***Neurocognitive Correlates and Predictors of Youth Suicidal Behavior***

**Jeffrey Bridge, Ph.D.**

Emerging evidence has identified impulsive aggression (i.e., the tendency to react to frustration or provocation with hostility or aggression) and neurocognitive deficits in executive function and decision makingas increasingly important risk factors for suicide and attempted suicide. Unfortunately, critical gaps in knowledge about their role in predisposing young people to suicidal behavior have limited our ability to frame new targets for treatment and prevention. This presentation focuses on how impulsive aggression and neurocognitive functioning contribute to a hypothesized model of adolescent suicidal behavior. The design includes cross-sectional comparisons as well as a prospective longitudinal study of 300 depressed youth with and without a prior history of suicide attempt, followed from early to middle adolescence, the developmental period of highest risk for suicidal behavior.