of both bullying and sexual violence
perpetration. Sexual violence perpetration was also associated with attitudes endorsing
sexual violence and consumption of sexually explicit media (e.g., magazine, film, or
website).

Conclusions: These findings indicate that there may be some overlap in the risk factors
predicting both bullying and sexual violence perpetration among middle school students.
As a result, early adolescent bullying prevention efforts that include anger management
and attempt to promote nonviolent conflict resolution strategies in the home may also
help reduce sexual violence perpetration.

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Hamby, Sherry L. - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Measuring Aggression
Presentation Title: Do we measure intimate partner violence equally well for males and females?
Authors & Abstract: Hamby, S.

Gender differences in intimate partner violence have been much debated. Many who emphasize the extreme asymmetry of partner violence assert that females perpetrate less than 10% of all partner violence (Kurz, 1993), especially true “battering” (Osthoff, 2002), while those in the gender-parity camp assert that females account for 50% or more of partner violence (Archer, 2000). More recently, the moderate asymmetry hypothesis has been put forward (Hamby, 2009), which postulates that gender differences in IPV are consistent with other data on aggressive behavior, with considerable data supporting a range of 20% to 35% female-perpetrated. Although much can (and has) been said about these gender differences, one area that has received surprisingly little attention is whether all IPV measures are equally valid for males and females. This presentation will review the methodological literature, relying primarily on studies that use either experimental approaches or multiple informants. A number of potential gender biases have been found, including problematic wording of measures of sexual assault, greater under-reporting by male perpetrators than female perpetrators, and differences in gender patterns based on whether IPV is the only form of violence assessed (versus assessments that include assaults by acquaintances, strangers, and other perpetrators). On the other hand, a number of other potential methodological concerns can be eliminated with existing data. Group differences cannot be studied, for any phenomena, until equivalence of measures is established for all relevant subgroups.

Hoptman, Matthew J. - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Current perspectives on aggression in schizophrenia
Presentation Title: Non-violence in schizophrenia
Authors & Abstract: Hoptman, M. J.

Neuroimaging studies suggest that aggression is associated with abnormalities in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex and amygdala. In particularly, however, the literature suggests that it is not just dysfunction in one or the other of these regions, but also their interaction that may be abnormal. Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) examines the directionality and magnitude of water in the brain. The main dependent measure from DTI, fractional anisotropy (FA), has been taken as a measure of white matter integrity. DTI studies have shown associations between abnormal FA in inferior frontal white matter and self-reported aggression in patients with schizophrenia, suggesting that aggression may entail a reduction in frontotemporal structural connectivity. Functional connectivity examines the temporal correlation of brain activity across separate brain regions. Consistent with DTI results, we have found abnormal functional connectivity (FC) between amygdala and ventromedial prefrontal cortex. This abnormal FC was associated with higher levels of aggression on the Buss Perry Aggression Questionnaire and Life History of Aggression. These results point to the importance of examining the neural substrates of aggression as an abnormality of frontolimbic circuitry. It will be of great interest to examine the nature of relationships in other psychiatric disorders.

Huesmann, L. Rowell - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 A

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Research studies on how the mass media influence social behaviors such as aggression (or smoking, or drinking) face some unusual hurdles in having an impact on journalists, on the public, or even on other scientists. One fundamental reason is that such research is always perceived as having policy implications. Through several processes this leads to angry-aggressive responses directed at the research. First, there may be an interest group whose economic livelihood will be threatened if the research findings indicting the media are accepted as true and policy changes ensue. Threats to livelihood stimulate angry/aggressive attacks on the research. Second, there may be a number of people whose identity is closely tied to using certain media and the communities who use the media, e.g., video games or violent video games. The research threatens their ego and identity and angry-aggressive attacks on the research ensue. Third, many individuals who are legitimately concerned about threats to free expression or government censorship may implicitly assume that accepting the idea that media violence is detrimental to society implies that free expression must be limited. Thus, they attach the research. Fourth, some react negatively because they perceive a focus on media violence to be detrimental to a focus on what they consider more important causes of aggression, e.g., family violence, economic deprivation. Finally, because of the pervasiveness of the mass media in everyone’s lives, the “third-person effect” is very powerful for adults who consider the validity of the conclusion that media affects behavior. For example when considering the merits of the idea that media violence stimulates aggression, many parents, scientists, and policy makers may revert to thinking along the lines of “Watching violence may affect some bad kids and people, but not my good kid. I was not affected when I was growing up, and neither will he/she be affected. Journalists, who generally believe that balanced reporting is demonstrated by presenting both sides of any argument, then give equal weight to the opinion of all sides and present the conservative message that the question is undecided. The cumulative effect is that the consensus of the researchers who actually work in the area is obscured by the flurry of opposition, however ill considered are the arguments of the opposition.

Hurd, Peter - Wednesday, 5:30p - 6:30p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Game theory of conflict and fighting in animals: Interfaces with psychological/physiological approaches to aggression?
Presentation Title: Game theoretical assessment models of threat, ability and motivation to fight, and aggressiveness: The relationship to animal personality
Authors & Abstract: Hurd, P.

Game theoretical models of threat and assessment assume individual variation in either: the ability to prevail in a fight, the anticipated benefits of winning, or the propensity to escalate a fight independent of ability or relative value of winning. I will argue that the first two traits are very different from the latter. Fighting ability may vary over the course of an individual's life, as will the anticipated benefits of winning an interaction. Decisions about whether to escalate or withdraw from a fight based on the ability to win or need to win a fight can be sensibly analyzed in terms of expected costs and benefits. The third trait is aggressiveness, the propensity to escalate independent of the
ability or need to fight. I will discuss game theoretical models predicting individual variation in aggressiveness and how they relate to the topic of personality in animals.

**Igwilo, Malachy** - Thursday, 11a - 12:30p, Student Union room 304 B  
Session Title: Political & Cross-cultural Aggression Research  
Presentation Title: Government aggression and social cohesion in Nigeria  
Authors & Abstract: Igwilo, M.

Given the state of Nigeria’s social order, the government has repeatedly resorted to aggression against the citizens for the purpose of maintaining law and order and to quell violence. The recent Jos crisis is yet another example of government’s high handedness against populations afflicted by conflict. Although most of these aggressive behaviors on the part of the government are little reported in the media, there is evidence that it has now become a part of the Nigerian social consciousness such that citizens are increasingly viewing these aggressive behaviors from the point of view of accepting aggression as a necessary aspect of the Nigeria social construct. This could be proven from the understanding among the citizens that the military is what fits the polity because the military have a flair for violence, even within society. Also, citizens respect dialogue little as an avenue for settling ethnic disputes before they go out of control. This paper using secondary sources and critical analysis is pointing out that increased use of aggression on the part of the Nigerian government not only increases people’s affinity toward violence, it also models Nigerian society as one that is highly unstable. It is the position of this paper that Nigeria as a developing nation risks social disintegration if the current trend towards the mentality of violence is not quelled.

**Javdani, Shabnam** - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A  
Session Title: Stress and aggression: from humans to animals and back  
Presentation Title: Stress and trauma in women's pathways toward violence: environmental and genetic contributors  
Authors & Abstract: Javdani, S., & Verona, E.

The study of aggression and violence is often focused on men, and there has been a paucity of research directly investigating empirically supported models of women’s pathways to aggression and violence. Though one reason for this may be due to the fact that men are most often perpetrators of violence, there is increasing evidence that women do engage in violence in interpersonal contexts, and that women’s violent crimes are increasing at a higher rate than that of men. These trends underscore the importance of empirically examining the extent to which men and women are differentially affected by stress in their pathways to aggression. Using structural equation modeling, we investigated the role of childhood physical and sexual abuse and later adulthood traumatic experiences in the development of violence in women and men involved in the criminal justice system. As per recent sociological models of female pathways to crime (Chesney-Lind & Shelden, 2004), we found that women’s experiences of childhood abuse directly related to engaging in running away, curfew violations and other low-monitoring behavior, which in turn, increased their odds of later traumatic experiences and subsequent engagement in violence. For men, childhood abuse was instead linked with adolescent conduct problems more generally, which predicted subsequent engagement in violence. We extend these findings by further examining the extent to which monoamine genes (5HTT, MAOA, DRD4) may moderate these stress-aggression relationships differentially in women versus men.
Krahe, Barbara - Thursday, 11a - 12:30p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Media violence usage and aggression in childhood and adolescence: longitudinal data from North America, Europe, and Asia
Presentation Title: (Chair) Pathways from media violence usage to aggressive and prosocial behavior: longitudinal data from German adolescents
Authors & Abstract: Krahe, B., Busching, R., Berger, A.

The longitudinal relationship between adolescents' habitual usage of media violence and their aggressive and prosocial behavior was examined in a study with 1,237 7th and 8th grade high school students in Germany who completed measures of violent media usage, aggression, and prosocial behavior twice with a twelve month interval. In addition, teacher ratings of prosocial and aggressive behavior were obtained. Cross-lagged panel analyses showed significant pathways from T1 screen and video game violence usage to T2 self-reported and teacher-rated aggression, and T1 video game violence predicted lower teacher-rated prosocial behavior at T2. The paths from T1 aggression to T2 media violence usage were nonsignificant. The links were similar for boys and girls and for interactive and noninteractive media. No links were found from exposure to nonviolent media to aggression. T1 self-reported aggression moderated the impact of media violence usage, with stronger effects of media violence usage among the low aggression group. The findings support the "socialization hypothesis" suggesting that exposure to media violence may make users more aggressive. They show no support for the "reverse hypothesis" claiming that more aggressive individuals develop a greater preference for violent media over time.

Krahe, Barbara - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Current perspectives on the role of alcohol in sexual aggression: a contextual perspective
Presentation Title: (Discussant) Risk elements of sexual aggression as part and parcel of consensual sexual scripts: the role of alcohol, casual sex, and ambiguous communication
Authors & Abstract: Krahe, B.

A series of studies will be presented that examined the link between cognitive representations of consensual sexual interactions and the acceptance and experience of sexual aggression in several samples of adolescents and young adults from Germany and Poland. The following questions were addressed in this research: (1) To what extent are established risk factors of sexual aggression, such as alcohol consumption, ambiguous communications strategies in the form of token resistance, and readiness for casual sexual contacts, part of adolescents’ and young adults’ sexual scripts for consensual sexual interactions? (2) Does the use of pornography correlate with the presence and normative acceptance of these risk factors in consensual sexual scripts? (3) Does the presence and normative acceptance of risk elements in consensual sexual scripts predict their enactment in sexual behavior over time? (4) Does the prominence of risk factors in consensual sexual scripts predict the normative acceptance of sexual aggression and the experience of sexual aggression and victimization over time? (5) Are the links found in several German samples replicable in other countries? Correlational and longitudinal data will be presented to show that cognitive representations of consensual sexual encounters are related to cognitive and behavioral aspects of sexual aggression.

Krakowski, Menachem - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Current perspectives on aggression in schizophrenia
Presentation Title: The role of neurocognitive impairment in determining response to the treatment of aggression with antipsychotic agents
Authors & Abstract: Krakowski, M., & Czobor, P.

Goal: The purpose of this study was to understand better the heterogeneity of antipsychotic treatment response in schizophrenic patients. We investigated the role of neurocognitive impairment in modulating response to treatment in violent schizophrenic patients randomized to clozapine (CLO), olanzapine (OLZ) and haloperidol (HAL). We wanted to see also whether cognitive impairment would play a different role in each medication group. Method: 106 six physically aggressive schizophrenic inpatients were assigned to a randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, 12-week treatment. There were 34, 37 and 35 subjects in the CLO, OLZ, and HAL groups, respectively. They were administered a battery of tests assessing psychomotor, executive, and visuospatial functions, as well as visual and verbal memory prior to randomization. A general cognitive index (GCI) was derived from this battery. The overall score on the Modified Overt Aggression Scale (MOAS) was used to measure the number and severity of all aggressive events; the MOAS physical aggression score was used for physical assaults. Psychiatric symptoms and side effects were also measured. Results: The 106 patients were dichotomized on the basis of GCI score into high (N=49) and low (N=57) cognitive impairment. The patients with high GCI were more aggressive during the 12 weeks than the low GCI patients, as determined by the Total MOAS score (F=8.95 df=2,105 p=.003) and the Physical Aggression score (F=6.26, df=2,105; p=.01). There was also a significant effect of medication treatment on aggression, CLO being superior to OLZ and OLZ superior to HAL, but in each group, the high GCI patients were more aggressive than the low GCI ones. In pairwise comparisons, high GCI HAL patients were more violent than low GCI patients in the CLO (p=.003), OLZ (p=.006) and HAL (p=.04) groups. High GCI OLZ patients were more aggressive than low GCI CLO patients (p=.04). Conclusion: In violent schizophrenic patients, cognitive functioning predicts aggression regardless of the medication used. It is important to consider cognitive impairment when determining response to antipsychotic treatment.

Kryszak, Elizabeth - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: The role of social cognitions in aggression among adolescents and young adults
Presentation Title: Applying the response evaluation and decision (RED) model with victims of relational aggression
Authors & Abstract: Kryszak, E., & Dubow, E. F.

Introduction: Like physical aggression, relational aggression (RA) impacts children in a multitude of negative ways and those who experience higher levels of RA victimization are more likely to respond with RA (Ostrov, 2008). To design interventions to address RA, we need to understand the decision-making processes that influence responses when faced with RA victimization. This study used the Response Evaluation and Decision model (RED; Fontaine & Dodge, 2006) to assess patterns of real-time social cognitive information processes in response to RA victimization experiences. We examined a moderation model that hypothesized that the relation between RED social cognitions and choosing a RA response would be moderated by the child's experiences of RA victimization. We also examined a mediation model that hypothesized that RA victimization experiences would predict the RED social cognitions, which would predict RA response selection.
Methods: Two hundred and thirty-seven students from two rural middle schools completed a measure comprised of three hypothetical social conflict vignettes designed to assess different aspects of the RED model (e.g., efficacy to implement RA responses and evaluation of those responses; expectancies about the outcomes of choosing such responses). Students also completed a measure indicating their level of RA victimization (Crick & Grotpeter, 1996).

Results/Conclusions: Children’s efficacy to implement RA responses and their expectancies that these responses would lead to positive outcomes were positively related to selection of RA responses and experiences of victimization by RA. Although there was no support for the hypothesis that victimization would moderate the relation between RED processing and RA response selection, analyses suggest a possible mediating role for RED processing: victimization by RA predicted RED variables which in turn predicted RA response selection. Implications for understanding RA using the RED model, and applications to intervention approaches will be discussed.

Landau, Simha F. - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Violence exposure
Presentation Title: The relation between exposure to political and non-political violence and children's aggression: the mediating role of normative beliefs supporting aggression
Authors & Abstract: Landau, S. F., Gvirsman, S. D., Dubow, E. F., Huesmann, L. R., Boxer, P., Shikaki, K., & Ginges, J.

In this paper, we examine the potential mediating role of normative beliefs approving of aggression in the relation between exposure to violence and aggression among Palestinian, Israeli-Jewish, and Israeli-Arab children. The data were collected on a sample of 1,501 children living in Israel and Palestine -- 600 Palestinian children (3 cohorts: ages 8, 11, and 14) and their parents and 901 Israeli children (451 Israeli-Jewish and 450 Israeli-Arab) and their parents. More specifically, we explore the role of general normative beliefs approving of aggression and the role of normative beliefs approving of aggression toward the out-group. Using structural equation modeling, we test the direct and mediated effects (through normative beliefs) of exposure to four types of violence (ethnic-political, community, family, and school) on children’s aggressive behavior, while controlling for a variety of personal and demographic covariates (child age and sex, and parent income and education). Results suggest that the effect of children's exposure to violence on their aggression is significantly mediated by their normative beliefs, although the findings vary across the three sub-samples. We also find that parents’ normative beliefs about the other side in the conflict influence their children’s beliefs. The differences among the three sub-samples are discussed in terms of the specific characteristics of each society. The results emphasize the importance of normative beliefs in shaping children’s cognitive interpretations of their experiences, and the construction of their meaning, thus, influencing their behavior.

Leach, Colin W. - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: The social psychology of interpreting group harm and violence
Presentation Title: Moral mis-engagement: how the moral self defends group violence
Authors & Abstract: Leach, C. W., & Bilali, R.
It can be comforting to think that aggression is the result of evil. In cases where good people aggress, social psychology relies on the notion of moral disengagement—the moral standard of the good is somehow disengaged (Bandura, 1999). However, rather than being discarded or disengaged, morality is often mis-engaged – believing that one is moral actually enables violence. The work I wish to present examines the pre-conditions and dynamics of moral mis-engagement. Thus, I would present a line of lab and field research that shows that individuals tend to view their groups as moral and this view is central to their self-evaluation (Leach et al., 2007). In essence, these studies suggest that being moral is central to feeling good about oneself. I would then present some recent studies of moral mis-engagement among quite egalitarian university students. In one study, we assessed the degree to which U.S. students viewed “America” as moral and then presented them with compelling evidence that the country had violently violated the rights of Iraqi civilians. In another study, British students indicated how moral they believed Britons (or themselves as individuals) to be either before or after reading a news article detailing British physical abuse of Iraqi prisoners. Both studies suggest that the moral self-concept can be mis-engaged to promote self-integrity in the face of the threat to it posed by violence. Thus, the moral self is not just an antidote to aggression and violence, but also a basis of aggression and violence.

Lee, Yoon - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Bullying
Presentation Title: The timing effect of bullying in childhood and adolescence on aggression: growth curve trajectories of aggressive behaviors and beliefs
Authors & Abstract: Lee, Y., Watson, M. W., & Liu, X.

Despite previous links between bullying and externalizing problems, little is known about the effect of the timing of bullying on subsequent aggression. Is there a primacy or a recency effect involved? The goal of this study was to investigate the effect of bullying in either childhood or adolescence only on trajectories of aggressive behaviors and beliefs.

Data from the Springfield Child Development Project, a 7-year longitudinal study of 440 participants from middle childhood to late adolescence, were used. Each child was placed in one of four groups, based on bullying behavior: (1) Both Periods: bullying occurred in both childhood and adolescence; (2) Childhood-Only; (3) Adolescence-Only; and (4) Non-involved. Growth curve modeling was used to test four competing hypotheses. First, in each variable of aggressive behaviors and beliefs, the Childhood-Only group will show a steeper decreasing slope than other groups and have a similar trajectory to the Non-involved group and a different trajectory from the Both Periods group (no primacy). (The alternative hypothesis: The Childhood-Only group will be similar to the Both Periods group and different from the Non-involved group (primacy)). Second, the Adolescence-Only group will show a steeper increasing slope than other groups and have a similar trajectory to the Both Periods group and a different trajectory from the Non-involved group (recency). (The alternative hypothesis: The Adolescence-Only group will be similar to the Non-involved group and different from the Both Periods group (no recency)).

The Adolescence-only group showed steeper increasing slopes of aggressive behaviors and beliefs than the other groups. Supporting the hypothesis of a recency effect, the trajectories of the Adolescence-only group were similar to those of the Both Periods group and different from those of Non-involved group (see Figures 1 & 2). The trajectories of the Childhood-only group were similar to those of the Non-involved group.
and different from those of the Both Periods group (see Figures 3 & 4), indicating no primacy effects.

**Leonard, Kenneth** - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B  
Session Title: Maladaptive communication of emotion among substance abusing clients with co-occurring family violence & aggression: A look at the addiction-aggression equation and treatment outcomes  
Presentation Title: Alcohol use and aggressive behavior among adult men and women  
Authors & Abstract: Leonard, K., Quigley, B., Testa, M., & Houston, R.

There has been an extensive focus of research on whether alcohol increases aggression, often without consideration of other factors that have been implicated in aggression. In addition, much of the research focuses on either partner aggression or other aggression, and often on only one gender. This presentation will briefly describe the findings suggesting that alcohol is an important influence on aggressive behavior, as well as findings regarding gender and type of aggression differences. In addition, the presentation will describe an ongoing study of adult aggressive behavior. This study involves a community sample of husbands and wives, and focuses on drinking and other potential predictors of aggression, specifically anger, pro-aggression norms, and self control. Participants were oversampled with respect to men’s and women’s binge drinking. They completed questionnaires at home as well as several computer-based assessments at the Research Institute. Intimate partner aggression was more common than aggression toward non family members. Overall, 20% of the couples reported husband aggression to wife and 28% reported wife aggression to husband in the past year. In contrast, 15% of men reported aggression toward nonfamily members, but only 7.5% of women reported nonfamily aggression. Logistic regression was used to predict partner and nonfamily aggression. Measures of heavy drinking were predictive of male aggression, both toward his partner as well as toward others. Heavy drinking by women was not predictive of their aggressive behavior. However, low scores on self control were predictive of women’s aggression toward their partners and toward others. The implications of these findings for treatment of substance-related aggression will be discussed.

**Learning Objectives:**
- Participants will be able to describe the association between alcohol use and IPV.
- Participants will be able to learn about the relationship of alcohol use as an important influence on aggressive behavior, as well as findings regarding gender and type of aggression differences.
- Participants will be presented with current research findings from a study that assessed a community sample of husbands and wives, and focused on drinking and other potential predictors of aggression, specifically anger, pro-aggression norms, and self control.

**Leonard, Kenneth** - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 B  
Session Title: The elephant in the "Bar" room: acknowledging the need for intervention research on alcohol-related aggression  
Presentation Title: (Discussant)  
Authors & Abstract: Leonard, K.
There has been an extensive focus of research on whether alcohol increases aggression, and whether there are situational and personality moderators with little focus on prevention or intervention. There are a variety of reasons for this, including skepticism among clinical researchers regarding the generalizability of laboratory studies of aggression and the temporary convergence of theories about alcohol-related aggression and philosophical views of clinicians regarding alcohol as an excuse for violence. Dr. Leonard will briefly discuss these historical and philosophical issues, and how they influenced the nature of research in this area. He will also discuss the current theoretical approach to the alcohol-violence relationship, and how this is relevant to current approaches to violence reduction. Finally, he will offer insights from each of the data-based presentations with respect to our theoretical understanding of alcohol and violence, and the implications for future prevention/intervention research.

McMahon, Thomas - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Maladaptive communication of emotion among substance abusing clients with co-occurring family violence & aggression: A look at the addiction-aggression equation and treatment outcomes
Presentation Title: Drug abuse and intimate partner violence: a comparative study of opioid-dependent fathers
Authors & Abstract: McMahon, T. J., Moore, B. C., & Easton, C. J.

Because very little is known about the co-parenting relationships of drug-abusing men, this comparative study was designed to examine the lifetime prevalence and recent frequency of intimate partner violence in the co-parenting relationships of 106 fathers enrolled in methadone maintenance treatment. When compared with 118 community controls, the opioid-dependent fathers reported greater prevalence of physical, sexual, and psychological aggression directed at the mother of their youngest biological child over the course of the relationship. They also reported more frequent physical, sexual, and psychological aggression directed at her during the previous year. Similarly, the opioid-dependent fathers reported both greater prevalence of physical and sexual aggression directed at them by the mother of their youngest child over the course of the relationship and more frequent sexual aggression directed at them over the previous year. The results highlight the need for clinicians to consider risk for intimate partner violence in co-parenting relationships when planning family-oriented intervention designed to meet the needs of fathers, mothers, and children affected by chronic drug abuse.

Learning Objectives:
• Participants will be presented with results from a study assessing co-parenting relationships, opioid use and the link with aggressive behaviors.
• Participants will learn how 118 community controls differ from opioid-dependent fathers regarding prevalence of physical, sexual, and psychological aggression directed at the mother of their youngest biological child over the course of the relationship.
• Participants will learn about the risk for intimate partner violence in co-parenting relationships.

Mehta, Pranjal H. - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Controlling aggression: experimental advances in the brain-behavior link
Presentation Title: Neural mechanisms of the testosterone-aggression relation: the role of the orbito-frontal cortex
Authors & Abstract: Mehta, P. H.
Testosterone plays a role in aggressive behavior but the mechanisms remain unclear. The present study tested the hypothesis that testosterone influences aggression through the OFC, a region implicated in self-regulation and impulse control. In a decision-making paradigm in which people chose between aggression and monetary reward (the ultimatum game), testosterone was associated with increased aggression following social provocation (rejecting unfair offers). The effect of testosterone on aggression was explained by reduced activity in the medial OFC. The findings suggest that testosterone increases the propensity toward aggression because of reduced activation of the neural circuitry of impulse control and self-regulation.

**Melloni, Richard H.** - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A  
Session Title: Neural control of aggression  
Presentation Title: Adolescent drug abuse and the neurobiology of offensive aggression: a hypothalamic neural model based on findings in pubertal syrian hamsters  
Authors & Abstract: Melloni, R. H.

Considerable public attention has been focused on the issue of youth violence, particularly that associated with drug use. It is documented that illicit drug use in teenagers is associated with a higher incidence of aggressive behavior and serious acts of violence, yet little is known about how developmental drug exposure produces the highly aggressive phenotype. This symposium will present work from our laboratory on the relationship between the development and activity of select neurotransmitter systems in the anterior hypothalamus and illicit drug-induced offensive aggression using pubertal male Syrian hamsters (*Mesocricetus auratus*) as an adolescent animal model, with the express goal of synthesizing these data into a cogent neural model of the developmental adaptations that may underlie escalated offensive aggression. Notably, alterations in each of the neural systems identified as important components of the escalated aggressive response occurred in a sub-division of the anterior hypothalamic brain region we identified as the hamster equivalent of the latero-anterior hypothalamus, indicating that this sub-region of the hypothalamus is an important site of convergence for neural adaptations that precipitate the highly aggressive phenotype. Based on these findings we present a neural model to explain the neurochemical regulation of developmental drug-induced offensive aggression showing the hypothetical interaction between the arginine vasopressin, serotonin, dopamine, γ-aminobutyric acid, and glutamate neural systems in the anterior hypothalamic brain region.

**Melzer, André** - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A  
Session Title: Violence exposure  
Presentation Title: Empathy for the devil? Empathy and prosocial behavior in violent video games  
Authors & Abstract: Melzer, A., Happ, C., & Steffgen, G.

Introduction: Recent meta-analyses reconfirmed that violent video games decrease empathy and prosocial behavior (Anderson et al., 2010). Identification with violent characters is supported through first-person perspective, which triggers processes of vicarious learning. It has been suggested, however, that if players focus on the victim rather than the perpetrator, detrimental effects might be reduced (cf. Konijn, Nije Bijvank, & Bushman, 2007). In line with this hypothesis, it was tested whether a video
clip that introduces a violent video game character as a victim will increase player's prosocial behavior.

Methods: In two experiments (N=80 each), participants either watched a neutral video clip or a clip that introduced the female hero of a fighting game as a child victim. Participants then either played Streetfighter IV as the now adult female character or the villain from the former clip. Study 1 tested prosocial behavior by measuring donating behavior outside the lab. After having received their remuneration, participants were invited to support an initiative against child's cancer. In Study 2, participants were asked to choose a potential gift for the colleague that played their opponent from an ordinal list of products that varied in value.

Results: In both studies, only the empathy-clip conditions did the game and its outcome influence prosocial behavior. In Study 1, participants that successfully played the victim character donated five times more than if they succeeded with the villain. Study 2 revealed a reversed picture; participants in the empathy-clip condition that successfully played the victim character chose a significantly smaller gift than their colleagues that succeeded with the villain character.

Conclusions: In line with the hypothesis, watching an empathy-inducing clip before playing a violent video game was found sufficient to affect prosocial behavior. Findings indicated, however, that the specific context in which prosocial behavior is requested played a major role. If the request is situated outside the game context, participants generously made a charitable donation. When the context was related to the violent video game, however, prosocial behavior was blocked. Participants therefore actively refused to reward their former opponent that had played the villain.

Miczek, Klaus A. - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Aggression in males and females: GABA and serotonin revisited
Presentation Title: (Discussant) GABA-serotonin interactions and escalated aggression: molecular and pharmacological evidence
Authors & Abstract: Miczek, K. A.

Brain serotonin (5-HT) has been implicated in the neurobiological mechanisms of aggression and violence more than any other molecule in the brain (Miczek et al., 2002, 2007; Kravitz and Huber, 2003). The early proposal of a tropotrophic action of this evolutionary ancient indolamine was extended to a calming effect on impulsively aggressive behavior, and this characterization was supported by correlational data from low CSF metabolite levels and blunted responses to serotonergic drug challenges in violent individuals (Linnoila et al., 1983; Coccaro, 1989). Recent data confirm lower levels of release of 5-HT in the nucleus accumbens and in prefrontal cortex (PFC) in rats with extensive experiences of aggressive behavior (Van Erp and Miczek, 2000; de Boer et al., 2003; Ferrari et al., 2003). Tonic brain levels of 5-HT decrease as a consequence of acquiring repeated victorious experiences. In contrast, the level of adaptive aggressive behavior is positively related to basal CSF concentrations of 5-HT in wild-type rats (Van der Vegt et al., 2003) these data point to opposite roles of mesocortical serotonin activity in adaptive and escalated forms of aggressive behavior. The regulation of 5-HT release from serotonergic neurons via 5-HT1A and 5H1B autoreceptors and via GABAergic and glutamatergic input to these neurons have emerged as candidate mechanisms for the transition between adaptive and escalated types of aggressive behavior. Evidence points to
potent and selective anti-aggressive effects of 5-HT\textsubscript{1A} and 5-HT\textsubscript{1B} receptor agonists on both somatodendritic autoreceptors and on postsynaptic receptors in male and female rodents (de Almeida and Lucion, 1997; de Boer and Koolhaas, 2005; Olivier and Van Oorschot, 2005; Bannai et al., 2007). Highly aggressive rats are characterized by upregulated somatodendritic 5-HT\textsubscript{1A} and terminal 5-HT\textsubscript{1B} autoreceptor (Caramaschi et al., 2007), and this activity can be further enhanced by victorious aggressive experiences. Based on their recent findings, de Boer and colleagues hypothesize that the enhanced inhibitory autoreceptor function is a normal compensatory adaptation to the more reactive state of the brain 5-HT system in highly aggressive animals. They further speculate that an excessive activation (i.e., overshoot) of an autoreceptor brake may be a causative link in the cascade of events leading to the hypofunction of 5-HT neurons that characterizes violent and pathological forms of aggressive behavior.

Möller, Ingrid - Thursday, 11a - 12:30p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Media violence usage and aggression in childhood and adolescence: longitudinal data from North America, Europe, and Asia
Presentation Title: A longitudinal-experimental evaluation of the efficacy of an intervention to reduce media violence usage in adolescence
Authors & Abstract: Möller, I., Krause, C., & Felber, J.

This study examined the efficacy of a class-based intervention in reducing media violence exposure and promoting self-regulation skills in relation to media usage in a large sample of 656 7th and 8th graders from 10 schools in Berlin, Germany. An experimental pre-post-test design was used to compare the intervention group with a matched control sample from the same year within each school. Measures of media violence usage and aggressive behavior were obtained three months prior to the intervention and seven months post-intervention. The intervention combined a series of five double-period sessions in each class with two parent evenings at the beginning and at the end of the five-week period. It also comprised a set of homework tasks, including the observation of a media-free weekend. Intervention effects were expected primarily with regard to reduced exposure to violent media and to increased knowledge about self-regulation strategies. Effects of the intervention on self-reported and teacher-rated aggression were also assessed. Multi-level path analyses revealed that the intervention group showed a significantly larger decrease in media violence usage from T1 to T2 than the control group. Knowledge gains concerning self-regulation strategies mediated the effects of the intervention on T2 media violence usage for boys. The intervention had a positive effect on reducing self-reported aggressive behavior at T2 for participants with high levels of initial aggression.

Nolan, Karen A. - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Current perspectives on aggression in schizophrenia
Presentation Title: Neuroimaging and aggression in schizophrenia
Authors & Abstract: Nolan, K. A.

The neurophysiologic abnormalities and neurocognitive impairments associated with schizophrenia involve prefrontal brain regions and processes subserved by them. Disruptions in basic cognitive processes that support social cognition and cognitive control are common in schizophrenia. Many correlates of aggression in non-psychotic populations, including impairments in affective and contextual information processing, cognitive flexibility and response inhibition, have been demonstrated in patients with...
schizophrenia. Although research has repeatedly shown that schizophrenia is associated with a significant increase in the risk for violence, the magnitude of the increase is not large. At the same time, the risk factors that are most strongly associated with violence in schizophrenia, such as positive psychotic symptoms and substance abuse, are by no means uncommon. These observations lead to the question of why violence is not more pervasive among patients with schizophrenia. This presentation will discuss data that suggest that certain abnormalities may serve as protective factors against aggressive behavior in schizophrenia.

Okeke, Jide Martyns - Thursday, 11a - 12:30p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Political & Cross-cultural Aggression Research
Presentation Title: The innocent political scientist: doing qualitative research on active conflict
Authors & Abstract: Okeke, J. M.

This paper defends the use of traditional qualitative methods in conducting field research in politically sensitive (conflict) context. In such situations, researchers are often faced with the problems of access, personal safety and political constrains in gathering primary data. The Darfur crisis epitomises the difficulty, risks and political obstacles that confronts field researchers engaged in such sensitive political context. In order to overcome some of these challenges, some analysts have proposed and adopted the use of remote sensing technology for gathering data in active conflict. Such method has been critically questioned for its validity, reliability and predictability. Using the author’s independent fieldwork experience in Sudan on the Darfur crisis, this paper defends the use of traditional qualitative methods involving direct field experience for researching conflict. Despite the possible obstacles or constrains that it may present, it is argued that a pragmatic approach is required in the use of qualitative methods in conducting field research in difficult context. Hence, the emerging technological methods or what some have described as ‘fieldwork from the sky’ is complementary rather than a substitute for direct field experience.

Owens, Larry - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Personality and Aggression
Presentation Title: Thinking patterns and aggressive behaviour of adolescents in a South Australian metropolitan secondary school
Authors & Abstract: Owens, L., Skrzypiec, G., & Wadham, B.

Introduction: Young people who engage in anti-social behaviour exercise self-serving cognitive distortions (Liau, Barriga, & Gibbs, 1998; Palmer & Hollin, 2000; Slaby & Guerra, 1988) or techniques of neutralisation (Sykes and Matza, 1957; Verrill, 2008). The authors were asked by staff at a metropolitan secondary school to undertake research that would help them understand, and respond appropriately to, students displaying anti-social behaviour in their school. The study is investigating student patterns of thinking associated with different types of anti-social and aggressive behaviour.

Methods: Two questionnaires were administered to 300 students (approximately equal numbers of boys and girls) in Years 8 to 10 (13-16 year olds) in a low socio-economic metropolitan Adelaide secondary school. The How I Think Questionnaire (HIT-Q) (Barriga, Gibbs, Potter, & Liau) measures self-serving cognitive distortions (self-centred; blaming others; minimizing / mislabelling; assuming the worst) associated with various types of externalizing behaviour (opposition-defiance; physical aggression; lying;
stealing). The Bullying Experiences Questionnaire (BEQ) (Owens & Slee, 2006) requires students to rate bullying and victimization by boys and girls – physical, verbal, sexual, indirect, cyber, destruction of property, extortion, stealing, extreme violence. Follow up interviews are still to be conducted with students who show a range of patterns and associations on the questionnaires.

Results: The research reveals: the range of thinking patterns of students in the school; how students engage in distorted thinking to justify their anti-social behaviours; the levels of different types of bullying at the school and how these differ by age, gender, perpetrator and target of bullying; the associations between different types of distorted thinking and types of bullying and how these differ by age and gender of perpetrator and target.

Conclusions: Our research confirms the role of distorted thinking in the enactment of anti-social and bullying behaviours. The research also provides a contemporary update of the types of bullying in a secondary school in 2010. The follow up interviews will provide greater understanding of the trends shown in the results of the questionnaires. The findings are contributing to school development of interventions addressing aspects of student behaviour of concern to the school staff, students, and the broader school community.

Paradis, Angela D. - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Factors influencing emergence, timing, change, and stability of aggression during childhood and adolescence
Presentation Title: Neurodevelopmental risk factors for adult antisocial behavior: a 40-year prospective study
Authors & Abstract: Paradis, A. D., Fitzmaurice, G. M., Koenen, K. C., & Buka, S. L.

Early neurodevelopmental deficits have been postulated to play an important role in the initiation and maintenance of persistent antisocial behavior (ASB) into adulthood. Factors from the prenatal and early childhood periods have been proposed, ranging from pregnancy complications to lower cognitive functioning. Although some factors have shown robust associations with antisocial outcomes, support for others has been equivocal. Our primary aim was to examine the relations between a range of factors reflecting neurodevelopmental functioning (maternal smoking during pregnancy, lower IQ) and adult ASB. These relationships were not modified by gender. Results for the neurodevelopmental factors did not depend on whether ASB was assessed via arrest records or self-reports.
Results from our prospective study suggest a cluster of childhood demographic and neurodevelopmental deficits that increase the risk of engaging in adult antisocial and criminal behavior. Developmental theories of life-course-persistent ASB propose that an interplay between trait vulnerability and environmental risks produces antisocial continuity. Our data also suggest that adult ASB has roots in both early environmental deprivation and neurodevelopmental insults.

**Parrott, Dominic J.** - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 B  
Session Title: The elephant in the "Bar" room: acknowledging the need for intervention research on alcohol-related aggression  
Presentation Title: (Chair)  
Authors & Abstract: n/a

**Pitpitan, Eileen V.** - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C  
Session Title: A comprehensive examination of sexual aggression on college campuses: men, women, and bystanders  
Presentation Title: (Co-chair) Understanding collective and individual-based responses to rape (shared presentation with Earnshaw, Valerie A.)  
Authors & Abstract: Earnshaw, V. A., Pitpitan, E. V., & Chaudoir, S. R.

Rape is a significant problem on college campuses in the United States, threatening the psychological and physical well-being of American college students. Rape represents an extreme form of sexual aggression that is predominantly directed towards women. College students who have been exposed to accounts of rape on their campus may engage in both collective and individual-based behavior responses. Engagement in anti-rape collective action, including Take Back the Night and anti-sexual violence activist groups, represents a collective-based response to rape that is directed toward changing societal-level contributors to rape. Helping behaviors represent an individual-based response to rape that is directed toward improving the outcomes of individual survivors. Although both collective and individual-based behaviors are important, engagement in anti-rape collective action represents a critical step towards preventing future rapes on college campuses. We explore how attitudes (i.e., attitudes towards feminism and rape myth acceptance attitudes), attributions of fault (i.e., attributions of fault to the male perpetrator, female survivor, and society), and emotions (i.e., anger, fear, and pity) shape college students’ intentions to engage in anti-rape collective action and help survivors of rape. Unlike previous work which has examined these factors individually, we examine them simultaneously to learn which factors are the most important predictors of responses to rape. Participants read a short description of a female college student’s experience of being raped and answered questions about their reactions to the incident. Fear and feminist attitudes were the strongest predictors of anti-rape collective action whereas attributions of fault to the perpetrator were the strongest predictor of helping. Overall, these results suggest that there are different antecedents to collective and individual-based responses to rape.

**Potegal, Michael** - Wednesday, 5:30p - 6:30p, Student Union room 304 A  
Session Title: Game theory of conflict and fighting in animals: Interfaces with psychological/physiological approaches to aggression?  
Presentation Title: Introduction/Discussant  
Authors & Abstract:
Game theory (GT) approaches to aggression are based on the central concept of payoff/cost matrices (e.g., reproductive success vs. time/energy expenditure, wounding or death) for fighting that yield Evolutionarily Stable Strategies. GT has introduced important concepts such as fights decided by asymmetries in Resource Holding Potential (RHP, including fighting ability) and various specific strategies (e.g., Hawk-Dove-Bourgeois, etc) and models (e.g., War of Attrition.) GT has generated a large number of productive field and laboratory studies, many of them with empirical validation of predicted results in a variety of invertebrate and vertebrate species. Among the psychologically relevant interpretations is that threat displays function in influencing opponents assessments of fighting ability and motivation. GT studies have revealed when, where and for whom threat is an “honest advertisement” vs. a bluff. A few theorists have introduced or critiqued individual aggressiveness (“daring”) as a distinct trait in GT calculations. More recent GT sequential assessment models predict moment-to-moment changes in threat, attack, escalation vs. escape as well as conflict duration and outcome.

Given these contributions, GT appears to have less impact than might be expected on psychological/physiological analyses of aggression, with notable exceptions like “Human adaptations for the visual assessment of strength and fighting ability from the body and face” (Sell et al 2009.) Relevant issues include the contrast between the seemingly cold, realistic cognition-like appraisal of self, other and situation assumed in GT vs. the hot, motivated, cognition-distorting impulses known to be associated with angry aggression. Can GT contribute to the psychologically important distinction between “normal” aggression and “pathological” aggression associated with psychopathology? Conversely, GT does not seem to have incorporated available psychological/physiological findings. For example, “aggressiveness” is a highly salient and often persistent trait characteristic of individual animals in both field and laboratory settings; is the failure to include/account for such aggressive traits in GT models due to too-restrictive behavioral definitions? Aside from indices of energy expenditure, measurement of physiological processes that might provide information about animals’ internal/ motivational state are not generally incorporated in GT studies. Our symposiasts will discuss problems and limitations of the GT approach.

**Pratto, Felicia** - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: The social psychology of interpreting group harm and violence
Presentation Title: The accounting of killing: why people disregard international humanitarian law that they endorse
Authors & Abstract: Pratto, F., Glasford, D. E., Hegarty, P. J., & Pitpitan, E. V.

One step in making peace and minimizing the harm of war is to uphold international humanitarian law. Yet violations of such law are common and have increased in the past century, so that over 90% of those killed in war are now non-combatants. At the same time, international studies of war-torn regions have shown widespread support for international humanitarian law principles such as not killing non-combatants. This presentation will examine the psychology of why even people who claim to endorse humanitarian principles will abandon them in practice. A series of experiments conducted in the context of the two current U.S. wars examine the social and psychological conditions that encourage people to abandon humanitarian principles. In particular, we examined how the psychology of risk interfaces with intergroup prejudice and ingroup identification. Participants made decisions concerning moral dilemmas between lives and material outcomes for various national or religious groups in a series of experiments.
Results show that 1) whether one categorizes others as within the scope of moral concern influences how much risk one will tolerate for others, 2) framing intergroup outcomes as losses and as zero-sum competition encourages the abandonment of humanitarian principles, 3) people are relatively indifferent to the number of lives at stake for those outside their scope of moral concern (although they do care about such numbers for those within their scope of moral concern), 4) U.S. participants value U.S. combatants over U.S. civilian lives in the Iraq war, and 5) outgroups who are portrayed as victims rather than as perpetrators can be somewhat brought into the scope of moral concern. As in virtually all intergroup conflicts, everyone is both a victim and a perpetrator, these results have implications for how war propaganda and framing public debates over intergroup conflicts may lead to more or less support for curbing aggression against non-combatants.

**Radford, Lorraine** - Thursday, 11a - 12:30p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Intimate Violence
Presentation Title: Who are the perpetrators of childhood victimisation? Findings from the NSPCC's National Survey of Child Safety and Victimisation in the UK
Authors & Abstract: Radford, L., Corral, S., & Bradley, C.

The NSPCC’s recently completed National Survey of Child Safety and Victimisation aimed to provide up to date and robust information on the prevalence and impact of childhood victimisation in the UK in order to inform child protection and abuse prevention activities. Using random probability sampling techniques to access participants, the survey employed CASI interviewing methods to deliver a questionnaire based on standardised measures of childhood victimisation and impact. CASI interviews on children’s experiences of violence were conducted with 6196 participants (2166 caregivers of children aged 0 to 10 years, reporting by proxy on violence to their children, 2511 interviews with caregivers and with young people aged 11 to 17 years reporting on violence in the past year and over the lifetime, and 1761 (retrospective) interviews with young adults aged 18 to 24 years. This paper will present the key findings from the analysis of the research data on perpetrators of abuse and violence to children and young people. Contextualising findings with reference to research on developmental criminology (Finklehor, 2007), we will discuss age and power differentials, gender issues, the relationship between the victim and perpetrator(s), the situational and environmental context of violence to children, perpetrator self reported deviancy and victimisation.

**Ramirez, J. Martin** - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Reaching the 25th anniversary of the Seville Statement on Violence
Presentation Title: (Chair) The beginnings of the SSV: a perspective on where we started
Authors & Abstract: Ramirez, J. M.

This speaker will focus on the beginnings of the Seville Statement on Violence, originated by an ISRA launched UN-Committee in the late 70's, which final product was presented in 1986 in Seville, at the VI Coloquio Internacional sobre Cerbero y Agresión (CICA), and endorsed three years later by UNESCO, in Paris.

**Rican, Pavel** - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Bullying
Presentation Title: Moral evaluation of school bullies and defenders of victims by peers
Authors & Abstract: Rican, P.

From the standpoint of the social cognitive analysis of bullying, one of the critical questions sounds: What concepts do children use when they evaluate behavior emitted by bullies and by their schoolmates who stand up for the victims? Czech sixth-graders (N=192) were presented a short comics showing a typical incident of school bullying followed by the arrival of an intervening schoolmate. The subjects were asked to evaluate both bullies and victims by means of adjectives offered to them on the basis of a preliminary analysis of those spontaneously used by an equivalent sample of children. Exploratory factor analysis of 26 adjectives describing the aggressors (PCA, 41% of variance, Varimax rotation) revealed 4 factors interpreted as Swear-words, Vicious Impassibility, Disgusting Meanness, and Cowardice. The analysis of 26 other adjectives describing the defender (PCA, 41% of variance, Varimax) resulted in 4 factors interpreted as General Admiration, Compassionate Altruism, Honest Justice, and Heroic Courage. Factor scale scores were correlated with peer nomination factor scales and teacher assessment factor scales. Results obtained in the Czech Republic where children receive very limited formal ethical education in the school and virtually no religious education, were compared with those from the neighboring Slovak Republic, a country with otherwise very similar cultural background where, however, all children get regular classes either of religious education, or of ethical education.

Richter, David - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Prevention
Presentation Title: Emotional development during the preschool years: the influence of preschool quality and preschool entry age
Authors & Abstract: Richter, D., Anders, Y., Klucznik, K., & Weinert, S.

The preschool years are of great importance for children’s emotional development. At this age children, in interaction with adults, learn to regulate and to express their emotions appropriately. Longitudinal studies (EPPE, NICHD) showed a rather negative influence of an early preschool entry on emotional development. This presentation examines the influence of the preschool quality on this relationship.

The interdisciplinary research group BiKS deals in two longitudinal studies with the development and the educational career of children aged 3 to 12 years. In the longitudinal study “BiKS-3-8” the emotional development of the children was rated by parents as well as preschool-teachers at three different measuring times in the first, second and third preschool year. The dimensions "aggressiveness", "shyness", "emotional control", "attention / concentration“ as well as "cooperation with other children“ were measured with three items each (response scale from 1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree). Preschool quality was measured with a German adaption of the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS-R).

Consistent with previous research, the analyses showed a negative connection between early preschool entry and positive emotional development. Protective factors of preschool quality are identified and discussed.

Sadeh, Naomi - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Personality and Aggression
Presentation Title: To hurt me or hurt you? Gender and emotional tendencies that represent risk for self- versus other-directed violence
Not only do women and men differ in the prevalence of other- and self-directed violence, but they may show distinct risk factors for engagement in these high-impact behaviors. Consequently, we investigated gender differences in the relationship of emotional tendencies that represent risk (i.e., anger, hostility, and depression) for other-directed (i.e., physical fighting, attacking others unprovoked) and self-directed violence (i.e., self-injury, suicide attempts) in 364 adults with a history of criminal convictions. Facets of emotional risk were entered simultaneously as explanatory variables in regression analyses to investigate their unique contributions to other- and self-directed violence in men and women. Analyses revealed anhedonic depressive tendencies negatively predicted other-directed violence and positively predicted self-directed violence in both men and women, consistent with a model of depression in which aggression is turned inwards. Gender differences, however, emerged for the differential contributions of anger and hostility to other- and self-directed violence. Specifically, tendencies toward anger (difficulty controlling one’s temper) were associated with assaulting others selectively in men, whereas tendencies toward hostility (suspiciousness and alienation) were associated with engaging in self- and other-directed violence among women. These findings indicate that gender moderates the differential contributions of emotional risk for other- and self-directed violence in externalizing adults.

**Saveliev, Kristyn** - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A

**Session Title:** The role of social cognitions in aggression among adolescents and young adults

**Presentation Title:** Predicting adolescents' aggressive response selection from latent mental structures and social cognitions

**Authors & Abstract:** Saveliev, K., & Dubow, E. F.

**Introduction:** In recent years, researchers have begun to examine how a maladaptive social cognitive information-processing style predicts aggressive behavior (Lansford et al., 2006; Weiss et al., 1992). To obtain a greater understanding of how social information-processing patterns are related to aggressive behavior, the present study used a recent social-cognitive processing model (Response Evaluation and Decision-making model; RED; Fontaine & Dodge, 2006). Specifically, we examine the relations among children’s latent mental structures (i.e., mental representations of past experiences); their evaluation of their self-efficacy and perceived outcomes in relation to implementing aggressive responses; and their ultimate selection of aggressive responses to social conflict situations. A specific model whereby RED processes mediate the relation between latent mental structures and response decision was posited. We predicted that children’s latent mental processes (i.e., normative beliefs about aggressive behavior, trait anger, levels of emotional regulation and persecution beliefs) would predict their evaluation of aggressive responses to peer provocation, which would, in turn, predict their decisions to engage in aggressive behaviors.

**Methods:** Two hundred and fifteen children (50.7% boys) completed a measure comprised of hypothetical peer conflict vignettes. Vignettes assessed self-efficacy and evaluation of physically aggressive and verbally aggressive responses and expectancy for and evaluation of potential outcomes of aggressive behavior (e.g., reduction of aversive treatment, self reward, and peer approval). Children also completed measures assessing latent mental structures.
Results/Conclusions: Children’s aggressive-supporting response evaluation processes and latent mental structures were positively related to their selection of aggressive behavior responses. There was some support that response efficacy and response evaluation mediated the relation between latent mental structures and aggressive response selection. Implications for understanding the relation between RED processes and latent mental structures will be discussed.

Schaafsma, Juliette - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Current research on the links between exclusion/ostracism and aggression
Presentation Title: Intergroup hostility and religious fundamentalism: the role of social exclusion
Authors & Abstract: Schaafsma, J., & Williams, K. D.

Ethnic and religious violence have sparked concern about religious radicalization among Muslim youth, and increasing hostility among Muslims and non-Muslims in Europe. Experts speculate Muslim adolescents may be vulnerable to adopting more fundamentalist forms of faith because they feel excluded and rejected by their host societies, by both the host majority group and members of their ingroup. Majority group members may have become increasingly hostile toward the Muslim community because they fear that Muslims reject their way of life.

We examined whether exclusion leads to intergroup hostility and religious radicalization. We examined how adolescents from different ethnic groups in the Netherlands (of Moroccan, Turkish, and Dutch descent with either Muslim, Christian, or secular beliefs) responded to exclusion by ethnic in- and outgroup members during a virtual balltoss game (Cyberball). We hypothesized that exclusion by ethnic ingroup members would constitute a different type of threat to people's social identities than exclusion by ethnic outgroup members. The former may represent an acceptance threat (a threat to belongingness needs) and therefore result in responses that will increase one's chances of being accepted by others (e.g., conforming to religious norms or beliefs). The latter represents a categorization threat: people may believe that they are the victims of prejudice. These people may consider the exclusion as more unjust, resulting in greater hostility.

Results found that exclusion by ethnic outgroup members leads to more hostility among all ethnic groups than exclusion by ethnic ingroup members. Attributions to racism mediated the interaction between inclusionary status and group membership of the co-players. Religious individuals excluded by ethnic ingroup members supported fundamentalist ideas more than those excluded by ethnic outgroup members. This interaction was not mediated by the extent to which people’s belonging needs were threatened.

Seol, In Hye - Thursday, 11a - 12:30p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Political & Cross-cultural Aggression Research
Presentation Title: Ideas vs. interest: what determines state's behavior? The case of United States National Guard reform in the early 20th century
Authors & Abstract: Seol, I. H.

The purpose of the discipline of international politics is to search for the conditions of peace and war, and, to do so, to understand how the state behaves as the basic unit of
international relations. There are several competing paradigms to explain this, to name a few, realism (traditional, structural, defensive, offensive realism...), liberalism (idealism, traditional, neo institutional-liberalism), Marxism (structural, economical Marxism), and constructivism (structural, domestic level constructivism).

Among them, the debates between realism and constructivism attract our attention because the two theories provide completely different picture for the future of international relations, and entirely different logic for each explanation. Realism focuses on each state’s primary concern about security and survivor, and its calculation on the relative power. Constructivism, on the other hand, stresses the social aspect of international relations and the fact that all social realities are constructed in the process of interrelations of actors. Constructivists argue that more important determinant of state’s behavior is intersubjectively shared ideas shaping state’s identity and interest.

The debates between two paradigms are extremely important in predicting future relations among superpowers. Realism predicts that there will be power transition among them sooner or later, and super powers will suspect and fight each other again. In opposition, Constructivism argues that international norms which have been made and developed among superpowers after the end of cold war have already changed identities and recognitions of others and, they will last for at least certain period.

To estimate two paradigms’ ability to explain and predict reality, analysis of historical case can be helpful. Reform process of National Guard of United States in the early 20th Century shows well how the two different factors, interest and idea worked on the country’s behavior. United States had had a strong tradition to reject building large, professional regular army under federal control. National Guard, which was called as state militia before 1870s, had been symbolic and substantial forces to support this tradition, beliefs of people that large standing army can become the tool to threat people’s freedom.

At the turn of the century, However, United States had already become a top ranking superpower, and recognized new demand to expand its political influences overseas. To protect and enlarge overseas territories which at first were gained as results of Spanish American War, the country needed larger and better army. During the time period from 1899 to 1930s, United States reformed gradually and continuously the mobilization system of National Guard and finally competed the modern mobilization system which is basically same until today. The process shows transformation of traditional identities responding to new requirements of country’s foreign policy.

Sheehan, Michael J. - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Factors influencing emergence, timing, change, and stability of aggression during childhood and adolescence
Presentation Title: Aggressors, victims, and aggressive victims in childhood and adolescence: stability over time and differential effects of risk factors
Authors & Abstract: Sheehan, M. J., & Watson, M. W.

Recent research has shown that aggressive victims, who display a “comorbid” combination of behavioral characteristics of both aggressors and victims, tend to be significantly worse off than their peers with regard to a number of behavioral and psychosocial problems. Two important longitudinal questions, however, have not been thoroughly examined: (1) Does involvement in bullying remain consistent over time? (2)
Are the negative outcomes associated with involvement in bullying consistent over time, or are children/adolescents differentially affected?

In this study, data drawn from the Springfield Child Development Project (SCDP) were used to address both questions. Chi-square analysis revealed that involvement in bullying remained stable from the early data collection points (when child participants ranged in age from 7-15 years) through the later points (when children ranged in age from 11-19 years). Results indicated that aggressive victims were more likely than “pure” aggressors or “pure” victims to remain involved in bullying. In addition, MANOVA results revealed significantly stronger relations between involvement in bullying and negative outcomes at later ages, with aggressive victims showing the most significant results. Finally, structural equation modeling using multi-group comparisons revealed that the effects of other risk factors (e.g., parental punishment) were significantly more predictive of negative outcomes in later years than at earlier ages among those involved in bullying (especially aggressive victims).

These results suggest that, although involvement in bullying may be consistent over time, the negative effects of such behavior may be stronger during adolescence than during earlier years. Adolescents who have not “grown out of” their roles as aggressors, victims, or (especially) aggressive victims may be more susceptible to a number of behavioral and psychosocial problems, suggesting the need for adolescent-specific intervention strategies.

Steffgen, Georges - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Violence in Institutions
Presentation Title: Environmental influences on school violence: a meta-analysis on the relationship between school climate and school violence
Authors & Abstract: Steffgen, G., & Recchia, S.

Introduction: Numerous research findings suggest that violent behavior in school could be predicted by environmental factors (i.e. students’ perceived school climate). The present study meta-analyzed literature on the relationship between school climate and school violence.

Method: A literature search was conducted to identify studies analyzing the impact of students’ perceptions of school climate on violent behavior at school. 142 articles were identified by electronic and hand-searching researches, and reviewed by two experts. Studies were included if they reported a statistical effect size of the relationship between school climate and school violence. Exclusion criteria were unclear operationalization of the principal variables, research findings from multiple publications, studies using multi-level analysis and qualitative studies.

Results: The meta-analysis included 33 independent studies (N = 109’769) with correlations ranged from -.02 to -.53. Results revealed under the random effect model a moderate mean effect size (r = -.26). Statistical findings indicated significant heterogeneity and large range of variance between studies. Additional meta-regressions analyzed age, gender and school grade as relevant factor of heterogeneity.

Conclusions: Research findings provided evidence for a moderate negative relationship between students’ perception of school climate and school violence. The results underline the role of environmental aspects for school violence intervention.
Stewart, Andrew L. - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: A comprehensive examination of sexual aggression on college campuses: men, women, and bystanders
Presentation Title: (Co-chair/discussant) The men's project: educating men to reduce sexual assault on college campuses
Authors & Abstract: Stewart, A. L., & Barone, R. P.

Men commit the vast majority of sexual assaults against women and girls. At the top of the gender hierarchy, men take for granted their privileged and powerful position in U.S. society, so many men may not even realize how they personally contribute to an environment that allows sexual assault to exist. Because men are the most prominent perpetrators of sexual assault and because most men do not realize their role in gender violence, it may be concluded that men’s power in the gender hierarchy and their acceptance of this oppressive system is one of the roots of the problem of sexual assault and gender violence. Thus, educating men about their privilege and personal contribution to the oppression of women is paramount to reducing the number of sexual assaults on college campus. A program called The Men’s Project was developed to educate men about sexual assault, male privilege, gender socialization, and other relevant topics. 18 male participants in the Men’s Project and 54 men in a control condition provided baseline measures of sexism, activist behaviors, rape myth acceptance, and power strategies in intimate relationships before the program began. Post program data will be collected toward the end of April, 2010, and we expect to find results similar to previous research on this topic (i.e., lower rape myth acceptance, sexist attitudes, and greater activist behaviors; Barone, Wolgemuth, & Linder, 2007). Past research has utilized qualitative methods, and we hope to supplement these results with quantitative measures and more rigorous statistical analyses. We hope to demonstrate that the Men’s Project is effective in reducing harmful beliefs and attitudes against women and girls and in increasing activism against sexual assault by showing men how they contribute to the gender hierarchy that allows sexual assault to exist.

Stover, Carla - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Maladaptive communication of emotion among substance abusing clients with co-occurring family violence & aggression: A look at the addiction-aggression equation and treatment outcomes
Presentation Title: Drug abuse and intimate partner violence: Associations with childhood abuse and parenting
Authors & Abstract: Stover, C., & McMahon, T.

Because co-morbidity is frequently ignored in research examining the correlates of chronic drug abuse (DA) and intimate partner violence (IPV), the study to be presented was designed to document differences in childhood abuse and parenting behavior associated with DA versus IPV in fathers when the two conditions were examined simultaneously. A comparative research design was used to document the extent to which DA and a history of IPV were associated with childhood abuse (as measured by the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire) and high-risk parenting behavior (as measured by the Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire) within an ethnically diverse sample of 91 opioid-dependent and a demographically similar group of 111 fathers living in the same community with no history of alcohol or DA. In a statistical model that included demographic characteristics of the father, DA and IPV, DA but not IPV was associated with childhood exposure to (a) emotional abuse, (b) physical abuse, (c) sexual abuse, (d)
emotional neglect, and (e) physical neglect. Similarly, in a statistical model that included demographic characteristics of the father and a target child, DA, and IPV, DA was associated with less hostile-aggressive parenting and IVP was associated with more hostile-aggressive and more neglectful parenting behavior.

Given the co-morbid nature of DA and IPV, DA, more so than IPV, may be associated with exposure to most forms of childhood abuse. Similarly, IPV, more so than chronic DA, may be associated with parenting behavior representing risk for emotional neglect and physical abuse of children. The results of this study suggest that clinical intervention with high-risk fathers must be better grounded in the developmental experiences and parenting behavior associated with DA, IPV, and the co-morbid nature of the two conditions. Implications and directions for future research and intervention development will be discussed.

**Learning Objectives:**
- Participants will be able to describe the association between IPV and drug abuse and parenting behaviors in the study sample presented.
- Participants will be able to state the relationship of IPV and drug abuse with a history of childhood maltreatment within the study sample presented.
- Participants will be able to compare and contrast these results with previous studies examining childhood abuse, IPV, and drug abuse.

**Strasburger, Victor** - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 A

Session Title: Applying media violence research to public policy: the roles of science and the researcher
Presentation Title: Why are pediatricians so clueless about the media?
Authors & Abstract: Strasburger, V.

The American Academy of Pediatrics issues policy statements about media periodically, but research shows that the majority of pediatricians do not ask about media in well child visits, nor do they see media as being a crucial child health issue. The AAP’s Council on Communications and Media recommends that pediatricians ask 2 questions: How much entertainment screen time does the child or teen engage in per day, and is there a TV set or Internet connection in the bedroom? In addition, COCM recommends limiting screen time to < 2 hours per day, co-viewing with children and teens, avoiding screen time for infants < 2 years of age, and carefully monitoring exposure to PG-13 and R-rated movies.

**Süssenbach, Philipp** - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C

Session Title: Current perspectives on the role of alcohol in sexual aggression: a contextual perspective
Presentation Title: "Well, so she drank…:" schematic influences of rape myth acceptance on information seeking and attentional processes
Authors & Abstract: Süssenbach, P., Bohner, G., & Eyssel, F.

The role of rape myth acceptance (RMA; i.e., “beliefs about rape that serve to downplay or justify sexual violence that men commit against women”; Bohner, 1998, p. 14) as a cognitive schema is examined. Specifically, people high (vs. low) in RMA are expected to attend to and interpret applicable case-related information in a way consistent with their beliefs; furthermore, they are expected to process myth-consistent information more efficiently. In Experiment 1, participants read information related to an ambiguous rape case; then they are exposed to pictures reportedly taken by a police photographer in the living-room of the alleged victim. Depending on experimental condition, a critical picture
contains either cues that may be interpreted in a myth-consistent way (e.g., a bottle of wine; a wall poster indicative of high sexual interest) or cues unlikely to be interpreted in this way (e.g., coffee cups; a neutral wall poster). We predict that participants high in RMA will readily use the rape-myth consistent information (e.g., the alcoholic beverage) to deny the rape, such that RMA-related differences on participants’ guilt and blame judgments will be larger in the condition that contains schema-relevant cues. In Experiment 2, the design is enriched by using eye tracking methodology. It is hypothesized that schema-consistent cues will have an attentional advantage for participants high (vs. low) in RMA, leading to earlier fixations for such cues. However, the overall fixation time for schema-consistent cues will be shorter for participants high (vs. low) in RMA, indicating more efficient processing. Data collection for both studies is currently in progress. Results and their implications will be discussed at the meeting.

Teige-Mocigemba, Sarah - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Measuring Aggression
Presentation Title: Exploring the suitability of indirect measures of aggression
Authors & Abstract: Teige-Mocigemba, S., & Klauer, K. C.

Recent models of aggression (e.g., General Aggression Model; Anderson & Bushman, 2002) conceptualize aggressive behavior as resulting from an impulsive action and/or a thoughtful action. The distinction between impulsive and reflective processes has also been made in current dual information processing models (e.g., Strack & Deutsch, 2004): Impulsive actions operate spontaneously and are thought to be based on associative knowledge structures with limited introspective accessibility. Therefore, impulsive processes are thought to be best captured by indirect measures such as computer-based response-time measures (e.g., Implicit Association Test, IAT). Thoughtful actions on the other hand, are assumed to rely on controlled, deliberative decision processes that are introspectively accessible. Thus, thoughtful processes may be best assessed by direct measures such as self-reports.

Research on aggression has yielded many well-validated self-report measures (e.g., Buss & Perry, 1992). Indirect measures of aggression, however, are rare (e.g., Richetin & Richardson, 2008). This is surprising given the exploding developments of indirect, response-time based measures in social cognition research. The present study \((N = 100)\) aims at filling this gap. Adapting diverse (social-) cognitive paradigms such as affective and semantic priming measures, IATs, or the face-in-the-crowd task, we developed and tested several indirect measures of aggression. Our focus was primarily on psychometric properties given that previous indirect measures have often shown psychometric weaknesses, which poses a problem for the assessment of constructs at the individual level. The newly developed measures showed satisfying reliabilities (Cronbach’s Alpha > .76) and were meaningfully related to other measures of aggression (e.g., Taylor’s competitive reaction time task, self-reports, and peer-ratings of aggression).

We propose that indirect measures as explored in the present study should complement common direct measures in research on aggression. They do not only provide the chance to capture more spontaneous aspects of aggression as conceptualized in current models of aggression, but might also be advantageous because they can be expected to be less biased by self-presentational tendencies (see Steffens, 2004).

Teten, Andra L. - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 C
Introduction: Many bimodal classifications of aggressive behavior exist, the most studied of which are impulsive/premeditated and reactive/proactive aggression. These two classification systems have been studied in different samples, with impulsive/premeditated subtypes examined primarily in adults and reactive/proactive subtypes studied primarily in children and adolescents. The subtypes within each classification are also marked by different correlates or predictors, and different domains (e.g., social information processing deficits) have been examined within each classification system.

Methods: To examine the correspondence of these classifications, we examined their overlap using two validated measures: the Reactive Proactive Questionnaire (RPQ, Raine et al., 2006) and the Impulsive Premeditated Aggression Scale (IPAS, Stanford et al., 2003). We utilized a sample of young adults (N = 250) as this group falls between the two developmental phases in which the classification systems have been most studied—children and adults.

Results: Convergent and discriminant validity of the scales was only partially supported, and cluster analyses found the two systems corresponded (e.g., impulsive = reactive, premeditated = proactive) for 38% of the cases. We then examined the degree to which the IPAS and RPQ complemented each other rather than corresponded. Using a data driven approach with cluster analyses for the IPAS and RPQ, six subtype categories were identified, such that low, impulsive, and premeditated components were found for reactive and proactive aggressors. Supporting their validity, the six categories differed significantly on measures of physical aggression, anger, and hostility.

Conclusion: We will present several potential explanations for non-correspondence between the IPAS and RPQ in this sample, but overall our results indicate that the two classification systems may not be equivalent and should not be used interchangeably.
modulation. I will then present data we've collected in humans showing that vasopressin can have sex-specific effects on antisocial tendencies that could ultimately affect aggressive behavior in men and women.

**Tisak, Marie S.** - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: The role of social cognitions in aggression among adolescents and young adults
Presentation Title: Predicting juvenile offenders’ aggressive and violent behaviors: What are the influences of exposure and social cognition?
Authors & Abstract: Tisak, M. S., Tisak, J., Laurene, K., Seffrin, P., Capuano, A., & Dudte, K.

**Introduction:** This research examines youth offenders’ exposure to different types of aggression and violence and the consequences and moderators of social cognitive processing in predicting future criminal behaviors. Approximately 21% of youth offenders are victimized at least once by another youth offender (U.S. Department of Juvenile Justice, 2006). There are serious consequences due to exposure, such as predicting depression (Boxer et al., 2008; Tisak et al., 2009) and predicting future aggressive behaviors (Guerra et al., 2003; Patchin, Huebner, McCluskey, Varano & Bynum, 2006; Tisak et al., 2009). However, no study has examined the moderators of cognitive processing (e.g., empathy, distortion in thinking) in predicting future delinquent behaviors. Moreover, no study has included an assessment of different types of aggression based on severity and type in examining consequences and predictors due to exposure to different types of aggression/violence.

**Methods:** The participants included 311 youth (207 males; 104 females) between the ages of 9 and 18 years, who were arrested for delinquent criminal acts in Northwest Ohio. Participants completed a set of questionnaires regarding their exposure to aggression/violence as a victim and witness, with respect to social, moderate-physical aggression and severe-violence. Other measures included, cognitive processing (4 different measures, each with sub-scales). Our outcome variable included commit aggression and violence questionnaire.

**Results/Conclusions:** The majority (over 70%) between the ages of 9 and 18 were exposed (both as a witness and a victim) to different types of aggression. Gender, and the type of exposure were found to be important in predicting future aggressive and violent behaviors. Moreover, different assessments of cognitive processing moderated the impact of exposure to aggression/violence in predicting future delinquent behaviors. It is important in examining the effects of exposure to aggression to consider multi-variable methodology, gender, and type of aggression/violence exposure.

**Toth, Mate** - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Stress and aggression: from humans to animals and back
Presentation Title: Animal models of hypo- and hyperarousal-driven violence: the role of glucocorticoids and early social environment
Authors & Abstract: Toth, M., Mikics, E., Tulogdi, A., Halasz, J., & Haller, J.

The aggressive interaction is a highly challenging, stressful situation for individuals, hence, it is accompanied by a marked elevation of glucocorticoid levels and autonomic activity. Human research suggests that abnormal aggression shows marked alterations of the stress response. Decreased stress activity results in 'cold-blooded' violence which is
an instrumental, unemotional type of behavior. In contrast, individuals who show exaggerated stress response (usually induced by social neglect, abuse or traumatic experiences), manifest anger outbursts and impulsive acts. This two types of abnormal aggression differ in their etiology and therapeutic outcomes, which suggests differences in the underlying neural mechanisms. To clarify these mechanisms, we developed two animal models based on above-mentioned human findings. Lowered, non-reactive glucocorticoid levels in male rats induce many behavioral and physiological characteristics of human ‘cold-blooded’ violence. Impulsive, hyperreactive aggression develops in response to an early social isolation of young male rats and is associated with increased stress reactivity. In these models, we identified model-specific alterations of the limbic system (prefrontal cortex, amygdala, serotonergic system) which may have important implications for human research and therapeutic interventions.

**Trainor, Brian** - Wednesday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A

Session Title: Neural control of aggression
Presentation Title: Effects of photoperiod and experience on aggressive behavior in female California mice
Authors & Abstract: Trainor, B. C.

Aggressive behavior among females is observed in many species, but the mechanisms of this behavior have historically been understudied. In many species of rodents, winter-like short day photoperiods induce increased aggression levels compared to summer-like long day photoperiods. Recent reports in hamsters show that short days also increase aggression in females. We examined the effects of photoperiod on aggression in female California mice, and for the first time compare brain activity of aggression-tested female rodents under different photoperiods. We observed that female California mice were more aggressive when housed in short days versus long days. Intriguingly, we also observed that under long days female attack latency decreases with repeated testing in resident-intruder tests. These data suggest that winner effects that have been described in males may also occur in females. We also used the expression of phosphorylated extracellular signal-regulated kinases (pERK) in the brain to estimate brain activity during aggression tests. pERK can alter neuronal activity in the short term and in the long term can act as a transcription factor. Using immunoblot analyses we observed that aggression induced pERK expression in the female bed nucleus of the stria terminalis and medial amygdala occurs under both long and short days. Thus, the mechanisms controlling increased aggression under short days are still unclear and additional study is needed.

**van Goozen, Stephanie** - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 C

Session Title: Childhood precursors to aggression: Neurobiological and social influences
Presentation Title: (Chair)
Authors & Abstract:

**Veenema, Alexa H.** - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 B

Session Title: Vasopressin and vasotocin as regulators of aggression and other social behaviors
Presentation Title: (Chair) Age- and brain region-specific effects of vasopressin on aggression and social recognition
Authors & Abstract: Veenema, A. H.
Social behavior deficits, including excessive aggression and violence, likely develop early in life. A better understanding of the mechanisms underlying the emergence of aggression and other social behaviors is therefore essential. We explored the role of vasopressin in the regulation of juvenile play-fighting, adult aggression, and social recognition in male rats. Intracerebroventricular injection of a selective vasopressin 1a receptor (V1aR) antagonist reduced juvenile play-fighting. In contrast, local injection of the V1aR antagonist into the lateral septum increased juvenile play-fighting. In adult rats, we used intracerebral microdialysis to monitor local vasopressin release within the lateral septum and the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis. We found that vasopressin release during the display of intermale aggression is brain region-specific, as are the behavioral consequences of such release. While septal vasopressin tended to increase intermale aggression, vasopressin within the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis strongly inhibited intermale aggression. These findings suggest that vasopressin regulates play-fighting as well as aggression in a region-specific manner. Moreover, while vasopressin within the lateral septum reduces juvenile play-fighting, it may facilitate adult aggression. In the social discrimination test, juvenile and adult rats typically show increased investigation of an unfamiliar as opposed to a familiar rat, which is defined as social recognition. Local injections with the V1aR antagonist into the lateral septum blocked social recognition in adult rats, while it increased investigation of a familiar rather than an unfamiliar rat in juvenile rats. Together, our data reveal that vasopressin regulates aggression and social recognition in an age- and region-specific manner.

Verona, Edelyn - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Stress and aggression: from humans to animals and back
Presentation Title: (Co-chair/discussant)
Authors & Abstract:

Viejo, Carmen - Thursday, 11a - 12:30p, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Intimate Violence
Presentation Title: Predictive factors for dating violence in young couples
Authors & Abstract: Viejo, C., Sánchez, V., & Ortega, R.

Background: Dating Violence among young couples has been analyzed as a complex behavior which includes different types of physical, relational and sexual aggressive attitudes and behaviors. In recent years, the studies have increased the knowledge on it but they have pointed out differences among these types of violence, in terms of prevalence, roles and emotional consequences. The studies have also underlined the need to establish a theoretical framework which allows a comprehensive explanation of these aggressive behaviors within adolescent couples. In this regard, the Dynamic Developmental System Model developed by Capaldi and colleagues, represent a multifactorial developmental model which emphasizes three main risk factors: the partners’ characteristics; the contextual background that affect aggression toward a partner; and the nature of the romantic relationship itself. The aim of our study has been to deep on the predictive factors of physical, relational and sexual dating violence within adolescent and young couples following Capaldi’s model.

Method: 253 adolescents from Córdoba, Spain, aged 15-19 (mean age 16.53) with present or recently finished romantic relationships were interviewed in terms of their involvement on dating violence (physical, relational and sexual), individual variables (self-esteem, sexist attitudes, externalizing and internalizing behavior, and consumption habits), peer context’s variables (peer’s aggressive behavior –aggression and sexual
harassment- and transgressive behavior) and quality variables related to the couple context (satisfaction, conflicts, expectations, communication and power).

Results: regression analyses have shown different predictive factors for physical and relational versus sexual dating violence in boys and girls. Specifically, physical and relational dating violence was mainly predicted by couple’s variables meanwhile sexual dating violence was predicted by peer context variables. The analyses have also shown that individual variables are predictors of physical dating violence only for girls.

Conclusions: results are discussed in terms of the differences between the constructs of physical and relational dating violence versus sexual dating violence and in relation to the Dynamic Developmental System Model.

Warburton, Wayne A. - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: The role of social cognitions in aggression among adolescents and young adults
Presentation Title: Control-aggression schemas and early maladaptive schemas as predictors of aggressive behavior
Authors & Abstract: Warburton, W. A.

Introduction: Social information processing models of aggressive behaviour emphasise the role of aggression-related knowledge structures such as schemas, scripts, and cognitive biases. The nature and effect of some commonly found cognitive structures, such as a hostile attributional bias, are well documented (e.g., Dodge, 2009). However it is clear that there are other aggression-related schemas and scripts that may be commonly found, but that are less well researched. This presentation examines two domains of aggression-related schemas – control-aggression schemas (CASs: Warburton, 2007) and early maladaptive schemas (EMSs: Young, 2004).

Methods: Across several studies the Control-Aggression Schem (CASS: Warburton, 2007) was used to test the strength of a schema centred on the notion that aggressive behaviour will restore a sense of control over one’s world. Typically, one group of participants then experienced an aversive stimulus over which they had no control, another had control over the stimulus, and a third group experienced no stimulus.

Results/Conclusions: Using the hot sauce paradigm as a dependent measure of aggression (Lieberman et al., 1999), it was found that amongst those participants who experienced the control-loss trigger, control-aggression schema strength, as measured by CASS scores, was robustly positively correlated with aggressive responding. For the two groups who experienced no such trigger, there was no CASS-aggression relationship, and responses were almost identical. Analysis of other process measures revealed that there was no relationship between changes to affective or arousal state and aggressive responding. These results are interpreted as suggesting that a triggered, schema-like and control-specific mechanism was responsible for the results. In terms of EMSs, 2 studies found consistent positive relationships between EMS strength, recollections of early experiences theoretically linked to EMS development, CASS scores, and a variety of aggression measures. A range of recollected “toxic” early experiences that clustered in single households seemed to be a precursor to all variables. The implications of these findings for information processing models of aggression will be discussed.

Warburton, Wayne A. - Wednesday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Violence exposure  
Presentation Title: Song lyrics account for increased aggression after exposure to violent music videos  
Authors & Abstract: Warburton, W. A., & Brummert-Orrego, H.

One explanation for increased aggression after listening to violent music is that the violent tone of such music increases emotional arousal, which then facilitates increased aggression. It is possible that another factor, violent lyrical content, may also account for the effect, but the two factors are yet to be directly compared. In the current study, 205 participants were randomly allocated to either a baseline group (to ascertain baseline aggressive responding with no violent media exposure), or to one of four groups who experienced a violent music video clip in a 2 (violent lyrics vs. no violent lyrics) by 2 (violent video vs. no violent video) design. Participants in the ‘no violent lyrics’ groups heard music in which the lyrics had been digitally removed, and participants in the ‘no violent video’ groups experienced the music without the video clip. In order to gauge the unique effect of lyrical content, violent tone was held constant across all four experimental groups. In addition, three music videos matched for violent tone and lyrical content were used to allow greater generalisation of the results. Aggressive behaviour was measured as the amount of very hot chilli sauce participants would make a ‘stranger’ eat knowing that the other person did not like hot/spicy foods. Participants who were exposed to media violence in any mode were significantly more aggressive than participants with no media violence exposure. Importantly, there was a robust effect of violent lyrics on aggression, even when controlling for gender, aggressiveness, previous violent media exposure and various aggression-related personality variables. Those who experienced both violent lyrics and violent video were the most aggressive of all. These results highlight the importance of aggressive song lyrics in violent music effects, and are consistent with the aggressive lyrics activating aggression-related concepts, scripts and action tendencies.

Watson, Malcolm W. - Saturday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C  
Session Title: Factors influencing emergence, timing, change, and stability of aggression during childhood and adolescence  
Presentation Title: (Co-chair)  
Authors & Abstract:

Wesselmann, Eric - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C  
Session Title: Current research on the links between exclusion/ostracism and aggression  
Presentation Title: When and why aggression fortifies the needs of ostracized individuals  
Authors & Abstract: Wesselmann, E. D., Carter-Sowell, A. R., Chen, Z., Riva, P., Wirth, J. H., & Williams, K. D.

Ostracism – being ignored and excluded - is a painful event that threatens individuals’ fundamental needs. Further, ostracism is a common experience that occurs in myriad contexts, both at the individual and group level. Research has demonstrated that aggression is a common response by those who experience the pain of ostracism and that aggression may play an important role in recovery from the pain of these events. We present evidence supporting Williams’s Temporal Need-Threat Model of Ostracism (2009) of immediate responses as well as those occurring after reflection. We focus particularly on research that examines the ostracism→aggression link, and the function
that need fortification has in this relation. The latter part of the presentation will focus on William’s resignation stage of ostracism, where individuals experience chronic ostracism. This stage has been unexplored largely in empirical research. We will present preliminary data on the resignation stage, and propose potential links between the resignation stage and extreme or anti-social behaviors. We will close the presentation with a call for more research on the resignation stage of ostracism, and on ways that individuals in this stage may cope with chronic ostracism in non-aggressive ways.

White, Angela C. - Thursday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: The social psychology of interpreting group harm and violence
Presentation Title: Is it aggression? The role of past discrimination and perpetrator response in interpreting ambiguous harm against a group
Authors & Abstract: White, A. C., & Pratto, F.

Certain kinds of intergroup aggression, such as war, are overt and obvious. But many other kinds of intergroup aggression, especially aggression performed by more powerful against less powerful groups, may be deliberately clandestine, may be denied, and/or occur as an apparent side-effect of behavior that has other intentions. In deciding how to interpret instances of harm, people may need to consider overt claims, the alleged perpetrator group’s history, and the harmed group’s history to decide whether aggression, or deliberate harm, occurred. Attributions of deliberate harm in which perpetrators working together to deceive, manipulate, and/or harm a target individual or group are called conspiracy beliefs (Basham, 2001). We tested how 174 undergraduate psychology students interpreted an imagined disease outbreak in a rural farm town. The experimental design crossed whether the suffering group had been treated with respect or disrespect by other institutions in the past, and the alleged institutional perpetrator’s (a biological research agency with government ties) response to rumors that it was responsible for the disease outbreak. After reading one of 6 vignettes, participants rated the plausibility of a variety of “conspiracy” beliefs to explain the outbreak of disease. Results showed that participants who read vignettes of past group-based discrimination were more likely to rate conspiracy belief items as plausible explanations for the disease outbreak than participants who read vignettes that did not include group-based discrimination. Also, participants who read vignettes in which the alleged perpetrator did not respond to rumors of its responsibility of the disease outbreak rated conspiracy belief items as more plausible explanations than participants who read that the alleged perpetrator denied the rumors or denied the rumors and promised to investigate the outbreak. Implications for individuals and intergroup relations are discussed.

White, Jacquelyn W. - Saturday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 C
Session Title: Current perspectives on the role of alcohol in sexual aggression: a contextual perspective
Presentation Title: (Chair) A prospective analysis of the consequences of dual victimization
Authors & Abstract: White, J. W., Swartout, A., & Swartout, K.

The present study argues that the co-occurrence of sexual and physical victimization in intimate relationships represents a unique form of intimate partner violence that warrants further theoretical and empirical examination. The study provides empirical longitudinal evidence demonstrating that young women who experience both sexual and physical victimization represent a distinct group and show elevated alcohol-related problems as a result of dual victimization during the year following victimization, relative to women.
who experience *only* sexual or only physical victimization. In a sample of 998 women prior to entering college, 8.75% experienced a physical assault by a romantic partner; 11.8% experienced a sexual assault; and 6.8% experienced both a sexual and physical assault. Furthermore, across six times points during the first year of college a significant relation existed between sexual and physical assault; that is, if a young woman experienced one type of assault she was more likely to experience the other as well. Results also reveal that across the first year of college, significantly different patterns of alcohol use (quantity x frequency) were found as a function of dual victimization. Even stronger patterns were found for negative alcohol consequences. Women who were dually victimized experienced significantly more alcohol-related consequences than those women who were victimized in only one way. The consequences included impairment of school functioning, behaving in socially inappropriate ways, and impaired social relationships. Results will be discussed in terms of the unique dangers of dual victimization in those women who are first entering college.

**Wiliams, Kipling D.** - Thursday, 1:30p - 3p, Student Union room 304 C

*Session Title:* Current research on the links between exclusion/ostracism and aggression

*Presentation Title:* (Discussant)

*Authors & Abstract:* Williams, K. D.

Ostracism and exclusion are painful situations that the majority of individuals have experienced at least once in their lives, and sometimes as daily occurrences. These experiences can be psychologically and emotionally damaging to the target, often leading to self-defeating behavior, impaired self-regulation, and even feelings of dehumanization. A substantial amount of research has been dedicated to examining the effects of ostracism and exclusion on individuals’ subsequent behavior, specifically aggressive behavior. Individuals are more likely to behave aggressively towards another person after being ostracized or excluded, regardless of whether the person was involved or uninvolved in the targets’ experience.

Perhaps one reason for the current fascination with the ostracism→aggression link is that researchers are searching for explanations for a recent surge in random acts of monstrous violence that have appeared worldwide. Since 1994, in US schools alone, there have been over 220 separate shooting incidents in which at least 1 person was killed. Research suggests long-term ostracism was a potential impetus for many of these school shooters. Studies of perpetrators in countries such as Tasmania and Germany suggest they were experiencing ostracism in myriad social situations. The consequences of being ostracized or excluded seem to be a thread that weaves through case after case of school violence.

Other acts of violence are perpetrated by fringe groups of disaffected individuals, such as gangs, cults, or terrorist groups. Research from different areas suggests exclusion or ostracism may facilitate this type of violence as well. Political scientists such as Paul James of Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology argue that individuals recruited to terrorist groups often feel isolated, marginalized, or ostracized within their society. These individuals are attracted to the intense face-to-face connectedness that these extremist groups have to offer. Joining and following the dictates of extremist groups not only fulfill needs for belonging and self-esteem, but can also fulfill needs for control and recognition because these groups promise retribution and worldwide attention.
The goal of this symposium is two-fold. First, we review the current state of the literature on exclusion and ostracism, focusing particularly on how these phenomena relate to aggressive behavior. Researchers present empirical evidence from exclusion/ostracism in various types of interpersonal relationships, from dyadic to group level interactions. These interactions reflect both real-world groups and minimal groups constructed arbitrarily in experimental settings. The second goal is to present a forum for generating new directions for research on the ostracism→aggression link. Williams (2009) has proposed a temporal model of ostracism, and the majority of research has focused on the first two stages of peoples’ reactions to ostracism (reflective and reflective, respectively). The third and final stage (i.e., resignation) focuses on individuals who face chronic exclusion or ostracism; this stage has received the least empirical research but has rich implications for the study of aggression, both for the individual and group contexts. We hope that this symposium will generate interest in exploring this third stage with research from various academic disciplines.

Ybarra, Michele - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 A
Session Title: Applying media violence research to public policy: the roles of science and the researcher
Presentation Title: Public health opportunities and responsibilities in the media violence field
Authors & Abstract: Ybarra, M.

Dr. Ybarra will discuss the public health implications of research findings within the area of media violence, with a specific focus on opportunities for prevention and intervention programs. Issues related to the role of the Internet and bullying will also be addressed.

Yeager, David S. - Wednesday, 3:30p - 5p, Student Union room 304 B
Session Title: Prevention
Presentation Title: Reducing aggression in an urban high school by teaching adolescents that people can change: results from a social-psychological intervention
Authors & Abstract: Yeager, D. S., & Dweck, C. S.

What factors lead some adolescents to seek revenge after victimization, while others seek to educate, understand or forgive a transgressor? The present paper reports two studies indicating that adolescents’ beliefs about whether they and other people can change, or an incremental theory of personality, can predict how they respond to victimization. Study One was a laboratory experiment in which adolescents were randomly assigned to learn an incremental theory in a scientific article. The incremental theory group manifested a reduced desire for vengeance, reduced hatred, and even reduced death wishes for bullies in a hypothetical scenario.

Study Two was a randomized, controlled field experiment in which high school adolescents at a low-income, diverse urban school were randomly assigned to one of three groups for six class sessions spanning three weeks: (1) a group learning that people can change (the incremental theory group); (2) a group learning a popular social and emotional learning curriculum teaching coping skills (coping skills control group); (3) a no-treatment control group. One month after the workshops ended, behavioral aggression following from rejection was assessed using the Cyberball ostracism paradigm and the hot sauce paradigm.

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Results indicated that the incremental theory workshops significantly reduced the amount of aggression after rejection, and that the coping skills control group was no different from the no-treatment control group. Overall, participants in the incremental theory group were about half as aggressive as those in the other two groups combined (see Figure 1).

Together, these two studies suggest that relatively small social-psychological interventions may have lasting effects on aggression, especially when they target key beliefs that affect the ways that adolescents construe their social world. Implications for basic theories of retaliatory aggression are discussed.

**Yildiz, Evrim Cetinkaya** - Thursday, 9a - 10:30a, Student Union room 304 B  
Session Title: Violence in Institutions  
Presentation Title: Predicting delinquency among Turkish adolescents  
Authors & Abstract: Yildiz, E. C., & Sümer, Z. H.

Adolescence is a confused time which can be defined as a period of transition from childhood to adulthood with many developmental shifts in many aspects of life including biological, psychological, and social role changes. Throughout this time adolescents are known to be at higher risk for a number of problem behaviors such as; delinquency, substance use, risky sexual behavior, and violent behavior. Furthermore, it is clear in the literature that, engagement in delinquency at early ages means being at risk for later crime involvement also. Therefore, understanding in which ways family and peer factors relates to the delinquency of adolescents can inform intervention developers, could diminish delinquent behavior, improve school adjustment and achievement, and lessen the cost devoted to interventions or remedial treatments targeting delinquent behavior. Thus, the purpose of this study was to investigate the factors that predict the delinquency of Turkish adolescents. The sample was comprimised of 548 sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students attending at seven public primary schools in Ankara. Hierachical regression analysis was used to predict the delinquency as a function of gender, age, family conflict, and peer deviancy. Specifically, the findings of this study revealed that being male, having older ages, experiencing higher levels of family conflict, and having friends who are delinquent are predictors of aggressive behaviors. The results were discussed in the light of the literature and implications of these findings were drawn for further research.
**Introduction**

Following a traumatic event, individuals may internalize the negative affect, forgive themselves, or externalize the affect. Which reaction occurs may differ according to whether the trauma is interpersonal (e.g., rape) or non-interpersonal (e.g., car accident) (Amstadter & Vernon, 2008). Forgiveness has been shown to be associated with less aggression and hostility in survivors of trauma (Orcutt et al., 2005). The present study examines the possible moderating role of type of trauma in the relationship between self-forgiveness and aggression.

**Methodology**

52 female students ages 18-24 ($M$=19.32 years) were recruited from the New York City area. The Traumatic Events Questionnaire (Vrana & Lauterbach, 1994) required respondents to indicate if they have experienced a variety of interpersonal ($n$=25) and non-interpersonal ($n$=27) traumas. Self-forgiveness was assessed with the Heartland Forgiveness Scale (Thompson et al., 2005). Aggression was measured with Buss and Perry’s (1992) Aggression Questionnaire (AQ).

**Results**

Hierarchical multiple regressions tested main and interaction effects of self-forgiveness and type of trauma on each AQ scale. We found main effects for trauma type on the verbal aggression scale ($\beta=.37, t=2.47, p=.02$), self-forgiveness on the hostility scale ($\beta=.59, t=-2.78, p=.01$); main effects for self-forgiveness ($\beta=.65, t=3.24, p<.01$) and trauma type ($\beta=.43, t=3.13, p<.01$) on the anger scale. Interpersonal trauma was associated with greater verbal aggression and anger, while forgiveness was associated with less hostility and greater anger. A significant interaction effect was found between forgiveness and trauma type on the anger scale ($\beta=-.397, t=-2.11, p=.04$). This interaction was probed and the strength of the relationship between forgiveness and anger differed by type of trauma.

**Conclusion**

Findings show that anger and verbal aggression are related to forgiveness and trauma type. This may be due to the need to discharge negative affect after trauma, either directed internally or via self-forgiveness and turning the affect out. Externally directed negative affect can be aimed at a perpetrator or, in the absence of one, it may be discharged more diffusely as anger. Anger in response to a traumatic event does indeed depend on whether survivors are able to forgive themselves.

**Brittain, Heather - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a**

**Poster Title:** Boys are more depressed when their parents know they are being bullied

**Authors & Abstract:** Brittain, H., & Vaillancourt, T.

**Introduction**

Although the relationships between being bullied and higher levels of anxiety and depression have been well established (Hawker & Boulton, 2000), few studies have...
addressed the correlates of combined ratings of victimization from multiple informants, especially parent reports. The goal of this study was to examine current psychological functioning and concordance of parent and child reports of victimization. Given sex differences in internalizing disorders, sex was included in the analyses.

Methods
Grade-5 students and their parents (N=715) participated in the current study. Students reported on bullying frequency, anxiety and depression. Children were classified as victims if they reported being bullied “only a few times this year”, “every month”, “every week”, or “many times a week”. Parents reported if their child was victimized at school or not.

Results
Two hierarchical linear regressions were performed predicting anxiety and depression. For girls, only self-reported victimization was related to anxiety whereas for boys, parent- and self-reported victimization was related to anxiety. A significant 3-way interaction between sex, child-reported, and parent-reported victimization was also found for depression. Post-hoc analyses revealed that for boys, self- and parent-reported victims ($M = 11.63, SD = 7.53$) were more depressed than self-rated only victims ($M = 5.69, SD = 6.11$), $p < .001$. This effect was not present for girls.

Conclusion
For victimized boys, depression was exacerbated when parents were aware of their sons’ victimization status. Duncan (2004) has reported that mothers of victimized boys tend to be coddlers and fathers critical. Depression scores for victimized girls did not change if parents were aware of the victimization, possibly reflecting a lack of communication since families of victimized girls have been shown to be less functional (Duncan, 2004). The current study underscores the added value of multiple informants of child victimization when examining psychological outcomes. Bullying programs should focus on communication between home and school, giving parents appropriate ways to support victimized children, as well as, focusing on eliminating the stigmatization of victims, especially for boys.
between classes. For additional tests, each participant’s media consumption was divided in two different components: The class mean and the individual deviation from the class mean. Results indicate that the individual as well as the class component of violence exposure predicted later self reported aggression. Contrary to expectations teacher rated aggression was related only to the class mean and not to the individual deviation from this mean. The finding that classroom context is an important factor while analyzing the relationship between media violence and aggression is discussed both its methodological and theoretical implications.

Caldwell, Elizabeth E. - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Escitalopram dose-dependently reduces species-typical and escalated aggressive behavior in mice
Authors & Abstract: Caldwell, E. E., & Miczek, K. A.

Low brain serotonin (5-HT) is associated with depression, alcohol (ETOH) abuse and aggressive behavior. Previous research has shown that 5-HT deficits in individuals are related to ETOH abuse and violence, and drugs that elevate serotonin levels in the brain are known to reduce many such maladaptive behaviors. Rationale: We hypothesized that increases in brain 5-HT would reduce aggression in individuals predisposed to alcohol-heightened aggression. Methods: Resident male CFW mice were trained to self-administer 1 g/kg ETOH or water (H2O) by performing an operant response on a panel placed into their home cage. Mice were characterized by their behavior during repeated encounters with an intruder as being either alcohol-heightened (AHA) or alcohol non-heightened aggressors (ANA). After characterization, all mice received subcutaneous injections of each dose (1.78, 3.0, 5.6, 10.0, and 17.0 mg/kg) of the Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) escitalopram (ESC) and received saline (SAL) on alternating days. Aggressive encounters were conducted twice per week after the animals drank either ETOH or H2O. Aggressive behaviors including latency to attack, bites, threats, and tail rattles were recorded, along with non-aggressive behaviors including locomotion, rearing, and grooming. Results: Although some differences between AHA and ANA mice were observed, ESC dose-dependently reduced aggressive behaviors for all animals. In fact, ESC was potent enough to bring ETOH-related aggression to baseline (H2O) levels even at the lowest doses. Baseline aggression scores were reduced by moderate to high doses of ESC. Non-aggressive behaviors were reduced only at the highest dose, suggesting that the ability of ESC to reduce agonistic behavior was not due to sedation. Conclusions: ESC is a potent SSRI, producing behavioral effects at lower doses than the similar compound, citalopram. In addition, ESC is known to be the SSRI most selective for blocking the 5-HT transporter. Altogether, these results suggest that both species-typical and escalated (ETOH-heightened) forms of aggression can be reduced by acute elevations in cortical 5-HT levels.

Calvete, Esther - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Exposure to violence, social information processing, and aggressive behavior in adolescents

Introduction: Several studies have warned about the high rates of exposure to violence (EV) to which children and adolescents are subjected today. This study assessed whether exposure to violence (EV) in several contexts predicts aggressive behavior in adolescents through social information processing (SIP).
Method: A total of 650 adolescents (aged 12-17 years) participated in a three-wave longitudinal study. They completed measures of proactive and reactive aggression at all waves, SIP measures at Time 1 and Time 2, and violence exposure at Time 1.

Results: The results showed that total Time 1 EV predicted Time 3 reactive aggression through the SIP components of hostile attribution and selection of aggressive responses. The influence of EV on proactive aggression was direct. On the other hand, slight differences emerged for victimization and witnessing violence. Witnessing was associated with reactive aggression via both hostile attribution and response selection, whereas victimization predicted reactive aggression only via hostile attribution. Results also suggest that EV in the community was the most relevant EV for the development of aggressive behavior. Finally, male adolescents experienced more EV than female adolescents in all contexts except at home.

Conclusions: This research contributes to the literature by expanding the focus to direct and indirect forms of EV, victimization and violence witnessing, and numerous contexts (family, school, community, and television). An important finding in this study was the different impact of victimization and witnessing violence on SIP.

Calvete, Esther - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Cognitive styles and experiences of parenting as predictors of personality disorders in convicted male batterers
Authors & Abstract: Calvete, E., & Corral, C.

Introduction: Violence against women represents a dramatic problem in several countries. Although psychological interventions with batterers are crucial to eliminate this problem, the efficacy of current treatments is limited because of the high resistance to change among this population. The aim of this study was to explore whether the main assumptions of the Schema Therapy model were applicable to the batterers, in order to draw conclusions for the design of psychological intervention programs.

Methods: The sample consisted of 82 prison inmates convicted of violence against women. The participants completed the Schema Questionnaire- SF (Young & Brown, 1994), the Young Parenting Inventory (Young, 2003), and the MCMI-III (Millon, 1994). Their scores were compared with a community sample of 120 men.

Results: In comparison with the control group, the batterers scored higher in several early maladaptive schemas (e.g., mistrust, entitlement, emotional deprivation, and defectiveness), and dysfunctional parenting by both fathers and mothers. Moreover, a mediation model was estimated showing that dysfunctional parenting predicted early maladaptive schemas, and these, in turn, were associated with personality disorders. The meditational paths were consistent with the statements of the Schema Therapy model. Thus, for instance, abuse by parents was associated with the mistrust schema, which, in turn, was associated with paranoid personality disorder.

Conclusions: The study has theoretical implications as its supports the main statements of Schema Therapy, such as those relevant to the origin of schemas and their relationship with personality disorders. In addition, the findings suggest that Schema Therapy can make an important contribution to psychological treatments for batterers. Namely, the therapy should address schemas such as defectiveness, mistrust and emotional
deprivation, which appear to be relevant topics in several batterers, and the early experiences in the family context which lead to these schemas.

**Calvete, Esther** - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Psychosocial profile of adolescents who are physically aggressive towards parents
Authors & Abstract: Calvete, E., Orue, Izaskun, O., Sampedro, R., & Vegas, S.

**Introduction:** Physical aggression directed toward parents is a relevant problem. However, in contrast to the extensive literature on other forms of family violence, there are very few studies on this topic. This study assessed the profile of adolescents who are physically aggressive toward their parents.

**Method:** Two samples participated in the study. A sample of 1427 adolescents (728 girls, 682 boys) from 10 schools in Spain, and a sample from an specialized center for adolescents who commit aggression against their parents. The adolescents answered several personal and contextual measures (aggressions towards parents, exposure to violence, discipline by parents, delinquent behavior, substances abuse, justification of violence, narcissism, self-esteem, depressive symptoms, and social support).

**Results:** The results indicated that 103 adolescents (7.2%) of the community sample had perpetrated some physical aggressive acts toward their parents. Aggressive adolescents scored higher than the rest of the adolescents on delinquent behavior, depression, substance use, impulsivity, justification of violence and grandiosity beliefs, and exposure to family, school and community violence. Besides, they scored lower on self-esteem, social support from friends, and showed deficits in discipline by fathers and mothers. These adolescents were compared with the sample of adolescents receiving residential attention and the profile was almost identical. The latter scored higher on substance abuse and exposure to family violence.

**Conclusions:** Findings from this study indicate that the prevalence of aggressions toward parents is high. This type of aggression overlaps with other forms of aggressive behavior and behavior problems. Finally, exposure to family violence and deficits in discipline are important risk factors for this problem, which represents an intergenerational transmission of violence.

**Carré, Justin** - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Extrinsic and intrinsic motivational factors and the relationship between testosterone dynamics and human aggression during competition
Authors & Abstract: Carré, J. M., & McCormick, C. M.

**Introduction:** In our investigations of reactive aggressive behaviour using the Point Subtraction Aggression Paradigm (PSAP) (Carré & McCormick, 2008; Carré et al. 2009), aggression led to decreased extrinsic monetary reward, suggesting that it must have high intrinsic reward value. In addition, aggressive behaviour was positively correlated with testosterone responses. Here, we manipulated provocation and extrinsic reward value of aggressive behaviour to investigate the underlying motivational factors.

**Methods:** Men (n = 151) were assigned to one of four conditions of the PSAP that involved either provocation or not and in which aggression led to monetary reward or not. Saliva samples were collected for analysis of testosterone. As measures of intrinsic
reward, participants rated enjoyment of the PSAP and were asked to select between a novel competition with the same person or a non-competitive task with the investigator.

**Results and Discussion:** When both the financial incentive (extrinsic reward) and retaliatory incentive (provocation) for aggression were absent from the PSAP and the financial cost was high, aggressive behaviour was low. Ratings of enjoyment of the PSAP were also low and there was no bias in subsequent choice of a competitive over a non-competitive task. In contrast, aggressive behaviour was high when there was both a financial and retaliatory incentive for aggression. Nevertheless, despite higher ratings of enjoyment than in the no provocation conditions, there was no bias in the provoked and rewarded condition in subsequent task selection. Only in the reactive aggression condition (provocation and no reward) was there an association between aggressive behaviour and level of enjoyment of the PSAP. This group also had the highest levels of enjoyment, and only in this condition was there a significant preference for a subsequent competitive task (83%) and a significant increase in testosterone concentrations. Also, individual differences in aggressive behaviour in this condition were positively correlated with enjoyment ($r = .41, p < 0.05$) and with testosterone fluctuations during the task ($r = .34, p < 0.05$). In sum, the present results support the hypotheses that costly aggressive behaviour in the context of competition may have intrinsic reward value and that changes in testosterone may be a marker of the intrinsic reward value of the aggression.

**Carré, Justin** - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a

**Poster Title:** Social exclusion and the relationship between basal and dynamic neuroendocrine function and reactive aggression in men

**Authors & Abstract:** Geniole, S. N., Carré, J. M., & McCormick, C. M.

**Introduction:** Lab studies have found that social experiences (winning or losing a competition; interacting with a toy gun or a board game) influence subsequent aggressive behaviour, and changes in testosterone concentrations mediate the relationship. Social exclusion has been found to increase aggressive behaviour in some studies and to alter neuroendocrine function in other studies. Here, we examined the extent to which testosterone and cortisol responses to social exclusion would predict subsequent reactive aggression.

**Methods:** Men ($n = 74$) were randomly assigned to a social exclusion (SE) or inclusion (SI) condition of ‘Cyberball’. Aggression was then measured using the Point Subtraction Aggression Paradigm (PSAP). Saliva was collected at three points for the measurement of testosterone and cortisol.

**Results:** Regression analysis revealed a ‘Change in Testosterone’ x ‘Experimental Group’ interaction ($R^2_{\text{change}} = 9\%, F_{2, 64} = 3.63, p = 0.03$), whereby testosterone concentrations 10-minutes into the PSAP (controlling for pre- and post- Cyberball testosterone) were positively correlated with aggressive behaviour, but only for SI men. Aggressive behaviour was also positively correlated with cortisol concentrations 10-minutes into the PSAP (controlling for pre- and post- Cyberball cortisol), irrespective of SE/SI. When both hormones were included in the regression model, the interaction of ‘Cortisol’ x ‘Testosterone’ x ‘Experimental Group’ was significant ($R^2_{\text{change}} = 8.2\%, F_{1, 61} = 6.18, p = 0.02$). Follow-up analyses indicated that for low cortisol individuals, baseline testosterone was positively correlated with aggressive behaviour, but only for SI men. For high cortisol individuals, baseline testosterone was positively correlated with aggressive behaviour, irrespective of SE/SI.
Conclusions: Neuroendocrine predictors of aggressive behaviour were situation specific, whereby aggressive behaviour after social exclusion is best predicted by baseline testosterone and cortisol concentrations and aggressive behaviour after social inclusion is best predicted by changes in testosterone. These results suggest that aggression after social exclusion is influenced by trait, whereas aggression after social exclusion is influenced by state.

Cheung-Blunden, Violet - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a  
Poster Title: Personality factors that impact the decision to go to war  
Authors & Abstract: Cheung-Blunden, V., & Blunden, B.

Behavioral economists have increasingly noted that overconfidence leads to unwise investment decisions, and the work of Markus and Kitayama seemed to suggest that a source of overconfidence comes from the individualistic mindset. This notion found support in the present analysis of the decision to engage in armed aggression. During the 18 months following the events of 9/11, 588 college students participated in a series of four studies. Individualistic participants rallied behind the military campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq, and this effect was mediated by their higher confidence in American military power. Since collectivism did not yield any significant results, a proposal by Markus and Kitayama (that collectivistic selves are mutually constitutive and that being a self amounts to being part of the attendant social relations) was used to investigate empathy instead of collectivism. Empathy was significantly correlated with collectivism, but empathy turned out to be a double edged sword. The effect of empathy on the support for war was mediated via two pathways. On the one hand, empathic people found 9/11 highly relevant to their own well-being, which in turn made them angrier and voiced greater support for war. On the other hand, they engaged in more self-blame about the ineptitude of American foreign policy in the Middle East, which in turn lowered their support for war. Implications for the propensity of various cultures to initiate military aggression are discussed.

DioGuardi, Richard J. - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a  
Poster Title: The relationship between self-perceived social competence and aggression in middle school children  
Authors & Abstract: DioGuardi, R. J.

The present longitudinal investigation examined the controversial link between self-esteem, specifically self-perceived social competence, and aggressive behavior in 233 sixth and seventh grade children. In the absence of clear empirical evidence connecting aggression to either low or high self-esteem, some researchers have theorized that it is a particular subset of individuals with high self-esteem who are aggressive. One theory posits that aggression results from threatened egotism or highly favorable self-views that are challenged by some person or situation (Baumeister, Smart, & Boden, 1996). A second theory suggests that individuals with high but unstable (i.e., fragile or insecure) self-esteem are more prone to evidence aggression (Kernis et al., 1993). The present longitudinal study tested two hypotheses: (1) that inflated self-perceptions of social competence increase the tendency to engage in aggression; and (2) that the relation between self-perceived social competence and aggression varies depending on the level of self-perceived fluctuation in social competence (SPFLUC). Peer reports of overt aggression and social competence, as well as self-reports of social competence and fluctuation in social competence, were gathered in the fall and spring, separated by a 6-
month time period. Two-way interactions predicting change in aggression were conducted using multiple regression analyses. The character of such interactions was examined utilizing follow-up methods (i.e., tests of simple slopes) recommended by Aiken and West (1991). The results of the investigation found support for both hypotheses. Fall self-perceived social competence (SPSC) was positively predictive of spring overt aggression, but only in interaction with fall SPFLUC or fall peer-reported competence (PRSC). Specifically, as level of fluctuation increased, the relation between SPSC and overt aggression increased in magnitude. Additionally, as peer-reported social competence decreased, reflecting increased inflation of self-perceptions in this domain, the tendency to engage in overt aggression in the spring became more likely. Methodological limitations, implications regarding intervention efforts for aggressive children, and future directions are discussed in light of these findings.

Einzig, Shanah - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: Difference in gender prevalence rates in psychopathy: do the constructs of overt and covert aggression provide answers?
Authors & Abstract: Einzig, S., & Falkenback, D. M.

Current research has identified two types of aggression, overt (physical or verbal) and covert (relational), with men displaying more overt aggression and women displaying more covert aggression (Björqvist, Osterman, & Lagerspetz, 1994; Little, Jones, Henrich, & Hawley, 2003). Aggression is often linked with psychopathy, a set of characteristics that are typically divided into interpersonal traits (F1; Factor 1) such as charm, grandiosity, narcissism and lack of empathy, and behavioral traits (F2; Factor 2) such as impulsivity, antisocial behavior and delinquency. Closer examination of psychopathy indicates that aggression is more specifically linked with F2 traits. The literature suggests that there are no sex differences in the traits of F1, however sex differences appear in F2 (Strand & Belfrage, 2005) psychopathic traits, with women scoring lower on assessments of these traits. The current study aims to determine if: 1) sex differences exist in psychopathy total and factor scores using the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996); 2) sex difference exist in overt and covert aggression as measured by the Little Aggression Inventory (Little, Jones, Henrich, & Hawley, 2003); and 3) these differences in overt/covert aggression explain the sex differences on the PPI-II. Preliminary findings with 100 undergraduate psychology students showed that men and women did not differ significantly on total or F2 psychopathy scores, but women scored higher on F1. Analyses revealed that there was not a correlation between sex and overt/covert aggression. The research did not support the hypothesis that overt/covert aggression explains the sex differences in psychopathy. There are potentially important clinical implications, particularly in terms of the assessment of psychopathy in women, where findings suggest that sex differences in the expression of aggression need to be considered when assessing women.

Fanning, Jennifer R. - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: A new approach to examining the electrophysiological processes underlying reactive aggression in real-time: the aggression oddball task
Authors & Abstract: Fanning, J. R., Todd, R. E., Berman, M. E., McCloskey, M. S.

Electrophysiological measurement techniques have been used extensively to examine stable characteristics of populations high in trait aggressiveness. However, still very little is known about the brain processes that underlie provocative aggressive encounters as
they occur in real time. Event-related potentials (ERPs) provide one approach to examine changes in brain activity during a real time aggressive encounter. To date, only one study has attempted to use this technique during an aggressive interaction under controlled laboratory conditions (Krämer et al., 2007). Results of this study were difficult to interpret due to various methodological limitations. We therefore sought to create a new method for studying brain response to provocative cues and subsequent aggression by combining elements of a classic laboratory aggression task (the Taylor Reaction-Time Task; TRT; Taylor, 1967) and a classic psychophysiological task (the oddball task). In this new task, as in the original TRT, participants compete against a (fictitious) opponent in a series of reaction time trials. Participants complete four blocks of trials, including two provocation blocks and two aggression blocks. In the provocation blocks the participant is told that the “opponent” will select noise blasts for the participant to receive later in the task. These blasts range in intensity from low to medium to high, with high being an extreme noise blast. The “opponent’s” choices (“low,” “medium,” or “high”), displayed on the computer screen serve as the experimental stimuli, and the participant acknowledges these “selections” with a button press. ERPs are measured relative to stimulus onset, with particular attention to the P300 component in response to the opponent’s selection of the “high” noise blast. In the aggression blocks, the participant selects noise blasts for their opponent to receive, again, of low, medium, or high intensity. The N2, P3, N450, and NSW components of the ERP are the foci of analyses for the aggression blocks. We are currently piloting this new paradigm and will attempt to establish the validity of the task through replication of previous ERP findings and correlations with self-report measures of aggression in a sample of community residents with and without a history of aggression. Preliminary findings will be presented.

**Farris, Coreen** - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a

**Poster Title:** Sexually aggressive men's perception of women's sexual interest cues

**Authors & Abstract:** Farris, C., Viken, R. J., & Treat, T. A.

This investigation used General Recognition Theory parameters (Kadlec & Townsend, 1992) to estimate sexually aggressive men’s ability to discriminate between women’s platonic and sexual interest cues and to measure the perceived perceptual dependency between women’s clothing style and sexual interest. We hypothesized that relative to non-aggressive men, sexually aggressive men would be less sensitive to the subtle distinction between the categories and would perceive a greater degree of dependency between provocative clothing and sexual interest. METHOD: 504 heterosexual men viewed 420 normatively evaluated images of women and judged each target woman’s interest (friendly or sexually interested) and clothing style (conservative or provocative). Sexual aggression history was measured with the Sexual Experiences Survey (SES; Koss, Gidycz & Wisniewski, 1987), and all group and experimental differences were examined in a general linear model. RESULTS: Sexually aggressive men were less sensitive to the distinction between women’s platonic and sexual interest cues relative to other men, $F(1,491) = 5.99, p < .05$. In addition, they were more likely to perceive an illusory correlation between provocative clothing and sexual interest, $F(1,491) = 7.00, p < .05$.

**CONCLUSION:** The findings provide quantification of the risk associated with individual differences in perceptual processing of women’s sexual interest cues. It may be that when a young man (mis)perceives a woman as sexually interested, her later refusal of increased sexual intimacy seems arbitrary and hostile. Given his error, he may feel “led on” and react with frustration and aggression. Clothing style associations
suggest that these errors may be more likely in dating situations where provocative clothing is socially appropriate (e.g., clubs, bars).

Fechtner, Julia - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Different effects of exogenous cortisol on aggressive behavior in females and males
Authors & Abstract: Fechtner, J., Böhnke, R., Bertsch, K., Dierolf, A., Kruk, M. R., & Naumann, E.

There is evidence that low basal as well as increased acute hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis activity are important factors in the development and enhancement of aggressive behavior, not only in animals but also in humans. In this study either 20 mg of hydrocortisone (cortisol group) or a placebo (placebo group) was administered to 48 healthy males and females, to manipulate acute HPA axis activity. To assess the basal level of HPA axis activity, the cortisol awakening response was measured on three consecutive days prior to the experimental session. We used the Taylor Aggression Paradigm (TAP) to induce and measure aggressive behavior. Half of each group (placebo vs. cortisol) was either highly (high provocation group) or mildly provoked (low provocation group), respectively. While in females acute cortisol enhancement resulted in more aggressive behavior compared to the placebo group, this effect was not evident in males. In the latter the placebo group did not differ from the cortisol group. Furthermore a negative correlation between basal HPA axis activity and aggressive behavior was found in women, but not in men. These findings indicate that HPA axis activation is causally involved in the aggressive behavior of females.

Gallagher, Kathryn - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Exploring the roles of thought suppression on aggressive behavior: How does alcohol effect this relation?
Authors & Abstract: Gallagher, K. E., & Parrott, D. J.

Introduction: Copious research has shown that if a person is instructed to not think about a ‘white bear’, the first thing they will naturally do is think about a white bear (e.g., Wegner et al., 1987). This paradoxical experience is argued to be a consequence of thought suppression, or the act of attempting to control an unwanted thought for the chief purpose of inhibiting or decreasing its occurrence (Wegner & Zanakos, 1994). Pertinent research has shown that individuals who tend to suppress unwanted thoughts experience a greater occurrence of the unwanted thought and have a greater urge to “do something” in reaction to the thought. Not surprisingly, correlational research has found an association between thought suppression and an increased likelihood of aggression (Nagtegaal & Rassin, 2004). Though individuals predisposed to aggressive behavior have traditionally been shown to be most susceptible to alcohol’s aggression potentiating effects, pertinent theory suggests that alcohol myopic effects may at times render persons not typically inclined to aggressive behavior at risk when intoxicated. In an attempt to address this question, the present study empirically examined the role of thought suppression on aggressive behavior among intoxicated and nonintoxicated men.

Method and Results: Social drinking men completed a measure of dispositional thought suppression and were randomly assigned to receive either an alcohol (N = 44) or no-alcohol control (N = 43) beverage. All men competed in a shock-based aggression task against a male confederate who provoked them with high electric shocks and a threatening verbal insult. Results indicated a positive association between thought
suppression and physical aggression among sober, but not intoxicated, men. Interestingly, the null effect appeared to be due to increased aggression among intoxicated, relative to sober, low suppressors.

Conclusions: Results of the present study (1) identify a salient risk factor – thought suppression – for men’s aggressive behavior while sober, and (2) indicate that alcohol may force attention of low suppressors onto salient provocative cues to instigate aggression. Implications for current theory and future intervention programming are presented.

Haden, Sara C. - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
   Poster Title: Coping styles differentially impact the relationship between victimization and aggression in rural and urban young adults
   Authors & Abstract: Haden, S. C., Scarpa, A., & Wilson, L.

Most victims of violent crime are minorities in urban America (BJS, 2006). However, rates of violent crimes are increasing in rural areas (Weisheit & Donnermeyer, 2000). One concerning outcome of community violence (CV) exposure is a cycle of violence whereby victims are likely to be aggressive. Coping style is one factor that may account for this relationship (e.g., Scarpa & Haden, 2006). The goal of this project was to compare rural and urban young adults on rates of CV exposure, the relationship between CV and aggression, and the moderating role of coping style.

Methods
Rural and urban samples were recruited, respectively from southwestern Virginia (N=515; 355 women; M age=19.5; 80% White) and Brooklyn, NY (N=164; 127 women; M age=19.31; 80% non-White). Both samples self-reported on the Survey of Exposure to Community Violence, Aggression Questionnaire, and COPE Inventory (assessing Disengagement/Avoidant, Interpersonal, and Problem-Solving coping styles).

Results
While approximately 75% of both samples reported CV exposure, the urban sample reported a greater number of experiences (M=14.5) than the rural sample (M=10.3), t = 8.67, p<.01. The relationship between CV and aggression was significant for both samples (rural: r=.25; urban r=.20, p<.01). Hierarchical regressions indicated significant main effects for CV (rural: β=.25, p<.01; urban: β=.19, p<.05) and Disengagement coping (rural: β=.41; urban: β=.33, p<.01). A significant interaction effect between Disengagement and CV also emerged (rural: β=.73; urban: β=.17, p<.05). In the rural sample, a significant relationship occurred between CV and aggression for those who used high vs. low levels of Disengagement coping. For the urban sample, significant relationships between CV and aggression occurred at both high and low levels of Disengagement, and the slope was steeper at low Disengagement coping.

Conclusions
While high disengagement appeared to serve as a risk for aggression as CV increased in the rural sample, both levels of Disengagement raised the risk as CV increased in the urban sample and the relationship between CV victimization and aggression was actually stronger for those with low disengagement. These findings suggest that the buffering effect of active coping may be less effective in urban samples where CV exposure is heightened.
Hamburger, Merle E. - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: Risk and promotive factors of teen dating violence in a high risk community
Authors & Abstract: Hamburger, M. E., & Breiding, M. J.

INTRODUCTION: Teen dating violence (TDV) is a considerable public health problem that includes physical violence, sexual violence, or psychological aggression within a dating relationship. Prevalence estimates range from 9% to 23% depending on the methodology, sample size, and the operational definition of TDV. Research has identified several risk factors associated with TDV perpetration, however, much of this research was conducted with young adults and it is unclear how these data translate to adolescent behavior.

METHODS: Self-report data from 3,012 adolescents attending school (grades 7, 9, 11, and 12) in an urban, disadvantaged community were used to assess the risk and promotive factors associated with TDV perpetration. Three types of TDV were assessed: moderate physical TDV (e.g., scratched, hit or slapped a dating partner); severe physical TDV (e.g., threatened or injured a dating partner with a knife or gun); and psychological aggression (e.g., said things to hurt a dating partner’s feelings).

RESULTS: Approximately 22% of the adolescents reported perpetrating moderate physical TDV, 9% reported perpetrating severe physical TDV, and 46% reported perpetrating psychological TDV. After controlling for demographic variables and victimization history, engaging in delinquent behaviors (e.g., damaging property, selling drugs), heavy episodic drinking, and attitudes endorsing dating violence were significant risk factors for all three types of TDV perpetration. Parental positive reinforcement, school connectedness, and social support were each associated with reducing perpetration of moderate physical TDV, severe physical TDV, and psychological aggression, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS: The current study identifies a relatively small set of risk and promotive factors for TDV perpetration in a high-risk, urban community. Prevention efforts that address these factors may be particularly effective in similar communities.

Hammock, Georgina S. - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Third-party perceptions of aggressive parenting
Authors & Abstract: Hammock, G. S., Janit, A. S., Richardson, D. S., Williams, C., & Martin, Z.

The present study investigates perceptions of psychological and physical aggression within the context of parent/child interactions. We hypothesized physical aggression would be perceived more negatively than psychological aggression. Further, we predicted that fathers’ physical aggression and mothers’ psychological aggression would be perceived more negatively than fathers’ psychological and mothers’ physical aggression, respectively.

College student respondents read vignettes in which a mother or father used physical or psychological aggression with a son or daughter. Respondents rated how harmful and abusive they perceived the parent’s aggressive actions to be, and whether the parent should be punished for their actions. Participants indicated the extent to which they would advise the parent to engage in a series of behaviors.
Contrary to hypotheses, participants perceived psychological aggression to be more abusive and harmful than physical aggression. In general, participants reported that they would encourage psychologically aggressive parents to consider the child’s perspective, discuss issues more calmly, and seek counseling than physically aggressive parents. Participants were more protective (e.g., more likely to encourage counseling and seeking support) when the victim was a daughter rather than son.

The unexpected finding that psychological aggression was perceived more negatively than physical aggression might be attributable to the vulnerability of the self concept of a developing child. Another possible explanation is that physical aggression with children is often seen as an acceptable form of punishment.

Hepditch, Jennifer  - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
    Poster Title: Does being socially bullied hurt most? Predicting depression and anxiety from type of peer abuse
    Authors & Abstract: Hepditch, J., & Vaillancourt, T.

INTRODUCTION: Social psychologists have long argued that humans have a fundamental need to belong (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). It is no wonder that several researchers have demonstrated that children who are socially victimized by their peers experience significant maladjustment (Crick & Grot朋ter, 1996, Paquette & Underwood, 1999). However, since the various subtypes of victimization (physical, verbal, social, or cyber) are rarely addressed within the same study (Felix & McMahon, 2007), it is not clear if there are specific types which are more detrimental than others. In this study, we tested the relationship between forms of victimization and mental health outcomes in a large sample of 5th grade students using multiple informants. We hypothesized that social victimization would be related to higher anxiety and depression than other forms.

METHODS: Grade 5 students (N=1023) reported on their anxiety and depression using subscales from the Behaviour Assessment System for Children (Reynolds & Kamphaus, 2004). They also reported on frequency of physical, verbal, social, and cyber bullying and victimization over the last few months (Vaillancourt et al., 2008). Parents (N=775) reported on the frequency of their child’s anxiety and depression symptoms using the Brief Child and Family Phone Interview (Boyle et al., 2009).

RESULTS: As a set, sex, the four forms of bullying, and the four forms of victimization, significantly predicted child-rated anxiety (= 37.47, p < .001) and depression (= 61.45, p < .001). Social victimization accounted for the largest proportion of variance in anxiety and depression and only social victimization consistently predicted anxiety ($\text{parent} = .13, p = .02; \text{child} = .29, p < .001) and depression ($\text{parent} = .11, p = .03; \text{child} = .39, p < .001) across measures. Before taking into account victimization, physical and verbal bullying had been significant predictors of outcomes, but became non-significant.

CONCLUSION: Results demonstrated that the more frequently children were victimized, the more anxious and depressed they were and that the harm of social victimization was worse than any other form. Ironically, social victimization is overlooked more often by adults (Bauman & Del Rio, 2006).
INTRODUCTION: Several researchers have suggested the inclusion of relational aggression (RA) in the DSM-V disruptive behavior disorders section because of its link with psycho-social maladjustment and mental health issues (e.g., Keenan, et al., 2008). Since few studies have examined the relationship between RA and clinically elevated mental health problems before age 5, this study compared early high use of different patterns of aggression (physical and relational) with mental health disorders to determine if findings would parallel those from middle childhood and adolescence.

METHODS: Preschoolers (N=404, 2-5.5 years) were classified as high (> .5 SD) in their use of physical aggression (PA) and RA using teacher (N=389) ratings and categorized as: (1) non-aggressive, (2) PA only, (3) RA only, and (4) PA + RA. Teacher and parent ratings on the appropriate subscales of the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), using their population norms, were used for classification of mental health disorders (T-scores>65).

RESULTS: For all disorders, PA conferred the greatest risk of being in the clinical range while RA only and in combination with PA was associated with lower risk (see Figure 1).

CONCLUSION: The results of the present study suggest that for preschoolers, engaging in RA alone or RA combined with PA seems to be associated with better mental health outcomes than engaging in PA only. It is has been shown that preschool RA is associated with better vocabulary (Bonica et al., 2003), prosocial skills (Vaillancourt, et al., 2007), and peer preference when combined with prosocial behaviour (Hawley, 2003). Our findings suggest that rather than a symptom of maladjustment warranting inclusion in the DSM-V, RA may be a protective factor in the early years as it is likely an indicator of more advanced social skills.

Hou, Minzheng - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: The nail that stands out gets pounded down: aggression after ingroup disloyalty
Authors & Abstract: Hou, M., & Konrath, S.

Introduction
Research in ingroup deviance have usually used the minimal group paradigm to create ingroups versus outgroups. They have also used self-reported intentions of aggression which are influenced by confounding variables such as social desirability. Thus, past experiments rely on somewhat artificial groups and the dependent measures may not capture potentially serious real world consequences. In the current study we seek to increase the external validity of ingroup deviance studies and to determine the consequences of the interaction between group status (ingroup versus outgroup) and belief (similar or conflicting) on actual behavioral aggression. In addition, we utilize participants’ actual social and religious groups in determining in-group and out-group status.

Methods
In online pre-measures, participants were first asked to rank 10 social and religious groups according to their feelings toward them from 1 (most warm or favorable) to 10 (most cold or unfavorable). In a subsequent lab experiment, we randomly assigned
participants to interact with either an in-group (rank 1) or an out-group member (rank 10) as their partner. Participants expressed their views on abortion in an essay and exchanged and evaluated each other’s essay. In the belief similar condition, aimed to induce liking and norm conformity, participants received essays and evaluations that shared their position. In the belief conflict condition aimed to decrease liking and induce norm violation, participants received essays and evaluations that conflicted with their position. Thereafter, participants took part in allocating hot sauce for their partners to consume, with the awareness that their partners disliked hot sauce. The amount of hot sauce, as an indicator of aggression, was measured (Lieberman, Solomon, Greenberg, & McGregor, 1999).

Results and Conclusion
Participants who interacted with an in-group member with a conflicting belief exhibited the highest level of behavioral aggression, higher than any other group (including out-group members with conflicting beliefs). This result was consistent with participants’ self-reported physical aggressiveness. Through this finding, we provide evidence for increased aggression, both behavioral and self-reported, based on social identity theory in an experimental setting.

Janosova, Pavlina - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Social esteem of participants in school bullying - a gender analysis
Authors & Abstract: Janosova, P.

By means of anonymous peer nomination method, students of 5th and 6th grades (N=316; males N=140 and females N=176) were asked to assign a number of relevant social roles to their classmates. Beside the main bullying participant roles of the bully, victim and defender of victims, we focused also on the classmates’ acceptance, rejection, aggressiveness, including their participation in some specified slightly antisocial behavior (insolence, brawling, etc.). Moreover, we took into consideration also their status in terms of charitable and comforting characteristics. After their standardization, the data were evaluated via exploratory factor analysis, which resulted into 4 factors: Bully-perpetrator, Victim, Charitable Defender and Popular Classmate. Subsequently we controlled these extracted factors in relation to gender aspect: separately within the nomination of girls by girls (and by boys) and in the same way for the nomination of boys. The results of all the four gender variants of EFA were analyzed respectively, followed by an analysis of variance (ANOVA) of all 13 evaluated items (nomination characters) in the four gender modes. The findings indicate gender differences in the social perception of classmates nominated into the bullying participant roles (for example more salience of the male perpetrators compared with the female bullies), as well as different relationships among all three explored bullying statuses and the other pursued social roles in the class with respect to gender aspects (among others, more transparent relationship between the role of defender and the effort to cheer others in girls). Results are interpreted in the framework of the bullying as well as the gender role development literature.

Litvin, Yoav - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Effects of chronic social defeat stress on neural activation, vasopressin levels and anxiety-like behaviors in a social investigation model
Authors & Abstract: Litvin, Y., Murakami, G., Fontaine, C., & Pfaff., D. W.

Chronic social stress in rodents produces behavioral and neuroendocrine patterns isomorphic to symptoms associated with psychopathologies such as anxiety and
depression in humans. Chronic social defeat in mice has been used as an effective model to study the genetic and epigenetic precursors of such stress-related disorders (Tsankova et al., 2006; Wilkinson et al., 2009). Chronic stressors activate a neuroendocrine cascade which involves the secretion of stores of vasopressin (AVP) from parvocellular neurons of the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN) that in turn bind to both central and peripheral targets. AVP binds to V1a and V1b receptors in brain regions involved in emotion where its actions are believed to mediate both affiliative and stress-related aspects of social behavior.

In the present series of experiments, we aimed to evaluate the effects of chronic social defeat stress on both affiliative and anxiety-like components of conspecific social interaction. For this purpose, we compared naive and socially defeated male mice in a modified version of a social interaction paradigm aimed at maximizing and potentiating ethologically-relevant behaviors: the “social investigation” model. Furthermore, we examined neuronal activation (as determined by Fos protein expression), AVP levels and their co-expression in PVN and amygdala, brain regions known to be involved in anxiety-like and affiliative components of social interaction. Our results show that when compared to undefeated animals, socially defeated mice exhibited enhanced anxiety, as determined by elevated levels of freezing and risk-assessment in response to a novel male conspecific. These behavioral changes were associated with changes in Fos and AVP.

Marsic, Angelika  - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: An electrophysiological study of suicidal behavior in college students
Authors & Abstract: Marsic, A., Berman, M. E., McCloskey, M. S., & Fanning, J. R.

Recently, a novel and non-invasive approach for examining central serotonin (5-HT) functioning has been developed that takes advantage of brain wave activity—The Loudness Dependence of the Auditory Evoked Potentials (LDAEP). Self-injurious behaviors across the spectrum of lethality have long been known to be inversely associated with various indexes of 5-HT activity. The aim of the present study was to investigate whether the LDAEP is also related to suicidality. Because the previous literature has found strong LDAEP to be inversely related to central 5-HT activity, it was expected that sharp increases in the LDAEP slope would be positively related to suicidal behavior.

Forty-one healthy male undergraduates (18 to 48 years; \(M = 24.0, SD = 7.16\)) completed the Suicidal Behaviors Questionnaire (SBQ; Cole, 1988). The SBQ is a four-item self-report questionnaire assessing suicidal thoughts, plans, and behaviors. LDAEP, generated in the primary auditory cortex, is a measure of auditory cortical activity represented by the auditory-evoked potential slopes (Hegerl, Gallinat & Juckel, 2001). LDAEP stimulus presentation, data acquisition and analyses were accomplished using equipment and software obtained from the James Long Company – 15-channel custom optically-isolated bioamp. LDAEPs were recorded with 15 electrodes arranged according to 10/20 EEG electrode system, using M1 as a reference and AFz as ground. N1 amplitudes were determined by computing the average amplitude between a latency of 80 and 120 ms. P2 amplitudes were determined by computing the average amplitude between a latency of 150 and 230 ms. The mean amplitudes were computed for each electrode site by use of the STIM analysis program ERPSCORE. N1/P2 amplitude was then calculated as the difference between N1 and P2 (P2-N1) at Cz site. Linear regression was performed to
calculate the N1/P2 slope with tone intensity as the independent variable, and N1/P2
amplitude as the dependent variable.

Results indicated that strong LDAEP N1/P2 slope (ostensibly indicating lower central 5-
HT functioning) was positively correlated with SBQ ($r = .35$, $p < .05$). To our knowledge
this is the first study to date to explore the relationship between LDAEP N1/P2 slope and
suicidal behavior in a non-clinical population. This finding also provides indirect
evidence that the LDAEP slope reflects 5-HT activity. However, additional studies are
needed to directly test LDAEP as a reliable biological index of 5-HT functioning.

McIntyre, Anne - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: The relationship between testosterone, self-aggression, and other-
directed aggression
Authors & Abstract: McIntyre, A., Marsic, A., & Berman, M. E.

Aggressive and self-aggressive (i.e., self-injurious) behaviors are multi-determined
behaviors that have significant social, medical, and economic consequences. Human
studies examining the relationship between other-directed aggression and the sex steroid
testosterone (T) have yielded mixed results, and have mostly used clinical or incarcerated
male samples. To our knowledge there are no published reports supporting a relationship
between self-aggression (i.e., self-injurious behavior), which is a separate but related
construct to aggression, and plasma T-levels. The purpose of this study is to explore the
relationship between: (a) T-levels and other-directed aggression; and (b) T-levels and
self- aggression.

Twenty men (18 to 48 years; $M = 24.0$, $SD = 7.16$) completed a semi-structured
interview assessing other-directed and self-aggression (the Aggression and Self-
aggression subscales of the Life History of Aggression inventory: LHA; Coccaro,
Berman, & Kavoussi, 1997). The LHA measures the intensity and frequency of past
aggressive and self-injurious behaviors. Free and total T-levels were measured by
assaying serum samples via venipuncture at four time points: baseline, and 1, 3, and 5
hours post-baseline.

Results indicated that both free ($r = .489$, $p < .05$) and total ($r = .471$, $p < .05$) T-
levels were significantly related to LHA Aggression scores. In contrast, neither free ($r = .388$, $p
> .05$) nor total ($r = .307$, $p > .05$) T-levels were significantly related to LHA Self-
aggression scores. Additionally, the relationship between self- and other-directed
aggression, as measured by the LHA subscales, was not significant ($r = .314$, $p > .05$).

These results confirm previous findings linking other-directed aggression and plasma T-
levels. Other-directed aggression is multi-faceted and multi-causal. Thus, T-levels may
underlie aggressive behaviors that are moderated by factors unrelated to self-aggression
(e.g., competition; Archer, 2004), accounting in part for our null findings for self-
aggression. In contrast to other reports, self- and other-directed aggression was not
related. These findings must be interpreted in light of sample limitations. Specifically, the
current sample may not be large enough to fully reflect significant relationships between
variables, and was composed of less aggressive individuals than often found in clinical or
incarcerated populations.

Messinger, Julie W. - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: Dissociation mediates associations between trauma and aggression
Introduction
Dissociation has been linked with both trauma (Herman, 1997; Spiegel & Cardena, 1991) and aggression (Irwin, 1998). It has been proposed that dissociation is the mechanism by which exposure to trauma leads to aggressive behavior (Moskowitz, 2004) which perpetuates an intergenerational transmission of violence. Under certain conditions the amnesia or depersonalization that occurs during dissociation may result in aggression. Understanding the complex relationship between trauma, dissociation, and aggression is important for preventing and treating aggressive behavior. The objective of this study was to examine whether dissociation would mediate the relationship between lifetime interpersonal trauma exposure and aggression.

Methods
Lifetime interpersonal trauma exposure was assessed with the Traumatic Events Questionnaire (TEQ; Vrana & Lauterbach, 1994). Aggression was measured using the Aggression Questionnaire (AQ; Buss & Perry, 1992). Dissociation was measured using the Curious Experiences Survey (CES; Goldberg, 1999), a self-report measure of dissociative experiences.

Results
Participants included 150 undergraduate students who ranged from 18 to 24 years ($M = 19.32$, $SD = 1.39$), characterized by a majority of female (75%) and Black (36%) and Caucasian (25%). Multiple regression was used to test mediation following the four steps outlined by Baron and Kenny (1986). Trauma exposure was significantly associated with aggression in step one ($B = 8.55; t = 2.77; p = .006$) and dissociation in step two ($B = 5.54; t = 2.15; p = .033$). Dissociation was significantly associated with aggression when controlling for trauma exposure ($B = .46; t = 5.09; p = .000$) in step three. Trauma exposure remained significantly associated with aggression when controlling for dissociation ($B = 5.98; t = 2.06; p = .041$) in step four. The results do not support full mediation, but indicate partial mediation. The results of the Sobel (1982) test were significant ($z = 1.98; p = .047$).

Conclusion
These results provide evidence for dissociation as the mechanism by which trauma exposure leads to later aggressive behavior. However, dissociation does not appear to completely account for the relationship. This means that additional factors contribute to the relationship between trauma. Future research should focus on identifying these factors.

Mollik, Md. Ariful Haque - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: Observations on the traditional phytotherapy among the Bisexual community of Mirpur area in Dhaka City, Bangladesh
Authors & Abstract: Mollik, M. A. H.

Introduction: Bisexual, a small community living in Mirpur area of Dhaka city, Bangladesh. Due to strong belief in traditional system of medicine, Bisexual community still prefers to use herbal medicines prescribed by the traditional healers (THs). The present study aimed to highlight the new or lesser known medicinal uses of plant bioresource along with validation of traditional knowledge that is widely used by the Bisexual community to cure for various ailments.
Methods: An open-ended semi-structured questionnaire was used in collecting field information. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the ethnopharmacological data collected. Factor of informant consensus was used to analyze the ethnopharmacological importance of the plants. All plant specimens were collected and identified at the Bangladesh National Herbarium.

Results: First-hand information about 53 plants belonging to 48 genera and 39 families were recorded; which are therapeutically used as remedy for different diseases such as rheumatism, stomach problems, liver diseases, and sexual transmitted infections are covered in this report. Maximum use of plants is reported to cure stomach problems 21 followed by rheumatism 13, liver diseases 10, and sexual transmitted infections 09. Among plant parts used, leaves were found used in maximum herbal preparations 23 following seeds 15, roots 12, and flowers 03 respectively. Most of these formulations were prescribed in powder form, whereas juice and decoction forms were also used. Plants having more than one therapeutic use were represented with 29 plants; however 24 plants were reported to be used as remedy for single specific ailment. Mode of preparations, administrations, and dosages are discussed along with the family and local names of plants and plant parts used. It was noted in this ethnopharmacological survey that the Bisexual community were quite satisfied with treatment by the THs.

Conclusions: A number of the plants used by the THs of Bisexual community in Mirpur area were unique in the sense that they are not used by the THs from other parts of Bangladesh. Taken together; the plants used in traditional medicine of Bisexual community in Mirpur area, Bangladesh provide a good opportunity for modern scientific studies towards curing some serious diseases affecting the world in these days.

Nakayasu, Tomohiro - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Pair-housing prevents the progressive increase in the anxiety-related behavior caused by social defeat in rats
Authors & Abstract: Nakayasu, T., & Kato, K.

Social defeat causes an increase in anxiety-related behavior in the elevated plus-maze. Previous studies showed that anxiety levels were lower in rats that were housed in pairs than in those housed individually after social defeat. The following are two possible alternative processes through which pair-housing influences anxiety-related behavior. One is that pair-housing prevents a progressive increase in anxiety caused by social defeat (the “preventive” effect). Another is that rats generally display high levels of anxiety immediately after social defeat, and pair-housing reduces these over time (the “remedial” effect). The present study analyzed the temporal changes of anxiety-related behavior after social defeat to evaluate these two alternatives. Experiment 1 examined the effects of housing conditions (individual housing vs. pair-housing with a familiar conspecific) on the anxiety-related behavior in socially defeated rats. Rats were exposed to defeat procedure for two consecutive days. The anxiety levels were assessed 1, 7, or 14 days after social defeat by using the elevated-plus maze. The results showed that the levels of anxiety increased over time in rats housed individually but remained constant in rats that were housed in pairs. Fourteen days after social defeat, the anxiety levels were significantly higher in the individual housing condition. However, these results might be because individual housing per se increased the anxiety levels. In Experiment 2, this possibility was tested by comparing the anxiety levels between the two housing
conditions in non-defeated rats. The results showed that the anxiety levels of non-defeated rats remained constant and did not differ in rats housed individually and in pairs, indicating that individual housing per se did not increase anxiety levels. Pair-housing hindered a progressive increase in anxiety after social defeat. The beneficial effects of pair-housing did not seem to be remedial but preventive.

**Orue, Izaskun** - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a  
Poster Title: Social status and different types of aggressive behavior: Bidirectional relationships  
Authors & Abstract: Orue, I., & Calvete, E.

**Introduction:** The aim of the study is to analyze reciprocal effects between several indices of social status and different types of aggressive behavior.

**Method:** A cross-lagged design was used to determine the relationships. 411 boys and 366 girls completed a self-report questionnaire about reactive-proactive aggression along with a peer-nomination instrument to assess direct-indirect aggression and peer rejection and acceptance. Data was collected at the beginning of the school year and 6 months later.

**Results:** Results showed a significant positive association between aggression at T1 and peer rejection and social impact at T2 and a negative association between aggression at T1 and social preference at T2. Furthermore, peer rejection at T1 was positively associated with aggression at T2 and social preference at T1 was negatively related to aggression at T2.

**Conclusion:** The models suggest that the relationships are reciprocal. That is, prior behavior problems can determine peer rejection, which can in turn impact subsequent behavior problems.

**Orue, Izaskun** - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a  
Poster Title: Prevalence of Cyberbullying and cyberbullies' profile  
Authors & Abstract:

**Introduction:** Actions of androgens (such as testosterone; T) can facilitate aggression in people. In animal models, removal of testes (the primary source of androgens) reduces inter-male aggression and T administration reverses this effect. Some of T’s effects on aggression may be partly due to actions of its 5α-reduced metabolites, such as 3α-androstanediol (3α-diol). 3α-diol reinstates inter-male aggression in gonadectomized (GDX) C21 mice. Notably, androgen milieu may interact with drugs of abuse, such as alcohol (EtOH), to promote the drive to engage in aggression. In rats, we have observed that EtOH can dose-dependently enhance inter-male aggression concomitant with increased 3α-diol formation in the frontal cortex. As such, we aimed to assess the role that 3α-diol formation plays in EtOH-enhanced aggression using a mouse model.
Methods: Experiment 1: To assess EtOH’s effect on aggression in dominant and subordinate mice, B6/129S7UA (B6) mice were gonadally-intact or GDX, administered saline or EtOH (1.0 g/kg, IP), and assessed for resident-intruder aggression or social dominance 15 min later. Experiment 2: To assess androgen receptors’ role in these effects, this regimen of EtOH was used in resident-intruder and social dominance testing of testicular feminized mutant (TFM) mice (that have androgen receptor insensitivity), or their wildtype littermates. Experiment 3: To assess the influence of T’s 5α-reduced metabolites in these effects, this paradigm was assessed among 5α-reductase knockout (5α-RKO) mice (that cannot readily convert T to 3α-diol) or their wildtype littermates.

Results: Experiment 1: Compared to saline, EtOH enhanced aggression among intact and GDX B6 mice on the resident-intruder task and increased aggression among dominant, but not subordinate, mice. Experiment 2: EtOH did not alter resident-intruder aggression among TFM mice, but did enhance aggression in dominant TFM mice administered EtOH versus saline. Experiment 3: Neither saline, nor EtOH, enhanced aggression among 5α-RKO mice in the resident-intruder or social dominance tasks.

Conclusions: These data suggest that the neurosteroid metabolite of T, 3α-diol, may play an important role in EtOH-enhanced aggression. This work was funded by NSF (IBN03-16083) and NIMH (MH06769801).

Petitclerc, Amélie - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Effects of institutional placement for young offenders: a propensity-score matching approach
Authors & Abstract: Petitclerc, A., Gatti, U., Vitaro, F., & Tremblay, R. E.

Introduction: In light of evidence showing negative effects of programs that aggregate deviant youths, policy makers are increasingly wary of sending delinquent youths into institutional placement. In Quebec, Canada, the juvenile justice system attempts to minimize use of institutional placement and emphasizes rehabilitation. In this study, we assess the effects of institutional placement during teenage years on criminal activity in adulthood. To circumvent the problem of selection (i.e., youths who are deemed at greater risk of criminal behaviour are more likely to be subjected to higher security interventions), we used a propensity-score matching approach.

Method: Participants were 195 males who were part of a larger longitudinal study of boys followed from kindergarten until age 25, and who became involved with the juvenile justice system. Of these 195 boys, 56 were submitted to a placement in an institution for delinquent youths, while the others were subjected to non-custodial interventions such as supervision by a probation officer. Boys from these two groups were matched based on their propensity to be submitted to an institutional placement, using the best predictors, i.e., presence of at least one violent offence, presence of at least one non-violent offence, total number of juvenile offences, and mother-reported antisocial behaviour.

Results: After matching on propensity scores, adolescents who were detained in an institution for delinquent youths were no more likely to commit any criminal offence as an adult, but they were at higher risk to commit a violent offence, compared with their peers who were submitted to non-custodial judicial measures.
Conclusions: Judicial interventions in which adolescents are placed with other delinquent youths in institutions, even if they emphasize rehabilitation, are unsuccessful at preventing adult criminal activity and may even contribute to increasing risk for violent offending.

Reyes, Irene G. - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: Justification of aggression in young delinquents
Authors & Abstract: Reyes, I. G., Millana, L. C., Sáez-Alonso, R., & Ramirez, J. M.

Introduction: Previous studies on justification of interpersonal aggression in ‘normal’ populations have shown overall similar, but not identical features in quite different cultures: the more drastic forms of aggression (killing, torturing, and hitting) were less accepted than non-dangerous forms. Socially justified provoked situations were clearly more accepted than emotional non provoked ones. And men justified higher than women the more drastic forms of aggression, whereas women justified higher those acts and situations related to emotion. A similar trend of justification, but in a higher level, was expected in special ‘deviant’ populations, such as prisoners and psychiatric patients. The present paper is focused on adolescents recluse in the so called ‘reformatories’ (ARRMI: Agencia para la Reeducación - Reinserción del Menor Infractor, in Spanish) after a history of chronic delinquency.

Methods: an adapted version of the original self-report questionnaire elaborated by Lagerspetz and Westman (1980), has been used for its measurement: the CAMA [Cuestionario sobre Actitudes Morales sobre Agresión] (1986). Respondents had to indicate whether they justified or less several aggressive acts of different quality and intensity in the context of different social situations. It was applied to 101 teenagers in ARRMI reformatories (mean: 17 years of age) and 157 teenagers of similar age, attending a secondary school in Madrid, as a control population.

Results: the young delinquent population showed a higher justification of aggression than ‘normal’ teenagers of similar age in all situations, except ‘when communication breaks down’; their justification of physical aggression as well as of threatening was also higher, whereas no significant differences related to passive aggression (hindering) or verbal emotional acts (shouting, being furious, or in part showing rage) were found.

Conclusions: young delinquents showed a higher justification of aggression, preferably of its more drastic forms, in practically all situations. Further studies on the moral attitudes towards aggression should target eventual peculiarities of subjects of each sex, as well as its comparison with other groups of different age in similar situations (prisoners). It could also be quite useful to consider an eventual differentiation between instrumental and emotional motivations.

Schwartzer, Jared J. - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: The anterior hypothalamic dopamine system modulates adolescent AAS-induced aggression through D2 but not D5 receptors
Authors & Abstract: Schwartzer, J. J., & Melloni Jr, R. H.

Abuse of anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS) among adolescent populations remains high despite psychological and physiological ramification, including increased aggression. For over a decade the Syrian hamster has been used as an animal model to
investigate the neurobiological consequences of adolescent AAS abuse. This research has led to a plausible model underscoring the neurochemical alterations produced in the brain that contribute to AAS-induced aggressive behavior. Of particular interest is the role of dopamine in the anterior hypothalamus (AH) as changes in dopamine in this region correlate with the onset of AAS-induced aggression. While the AH is densely populated with inhibitory D2 and excitatory D5 receptors, it is unknown whether these receptors modulate adolescent AAS-induced aggression. Using local infusion techniques AAS-treated hamsters were injected with the D2 receptor antagonist eticlopride or the D5 receptor antagonist SCH-23390 into the AH and measured for changes in aggression using the resident-intruder paradigm. To control for non-specific drug effects, animals were also measured for changes in locomotor activity and non-aggression related behaviors. While local infusion of eticlopride and SCH-23390 suppressed AAS-induced aggression, only the D2 receptor antagonist altered aggression in the absence of changes to mobility and general arousal. Given that dopamine often works through modulation of GABAergic neurons, it was hypothesized that these changes in AAS-induced aggression were brought about through modulation of local GABA interneurons. To investigate this relation as a plausible mechanism, the brains of AAS and vehicle-treated hamsters were processed for double-label immunofluorescence of GAD<sub>67</sub> and D2 or D5 receptors. Interestingly, D2 receptors, but not D5 receptors, colocalized with GAD<sub>67</sub> in the AH. Moreover, both D2 and GAD<sub>67</sub> were increased in aggressive adolescent AAS-treated hamsters while D5 receptors remained unaltered. Together, the findings suggest that adolescent AAS exposure increases aggression through disinhibition of AH activity by activating D2 receptors expressed on local GABAergic neurons.

Steele, Rachel R. - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: Historic harms and repairing intergroup relations
Authors & Abstract: Steele, R. R., & Blatz, C. W.

Following intergroup conflicts or discriminatory treatment of minority groups, societies can redress these harms through a variety of means, including prosecutions, commissions, reparations, and apology. The goal of these measures is to promote reconciliation of the groups and restore a sense of justice in society (Lerner, 1980). Literature on interpersonal apology emphasizes the importance of sincerity in reconciliation (Darby & Schlenker, 1989). Group level offenses are generally more complex than interpersonal ones, and as a result, a sincere response to past intergroup harms may be difficult to convey. Likewise, members of the victim group may view the disposition of the perpetrator group as tarnished. We hypothesized that an apology for historic offenses contributes to the perception held by victim group members that the perpetrator group is sincere in their efforts to atone for the past. Furthermore, we propose that disclosure of how and why the harms were committed creates a sense that justice has occurred.

To test these ideas, we asked Boston Red Sox fans from the University of Massachusetts to read a fabricated newspaper article explaining that a steroid scandal helped the Mets win the 1986 World Series. Participants were randomly assigned to read one of four different responses from the Mets: 1. an apology, 2. disclosure of the past harm, 3. apology and disclosure, 4. or no response. Analyses confirmed that the apology led people to view the perpetrator group’s response as sincere and that truth disclosure led people to perceive that justice has been served. Both main effects were statistically significant. We propose that truth disclosure empowers victims, which affirms justice (Shnabel & Nadler, 2008). Additional research will investigate the meditational nature of
perceived sincerity and justice on other intergroup outcomes such as trust in forbearance and reconciliation.

**Steffgen, Georges** - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a  
Poster Title: Once unfairly treated, always angry? The long-lasting effect of university staff's unfairness on alumni's tendency for aggressive retaliation  
Authors & Abstract: König, A., Pfetsch, J., & Steffgen, G.

Perceptions of unfairness not only evoke negative reactions such as absenteeism, theft and revenge against an organization (e.g. Skarlicki et al. 1999), but also are accompanied by negative emotions like anger, rage or hostility (Barclay et al., 2005; Van den Bos et al., 2003). There is first experimental evidence that reactions to unfairness are mediated by feelings of anger (Rupp & Spencer, 2006). Anger is also interrelated to aggression and often seen as a precursor of aggression (Steffgen & Pfetsch, 2007). Therefore, anger could be considered as a mediator between perceptions of unfairness and aggression.

This study with 2 measurement points is part of an online survey about alumni commitment. It examines whether perceptions of interactional (in)justice (IJ, Paterson et al., 2002) of 373 German university students (T1) have a long-lasting effect on their willingness to aggressively retaliate (Beatty et al., 1999) against the staff of their former university once they are alumni (T2, 9-12 months later). Central is, whether this effect is mediated by feelings of anger (occurring at T1, measured via an emotion list).

Mediation analyses (see Preacher & Hayes, 2004) confirmed a partial mediation: IJ has significant indirect (mediated through anger) as well as direct effects on alumni aggressive retaliation, both at the level of faculty (Sobel z = -3.79; p<.001) and university-as-whole (Sobel z = -3.22; p<.01).

The analyses show that IJ is closely linked to short-term emotions like anger. Anger, however, depicts a long-lasting effect on the tendency to act aggressively and retaliate against the source of perceived unfairness. The lack of contact to the sources of interactional injustice and of correcting experiences could sustain this enduring negative impact on social relationships. IJ seems to be an important factor to reduce anger and aggression even with graduate students. Fairly treated students on the other hand may function as best ad for a university.

**Swartout, Kevin M.** - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a  
Poster Title: Trajectories of sexual perpetration from adolescence through college: A latent class growth analysis  
Authors & Abstract: Swartout, K. M., Swartout, A. G., & White, J. W.

Approximately 25% of male college students report engaging in some form of sexual coercion by the end of their fourth year of college (Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987). White and Smith (2004) found negative childhood experiences to be predictive of sexual aggression during adolescence but not during the subsequent college years—a puzzling finding considering the similar base-rates of sexual coercion that they found between adolescence and the first two years of college. This suggests that adolescents who engage in a high frequency of sexual coercion may not necessarily carry these behaviors on to college. Conversely, men who engage in a high frequency of sexual coercion during college may not have done the same during adolescence. The current study takes a person-centered approach to sexual aggression in an attempt to resolve this discrepancy.
and add to the sexual aggression literature. The aim of the current research project is to explore the possibility that there are cohesive subgroups of men in terms of their frequency of sexual perpetration across adolescence and college. A series of latent class growth models were fit to an existing longitudinal dataset of sexual experiences collected across five time points—adolescence through year four of college. Results suggest that a four-trajectory model fits the data well and exhibits significantly better fit than both three- and five-trajectory models. The four trajectories are interpreted as men who perpetrate low (72.5% of the sample), moderate (19.9%), decreasing (4.2%), and increasing (3.4%) levels of sexual aggression across time. Sexual aggression severity and negative childhood experiences—childhood sexual abuse, childhood physical punishment, and witnessing domestic violence—help to further distinguish these sexual aggression trajectories. Implications for primary prevention of sexual aggression will be discussed.

Swing, Edward - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: Attention problems and impulsiveness as mediators of media violence effects on aggression
Authors & Abstract: Swing, E. L, & Anderson, C. A.

Exposure to media violence through television, films, and video games violence has been identified as a causal risk factor for aggression in previous studies. A number of processes (short term and long term) have been identified by which violent media could increase aggression. The present study examines the possibility that (1) attention problems and impulsiveness may mediate the media violence effect on aggression and (2) that this link involves primarily impulsive aggression (as opposed to premeditated aggression). In the present study, 422 undergraduates completed an online questionnaire assessing media violence and impulsive/premeditated aggression as well as a number of potential mediating variables: attention problems, impulsiveness, attitudes towards violence, control-aggression schema, trait anger, and trait hostility. Based on factor analysis, these potential mediators were grouped into three factors: attention problems/impulsiveness, aggressive cognition, and aggressive affect/hostility. A path analysis was conducted to examine these factors as potential mediators between media violence and aggression (impulsive and premeditated). Media violence was associated with all three factors (standardized betas of 0.25, 0.14, and 0.27, respectively). Aggressive cognition and aggressive affect/hostility had associations of similar strength to impulsive and premeditated aggression (standardized betas of 0.29 and 0.33 for impulsive aggression and 0.33 and 0.36 for premeditated aggression). As predicted, attention problems and impulsiveness were more strongly associated with impulsive aggression (standardized beta of 0.30) than with premeditated aggression (standardized beta of 0.09). This small positive association between attention problems/impulsiveness and premeditated aggression suggests that attention problems and impulsiveness are not simply displacing aggressive behavior from premeditated to impulsive, but may actually be increasing impulsive aggression.

Tamamiya, Yoshiyuki - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: The long term effects of violent video games on affective processing
Authors & Abstract: Tamamiya, Y., Matsuda, G., & Hiraki, K.

Past research shows that exposure to video game violence increases aggressiveness of the players and desensitizes them to violent stimuli. However, no study has experimentally examined long term effects of video game violence. In the current study, thirty-three
healthy Japanese adults participated. There were three experimental conditions, playing a violent video game, playing a non-violent video game and playing no video game. Aggressiveness were measured by questionnaire. The late positive component of the event-related potential (ERP) which is enhanced for emotional stimuli were recorded while viewing emotional pictures which contained violent images, negative images and neutral images. Participants were measured three times, before, within one week after playing a video game and three months after the second measurement time. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the conditions. Participants played the assigned video game for 10 hours in four weeks. Participants in no video game condition were asked not to play video games in four weeks.

Results showed that while repeated exposure to violent images reduced amplitudes of the late positive potential (LPP) in non-violent video game and no video game conditions, the amplitudes of LPP in violent video game condition were sustained. No difference among the conditions were found in other images and aggressiveness.

These data are the first to show the long term effects of exposure to video game violence on neural processes of affective stimuli. The result indicated that playing violent video games does not desensitizes but biases attention toward violent stimuli.

Tompsett, Carolyn J. - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: Religiosity as a moderator of effects of exposure to community violence among emerging adults
Authors & Abstract: Tompsett, C. J., Fowler, P. J., & Domoff, S.

Introduction:
Existing research suggests that the negative effects of exposure to community violence include increased risk for aggression, other criminal behaviors, and substance abuse. An increased interest in protective factors has included some attention to the role of religiosity in preventing mental health problems. The present study examined the role of two types of religiosity in moderating the effects of exposure to community violence on criminal behavior and substance abuse in a sample of emerging adults.

Methods:
147 Caucasian and 140 African American emerging adults (age 17-22) at high risk for exposure to community violence were interviewed at baseline and again two years later. These interviews were part of a longitudinal study of individuals who were homeless and/or living in low-income neighborhoods as adolescents.

Results:
Within the first time point, exposure to community violence predicted elevated criminal behaviors and substance abuse among both Caucasians and African Americans. Among African Americans, both public and private religiosity moderated the effects of exposure to community violence on criminal behaviors and substance abuse. Among Caucasian respondents, public and private religiosity moderated the effects of exposure to community violence on criminal behaviors, but not substance abuse. When change in outcome variables was assessed over time, no significant changes in criminal behaviors or overall substance abuse were noted from time 1 to time 2. Alcohol problems increased significantly, possibly due to developmental factors relevant to this age group. However, when controlling for baseline levels of alcohol problems, neither baseline exposure to community violence nor baseline religiosity significantly predicted alcohol problems at
follow-up. Exploratory analyses revealed that exposure to community violence significantly decreased over time, while religiosity increased (across both races), but there were no significant bivariate correlations between exposure to community violence and either type of religiosity within or across time points.

Conclusions:
These results suggest that highly religious young adults are protected from some of the effects of exposure to community violence, but that the degree of protection may vary by race. Implications of findings for at-risk emerging adults will be discussed.

**Vaillancourt, Tracy** - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Jealousy mediates the relationship between self-perceived mate value and psychological aggression in females
Authors & Abstract: Arnocky, S., Sunderani, S., Miller, J., & Vaillancourt, T.

**Introduction**
It has been suggested that human males of low mate value are more likely to employ aggressive tactics against their romantic partners and peers as a form of mate retention (Buss & Dedden, 1990; Daly & Wilson, 1988). Given that females have a vested interest in retaining their romantic partners and guarding against potential infidelities, it is important also to explore female aggression in the context of mating. Little work has examined the link between female mate value and aggressive behavior, possibly due to the fact that females tend to aggress psychologically as opposed to physically (Bjorkqvist, 1994). We hypothesized low self-perceived mate value (SPMV) females, as indicated by perceived physical attractiveness, would be more likely to engage in psychologically abusive behaviors toward their romantic partners and peers relative to high value counterparts. According to Buss (1988), mate retention is sparked by jealousy. Thus we also hypothesized that the mate value-aggression link would be mediated by romantic jealousy.

**Method**
Female students currently in heterosexual romantic relationships (N = 558) reported on romantic jealousy as well as peer and partner related psychological aggression and victimization (M=20 years). Stepwise regression was employed to examine the relationships between SPMV and aggression, and the mediating role of jealousy.

**Results**
Controlling for victimization, SPMV predicted psychological aggression toward romantic partners, $\beta = 0.15, p < 0.001$, and peers, $\beta = 0.195, p < 0.001$. It was found that SPMV related to romantic jealousy, $\beta = 0.280, p < 0.001$. When included in each model, jealousy predicted perpetrating psychological abuse toward partners, $\beta = 0.48, p < 0.001$, and peers, $\beta = 0.16, p < 0.001$. In each case the originally significant relationship between SPMV and aggression was reduced to non-significance, and mediation was confirmed ($z = 5.94$, and $z = 3.72, p < 0.001$). Females of high SPMV were more likely to be victimized by their peers, controlling for their own level of aggression, $\beta = -0.228, p < 0.001$.

**Conclusion**
Findings provided support for our hypotheses that females of low mate value behave more aggressively towards both their romantic partners and peers. This link between psychological aggression and mate value was further mediated by jealousy.
**Vaillancourt, Tracy** - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Moderating effects of peer victimization and sex in the link between change in daily cortisol and poor physical health
Authors & Abstract: Knack, J. M., & Vaillancourt, T.

Introduction
Research is beginning to explore biological explanations for the victimization and poor physical health link. Evidence suggests victimized adolescents have lower morning salivary cortisol than non-victimized adolescents (Kliewer, 2006; Vaillancourt et al., 2008). Knack et al. (in press) suggested cortisol awakening response mediates the link between victimization and poor health. In this study, we examined whether victimization moderates the link between cortisol and poor health. Given the importance of sex differences, we also examined whether this link is qualified by a sex X victimization X cortisol interaction.

Method
Participants were 151 early adolescents (71 girls) recruited from schools in southern Ontario. Parental consent and child assent were obtained. Adolescents reported on their victimization experiences (Olweus, 1986; Vaillancourt et al., 2008), physical health, pubertal status, and depression levels. Morning and evening salivary cortisol levels were assessed on two school days. For the current analyses, we examined the change in cortisol from morning to evening.

Results
Using hierarchical moderated multiple regression analyses and controlling for age, pubertal status, and depression, we found a significant 3-way interaction in predicting physical health was not found \(F(1, 113) = 0.82, sr^2 = 0.004, p = 0.42\). However, we did find a victimization X change in cortisol interaction \(t(113) = -2.69, p = 0.008\). For victimized adolescents, change in cortisol significantly predicted poor health \(t(113) = 3.51, p = 0.001\) with high change in cortisol predicting worse health; this link did not hold for nonvictimized adolescents \(t(113) = 0.10, p = 0.917\). We also found a significant sex X change in cortisol interaction \(t(113) = -3.30, p = 0.001\). For boys, change in cortisol significantly predicted poor health \(t(113) = 3.25, p = 0.002\) with high change in cortisol predicting worse health; this link did not hold for girls \(t(113) = 0.01, p = 0.99\).

Conclusions
Our results underscore the importance of considering biological profiles in psychological research. Victimized adolescents and boys who have a high change in cortisol throughout the day were most at risk for poor physical health. Discussion will consider why these groups may be especially at risk for poor health.

**Viejo, Carmen** - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: Sexual harassment and psychological adjustment in adolescent girls
Authors & Abstract: Sánchez, V., Viejo, C., Ortega-Rivera, J., & Ortega, R.

Background: Peer sexual harassment among adolescents can be considered a very frequent phenomenon that initiate with pubertal and hormonal changes occurring in
adolescence. Research on this topic has shown how sexual harassment is interpreted differently by boys and girls, being girls more vulnerable to be sexually harassed by their peers. In contrast, the measurable construct of SH remains unclear. At this respect, the majority of the studies have considered a mono-dimensional structure of sexual harassment including a wide range of behaviors. Just few studies have tried to find a more clear structure for sexual harassment in order to interpret the nature of this behavior more accurately. Ortega and colleagues (2010) have recently found a bi-dimensional structure of peer sexual harassment in adolescent girls in two different countries, Spain and Italy: visual/verbal sexual harassment and sexual harassment with physical contact. According to the authors, this bi-dimensional structure of sexual harassment could be very important at a practitioner level taking into consideration that the psychological impact of these two forms of sexual harassment on victims should be different. The aim of the present study is to analyze the psychological impact of visual/verbal sexual harassment and of sexual harassment with physical contact in adolescent girls.

Method: 1770 adolescent girls from Andalucía (south of Spain), aged 16-22 (mean age 17.82) were interviewed in terms of the frequency they had been victims of sexual harassment, and their psychological adjustment (self-esteem, sexist attitudes, externalizing and internalizing behavior, and consumption habits).

Results: Visual/verbal forms of sexual harassment (78.4%) were more frequent than physical sexual harassment (2.3%) and 20.9% of girls were involved in the two forms of sexual harassment. Regarding psychological adjustment, results showed that girls involved in the two forms of sexual harassment presented more externalizing problems and alcohol consumption in comparison with visual/verbal victims. Results are discussed in terms of the usefulness of a bidimensional model in order to indentify different victims of sexual harassment with diverse psychological profiles and needs for intervention programs.

Warehime, M. Nicole - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Connections between parental incarceration in juvenile sex offenders' justice outcomes
Authors & Abstract: Warehime, M. N.

Introduction: Recidivism rates of adolescent sex offenders are found to decline when the offender is caught and official legal or social consequences are imposed. Previous literature also emphasizes the importance of the family in the likelihood of juvenile offenses. This research will introduce the incarceration status of the offender’s parent(s). Previous literature (see Righthand and Welch 2004) report family characteristics as key correlates associated with juvenile sexual offenders. Previously, researchers have focused on whether or not the parents of the offender were married, cohabitating, divorced, engaged, or disengaged. The current research will investigate the possible correlations between the juvenile sex offender, incarceration status of the juvenile’s parents, and the subsequent judicial outcomes. Further, I will be investigating the role of residency and the justice decisions. As can be argued, rural areas may have limited resources outside of incarceration.

Methods: Data from the Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) contains juvenile offender statistics and related referral information for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 (between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2001). Demographic information, such as age, gender, race, and residency status, are included in the dataset. Specific to the current
study, details regarding the offender are gathered at each stage of the Oklahoma juvenile justice system: referral, detention, intake, adjudication, and disposition. Collectively, there are 29,729 juvenile offenders reported. Specifically, there are 520 juvenile currently charged with felony sex offenses.

Results: The results will address the correlations between the basic demographic information of the adolescent sex offender and the status of parental incarceration. Additionally, a test of possible relationships between the status of the parental incarceration of the juvenile sex offender and the justice outcomes will be conducted.

Conclusions: Based on the possible outcomes, social policy may be needed to address the correlation between sex offenders and the incarcerated parent(s). Structural issues may need to be highlighted in the juvenile justice system if discrepancies in justice outcomes are found based on the incarceration status of the offender’s parents.

Warehime, M. Nicole - Saturday, July 31, 5:00p - 6:00p
Poster Title: An interdisciplinary model for teaching a course on aggression and violence
Authors & Abstract: Longest, K., & Warehime, M. N.

Introduction: The topic of aggression is addressed by multiple disciplines in the research literature and therefore seems ideally suited for an interdisciplinary teaching approach. An integrated approach may be especially beneficial since aggression is such a complex problem area. In addition to the interdisciplinary perspective, our model for teaching the course emphasizes two additional components: real-world applications of the course content to facilitate learning the material and providing the students with the skills to implement their knowledge in areas of public policy and prevention.

Methods: A psychology professor and a sociology professor utilized an interdisciplinary approach to provide the overall structure for a course in aggression and violence. The team teaching method addressed the similarities, differences, and integration of these perspectives while additional disciplines were addressed through the use of guest speakers. The course addressed content related to definitions of aggression and violence, methods of research, theories, development and determinants of aggression, social institutions, policy, and prevention. Class activities emphasized application of knowledge through use of case studies, analysis of current events, and development of prevention programs.

Results: Eleven students participated in the course. Feedback from the students was obtained related to the objectives of the course, topics covered, assignments/activities, team teaching approach, and their anticipated use of this information in the future.

Conclusions: Students responded positively to the course in all areas measured. Follow-up research will address the students’ use of the course information in their professional careers. This model is seen as a useful approach to teaching a course on aggression and violence.

Yildiz, Evrim Cetinkaya - Friday, July 30, 9:00a - 10:00a
Poster Title: Violence exposure level of Turkish preadolescents
Authors & Abstract: Yildiz, E. C., & Sumer, Z. H.
Adolescence period is marked by significant developmental changes in many aspects of life including biological, psychological and social role changes. During adolescence youth are exposed to many stressful events, both negative and positive, that shapes their individual development. Exposure to events appraised as stressful is a common occurrence among urban youth. Further, there is evidence in the literature suggesting that the experience of stressful events is significantly linked to adjustment problems among adolescence and influence their future life. Violence exposure is one of the most stressful event adolescents may face because violence exposure both as a victim and witness affects adolescents’ personality, social life and academic life. Therefore, understanding the violence exposure levels of preadolescent in any population is crucial as a first step for prevention studies. In this study, violence exposure levels of 566 preadolescents attending seven primary schools in Ankara were examined. The participants’ violence exposure levels as a victim (relational victimization and overt victimization) and as a witness were analyzed using descriptive statistics in accordance with some demographic variables such as age, gender, family type, number of siblings, mothers and fathers education. The results were discussed in reference with similar studies from different countries and recommendations for intervention developers and researchers were made.