SITAR 2022

Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research

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[Online Conference]

July 29-30, 2022

Day 1 Programming

12:00 – 1:15 pm EST	Welcome / Keynote
1:30 – 2:20 pm EST	Talks (Group A): *Daily Experiences*
2:30 – 3:20 pm EST	Talks (Group B): *Expanding Circle*
3:30 – 4:00 pm EST	Poster Session
4:00 – 5:00 pm EST	Social Hour

Day 2 Programming

12:00 – 1:20 pm EST	Methods Workshop: *Circumplex R Package*
1:30 – 2:20 pm EST	Talks (Group C): *Measurement*
2:30 – 3:20 pm EST	Talks (Group D): *Psychopathology*
3:30 – 4:00 pm EST	Business Meeting
4:00 – 5:00 pm EST	Social Hour

DAY 1

Keynote Address
12:10pm – 1:15pm / 12:10 – 13:15 / July 29, 2022

Constructing, Deconstructing, and Reconstructing Interpersonal Circumplex Models

Kenneth Locke (University of Idaho)

Unlike common factors models that seek to isolate single dimensions that reflect some quality causing the observed variation in responses, interpersonal circumplex models seek to delineate a plane in which each segment corresponds to an interpersonal quality that is related to yet distinct from other segments. In so doing, interpersonal circumplex models have created a space for an increasingly dense and robust nomological network of interrelated constructs; yet, by respecting every segment equally, circumplex models remain silent regarding the existence of underlying dimensions. While it has proven undeniably useful—for purposes of communicating, theorizing, and statistical modeling—to project the segments onto two orthogonal dimensions, I nevertheless occasionally wonder about questions like: When is thinking about dimensions obfuscating rather than illuminating? And if we do reference dimensions, what are the pros and cons of the canonical "agency and communion" dimensions versus other dimensions? And do any of these dimensions truly track whatever mechanisms cause the observed circumplex pattern of covariation among interpersonal constructs? And since I will be sharing my puzzlement regarding these issues for the first time at this SITAR meeting, might my fellow attendees help me get closer to some answers?

Talks (Group A)
Daily Interpersonal Experiences
1:30pm – 2:20pm / 13:30 – 14:20 / July 29, 2022

Filling Gaps in the Nomological Networks for Dominance and Affiliation by Examining Self-Informant Agreement on Momentary Interpersonal Behavior

Whitney Ringwald (University of Pittsburgh)

Interpersonal functioning involves an interplay of subjective perceptions and overt behavior. This study examines alignment between self-perceptions and others' perceptions of situation-to-situation shifts in everyday behavior (within-person level) and on average behavior (between-person level) to enrich the nomological networks for the domains of dominance and affiliation. We studied a sample of romantic couples (N=210) who rated their own and their partner's interpersonal behavior during a 21-day ambulatory assessment (AA) protocol. We used multi-level structural equation modeling to estimate self-informant agreement on dominance and affiliation at the within- and between-person levels. Additionally, we examined convergence between self- and informant-reported averages and variability of dominance and affiliation measured by AA with cross-sectional self-reports of dominance, affiliation, and interpersonal distress. There was no self-informant agreement on AA dominance, but there was moderate agreement on AA affiliation at both the between- and within-person levels. Only self-reports of AA affiliation converged with analogous cross-sectional self-reports. Both self and informant reports of dominance and affiliation variability correlated with self-reported interpersonal distress. Results suggest that the internal versus external experiences of dominance and affiliation differ and that these differences have important implications in everyday interpersonal functioning. Our findings also show that self-perceptions of variability in dominance and affiliation, others' perceptions of variability, and actual behavioral variability relate to interpersonal problems.

Tethering Theory to Timescale: Advances in Measuring Interpersonal Complementarity and Covariation

Michael J. Roche (West Chester University)

Engaging in a vibrant debate with a friend or colleague may be seen as interpersonally healthy or dysfunctional, depending on the timescale of analysis. Interpersonal theory suggests interpersonal functioning is most healthy when exchanging dominance throughout a conversation, referred to as agentic complementarity. However, many research paradigms measure agency across conversations rather than within conversations. This leads to different timescales (seconds vs. minutes) and analyses (between-situation rather than within-situation), resulting in a mismatch between theory and data, and complicating how interpersonal complementarity is understood in research and applied clinically. The present research examines interpersonal processes (complementarity, covariation) across different timescales, and proposes a new way to measure within-situation complementarity using EMA data. Participants across two datasets (n=186, n=180) completed 20 social interaction records. New measures of within-situation interpersonal processes were more often and stronger related to measures of psychopathology at baseline and in daily life. We discuss the implications for theory and assessment of interpersonal processes moving forward.

Social Dominance and Narcissism Across Methods

Elizabeth A. Edershile (University of Pittsburgh)*; Anna Szücs (National University of Singapore); Alexandre Y. Dombrovski (University of Pittsburgh); Aidan Wright (University of Pittsburgh)

The integration of naturalistic and experimental methods is rarely done in the psychopathology literature yet has the potential to yield valuable information regarding maladaptive interpersonal processes. Dynamics within narcissism are thought to unfold in situations in which the individual experiences threats to their status. Naturalistic studies have examined dynamics between grandiosity and vulnerability in response to perceptions of the interpersonal environment. Such studies have found that grandiosity is generally associated with warm interpersonal interactions in which the individual feels they are dominant, and their interacting partner behaves submissively. Experimental studies have emphasized behavioral expressions of narcissistic individuals in response to putative ego threats. Such studies find a tendency for the narcissistic individual to behave aggressively following threats to status. The current study (N = 437) examined how expressions of grandiosity and vulnerability changed in response to relevant interpersonal stimuli in naturalistic (perceptions of the interacting partner) and experimental settings (status loss in rigged game). Results revealed that grandiosity decreased and vulnerability increased in response to status threat, regardless of whether perceived (naturalistic) or manipulated (experimental). In the naturalistic portion, although perceiving the interacting partner as dominant played an important role in expressions of grandiosity, perceiving the interacting partner as warm (or cold) was even more strongly and consistently related to expressions of grandiosity and vulnerability. Moreover, it was found that the same people responded with decreased grandiosity in status threatening environments in both the naturalistic and experimental portion. Findings reinforce the importance of status to expressions of narcissism and elucidate important considerations for dynamics between grandiosity and vulnerability across naturalistic and experimental methods.

Talks (Group B)
Expanding the Circle
2:30pm – 3:20pm / 14:30 – 15:20 / July 29, 2022

Personality and Lifetime Need Frustration: A Within-Person Perspective on Interpersonal Problems and Personality Pathology

Chris Sciberas (University of Toronto)*; Marc Fournier (University of Toronto)

Researchers have suggested that long-term psychological need frustration can unlock people's vulnerability to psychopathology (Vansteenkiste & Ryan, 2013). However, it remains unclear how lifetime histories of need frustration facilitate the development of divergent patterns of maladjustment across individuals. Therefore, we adopted a person-centered (profile) approach to examine whether experiences of lifetime need frustration contribute to patterns of distress and dysfunction related to one's patterns of dispositional traits from both an interpersonal and five-factor perspective. We predicted that, with increasing levels of lifetime need frustration, individuals would manifest both higher overall levels of problems or pathology and a within-person pattern of problems or pathology reflecting an amplification or augmentation of their basic trait profile. Participants were recruited from Prolific (N = 1031; Female = 506) and completed measures of their interpersonal traits (IPIP-IPC; Markey & Markey, 2009), their interpersonal problems (IIP-SC-32; Soldz et al., 1995), their five-factor personality traits (BFI-2-S; Soto et al., 2015), their five-factor personality pathologies (PID-5-BF; Krueger et al., 2013), and their lifetime need frustration (adapted from Chen et al., 2015). Data were analyzed using multilevel modeling. Participants' IIP and PID-5 profiles were predicted from their respective profiles of interpersonal (IPIP-IPC) and five-factor (BFI-2-S) traits (Level 1), from their lifetime histories of need frustration (Level 2), and from their respective cross-level interactions. Consistent with our predictions, lifetime need frustration predicted participants' overall levels of interpersonal distress and interacted with participants' unique interpersonal trait profiles to predict their unique patterns of interpersonal problems. Similarly, lifetime need frustration predicted participants' overall levels of personality dysfunction and interacted with participants' unique five-factor trait profiles to predict their unique patterns of personality pathology. The present findings demonstrate how lifetime need frustration gives rise to between-person differences in the within-person organization of interpersonal distress and personality dysfunction.

Moral Elevation as a Micro-Intervention for Experiences of Witnessing Anti-Black Racism in White and Asian-American Samples

Janarthan Sivaratnam (Seattle Pacific University); LeChara Pryor (Seattle Pacific University); Thane Erickson (Seattle Pacific University)*

Racism often manifests in interpersonal contexts, ranging from violence and trauma to microaggressions that intentionally or unintentionally "other" individuals of color. Recent theorizing and research on "allyship" have focused on ways that third-party individuals can respond when witnessing racist social behavior. For instance, Sue et al. (2019) proposed a framework for "micro-intervention" strategies as potential responses for third parties witnessing microaggressions, many which focus on interpersonal processes. However, little is known about the emotional or motivational factors that might spur on allyship and antiracism in outgroup membership. Moral elevation, the social emotion experienced when witnessing uncommon acts of goodness or virtue (e.g., generosity, courage), may serve as one relevant candidate emotion, given experimental findings that it activates prosocial motives and behavior. The present study investigated whether, after exposure to a display of anti-Black racism, induction of moral elevation would cause higher prosocial responses and allyship motivations relative to a neutral condition and an amusement condition that induces positive emotion with no socio-moral features. We also tested whether elevation feelings and beliefs mediated group differences. We examined these questions in both White and Asian samples in order to determine whether effects would replicate across different non-Black outgroups. We recruited White (N = 300) and Asian American (N = 300) subsamples on the Prolific platform. Participants watched a video depicting anti-Black racism by a White woman toward a Black man, then were randomly assigned to watch an elevating, amusing, or neutral video clip; video stimuli were matched on race and gender features. Subsequently, participants completed measures of motivations toward prosocial and antiracist responses. Results in the White sample partially supported hypotheses. Manipulation checks suggested that the elevation stimulus performed as expected, although the neutral condition stimuli was more inspiring than expected. Supporting core hypotheses, the elevation condition led to higher levels than the amusement condition for support-seeking (95%CI [.04, .75]), compassion toward outgroup members (95%CI [.19, 1.61]), motivation toward individual allyship (95%CI [.14, .78]), institutional advocacy (95%CI [.09, .73]), and awareness of racism (95%CI [.01, .68]). Recruitment for the Asian American sample is underway, and we plan to report parallel analyses in that sample. Implications for motivating interpersonal responses to witnessing racism will be discussed.

Why It May Be Useful to Integrate the Stereotype Content Model and the Interpersonal Perspective

Jenny M. Cundiff (University of Alabama)

It may be useful to acknowledge the conceptual overlap between the influential Stereotype Content Model from social psychology (Fiske, Cuddy, Glick, & Xu, 2002) and the interpersonal perspective in personality and clinical psychology (e.g., Hopwood et al., 2021; Leary, 1957; Sullivan, 1953). A core element of the interpersonal perspective, the empirically-derived structural model of the Interpersonal Circumplex (IPC) (Leary, 1957), closely resembles the Stereotype Content model in its general form. By integrating stereotype content with the theory and methods associated with the structural model of the IPC and the broader interpersonal perspective, researchers are able to arrive at more precise theoretical predictions regarding the potential influence of stereotypes on specific dimensions of interpersonal behavior. These specific dimensions of interpersonal behavior also offer a long history of research evidence regarding associations with important outcomes such as mental and physical health, and, perhaps most importantly, also have the ability to operationalize the interpersonal processes germane to the etiology and maintenance of mental and physical health outcomes.

Poster Session

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[1] Defining the BPD "Favorite Person": A Descriptive Analysis of Social Media Posts

Alexandra Stein (Fairleigh Dickinson University)*; Benjamin N. Johnson (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Objective: Online mental health communities enable individuals to share experiences with others. Shared experience in the borderline personality disorder (BPD) community has advanced the term "favorite person" (FP), commonly described as someone who an individual with BPD idealizes and is emotionally dependent on. Although the term is widely used and has valuable clinical and theoretical implications, it is absent from the scholarly literature. We aim to define the FP through descriptive analysis of social media posts.

Method: We used the PhantomBuster data extractor tool to conduct multi-hashtag Instagram searches, using six combinations of "#borderlinepersonalitydisorder" or "#bpd" and "#favoriteperson" or "#fp", resulting in 261 posts. We included posts if they contained the keyword "Favorite Person" or "FP" in the image or caption, and/or focused on an emotional relationship (92.3% agreement between two independent raters). The final set of 54 posts were coded for affective and relational constructs by six independent, trained raters.

Results: The majority of posts referred to a single relationship (98.1%) of an unspecified (70.4%) or romantic (25.9%) nature. The affective tenor was predominantly negative (68.5%). Several interpersonal themes (e.g., obsessiveness [37.0%], mood dependency [35.3%], hypermentalizing [16.7%], emotion regulation [14.8%]) and DSM-5 BPD symptoms (e.g., abandonment fears [35.2%], unstable relationships [31.5%], affective instability [25.9%], suicide/self-injury [13.0%]) were depicted. Exploratory factor analysis revealed preliminary evidence for four underlying factors (Self-Confidence and Identity, Interpersonal Reactivity, FP as Rescuer, Impaired Mentalizing), which explained 54% total variance.

Conclusions: Results suggest that an FP is an individual who consumes the thoughts and evokes abandonment fears of individuals with BPD. Reactivity of mood to the perceived status of the FP relationship and a tendency to hypermentalize around the FP may exacerbate instability in these relationships. These findings offer a novel understanding of the lived experience of BPD relationships, having important implications for treatment and stigma reduction.

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[2] Invalidating Experiences

Sydney Neil (West Chester University)*; John Moore (West Chester University); Julia Linden-Chirlian (West Chester University); Julianne Wu (West Chester University); Ken Locke (University of Idaho); Michael Roche (West Chester University)

Invalidating environments may contribute to the development of maladaptive emotional regulation skills, particularly in highly emotionally vulnerable individuals (Linehan, 1993). Previous measures have been developed to capture experiences in which an individual could feel validated or invalidated, with focus on mainly unfriendly-dominant interpersonal themes, as well as emotional invalidation, and non-interpersonal themes. Only one measure has been specifically designed to capture interpersonal themes of validation/invalidation from an interpersonal framework, but this measure has weak psychometric (circular) properties, and only measured invalidation from the cold half of the circle. This misses crucial aspects of invalidation including high communal themes (e.g., humoring, toxic positivity) and conflates high communion with validation. As such, we developed a new measure of interpersonal invalidation. The item generation process consisted of literature reviews of existing constructs and measures, and new items were written with interpersonal themes. Items were then examined through review criteria and grouped into rationally derived octant locations. Data collection (n~200) just completed. We plan to analyze the invalidation items to see if a circular structure exists using factor analysis and RANDALL. We further plan to project invalidation scales onto two interpersonal circles (IIP-SC, ISC) to understand the content coverage of our items. Based on our analysis, we may calculate elevation, dominance, and affiliation scores for the invalidation scales. If an adequate circular structure is not found, we can proceed with the individual scales of invalidation. We will then examine how these interpersonal invalidation scales (either the circular derived scales or individual scales) are associated with a variety of outcomes. This new scale could be utilized clinically to determine the level and style of environmental invalidation a client is presently experiencing, capture psychopathological experiences of invalidation, particularly in the case of BPD (Linehan, 1993), and establish a more complete picture of the client's interpersonal interactions.

[3] Discrimination Experiences and Interpersonal Functioning: An Intersectional Approach

Sarah Jaweed (West Chester University)*; Jack O'Connell (West Chester University); Michael Roche (West Chester University)

Discrimination is defined as the bias or negative treatment of individuals based on their group membership or social identity (Pager & Shepherd, 2008). Discrimination has been noted to negatively influence mental health and dysfunction while simultaneously impacting perceptions about certain social identities. For example, when evaluating age, gender, and race, researchers have been noted these identities have intersecting discriminating qualities that are derived from social interaction when in an invalidating environment. One -way researchers have measured these invalidating experiences was via the five-factor model, which is often used to locate new constructs in theoretical space (Bainbridge, Ludeke, & Smillie, 2022). Another is the interpersonal circle which locates constructs across agentic and communal themes (Dowgwillo, Roche, & Pincus, 2018). However, in order to fully understand an individual's experience of discrimination (via. age, gender, and race) there needs to be a distinction between personal experiences and societal/structural experiences of discrimination. The current project asked 204 participants complete surveys about their experiences of discrimination (personal vs societal) along with the interpersonal measures of interpersonal sensitivities (ISC; Hopwood et al., 2011) and interpersonal problems (IIP-SC; Hopwood et al., 2008), and the personality inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5; APA, 2013). Results indicated that discrimination experiences were broadly related to psychopathology, including detachment and antagonism, which relate to dominant and unfriendly interpersonal problems. Using the structural summary method, we projected discrimination scales onto interpersonal surfaces and found only race based discrimination was associated with a prototypical theme (unfriendly-dominant problems). In contrast, gender and age did not load specifically onto an area of the interpersonal problems circle, and none of the experiences led to a particular projection of interpersonal sensitivities. We discuss these findings in light of how discrimination experiences can impact and individual, and offer suggestions for mapping the constructs of discrimination within the broader nomological net.

[4] Other-Praising Social Emotions: Unique Effects of Trait Moral Elevation and Trait Gratitude Predicting Mental Health and Prosocial Outcomes

Mackenzie H. Cummings (Seattle Pacific University)*; Evan Caulley (Seattle Pacific University); Thane Erickson (Seattle Pacific University)

Background: Moral elevation refers to the positive emotional state elicited by witnessing others' acts of virtue and is theorized to provide an emotional "reset" that motivates prosocial behavior. Although studies have linked experimentally induced state elevation to prosocial behavior in short-term windows, few studies have investigated the role of trait elevation (i.e., the propensity to experience states of elevation) in predicting mental health and social outcomes in daily life. Moreover, no studies have examined unique effects of trait elevation after accounting for trait gratitude, the parallel "other-praising" social emotion associated with perceiving oneself as a recipient of good from others. The present study tested whether trait moral elevation predicts lower anxiety and depression symptoms, greater prosocial virtues and daily outcomes, and more adaptive coping responses to stressors, after controlling for trait gratitude.
Method: College students varying widely in clinical distress symptoms (based on ADIS-5 structured interview screens; N = 112) completed measures of trait moral elevation, anxiety, depression, Values in Action (VIA) character strengths at baseline and recorded daily measures of overall mood states and responses to daily stressors for 4-5 weeks.
Results & Conclusions: As expected, multiple regressions showed that trait elevation uniquely predicted prosocial virtues. In multilevel models, even after accounting for trait gratitude, trait elevation prospectively predicted coping with daily stressors via warmth and striving to help others (compassionate goals), but unexpectedly predicted higher Daily anxiety and worry. Overall, results were consistent with the possibility that individuals prone to moral elevation cope via prosocial strategies, but it may not necessarily stop them from experiencing anxious distress in the context of stressors.

[5] The Interplay of Change in Depressive Symptoms, Self-Criticism, and Interpersonal Problems over the Course of Therapy and Beyond

Lina Krakau (University Medical Center Mainz); Manfred E. Beutel (University Medical Center Mainz); Marianne Leuzinger-Bohleber (University Medical Center Mainz)*

Interpersonal problems and self-criticism are regarded as causes and consequences of major depressive disorder, making them an important target for therapy outcome research. They have also been proposed as mechanisms of change, implying that greater improvement in these domains leads to greater or more sustained symptom reduction. Despite their central role in interdisciplinary theories of depression, both constructs are rarely investigated in outcome and process research, with previous studies reporting mixed results. With the present study, we aimed to better understand the effect of psychoanalytic long-term treatment on interpersonal problems and self-criticism, and to investigate their respective interplay with depressive symptoms over time. We analyzed a subsample of the Outcomes of Long-Term Psychotherapies of Chronically Depressed Patients (LAC) Study consisting of 112 patients treated with psychoanalysis. Depressive symptoms (BDI-II), interpersonal problems (IIP), and self-criticism (DEQ) were assessed at baseline, treatment termination, and follow-up (five years after treatment start).
Over the three assessment points, we investigated changes in depressive symptoms, interpersonal problems, and self-criticism with linear mixed models. Using random intercept cross-lagged panel models, we investigated the reciprocal relationships between symptoms and interpersonal problems as well as symptoms and self-criticism. Symptoms, interpersonal problems, and self-criticism decreased significantly over time, with considerable within-person variation. Interpersonal problems, especially, declined further during follow-up. Cross-lagged analyses revealed that levels of symptoms at treatment termination were statistically significantly associated with levels of self-criticism and interpersonal problems at follow-up. We did not find lagged effects of either self-criticism or interpersonal problems on symptoms. In addition to symptomatic change, psychoanalytic long-term treatment improved interpersonal problems and self-criticism, which further progressed after treatment termination. Yet, our data did not suggest that these important outcome domains were also mechanisms of change. Results are limited due to the varying length of individual therapy and follow-up periods and the small sample size.

DAY 2
Methods Workshop
12:00pm – 1:20pm / 12:05 – 13:20 / July 30, 2022

Intro to R and Circumplex Package

Jeffrey M. Girard (University of Kansas)

This workshop will be a beginner-friendly introduction to the R statistical computing environment (e.g., how to install R and RStudio, how to interact with R, and how to do basic data wrangling tasks) as well as the {circumplex} R package (https://circumplex.jmgirard.com), which includes functions for managing and analyzing circumplex data (e.g., scoring and norming circumplex instruments, conducting the structural summary method with bootstrapped confidence intervals, and generating tables and figures).

Talks (Group C)
Interpersonal Measurement
1:30pm – 2:20pm / 13:30 – 14:20 / July 30, 2022

A Construct Validation Study of the DMRS-SR-30 Utilizing the Interpersonal Circumplex

JoAnna Molina (University of Detroit-Mercy)*; Emily Dowgwillo (University of Detroit-Mercy)

Defense mechanisms are unconscious coping strategies that help an individual respond to anxiety-provoking environments and intrapsychic conflict. Notably, these strategies vary in their degree of maturity and are useful for understanding personality functioning and the quality of interpersonal relationships. Despite the clinical and interpersonal relevance of defense mechanisms, psychometrically sound self-report measures of defensive functioning are limited. The Defense Mechanisms Rating Scales-Self-Report-30 (DMRS-SR-30) is a newly developed self-report measure of defense mechanisms. The measure provides scores on individual defenses as well as theoretical groupings of defenses characterized by different degrees of maturity. Although the measure shows promise, research on its validity is limited. Given the interpersonal impact of defense mechanisms, the interpersonal circumplex (IPC) is an important lens that can be used to examine the construct validity of the DMRS-SR-30. To that end, the current study uses self-report data from 403 participants recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk) to examine the interpersonal characteristics of defense mechanisms using the problems, sensitivities, and efficacies interpersonal circumplex surfaces. By examining the structural summary parameters and associated bootstrapped confidence intervals, we can better understand whether the theoretical groupings of defenses proposed by the measure have empirical support. Clinical and measure implications of these findings will be discussed.

Authenticity and Interpersonal Self-Congruence

Nicole Cosentino (University of Toronto)*; Marc Fournier (University of Toronto)

Authentic individuals experience numerous interpersonal benefits, yet the reasons why remain unclear. One unexplored mechanism is interpersonal self-congruence, defined as the extent to which the individual manifests an integrated sense of self through corresponsive profiles of characteristics across interpersonal surfaces. Each interpersonal surface represents a domain of interpersonal functioning, including traits (i.e., enduring dispositional characteristics), strengths (i.e., personally adaptive characteristics), problems (i.e., personally distressing characteristics), and values (i.e., outcomes of personal importance), all of which have been mapped onto the interpersonal circumplex model. The current study aimed to determine whether authenticity and its components, authentic self-awareness (ASA; the integration of self-relevant information into one's identity) and authentic self-expression (ASE; the expression of one's values, preferences, and emotions in one's behavior) are associated with interpersonal self-congruence. We predicted that: (a) ASA would strengthen the within-person associations between traits, strengths, and problems such that individuals high in ASA would recognize their distinctive traits as both their strengths and their weaknesses; and (b) ASE would strengthen the within-person associations between traits and values such that individuals high in ASE would tend to think, feel, and act in value-congruent ways. Participants (N = 503) were recruited using the crowdsourcing platform, Prolific. Interpersonal profiles were nested within participants and analyzed using multilevel models to determine whether authenticity was associated with greater profile congruence across interpersonal surfaces. Response surface analyses were subsequently used to determine whether authenticity was associated with greater congruence across the axes of the interpersonal surfaces. Contrary to our predictions, authenticity was not associated with indicators of either profile or axial congruence across interpersonal surfaces. Rather, authentic individuals self-reported having many interpersonal strengths and few interpersonal problems around the circumplex, suggesting that authentic individuals might be better characterized by an elevated but non-differentiated pattern of adaptive interpersonal characteristics than by interpersonal self-congruence.

Evaluating an Abbreviated Version of the Circumplex Team Scan Inventory of Within-Team Interpersonal Norms

Chris C. Martin (Georgia Institute of Technology)*; Kenneth Locke (University of Idaho)

The Circumplex Team Scan (CTS) assesses the degree to which a team's interaction and communication norms reflect each segment (16th) of the interpersonal circumplex. We developed and evaluated an abbreviated 16-item CTS that uses one CTS item to measure each segment. Data were collected from 446 engineering undergraduates nested in 139 teams. CTS-16 items showed good fit to confirmatory structural models which tested for greater positive covariation among proximate items and lower covariation among distal items on the circumplex. Individuals' ratings sufficiently reflected team-level norms to justify averaging team members' ratings. However, individual items' marginal reliabilities suggest using the CTS-16 to assess general circumplex-wide patterns rather than specific segments. CTS-16 ratings correlated with respondents' (self) and their teammates' (other) ratings of team climate (inclusion, justice, psychological safety). Teams with more extraverted (vs. less extraverted) members were perceived as more confident and open (vs timid and evasive) by both those individuals and their teammates. Members predisposed to social alienation perceived their team's culture as relatively rude and unengaged, but their teammates did not corroborate those perceptions, which could indicate either prejudicial treatment of those members or perceptual bias. The results overall support the validity and utility of the CTS-16 and of an interpersonal circumplex model of team culture more generally.

Talks (Group D)

Interpersonal Aspects of Psychopathology

2:30pm – 3:20pm / 14:30 – 15:20 / July 30, 2022

Interpersonal Problems and Borderline Personality Pathology in Daily Life: Construction and Validation of a 32-item and 8-item Daily Inventory of Interpersonal Problems Short Circumplex (D-IIPSC)

Julianne Wu (West Chester University)*; Sarah Jaweed (West Chester University); Jeffrey M. Girard (University of Kansas); Michael Roche (West Chester University)

The Inventory of Interpersonal Problems Short Circumplex (IIP-SC) is a well-known measure of interpersonal problems grounded within the nomological net of interpersonal theory and the interpersonal circumplex. While the IIP-SC captures interpersonal problems between individuals, contemporary views of interpersonal theory suggest that interpersonal dysfunction is also experienced through temporally dynamic processes within an individual's daily life. It is important to distinguish between within-person and between-person processes underlying interpersonal problems. While there are a few temporally dynamic measures of interpersonal perceptions and behaviors, there is presently no measure that captures interpersonal problems from a circular framework in a temporally dynamic design. The present research, therefore, details the validation of the 32-item and 8-item versions of the Daily IIP-SC scale (D-IIPSC). Participants (n = 248) completed a daily diary study for two weeks. They were administered a daily version of the IIP-SC, along with items capturing daily experiences of interpersonal sensitivities and borderline personality-related pathology including negative affect, identity problems, attachment difficulties, loneliness and self-harm. Using the structural summary method for circumplex data, we confirmed circular structure for the 32-item version of the D-IIPSC at both between-person and within-person levels (correspondence index: between = 0.88, within = 0.66). Similarly, an 8-item version demonstrated adequate circular structure for both levels (correspondence index: between = 0.86, within = 0.72). Shown through multilevel models, associations with the interpersonal sensitivities circumplex and borderline personality pathology further support the validity of the D-IIPSC. The elevation score in the eight-item D-IIPSC was related to aspects of borderline personality at the daily within-person (R^2: .1 to .2) and between-person (R^2: .5 to .6) level. Interactions between dominance and warmth were also significantly related to psychopathology in expected ways. We discuss the usefulness of a brief circular measure of interpersonal problems within ecological momentary assessment study designs.

The Longitudinal Effect of Personality on Internalizing and Externalizing Psychopathology Through Relationship Satisfaction

Samantha Dashineau (Purdue University)*; Skye Napolitano (Purdue University); Susan South (Purdue University)

Personality is an important determinant of many life outcomes including relationship satisfaction and psychopathology. Previous work has demonstrated that personality is predictive of marital satisfaction, and that low levels of relationship satisfaction are related to greater levels of psychopathology. No study to date, however, has examined if relationship satisfaction mediates the connection between personality and psychopathology. In the current study, we utilize longitudinal data from a sample of 100 newlywed couples to test the hypothesis that major domains of personality (positive emotionality, negative emotionality, disinhibition; Time 1) had a significant effect on relationship satisfaction (Time 2) which was, in turn, significantly related to internalizing and externalizing forms of psychopathology (Time 3). Path models were run using structural equation modeling software and gender differences between husbands and wives examined. For negative emotionality and disinhibition, we found evidence for both actor and partner effects of personality on satisfaction and of satisfaction on psychopathology. Interesting gender differences emerged, particularly with regard to indirect effects of personality on psychopathology through satisfaction. Our findings suggest that for women, personality impacts the overall sentiment toward a spouse, which impacts subsequent symptoms of internalizing and externalizing behavior and mood.

Interpersonal Functioning in Patients with PTSD at Treatment Intake

Jeffrey M. Girard (University of Kansas)*; Keilan Johnson (University of Cincinnati); Taylor Iskalis (University of Kansas); Joel Sprunger (University of Cincinnati)

In this study, we explored various relationships between interpersonal functioning and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Data were drawn from a clinical dataset of treatment-seeking individuals from an American community-based trauma clinic (n=689, 73% women, 76% White, age 15 to 76). At intake, participants completed the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Problems (CSIP) and the IPIP Interpersonal Circumplex (IPIP-IPC), as well as several measures of trauma-related psychological functioning including the Life Events Checklist (LEC-5 Extended), the PTSD Checklist (PCL-5), and the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS-5). The bootstrapped structural summary method was used to explore the relationships between interpersonal functioning, PTSD symptoms, and exposure to different types of traumatic events (e.g., sexual assault, physical assault, and non-assaultive trauma).