Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research

Scientific Program

20th Annual Meeting – July 28-29

Pittsburgh, PA
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Detailed Schedule

Friday, 28th July 2017

0800-0900: Registration and continental breakfast

0900-0915: Introduction – Aidan Wright (Host)

0915-1015: Scientific Talks Block 1

Interpersonal Sensitivities Prospectively Predict Aversive Reactions to Social Stressors in Daily Life
Thané Erickson

Well, at least I feel better: Interpersonal spin and the moderating effect of motivation
Kayleigh-Ann Clegg

Visualization of Event-Contingent Interpersonal Data
Sindes Dawood

1015-1030: Break

1030-1130: Scientific Talks Block 2

Development and Validation of the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Problems
Michael Boudreaux

English and Chinese Language Assessment of DSM-5 Personality Disorders and Interpersonal Problems in Bilingual Speakers
Leila Wu

Assessing Sensitivity to Affection in the Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex-Short Circumplex (ISC-SC)
Emily Dowgwillo

1130-1230: Keynote Address – Interpersonal Factors and Risk for Cardiovascular Disease
Karen Matthews

1230-1345: Lunch

1345-1500: Symposium – Personality characteristics and reactivity to interpersonal cues in daily life: Using experience sampling methods to explore individual differences in intraindividual processes (Moderator/Organizer: Lori N. Scott; Discussant: Aaron L. Pincus)

The effect of alcohol intoxication on interpersonal complementarity among hostile individuals and individuals with Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD)
Gentiana Sadikaj

Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotional Reactivity to Rejection and Acceptance: The Moderating Role of Romantic Partners
Sophie A. Lazarus

Borderline Personality Disorder Symptoms and Aggression: A Within-Person Process Model
Lori N. Scott

1500-1515: Break
1515-1600: **Business Meeting**

1600-1730: **Poster Session** – See below for list of posters

1800-1900: **Student Happy Hour** – Sharp Edge Bistro, 922 Penn Ave, Pittsburgh, PA 15222

1830-2200: **Conference Dinner** – Cash bar on Monaco rooftop for non-student attendees opens at 1830, dinner served on Monaco rooftop at 1930.

**Saturday, 29th July 2017**

0800-0900: **Registration and continental breakfast**

0900-1015: **Scientific Talks Block 3**

Making sure you see the real me: The moderating role of self-esteem in self-expansion to adopt positive versus negative attributes  
_Erica Slotter_

Bias is in the eye of the beholder: How perception contributes to prejudice against transgender individuals  
_Kristina Howansky_

Existential Isolation and Its Interference with Belief Validation  
_Anson Long_

How Agreement is Reached: Implications for Epistemic and Relational Outcomes  
_Kori Krueger_

1015-1030: **Break**

1030-1130: **Scientific Talks Block 4**

The effects of interpersonal problem severity and style on romantic couples’ social networks  
_Michael Hallquist_

Antagonism facets and perceived agency and communion in social task data  
_Trevor Williams_

Interpersonal Interactions that Characterize “Risky” Early Environments  
_Jenny Cundiff_

1130-1230: **Keynote Address** – Interpersonal Risk Factors and Anxious Depression: Informing Psychotherapy Research and Practice  
_Jill Cyranowski_

1230-1345: **Lunch**

1345-1500: **Scientific Talks Block 5**

Associations Between Spontaneous Head Pose and the Dimensions of Interpersonal Behavior  
_Jeffrey Girard_

Comparing Continuous Assessments of Interpersonal and Affective Dynamics across Couples  
_Katherine Thomas_

Momentary Patterns of Covariation Between Specific Affects and Interpersonal Behavior: Linking Relationship Science and Personality Assessment  
_Jaclyn Ross_
Applying a local science model to examine cycles of rupture and repair across therapy sessions
Xiaochen Luo

1500-1515: Break

1515-1615: Scientific Talks Block 6

Agency, the Overlooked Dimension in Assessing a Therapeutic Relationship
Leonard Horowitz

Dominance and Prestige as Status-Related Interpersonal Styles: Implications for Cardiovascular Risk
Timothy Smith

Neuroticism and Individual Differences in Interpersonal Problems Among Depressed Adults
Jay Fournier

1615: Adjourn
1. Interpersonal behaviors during mother-child discussions
   Marlissa Amole

2. The Inventory of Interpersonal Problems – How Generalizable Is It? An examination of racial
differences in interpersonal problem profiles
   Blessy Bellamy

3. Examining Self-Report and Interview-Based Assessment of Pathological Narcissism across
   Interpersonal Circumplex Surfaces
   Chloe Bliton

4. Gaming Cooperatively: Does It Make Us Work Together?
   Aaron Buncher

5. Momentary fluctuations in narcissism and interpersonal behavior
   Elizabeth Edershile

6. Comparison of Approaches for Intensive Repeated Measurement of Social Interactions
   Nicole Ellerbeck

7. Complementarity in Personality Perception: Influence of the Self on Judgments of Others
   Hannah Elliott

8. Complementarity in Same-Gender Couples
   Hannah Elliott

9. Interpersonal Problems Across Levels of the Psychopathology Hierarchy
   Jeffrey Girard

10. Correlates of the Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex (ISC)
    Evan Good

11. Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry: An Interpersonal Approach to Construct Validation
    Jeremy Grove

12. Grand Theft Fallacy: Relationship Between Video Game Play and Interpersonal Violence in Youth
    Emily O'Gorman

13. The role of reflective function in the internalizing symptoms of inpatient adolescents
    Francesca Penner

14. Comparing Analytic Approaches for Assessing Interpersonal Complementarity
    Connor Rieke

15. Examining the construct validity of daily diary data using the interpersonal circle
    Michael Roche

16. Theory of Mind and Intraindividual Variability in Interpersonal Behaviors and Perceptions
    Alyne Rodrigues

17. Physiological coregulation in romantic couples differentially mediates affect and adult
    attachment style depending on personality pathology
    Alison Schreiber

18. The interpersonal problem and sensitivities profiles of childhood trauma
    Jessica Simmons

19. Interpersonal examination of gastrointestinal symptoms, anxiety, and stress in Irritable Bowel
    Syndrome patients
    Christopher Sova
20. Through the looking glass: A reverse correlation method of assessing self-representation
Salome Vanwoerden

21. Perceptions of Interpersonal Behavior and Supportiveness
William Woods

22. Maladaptive Personality Traits and Interpersonal Sensitivities
Alison Yardley

23. The Impact of Interpersonal Processes on Smoking Behavior
John D. Dimoff
Interpersonal Sensitivities Prospectively Predict Aversive Reactions to Social Stressors in Daily Life

Thane Erickson*, Seattle Pacific University; Jennifer Cataldi, Seattle Pacific University; Narayan Singh, Seattle Pacific University; Bailey Tanaka, Seattle Pacific University

Background. Individuals vary in which social behaviors they find aversive. Such interpersonal sensitivities can be mapped onto a circumplex, and cross-sectional studies suggest that individuals generally report social behaviors opposite to their own styles most aversive (Hopwood et al., 2011). However, little research has examined interpersonal sensitivities in predicting aversive responses to naturalistic interpersonal stressors. Moreover, many studies focus on reactions to moderate-intensity social behaviors rather than more extreme behaviors that occur in aversive interactions (e.g., mere warmth versus excessive neediness). The present study examined whether (1) interpersonal sensitivities predict anger and disgust reactions to naturalistic interpersonal stressors, (2) whether others’ extreme-intensity social behaviors predict anger and disgust, and (3) whether specific interpersonal sensitivities interact with specific social stressors in predicting emotional reactions.

Method. We recruited an ethnically diverse student sample (N = 111; 51% ethnic minority). Participants completed the Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex at baseline followed by five weeks of experience sampling of interpersonal stressors and emotions three times per week (1,120 diary records). Results: First, general interpersonal sensitivity (elevation across all scales), but not underlying interpersonal dimensions, predicted higher anger in the context of interpersonal stressors (b = .28, SE = .09, p = .004) and marginally disgust (b = .10, SE = .05, p = .057). With regard to the features of interpersonal stressors, others’ excessively cold, dominant, and warm behavior predicted subsequent anger and disgust, whereas others’ submission predicted anger. Lastly, interpersonal sensitivities dimensions moderated the effect of specific types of social stressors on anger (e.g., individuals who endorsed higher sensitivity to warm behavior were less likely to feel angry when others were cold), although not consistently. Conclusion: Results provide stronger evidence of predictive validity for generalized interpersonal sensitivity than for specific types of sensitivities, and suggest the need for further research on aversive interpersonal behavior.

Well, at least I feel better: Interpersonal spin and the moderating effect of motivation

Kayleigh-Am Clegg*, McGill University; Gentiana Sadikaj, McGill University; Debbie Moskowitz, McGill University; Christopher Miners, Queen’s University; Goce Andrevski, Queen’s University

Interpersonal behavioral variability is typically associated with negative outcomes. However, some research has found no association or even positive associations between this variability and indices of adjustment. To understand these disparate findings, the present study examined a potential moderator of behavioral variability, autonomous motivation for behavior, and whether its effect was dependent on the type of outcome examined (i.e., personal versus interpersonal). We predicted that motivation would moderate the relation between interpersonal spin and depression, such that lower autonomous motivation (i.e., autonomy) would strengthen this relation and higher autonomy would weaken the relation. We further expected that this effect would not apply to individuals’ interpersonal performance, such that increased spin would predict lower interpersonal performance regardless of motivation. A sample of 266 business students completed a 20-day event-contingent recording (ECR) procedure in which they reported on their social interactions. Approximately 6 months to 1 year later, these students provided ratings of each other’s performance during a team-based task. Spin and motivation were computed using scores from interpersonal events reported during the ECR procedure. Depression was measured immediately after the ECR procedure. Interpersonal performance was measured using teammates’ ratings of an individual’s performance across five performance dimensions. Motivation was found to moderate the relation between spin and depression, such that spin was positively related to depression when individuals reported lower autonomy. This relation was not found when individuals reported higher autonomy. We will next be examining teammate-reported interpersonal performance as an outcome. Findings from the current analyses indicate that the extent to which an individual perceives their variable behavior as volitional and unconstrained by external or internalized sources may affect their personal well-being. Subsequent analyses will shed light on whether interpersonal consequences are similarly affected by motivation, or whether spin results in negative interpersonal consequences regardless of motivation.

Visualization of Event-Contingent Interpersonal Data


A productive way to analyze and communicate multifaceted quantitative ideas is through data visualization (Tuft, 2001). Within the interpersonal circumplex framework, the present study aims to illustrate how data visualization techniques, such as contour plots and kernel density estimate plots, can depict central tendency and variability of an individuals’ behaviors/perceptions on the agency and communion dimensions across situations in daily life. In the current study, participants include 29 patients with a diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and 14 patients with a diagnosis with an Anxiety Disorder but without BPD who were recruited from a large community mental health center. Patients completed event-contingent reports on their smartphones describing their social interactions over a 21-day period, and responses were analyzed using various data visualization techniques. Results help to demonstrate how data visualization techniques enhance the interpersonal circumplex framework. Using data visualization, investigators can examine and represent interpersonal data in more nuanced ways, as well as ask and answer novel clinical questions.

Development and Validation of the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Problems

Michael Boudreaux*, Washington University in St. Louis

The interpersonal circumplex (IPC) is a well-established model of social behavior that spans personality and clinical science. Although several measures are available to assess interpersonal functioning within an IPC framework, researchers studying interpersonal difficulties have relied primarily on a single measure, the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP). The purpose of this research is to describe the development and validation of a novel 64-item measure of interpersonal problems, called the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Problems (CSIP). A set of eight 8-item circumplex scales was developed and validated in two large university samples. Results from confirmatory circumplex analyses indicated that the CSIP fit well to a quasi-circumplex model. The CSIP converged with the IIP and the Revised Interpersonal Adjective Scales, and associated with broader...
English and Chinese Language Assessment of DSM-5 Personality Disorders and Interpersonal Problems in Bilingual Speakers

Leila Wu*, The Pennsylvania State University; Aaron Pincus, The Pennsylvania State University

A review of the literature on Chinese translations of Western self-report personality assessment measures indicates needed study of the construct validity of assessing Western personality and clinical constructs in the Chinese language and culture. The current study presents a novel approach to examining this important question in cross-cultural clinical assessment science and practice. I will recruit 200 Mandarin Chinese and English bilingual participants to collect both English and Chinese self-report ratings on the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems-Short Circumplex (IIP-SC) and the Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire -4+ (PDQ4+) to examine the similarities and differences in associations between DSM-5 personality disorders and interpersonal problems across languages. I will use the structural summary method (SSM) for circumplex data and a novel bootstrapping methodology for computing confidence intervals around SSM parameters to analyze and compare the interpersonal circumplex profiles for the same personality disorder constructs (e.g., narcissistic) derived from English and Chinese data. The current study can evaluate whether assessment of Western personality disorder constructs in Chinese language and culture result in similar interpersonal profiles, suggesting they may be cross-culturally similar and generalizable. Both English and Chinese verbal fluency and executive functioning assessed by the Trails Marking text will serve as control variables.

Assessing Sensitivity to Affect in the Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex-Short Circumplex (ISC-SC)

Emily Doquevillo*, The Pennsylvania State University; Evan Good, Michigan State University; Christopher Hopwood, Michigan State University; Aaron Pincus, The Pennsylvania State University

The Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex (ISC) is a 64-item self-report measure of interpersonal irritants. Efforts to construct a brief version of the ISC using item response theory have had difficulty identifying existing items associated with Sensitivity to Affect (Octant LM) that provide substantial information. The current study extends previous work by examining the utility of newly developed items to address this issue. Polytomous item response theory methods will be used to independently replicate previous findings and determine the efficacy of the newly written items to assess sensitivity to affection. Once the optimal subset of items is identified, the fit of the abbreviated ISC scales to the circular structural model will be examined using confirmatory methods (RANDALL, CIRCUM) and compared to the model fit of the full ISC scales. Then, this study will examine the convergence between the abbreviated and parent ISC scales and examine differential item functioning (DIF) across males and females.

Interpersonal Factors and Risk for Cardiovascular Disease

Karen Matthews

Personality characteristics and reactivity to interpersonal cues in daily life: Using experience sampling methods to explore individual differences in intra-individual processes (Moderator/Organizer: Lori N. Scott; Discussant: Aaron L. Pincus)

The present symposium includes a series of studies that use experience sampling methods (ESM) to explore the personality characteristics and contextual factors that influence behavioral and affective responses to interpersonal perceptions in daily life. These studies capitalize on the intensive repeated measures produced by ESM to examine within-person interpersonal dynamics as they unfold in real time outside of the laboratory. In addition, heterogeneity in within-person interpersonal processes is examined in each study by exploring personality characteristics and situational factors as moderators of intra-individual processes. Dr. Gentiana Sadikaj will present two studies utilizing event-contingent recording (ECR) to examine how interpersonal complementarity is influenced by situational cues (i.e., alcohol intoxication) and personality characteristics (hostility and social anxiety disorder). Dr. Sophie Lazarus will present an ECR study examining affective responses to perceived rejection and acceptance as a function of borderline personality disorder symptoms and interaction partner type (i.e., romantic partners versus non-romantic partners). Dr. Lori Scott will present a study using random experience sampling to examine how affective and aggressive responses to perceived rejection in daily life vary as a function of borderline and antisocial personality disorder symptoms. Finally, our discussant, Dr. Aaron Pincus, will provide his perspective on the theoretical, clinical, and research implications of the presentations.

The effect of alcohol intoxication on interpersonal complementarity among hostile individuals and individuals with Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD)

Gentiana Sadikaj*, McGill University; Debbie Moskowitz, McGill University; David Zuroff, McGill University

Alcohol intoxication makes aggressive and assertive behavior more extreme by inhibiting response conflict. Specifically, when situational salient cues provoke a strong response, alcohol intoxication limits the influence of less salient cues that facilitate control over this response. We investigated the influence of alcohol intoxication on interpersonal complementarity among hostile individuals and individuals diagnosed with SAD. It was hypothesized that alcohol intoxication would enhance interpersonal correspondence among hostile individuals, and weaken interpersonal reciprocity among SAD individuals. Using an event-contingent recording procedure over 20 days, 113 community adults (1st study), and 40 individuals with SAD and 40 community controls (2nd study) provided information about their behavior, perception of their partner behavior, and the amount of alcohol they had consumed within 3 hours of the reported event. Participants in the 1st study completed the NEO-PI-R Hostility subscale. When reporting increased alcohol consumption, high hostile individuals reported responding with greater quarrelsome behavior to perceptions of others’ low communal behavior. This increase in quarrelsome behavior in response to perceived low communion under alcohol intoxication was greater among high than low hostile individuals. Among individuals with SAD, increased alcohol consumption was associated with increases in dominant behavior in response to perceptions of high dominant behavior in the other. The increases in dominant behavior in response to perceived high dominance under alcohol intoxication were greater in SAD group than control group. Findings suggest that alcohol intoxication enhances hostile behavior and assertive behavior among individuals characterized by difficulties in regulating these behaviors. This enhancement may be due to decreased regulatory influence of internal cues (e.g., fear of negative social outcomes) on behavioral response to salient or pressing situational cues (e.g., other’s behavior). In summary, these findings illustrate how personality characteristics and situational cues interact to influence interpersonal complementarity.
Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotional Reactivity to Rejection and Acceptance: The Moderating Role of Romantic Partners

Sophie Lazarus*, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Joseph Beeney, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Aidan Wright, University of Pittsburgh; Stephanie Stepp, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Paul Pilkonis, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Although there is evidence for increased emotional and behavioral reactivity to perceptions of others’ behavior in borderline personality disorder (BPD), researchers have yet to examine how this reactivity may differ in the context of interactions with one’s romantic partner as compared with non-romantic partners. In the present study, we examined event-contingent recording (ECR) of daily study–person interactions in a diagnostically diverse sample of 101 patients who were involved in a romantic relationship and in psychiatric treatment. We tested whether the unique effect of BPD symptom severity on emotional reactivity to perceptions of rejection or acceptance differed in interactions with one’s romantic partner as compared to interactions with non-romantic partners. Although perceived rejection was associated with within-person increases in negative emotion for all participants, in interactions with romantic partners, those with high BPD symptom severity reported heightened hostility and attenuated sadness in response to rejection. BPD symptom severity was also associated with attenuated positive emotion in response to perceived acceptance from romantic partners, but not non-romantic partners. This study highlights that heightened reactivity characteristic of BPD may not emerge across all relationships or for all types of emotional reactivity. Implications for understanding the specificity of interpersonal reactivity in BPD and potential consequences for romantic relationship dysfunction are discussed.

Poster Session

Interpersonal behaviors during mother-child discussions

Marlissa Amole*, University of Pittsburgh; Jeffrey Girard, University of Pittsburgh; Emily Smith, University of Pittsburgh; Jill Cyranowski, Chatham University; Holly Swartz, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Aidan Wright, University of Pittsburgh

Depression meaningfully influences interpersonal behavior and dynamics. Many depressed mothers have difficulty engaging in positive interactions with their children, which may contribute to increased risk of adverse interpersonal and psychiatric outcomes for the children. In order to examine the effects of depression on interaction patterns in mother-child dyads, we observed 63 dyads in a laboratory-based study. Dyads engaged in two video-recorded discussions: one about shared pleasant events and another about relationship conflicts. Mothers and children reported on their current depressive symptoms, and mothers reported on the experience of trauma (e.g., emotional, physical, or sexual abuse) during their own childhoods. Participants included 39 dyads in which both mother and child had a history of depression and 24 dyads in which mother and child had no psychiatric diagnoses. Five trained observers rated the momentary interpersonal behavior (i.e., affiliation and dominance) of mothers and their children using the Continuous Assessment of Interpersonal Dynamics (CAID) approach. Across both discussions, we found that mothers who reported more depressive symptoms were less affiliative with their children (B = -0.619, p = .014) and that their children were less affiliative with them (B = -0.350, p = .050). In addition, mothers were less affiliative when their children reported more depressive symptoms (B = -0.107, p < .001), and children were less affiliative when their mothers reported more indicators of their own childhood trauma (B = -0.138, p = .004). These results suggest that depression interferes with positive mother-child social engagement. Because parent-child interaction patterns may influence children’s development of positive social attachments and adaptive interpersonal functioning, this may be an important target for interpersonally-focused depression treatments.

The Inventory of Interpersonal Problems – How Generalizable Is It? An examination of racial differences in interpersonal problem profiles.

Blessy Bellamy*, University of Pittsburgh; Stephen Manuck, University of Pittsburgh; Paul Pilkonis, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Aidan Wright, University of Pittsburgh

To date, no literature has systematically investigated racial differences in responses to the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP) scales. The IIP is frequently used to identify a participant’s or patient’s most prominent interpersonal difficulties in both research and clinical settings. Identifying these interpersonal problems has strong clinical implications, as IIP scores are often used to evaluate changes in interpersonal distress before and after treatment. Given that this measure is used extensively in evaluating therapy efficacy, it is critical to ensure that the IIP is an accurate predictor of interpersonal styles across respondents from different social and cultural groups, in order to ensure generalizability. In this project, we examine patterns of responses to the IIP in black and white populations in Pittsburgh, PA to determine whether there are significant differences in response profiles. In order to investigate potential interpersonal style differences, data will be analyzed from two large datasets from the University of Pittsburgh, one community-based (Adult Health and Behavior Registry, n = 1295, white = 1081 and non-white 214) and one primarily collected from psychiatric outpatients (Personality Studies Laboratory, n = 825, white = 631 and non-white 194). Additional variables, such as socioeconomic position will be used to try to explain potential racial differences in response patterns. To the extent that the IIP performs differently across races, there are serious clinical implications, and further research should be conducted in order to improve understanding of interpersonal styles between black and white populations.
Examining Self-Report and Interview-Based Assessment of Pathological Narcissism across Interpersonal Circumplex Surfaces
Chloe Bliton*, Pennsylvania State University; Sindes Dawood, Pennsylvania State University; Emily Dougwill, The Pennsylvania State University; Leila Wu, The Pennsylvania State University; Aaron Pincus, The Pennsylvania State University
This study is a replication and extension of a previous study examining the interpersonal nature of pathological narcissism assessed by self-report and clinical interviews (Dawood, Dougwill, & Pincus, 2014), using a larger sample of outpatients and control participants. In the previous and current study, pathological narcissism, as measured by the Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI) and Diagnostic Interview for Narcissism (DIN), was examined using two interpersonal circumplex surfaces (problems and sensitivities). The structural summary method for circumplex data was used to assess the interpersonal profiles of the PNI and DIN on each interpersonal circumplex surface. Supporting previous conclusions, the results of the current study indicate that both the PNI and DIN are related to higher levels of overall interpersonal distress (IIP-C elevation) and misanthropy (IPC elevation). Moreover, the PNI and DIN show distinct problems and sensitivities profiles for clinical outpatients (n = 49) and undergraduate students (n = 90). For patients, high scores on the PNI were associated with warm interpersonal problems and sensitivities to antagonism, whereas high scores on the DIN were associated with vindictive interpersonal problems and sensitivities to affection. In contrast, for students, high scores on the PNI were associated with domineering interpersonal problems and sensitivities to remoteness, while high scores on the DIN were related to vindictive interpersonal problems and sensitivities to control. Further comparisons will look at differences in interpersonal problems and interpersonal sensitivities between PNI and DIN measures. Consistent with the previous study, the current study supports the conclusion that self-report and interview-based assessment of pathological narcissism are not identical constructs when examined using interpersonal circumplex surfaces.

Gaming Cooperatively: Does It Make Us Work Together?
Aaron Buncher*, Villanova University; Grace Gosselin, Villanova University; Frederick Nitchie, Villanova University; Hannah Elliott, Villanova University; Patrick Markey, Villanova University
Video games have rapidly spread in popularity since their creation and are prevalent in modern day culture worldwide. As such, it is crucial that research attempts to understand the effects that video games have on those that play them. Many modern video games are played in social contexts, where players game together in a cooperative fashion. Prior studies have examined ways in which cooperative gaming affects prosocial behavior, but they have failed to assess gender differences (Ewoldsen et al, 2012; Dolgov, Graves, Nearing, Schwarks, & Volkman, 2014). This study proposes to explore the effects of cooperative video gaming on prosocial behavior as evidenced through a social dilemma task, with a specific focus on gender differences. It is expected that cooperative gaming will have the largest prosocial benefit on males, but that when video game experience is controlled for the effect will disappear.

Momentary fluctuations in narcissism and interpersonal behavior
Elizabeth Edershile*, University of Pittsburgh; Blessy Bellamy, University of Pittsburgh; Aidan Wright, University of Pittsburgh
To date a rich dispositional literature associated with narcissism has accumulated. Narcissism scales have been shown to be related to dominance and affiliation, as measured by the interpersonal circumplex. For example, narcissistic vulnerability on the Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI; Pincus, Ansell, Pimentel, Cain, Wright, & Levy, 2009) is known to be associated with a cold and socially avoidant interpersonal style. In contrast to the dispositional narcissism literature, there is a dearth of research examining narcissism and its interpersonal correlates from a momentary perspective. Examining narcissism at the momentary level is a necessary next step given that the processes theorized to undergird narcissism are thought to vary across time and situations. Of particular interest is whether the aforementioned dispositional findings hold at a momentary level. For this study, we have two objectives: 1) test whether individual differences in momentary assessed narcissism are predictive of average momentary ratings of dominance and affiliation, and 2) examine whether momentary ratings of dominance and affiliation are amplified (or dampened) by momentary ratings of narcissism. To investigate this, we enlisted a large sample of undergraduates (N=300+) to complete momentary ratings of narcissism and interpersonal behavior up to 6x/day over 1 week. At the between-person level, we examine if mean momentary narcissism scores are predictive of the average reported dominance and affiliation across situations. At the within-person level, we determine if momentary fluctuations in narcissism predict variations in momentary reported dominance and affiliation. These results will provide crucial information for how we conceptualize interpersonal processes in narcissism. In particular, if instability in narcissism is associated with fluctuations in reported dominance and affiliation, it would be important to gain a fuller picture of the specific situations for which the pathology is intensified.

Comparison of Approaches for Intensive Repeated Measurement of Social Interactions
Nicole Ellerbeck*, syracuse university; Emily Ansell, Syracuse University
Intensive repeated assessments have been used to assess within-person patterns of interpersonal behavior and perceptions in daily life. Much of the prior research has implemented event-contingent social interaction surveys to assess interpersonal behavior and perceptions (Moskowitz & Zuroff, 2004; Moskowitz & Zuroff, 2005; Russell et al., 2007). However, given that event-contingent reporting requires self-selection of social interactions, there have been questions about whether subjects may choose to report certain social interactions over others in a biased manner. Further, given that many interpersonal interactions, particularly in young adults, occur via social media (e.g. texting, online messages) these interactions are not included under current approaches to social interaction sampling. Thus, there is a lack of information on characteristics of interpersonal interactions that occur via social media and whether these interactions are comparable to in-person interactions. In the current study, we present data on the implementation of randomly sampled interpersonal social interactions in daily life. This approach asks participants to report on a social interaction that occurred within the last two hours when prompted, rather than the respondent's own initiative. In addition we report on social interactions that occur face-to-face or voice-to-voice, we also had participants report on interactions that occur through social media (online messages and phone texts). We present data from two samples of marijuana using young adults in order to compare the reported characteristics of their social behavior and perceptions across event-contingent face-to-face, randomly prompted face-to-face, and randomly prompted social media interactions. These results inform whether biases may exist in event-contingent reporting of social interactions and provide data on whether future studies may benefit from assessing interactions both randomly and across additional contexts.

Complementarity in Personality Perception: Influence of the Self on Judgments of Others
Hannah Elliott*, Villanova University; Katie Adams, Villanova University; Emily LaPorte, Villanova University; Jordan Rast, Villanova University; Patrick Markey, Villanova University
The ability to evaluate the personalities of others is an integral component of everyday life. Previous research suggests that the interpersonal and personality characteristics of both target and judge influence the degree to which personality perception is feasible and accurate (Funder, 1995). In this way, social partners influence each other’s personality perceptions. Yet, despite the interpersonal nature of personality perception, little is known how interpersonal variables may contribute to a judge’s perceptual process. The current study aims to examine the role of complementarity, in which dyads tend to elicit similar levels of interpersonal warmth and opposite levels of interpersonal dominance (Carson, 1969), in personality perception. One hundred undergraduates will complete the Interpersonal Adjectives Scale Revised (IAS-R; Wiggins, 1988) and be given a
Correlates of the Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex (ISC)

Evan Good*, Michigan State University; Taryn Stefanski, Michigan State University; Christopher Hopwood, Michigan State University

The Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex (ISC) is a relatively new measure of others’ behaviors that the respondent finds annoying or bothersome. The purpose of this study was to investigate the criterion validity of the ISC with respect to a number of personality and functioning variables. We administered the ISC along with measures of normal personality traits, maladaptive personality traits, relationship functioning, and mental health problems to approximately 800 undergraduate students. Structural equation models were used to estimate both the structure of ISC parameters (overall sensitivity, sensitivity to warmth vs. coldness, and sensitivity to dominance vs. submission) and validity correlations. In general, results from this study support the validity of the ISC. Overall sensitivity was a particularly strong predictor of negative affect and interpersonal rigidity, whereas dominance and warmth were more specific predictors of different interpersonal styles. Study limitations and implications for future research are discussed.

Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry: An Interpersonal Approach to Construct Validation

Jeremy Groce*, University of Utah; Timothy Smith, University of Utah; Jeffrey Girard, University of Pittsburgh; Aidan Wright, University of Pittsburgh

Narcissistic admiration and rivalry have been proposed as two related, but distinct domains of normal grandiose narcissism, and are measured using the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ) (Back et al., 2013). Narcissistic admiration is associated with an assertive and self-assured interpersonal style, whereas narcissistic rivalry reflects an antagonistic and hostile style (e.g., rejection). Initial construct validation studies confirm that these two dimensions are related, albeit highly correlated, aspects of grandiose narcissism. However, to our knowledge, no prior work has examined these two domains from an interpersonal perspective. As such, the present study sought to further disentangle narcissistic admiration and rivalry using interpersonal theory and the interpersonal circumplex (IPC), as well as further evaluate the construct validity of the corresponding NARQ scales. First, we examined the extent to which NARQ-Admiration and NARQ-Rivalry distinctly related to the IPC-based measures of interpersonal style, goals, and problems, in two undergraduate samples (Sample 1, N = 290; Sample 2, N = 188). To do this, we combined the two samples and used a recent refinement of the Structural Summary Method (SSM) (Gurtman, 1993; Gurtman & Pincus, 2003) that facilitates tests of predicted differences between the IPC correlates of narcissistic admiration and rivalry by generating confidence intervals for associations of a given scale with the dominance and affiliation IPC dimensions (Zimmerman & Wright, 2015). As expected, analyses revealed that the two domains were significantly related to interpersonal qualities (i.e., style, goals, and problems), and largely distinct from one another in this regard. To further evaluate construct validity, we examined correlates between the NARQ scales and measures of status, adaptation and wellbeing (e.g., emotion regulation), and social and personality functioning. As expected, analyses across both samples revealed that NARQ-Admiration was linked with higher perceived social status, prestige, and generally adaptive aspects of wellbeing and social and personality functioning, whereas NARQ-Rivalry...
largely demonstrated the opposite pattern of associations. Overall, our results provide additional support for the narcissistic admiration and rivalry concept, as well as construct validation of the corresponding NARQ.

Grand Theft Fallacy: Relationship Between Video Game Play and Interpersonal Violence in Youth
Emily O’Gorman*, Villanova University; Jordan Rast, Villanova University; Aaron Buncher, Villanova University; Caitlin Kaczynski, Villanova University; Patrick Markey, Villanova University

Historically, the media, lawmakers, and researchers have often blamed violent video game play for violent criminal acts. This vendetta against gaming has been furthered by empirical and correlational studies showing associations between violent video games and minor forms of aggressive behavior. However, these previous studies are limited in that they operationally define violence using either proxy assessments of aggression (e.g., assigning another person to an unpleasant noise or feeding them hot sauce) or self-report assessments of aggressive feelings. In a previous study, our lab examined the relationship between violent video game sales and violent crime rate in adults. The present study aimed to expand upon our previous findings by examining the relationship between violent video game play and violent crime in youth.

The role of reflective function in the internalizing symptoms of inpatient adolescents
Francesca Penner*, University of Houston; Salome Vanwoerden, University of Houston; Carla Sharp, University of Houston


Comparing Analytic Approaches for Assessing Interpersonal Complementarity
Connor Rieke, Purdue University; Katherine Thomas*, Purdue University

Recent measurement advances have corresponded with increases in studies assessing dynamic psychological processes. For instance, the Continuous Assessment of Interpersonal Complementarity (CAID; Sadler et al., 2009) can be used to assess relationship relevant behaviors in real-time. Researchers have commonly used the CAID to assess interpersonal complementarity, a dyadic process and core tenet of interpersonal theory which presupposes that partners respond to one another similarly on warmth and reciprocally on dominance. CAID data are relatively continuous and typically non-missing, permitting researchers to potentially apply a variety of statistical approaches related to dynamic assessment. Despite these possibilities, limited research has directly assessed how different approaches for analyzing interpersonal dynamics diverge and converge with one another. The aim of our study is to test the extent to which various approaches to assessing interpersonal complementarity increment and overlap with one another. In a sample of 135 spousal dyads discussing a relationship conflict for approximately eight minutes, we evaluated complementarity using: Pearson’s correlations of raw data, Pearson’s correlations of residual data after removing linear trends, Cross-correlation functions (i.e., lags in associations between partners’ data), cross-spectral analyses, and dynamical correlations (Liu et al., 2016). Our results indicate these indices are fairly strongly associated with one another, but are also all non-overlapping. For instance, dynamical correlations and Pearson’s correlation of raw data yielded mostly similar patterns of rank-order agreement regarding complementarity across spouses (dominance r = .88; warmth r = .82). Nonetheless, discrepancies between these indices were also regularly observed (e.g., large differences in magnitude across indices, and occasionally a shift in sign indicating that complementarity was estimated as positive using one approach but negative using another approach). Using case studies we highlight and discuss discrepancies across distinct analytic approaches for assessing complementarity, and aim to provide guidelines and suggestions for subsequent research on interpersonal processes.

Examining the construct validity of daily diary data using the interpersonal circle.
Michael Roche*, Penn State Altoona

Accurate assessment of psychological functioning is a crucial clinical task. Single-occasion measures come with certain limitations, including possible distortions through retrospective bias and availability heuristics. Repeated measurement of psychological functioning in a person’s daily life is an emerging research design that has been applied to studying specific disorders (e.g. Amwani et al., 2015; Ansell et al., 2015), personality disorders (e.g. Law et al., 2016; Miskiewicz et al., 2015; Sadikaj et al., 2010), interpersonal patterns (e.g. Moskowitz & Zuroff, 2004; Russell et al., 2007), and many other topics of psychopathology. The present study created a daily diary survey that attempted to capture the core aspects of psychological functioning presented by Blais and Hopwood (2010). These included functioning related to the constructs of self, emotions, cognitions, awareness, regulation, and others. To examine construct validity, the present research projects these constructs onto the interpersonal problems circle, to better understand the prototypicality (R2), differentiation (amplitude) and theme (displacement) of these constructs. Students (n=175) completed a daily measure of psychological functioning over 14 days, along with the inventory of interpersonal problems short-circles (IIP-SC;
The interpersonal problem and sensivities profiles of childhood trauma.

Jessica Simmons*, Syracuse University; Emily Ansell, Syracuse University

Experiencing trauma, particularly childhood maltreatment, has been associated with psychosocial dysfunction later in life. While some research has found that childhood trauma is associated with behaving in antagonistic ways (Paradis & Boucher, 2010), the social dynamics and interpersonal profiles of individuals who have experienced childhood trauma are unclear. The purpose of this study was to examine the associations between a measure of childhood trauma (CTQ; Pennebaker, J.W. & Susman, J.R., 1988) the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems -Short Circumplex (IIP-SC; Hopwood et al., 2008), and the Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex (ISC; Hopwood et al., 2011). Seventy-eight subjects who were participating in a study on social behaviors and substance use in daily life completed the CTQ, IIP-SC, and ISC at baseline. Correlations and structural summary analyses showed that childhood trauma was associated with more interpersonal distress, more domineering and cold interpersonal behaviors and sensitivity to affiliative cues from others.

Interpersonal examination of gastrointestinal symptoms, anxiety, and stress in Irritable Bowel Syndrome patients

Christopher Sova, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York; Sandro Sodano*, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York; Jeffrey Lackner, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York University at Buffalo; Jeffrey Lackner, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York

Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is estimated to occur in 20% of the general population and it is characterized by altered bowel habits, abdominal pain, and abdominal distention. Beyond the physical symptoms of IBS, patients often struggle with anxiety, stress, and interpersonal problems (e.g., Lackner & Gurtman, 2004) showed specific associations with interpersonal problems, which then allowed the researchers to understand these behaviors from the perspective of Interpersonal theory and propose interventions. The purpose of the present study is to examine the interpersonal aspects of physical symptoms of IBS and perceptions of anxiety and stress in a large sample of IBS community patients. Using the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems-Circumplex Short (Horowitz, 2000), we apply the structural summary method (Gurtman, 1992, 1994) to examine gastro-intestinal symptoms of IBS, as well as perceptions of stress and anxiety using several measures of each. Analyses will include examinations by the three subtypes of IBS (i.e., diarrhea predominant, constipation predominant, and mixed). Discussion of results will occur in the context of future research and clinical applications with IBS patients.

Through the looking glass: A reverse correlation method of assessing self-representation

Christopher Sova, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York; Sandro Sodano*, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York

The interpersonal problem and sensitivities profiles of childhood trauma.
Self-representation is crucial for building identity and self-awareness (De Waal et al., 2005) and is impaired psychiatric disorders. Given the abstract nature of self-representation and the need for appropriate insight to report on it, objective methods to study self-representation are needed. The reverse correlation method (e.g., Dotsch & Todorov, 2011), a data-driven method allowing the examination internal representations without a priori assumptions, has been used to study representations of others; however, it has not been applied to examine self-representation. The current study used reverse correlation to create a self-representation. In phase 1, participants were asked to choose self-representative images from three different tasks. Different measures of accuracy were positively related to each other ($r$'s=.47-.49). Measures of accuracy were positively related to phase 1 participants' reflective function capacity ($r$=.42) and negatively related to schemas representing deficiencies in self-discipline and in setting emotional and interpersonal limits ($r$'s=.62). Results demonstrate that the reverse correlation method may be a valid method to assess accuracy in self-representation. Discussion includes the potential utility of this method in the context of psychopathology.

Perceptions of Interpersonal Behavior and Supportiveness
William Woods*, University of Pittsburgh; Blessy Bellamy, University of Pittsburgh; Aidan Wright, University of Pittsburgh
Little is known about the extent to which the perceptions of an individual’s interpersonal behaviors are linked to feelings of being supported. Perceived supportiveness may fluctuate from encounter to encounter as a function of how perceivers view their interaction partners’ interpersonal behaviors. Alternatively, perceptions of supportiveness elicited by a particular target could be relatively stable, unlinked to the interpersonal behavior displayed in particular encounters. Additionally, individuals differ in the behaviors they find to be aversive others. Consequently, an individual’s interpersonal sensitivities may moderate the relationship between momentary perceptions of supportiveness and perceptions of interpersonal behavior. Because negative affect is strongly associated with poor perceived support and aversive behaviors, individuals who engage in non-preferred interpersonal behavior should be viewed as unsupportive. Further, individuals with higher sensitivity to a broader range of interpersonal behaviors should report less perceived support across targets. To address these questions, we recruited a large sample of students ($N=300+$) to fill out dispositional surveys about personality and personality pathology at baseline and, using their smartphone, report after social interactions for one week. Participants reported on their perceptions of the warmth and dominance of the target’s behavior, as well as the perceptions of supportiveness and affect elicited by the target. We will model the relationship between momentary perceptions of target behavior and supportiveness using multilevel models. Specifically, we will examine whether there are significant fixed effects related to perceptions of others’ interpersonal behavior and feelings of support, as well as random effects that reveal individual differences in the link between these constructs. Finally, we will investigate possible moderation of this relationship by baseline ratings of interpersonal sensitivities. This study will shed light on how perceptions of the supportiveness of others is maintained, and potentially demonstrate links between trait-like properties of the perceiver and dynamic perceptions of target supportiveness.

Maladaptive Personality Traits and Interpersonal Sensitivities
Alison Yardley, Purdue University; Katherine Thomas*, Purdue University
Introduction: Personality problems are characterized by dysfunctional interpersonal relationships, but few studies have assessed the types of behaviors that irritate individuals high in various maladaptive traits. Our aim was to test associations between maladaptive personality traits and specific interpersonal sensitivities. Based on prior research evaluating associations between interpersonal traits and sensitivities (Hopwood et al., 2011), we expected maladaptive personality traits to primarily relate to sensitivities to opposing behaviors (e.g., individuals high in detachment will tend to report high sensitivity to warmth). Method: In a sample of 123 undergraduates (data collection is ongoing), we measured maladaptive personality traits using the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5; Krueger, Derringer, Markon, Watson, & Skodol, 2012) and measured sensitivities using the Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex (ISC; Hopwood et al. 2011). We conducted bivariate correlations and structural summary parameters to examine the associations between maladaptive personality traits and interpersonal sensitivities. As expected, PID-5 traits were generally associated with sensitivities to their opposing behaviors. For example, people with high scores on facets of antagonism typically report problems related to cold-dominant behaviors (Wright et al., 2012), and we observed that high scores on facets of antagonism were associated with sensitivity to friendly-submission. Similarly, people who report high levels of negative affect tend to report problems with warmth (Wright et al., 2012), and our results indicate an association between negative affect and sensitivity to cold-heartedness. Discussion: Overall, our initial results suggest people are generally sensitive to behaviors that are opposite to their own problematic tendencies (e.g., people with cold-dominant traits tend to report sensitivity to warm-submissive behaviors). Evaluating how maladaptive personality traits relate to sensitivities within the interpersonal environment expands our understanding of the ways in which these traits relate to interpersonal dysfunction and has the potential to provide useful information for assessing and treating personality pathology.

The Impact of Interpersonal Processes on Smoking Behavior
John D. Dimoff and Michael A. Sayette; Alcohol and Smoking Research Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh
Smoking is considered to be an especially interpersonal addiction associated with a pressing need for nicotine. Compared to the neural effects of drinking an alcoholic beverage, for example, nicotine ingested from cigarette smoke more rapidly reaches the brain and more precisely affects specific (acetylcholine) receptors. This has led to the characterization of smoking as a brain disease, and the assumption that there is little room for interpersonal processes to influence smoking behavior. However, findings from a host of non-experimental studies suggest that interpersonal processes such as modeling do influence smoking behavior and play an important role in the stubborn persistence of smoking for many individuals. Here we review laboratory smoking studies in which participants interacted with a confederate as part of the experimental manipulation to assess whether interpersonal processes (e.g., modeling) influence smoking behavior under tightly controlled conditions. Results indicate that (1) despite hundreds of laboratory smoking studies, almost none target interpersonal processes; (2) the few available studies provide consistent evidence that smoking behavior can be influenced by interacting with others; and (3) there is even some evidence to suggest that modeling processes can affect smoking, to either increase or decrease smoking rates. We propose that theory-driven experimental research across all stages of smoking, from initiation to relapse, is needed that integrates interpersonal processes more directly into current neurobiological and behavioral approaches that tend to focus on smokers in isolation.
Making sure you see the real me: The moderating role of self-esteem in self-expansion to adopt positive versus negative attributes

Eriana Slotter*, Villanova University

Perceived similarity between romantic partners generally predicts positive relationship outcomes ranging from feelings of initial attraction to satisfaction in ongoing relationships. In addition to naturalistic existing similarity between partners, individuals can actually alter their self-concepts to make themselves more similar to an object of romantic desire. This communal process by which individuals adopt characteristics of a partner into their own identities is called self-expansion. Self-expansion can take place spontaneously in initial attraction contexts due to individuals' communal motivations as well as over time in established relationships due to individuals' shared time and experiences with their partner. Generally speaking, research on self-expansion has been limited to examining individuals' adoption of positive characteristics from their partners. However, recent work has begun examining when individuals will adopt negative information into their self-concepts. The current research adds to this literature by examining how self-esteem moderates the integration of a potential partner's characteristics into the self. Two studies tested the hypothesis that, when presented with a desired prospective romantic partner, lower self-esteem individuals would be more likely to take on negative rather than positive characteristics compared to their higher self-esteem counterparts. This tendency may be due to individuals' need for self-validation of their existing self-views, which are often negative among lower self-esteem individuals. Participants were presented with a potential partner's online dating profile and self-expansion toward the partner was assessed. Study 1 (N=120) and Study 2 (N=388) confirmed that, when communally motivated to initiate a relationship with a prospective partner, lower self-esteem individuals adopted negative characteristics over positive ones, whereas higher self-esteem individuals adopted positive over negative attributes. These effects emerged irrespective of whether characteristic valence was rated by participants (Study 1) or the experimenters (Study 2), and irrespective of whether participants believed the potential partners would see their responses or not (Study 2).

Bias is in the eye of the beholder: How perception contributes to prejudice against transgender individuals

Kristina Howansky*, Ms.; Analia Albuja, Rutgers University; Shana Cole, Rutgers University

Transgender individuals are highly stigmatized and routinely face discrimination. We suggest transgender individuals are “perceptually misgendered”—seen as more like the sex they were assigned at birth than the gender they identify with. In Study 1, (N = 104) participants created an avatar based on an image of a woman who either disclosed she was transgender or not. Independent raters blind to condition (N = 220) rated the transgender avatars as significantly more masculine than the control avatar, suggesting participants perceptually represent transgender individuals as more like their natal sex than their expressed gender. In Study 2 (N = 125), participants saw a profile of a woman who either identified as “transgender female” or “female”. They then completed a visual matching task where they chose the woman's face out of a series of masculine and feminine morphs. Participants perceived women labeled transgender as more masculine, which, in turn led to more negative attitudes towards them. Study 3 (N = 226) examined moderators of perceptual misgendering and explored perceptual misgendering as a predictor for gendered behaviors and gender categorizations. Participants completed items measuring their gender role beliefs and precarious manhood. Two weeks later, participants saw a profile of a woman who either disclosed she was transgender or not and completed the visual matching task described in Study 3. Perceptual misgendering effects were only exhibited by individuals with strong gender role beliefs and those with high levels of precarious manhood. Additionally, participants perceived women labeled as transgender as more masculine, which, in turn, led to lower acceptability of gendered behavior (e.g., wearing make-up) and lower endorsement that the target should be categorized as female (e.g., use the women’s restroom). This work is the first to suggest that perceptual biases may be one contributed to pervasive stigmatization and marginalization of transgender individuals.

Existential Isolation and Its Interference with Belief Validation

Anson Long*, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Abby Costello, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

People who feel existentially isolated feel as though no one shares their perceptions, interpretations, or understanding of the world around them (Pinel, Long, Murdoch, & Helm, 2017; Yalom, 1980). Existential isolation is distinct from interpersonal isolation, which involves a lack of companionship. Existential isolation often happens when people are with others but feel “alone in the crowd.” Existential isolation correlates with various interpersonal, psychological, and even physical health difficulties (Costello & Long, 2014). The present research focuses on the challenges that existential isolation may pose for meeting the need for belief validation (Solomon, Greenberg, & Pyszczynski, 1991; Swann, 1996). Study 1 examined whether existential isolation would interfere with people's tendency to believe that other people agree with them (i.e., the false consensus effect; Ross, Greene, & House, 1977). Participants completed measures of existential and interpersonal isolation, interpreted six inkblots, and indicated the extent to which they believed other people would interpret each inkblot the same way they did. People high in existential isolation expected others to share their inkblot interpretations to a lesser extent (M = 3.80) than people low in existential isolation did (M = 4.56), F (1, 52) = 11.71, p = .001. Again, there was no effect of interpersonal isolation, p > .7. These findings highlight the difficulty that existential isolation may present for belief validation. They also add to the literature on the unique contribution of existential isolation in interpersonal and intrapsychic phenomena.

How Agreement is Reached: Implications for Epistemic and Relational Outcomes

Kori Krueger*, University of Pittsburgh; Amanda Forest, University of Pittsburgh; John Levine, University of Pittsburgh

People are motivated to share their inner states and understanding of the world with others (Echterhoff, Higgins, & Levine, 2009) and like to achieve and maintain agreement with others (Festinger, 1950). Past research indicates that agreement has positive interpersonal (Byrne, 1962) and epistemic (Hardin & Higgins, 1996) consequences. However, it is not yet known whether these consequences depend on how agreement is reached. We addressed this question in the present research. We conducted a lab experiment in which we manipulated how participants came to agree (or not) with an ostensible partner and examined participants' experience of shared reality as mechanism for belief validation. The study employed a 3 (agreement type: fortuitous, persuaded, no agreement) X 2 (evaluation type: substance, style) between-subjects design. Undergraduate participants (N = 166) read an ambiguous passage about target person, formed an opinion about that person, learned the opinion of an ostensible “partner”, provided their rationale for their opinion of the target to the partner, and learned the partner's final opinion. They then completed epistemic measures (belief certainty, epistemic trust), a measure of shared reality, and relational measures (e.g., liking). Supporting our hypotheses, participants in the fortuitous and persuaded agreement conditions experienced greater shared reality, belief certainty, and epistemic trust than did participants in the no agreement condition. Fortuitous agreement led to greater shared reality and epistemic trust than persuaded agreement. The
experience of shared reality mediated the impact of agreement type on epistemic trust. Analyses of relational outcomes revealed that when participants did not come to agree with the partner, they liked and trusted the partner more when he/she gave a style (versus substance) evaluation. These findings provide a first demonstration that the process through which agreement is reached has implications for its epistemic and relational outcomes.

1030-1130: Scientific Talks Block 4

The effects of interpersonal problem severity and style on romantic couples’ social networks

Michael Hallquist*, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine and The Pennsylvania State University; Joseph Beeney, University of Pittsburgh; Aidan Wright, University of Pittsburgh; Stephanie Stepp, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Lori Scott, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Paul Pilkonis, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Interpersonal problems such as hostility, ambivalence, and sensitivity are defining features of personality dysfunction (PD; Pilkonis et al. 1996). Little is known, however, about how interpersonal problems and dispositional interpersonal styles affect the structure of social networks in romantic couples with PD. We hypothesized that more severe interpersonal problems would be associated with fractionation of dyadic networks, smaller subsets of individuals who know each other, and weaker average centrality for individuals in the network. One hundred twenty-eight adult romantic couples (256 individuals, 146 female) completed a social network analysis in which each participant rated the 25 individuals with whom they were closest (“alters”) on attachment features and emotional valence, as well as the closeness of pairwise combinations of alters. Proband were recruited from psychiatric outpatient clinics on the basis of borderline personality, other PD features, or a relative absence of personality pathology, whereas partner PD was not a basis for enrollment. Individual and dyadic social network features quantified by graph analyses were related to interpersonal problems in multilevel regressions (where alter features were nested within participant within couple). More severe interpersonal problems (elevation on the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems [IIP]) were associated with lower relationship satisfaction with partners (p < .001), lower happiness with alters in couples’ social networks (p < .001), and a greater probability of having contact with alters (p = .003). Problems with elevated dominance in probands, but not partners, disrupted the association between relationship duration and network cohesion in both their own and their partner’s network. Finally, excessive dependency in probands and partners tended to weaken the strength of connections in the other person’s network (p < .001). Altogether, these findings indicate that interpersonal problems in the context of PD have widespread effects on the cohesion and quality of dyadic social networks in romantic couples.

Antagonism facets and perceived agency and communion in social task data

Trevor Williams*, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York; Leonard Simms, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York

Previous research (e.g., Roche et al., 2013) has suggested that the perception of agency and communion, as well as the covariation of agency and communion perceptions, may reflect important social-cognitive processes relevant to antagonistic personality traits (e.g., narcissism). Despite the promise of this initial research, it has relied primarily on daily event-contingent diary assessment, which is less capable of differentiating social-cognitive processes (e.g., fusing judgments of dominance and coldness) from selection effects (e.g., choosing colddominant peers). Furthermore, no work has attempted to examine whether previous findings reflect domain-level antagonism or the unique variance of its facets. In the present study, we examined how antagonism facets of the Comprehensive Assessment of Traits relevant to Personality Disorder (CAT-PD) predict judgments of agency and communion in static social stimuli (e.g., pictures of faces). Undergraduates (N = 192) completed the CAT-PD-Static Form and were presented with (a) the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test, (b) the Emotion Recognition-40 test, and (c) twenty pictures from the International Affective Picture System. Participants rated all pictures (i.e., 96) using single-item 9-point sliders for dominance vs. submissiveness and friendly vs. distant. Antagonism was not related to participants’ average tendency to perceive agency, communion, or their covariation; however, in multiple regression models that included all facets as predictors, grandiosity uniquely predicted perceptions of higher dominance in stimuli, norm violation predicted lower perceived dominance, and hostile aggression was related to perceiving higher communion. These results are discussed from the perspective of using Contemporary Interpersonal Theory to understand hierarchical personality trait models.

Interpersonal Interactions that Characterize “Risky” Early Environments

Jenny Cundiff*, Texas Tech University; Timothy Smith, University of Utah; Julia Mackaronis, Mann-Grandstaff VA Medical Center

Early adverse experiences can predispose children to risk for poor psychosocial and cardiometabolic health. For some children, the family environment is one such adverse early experience (Repetti, Taylor, & Seeman, 2002; Matthews, Gallo, & Taylor, 2010). Smith and colleagues have previously used the interpersonal perspective (Horowitz et al., 2006; Kiesler, 1996; Pincus, & Ansell 2003; Benjamin, 1996) to understand and integrate seemingly disparate psychosocial risk factors for poor health, finding that psychosocial factors that increase risk for cardiovascular disease are associated with interactions characterized by higher levels of hostility and lower levels of warmth, as well as more control from others. This perspective has rarely been examined in earlier stages of development, though early risk factors may well be marked by interpersonal experiences similar to those that confer risk in adulthood. In a sample of 180 young adults, we examine whether behaviorally specific ratings of interactions with caregivers in early childhood (before age 3) are reliably associated with early family environments believed to confer risk for poor health. Given the early developmental timing, we examine the behavioral dimension of interdependence (autonomy vs. enmeshment) in addition to the commonly used dimensions of affiliation (i.e., warmth vs. hostility) and control (i.e., dominance vs. submissiveness) from the adult literature. Results reveal that risky early family environments are strongly and reliably characterized by lower warmth in interactions with fathers (B = -.62, p < .05) and lower warmth (B = -.41, p < .05) and more independence (B = .14, p < .05) from mothers (e.g., more hostile ignoring). We found no associations with parental control. Given that risky early family environments are more common at lower levels of socioeconomic status, we also controlled for parental income and results were unchanged. The interpersonal exposures associated with poor health may be similar in childhood and adulthood with regard to affiliation (e.g., low warmth, high hostility); but dissipate with regard to interdependence and control, perhaps due to changes in needs along this dimension across development (e.g., greater ability to function autonomously later in development).

1130-1230: Keynote Address

Interpersonal Risk Factors and Anxious Depression: Informing Psychotherapy Research and Practice

Jill Cyranowski
Associations Between Spontaneous Head Pose and the Dimensions of Interpersonal Behavior
Jeffrey Girard*, University of Pittsburgh; Marllisa Amole, University of Pittsburgh; Jill Cyranowski, Chatham University; Holly Swartz, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center; Jeffrey Cohn, University of Pittsburgh; Aidan Wright, University of Pittsburgh

Researchers have historically emphasized emotional expression when interpreting and describing nonverbal behavior. However, many have argued that nonverbal behavior has another, equally important function: interpersonal communication. To date, very little research has directly examined nonverbal behavior through an interpersonal lens. We propose that recent advances in computer science can help to bridge this gap in the literature. To demonstrate the feasibility of using technology in this way, we explored the association between automatically measured head pose and observer ratings of interpersonal dominance and affiliation. Our sample consisted of 53 mothers (mean age 45.3) and their 53 daughters (mean age 14.7) who were video-recorded during two dyadic tasks: a discussion of pleasant events and a discussion of relationship conflicts. Momentary ratings of mothers' and daughters' dominance and affiliation were collected from five trained observers using the Continuous Assessment of Interpersonal Dynamics (CAID) approach; inter-rater reliability was high for both dominance (ICC=0.77) and affiliation (ICC=0.70). We then used facial landmark tracking software to estimate three dimensions of head pose in each video frame: pitch (angling down or up), yaw (turning left or right), and roll (tilting clockwise or counter-clockwise). Multilevel modeling was used to predict affiliation and dominance using raw pitch estimates, the absolute value of yaw, and the absolute value of roll; observations were nested within individuals and standard errors were adjusted for dyadic clustering. Across both discussion tasks, as well as across both mothers and daughters, pitch was associated with affiliation (B=-0.18, 95% CI: [-0.28, -0.08]) and dominance (B=-0.08, [-0.15, -0.01]) and yaw was associated with dominance (B=-0.09, [-0.16, -0.02]). Specifically, angling down was associated with higher affiliation and lower dominance, and turning left or right was associated with lower affiliation. Conversely, angling up was associated with lower affiliation and higher dominance, and looking straight ahead was associated with higher dominance.

Comparing Continuous Assessments of Interpersonal and Affective Dynamics across Couples
Katherine Thomas*, Purdue University; Lily Assaad, Purdue University

Clinicians and researchers interested in relationship satisfaction are often also interested in the moment-to-moment processes that unfold between partners. For instance, Thomas (2015) observed that partners who displayed more warmth, and more complementarity (i.e., reciprocity) in moment-to-moment dominance, reported more marital satisfaction. Other models of relationship satisfaction focus more on emotional experience and expression than specific interpersonal behaviors (e.g., Johnson, 2012). Although both interpersonal and affective models have much to offer relationship researchers, relatively few studies have examined the overlap between interpersonal and emotional expressions of behavior. Ross and colleagues (2016) observed several areas of correspondence and divergence between interpersonal and affective coding systems of couples' behaviors, and identified future directions we aim to assess in our study. Specifically, we are collecting data from couples (current n = 35 couples; data collection is ongoing), interacting across three distinct discussions which vary in affective and interpersonal content (e.g., support, conflict). To assess similarities and distinctions between interpersonal and affective behaviors, we are using the Continuous Assessment of Interpersonal Dynamics (Sadler et al., 2009) to measure warmth and dominance and are using a modified protocol we created to continuously assess affective dynamics using the same [Joystick] procedure to collect data twice per second along the two orthogonal dimensions of arousal and valence. After completing data collection, we plan to use generalizability theory to assess between and within personal reliabilities of these dimensions, and bivariate correlations to assess the associations between emotions and interpersonal behaviors. We will also assess the associations between interpersonal and affective dimensions and partners’ self-reported relationship satisfaction.

Momentary Patterns of Covariation Between Specific Affects and Interpersonal Behavior: Linking Relationship Science and Personality Assessment
Jaclyn Ross*, UCLA; Jeffrey Girard, University of Pittsburgh; Aidan Wright, University of Pittsburgh; Joseph Beeneey, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Lort Scott, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Michael Hallquist, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine and The Pennsylvania State University; Sophie Lazarus, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Stephanie Stepp, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Paul Plutchik, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Paul Meier, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Relationships are among the most salient factors affecting happiness and wellbeing for individuals and families. Relationship science has identified the study of dyadic behavioral patterns between couple members during conflict as an important window into relational functioning with both short-term and long-term consequences. Several methods have been developed for the momentary assessment of behavior during interpersonal transactions. Among these, the most popular is the Specific Affect Coding System (SPAFF), which organizes social behavior into a set of discrete behavioral constructs. This study examines the interpersonal meaning of the SPAFF codes through the lens of interpersonal theory, which uses the fundamental dimensions of Dominance and Affiliation as the basis for interpersonal behavior. A sample of 67 couples completed a conflict task, which was video recorded and coded using SPAFF and a method for rating momentary interpersonal behavior, the Continuous Assessment of Interpersonal Dynamics (CAID). Actor partner interdependence models in a multilevel structural equation modeling framework were used to study the covariation of SPAFF codes and CAID ratings. Results showed that a number of SPAFF codes had clear interpersonal signatures, but many did not. Additionally, actor and partner effects for the same codes were strongly consistent with interpersonal theory's principle of complementarity. Thus, findings reveal points of convergence and divergence in the 2 systems and provide support for central tenets of interpersonal theory. Future directions based on these initial findings are discussed.

Applying a local science model to examine cycles of rupture and repair across therapy sessions
Xiaochen Luo, Michigan State University; Katherine Thomas, Purdue University; Evan Good, Michigan State University; Christopher Hopwood, Michigan State University; Aftia Levendosky*, Michigan State University

Clinical psychologists are motivated to conduct the best treatment for each of their individual patients. Treatment researchers, typically based in universities, are interested in overall treatment effects and elucidating mechanisms related to the best outcomes in the selected population. However, clinicians in the real world frequently complain that these nomothetic studies provide minimal guidance to help treat any given patient. Thus, on our treatment team, the Interpersonal Problems Clinic at Michigan State University, we use a local clinician-construct model such that each client receives a specific formulation through a collaborative assessment. Interventions with each patient are then tested through ongoing assessment throughout treatment. Our treatment attempts to integrate the interpersonal situation model, focused on here and now relational processes between the therapist and client, with specific attention to rupture and repair, similar to that defined by Safran and colleagues. We collect ongoing assessment data about the interpersonal situation by coding therapy videos, as well as using therapist and patient report every 8 weeks of treatment. Our local science approach guides how we repair ruptures in a way that is attuned to the specific interpersonal formulation specific for each patient. Here we present two case examples (one with a good and one with a poor treatment outcome) of how the cycles of rupture and repair coded across multiple sessions may lead to shifts in the interpersonal situation. We include ratings using the Continuous Assessment of Interpersonal Dynamics (CAID) and rupture and repair coding of multiple sessions across each case, as well as the every 8 week alliance and interpersonal ratings by therapist and patient. We will identify transitions in interpersonal processes based on CAID and examine whether these transitional interpersonal points match
Depression is associated with poor interpersonal functioning, but the precise nature of interpersonal problems varies widely among depressed adults.

Agency, the Overlooked Dimension in Assessing a Therapeutic Relationship
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A basic axiom of interpersonal theory is that the content of every interpersonal domain may be organized in a two-dimensional space composed of the factors “communion” and “agency.” Interestingly, when psychotherapy researchers have investigated predictors of success in psychotherapy, the leading predictor is generally the patient-therapist relationship; but, oddly, the measures used to evaluate a therapeutic relationship have primarily assessed only communal characteristics. Agentic aspects of the relationship are almost never described. Recently, the Alliance Negotiation Scale (ANS) has been constructed to assess a patient’s ability to negotiate with the therapist (an agentic construct). Each item expresses a satisfaction or complaint about the therapist’s behavior. Six items express the patient’s comfort disagreeing with the therapist; and 6 items describe the therapist as inflexible (e.g., “does not take my wants/needs into consideration”). We recently used Doran’s ANS to predict the outcome of psychotherapy. Participants in short-term psychotherapy each completed the ANS and the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems to assess each patient’s improvement on each of the 8 scales. We hypothesized that a therapist’s agentic behavior (when unwelcome) can undermine the patient’s improvement on three types of problems described on the IIP, namely, difficulties displaying agentic behavior (e.g., “Too Unassertive”). The results showed that patients whose therapists seemed inflexible/over-controlling on the ANS showed less improvement on those three scales. Other types of patient-dissatisfaction with therapist-behaviors may also handicap a treatment. We are now identifying other specific dissatisfactions that patients mention about their therapist’s behavior. For example, patients sometimes complain that their therapist is too passive (e.g., “does not give me enough advice”). We have identified diverse complaints and collated them into a questionnaire that will allow us to identify other ways in which a therapist’s behavior can undermine a patient’s improvement in treatment. These results will also be presented.

Dominance and Prestige as Status-Related Interpersonal Styles: Implications for Cardiovascular Risk
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Higher social status confers reduced cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk, but personality traits indicative of aggressive status pursuit (e.g., dominance) confer increased risk. The Dominance and Prestige (Cheng & Tracy) model distinguishes aggressive, competitive striving (i.e., dominance) and status freely granted by others (i.e., prestige). Differences between dominance and prestige were examined in four studies. In Study 1 (5 samples of undergraduates, total N > 800), the Dominance and Prestige Scales (Cheng & Tracy) were associated with hostile-dominance and warm-dominance, respectively, in circumplex measures of interpersonal style and goals. Other analyses supported the convergent and discriminant validity of the scales. Further, both dominance and prestige predicted higher personal sense of power, but only prestige predicted subjective social status. Dominance was associated with greater hostility and interpersonal stress, whereas prestige was associated with lower hostility and higher levels of social support. In Study 2 (180 undergraduates), dominance moderated systolic blood pressure reactivity during a laboratory interaction with a dominant versus deferential partner; dominance was positively associated with reactivity when interacting with a dominant partner, but not a deferential partner, interaction F(1,164) = 10.5, p = .001. In Study 3 (94 married couples), actor-partner analyses indicated that the hostile-dominant interpersonal style predicted greater ambulatory systolic blood pressure (ASBP), t(695) = 3.91, p = .001. The warm-dominant style was associated with lower ASBP, t(684) = -2.31, p = .021. In Study 4 (154 healthy older married couples), the hostile-dominant style predicted greater coronary artery disease severity (coronary artery calcification), std B = .18, p<.05, but warm-dominance was unrelated to atherosclerosis. Further, hostile-dominance predicted worse marital adjustment, whereas warm-dominance predicted better marital quality. Thus, pursuit of social status through aggressive dominant and competitive behavior may heighten CVD risk, whereas high social status resulting from respect and prestige freely granted by others apparently does not.

Neuroticism and Individual Differences in Interpersonal Problems Among Depressed Adults
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Depression is associated with poor interpersonal functioning, but the precise nature of interpersonal problems varies widely among depressed adults. In this study we examined whether individual differences in unique subcomponents of the personality trait neuroticism could help to resolve the heterogeneity of interpersonal dysfunction in depression. To do so, we first examined the structure of a popular measure of neuroticism among depressed adults (N=807) and distinguished elements of that structure from symptom severity. In a subsample (N=59) who completed the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems, we next examined the relationship between elements of that structure and patterns of interpersonal problems in a separate, large community sample (N=1295). Using bifactor measurement models to examine the structure of neuroticism, we observed that a bifactor model with one general factor of Negative Affectivity and six specific factors, representing the six original facets of neuroticism, fit the data well in both the depressed (RMSEA=0.047, CFI=0.92, TLI=0.92) and community (RMSEA=0.05, CFI=0.92, TLI=0.92) samples. In both samples, two of the specific factors (Angry-hostility and Self-consciousness) demonstrated validity independent of the general factor and accounted for additional variability in interpersonal functioning over and above the general factor and depressive symptoms. Specifically, whereas the general Negative Affectivity factor was associated with a more diffusely elevated profile in each sample, Angry Hostility was associated with a profile that peaked in the Arrogant-Introverted octant and Self-Consciousness was associated with a profile that peaked in the Aloof-Introverted octant. This replicated pattern of results indicates that two components of neuroticism have unique and opposite relationships with domains of interpersonal functioning deficits and can help to account for some of the heterogeneity observed in interpersonal problems among depressed individuals.