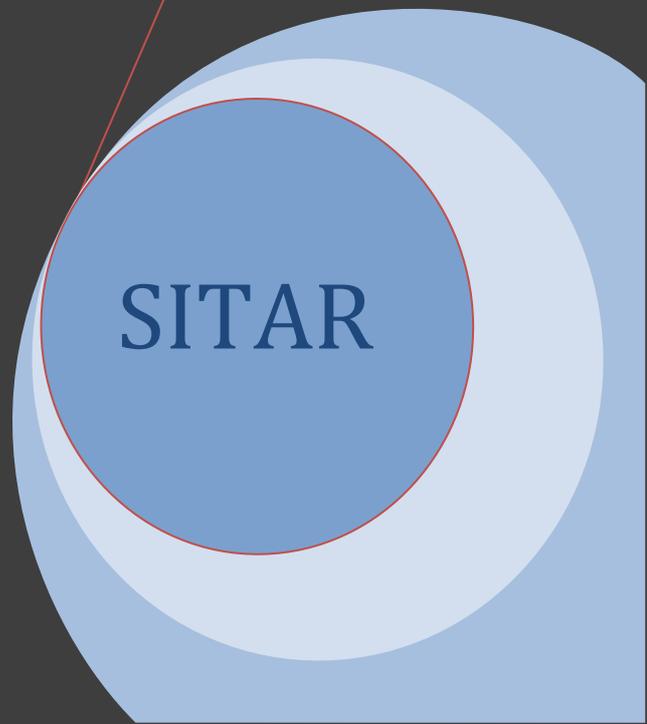


**Program and Abstracts
15th Annual Meeting
Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research**

**May 11 – 12 , 2012
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec, Canada**



Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research

Day 1: May 11, 2012

McGill University, Psychology Department, 1205 Avenue Docteur Penfield, Room N2/2

8:00 – 8:30 Registration & Continental Breakfast

8:30 – 9:45 Welcome: Patrick Markey & Emily Ansell

Keynote: Oxytocin and the Neuroscience of Affiliation

Jennifer Bartz (McGill University)

9:45 -10:25 ***Behavior Mapping and the IPIP-IPC***

Patrick Markey (Villanova University), Juliene Anderson & Charlotte Markey

Interpersonal Stress: Problems, Sensitivities, and HPA Dysregulation

Emily Ansell (Yale University School of Medicine)

10:25 – 10:40 Morning Break

10:40 – 12:10 ***Exploring the Construct Validity of the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems – Short Circumplex and the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Values Using Intensive Repeated Measures in Naturalistic Settings***

Aaron Pincus (Pennsylvania State University), Aidan Wright, David Conroy, Amanda Hyde & Nilam Ram

Person-Specific Longitudinal Assessment of Interpersonal Complementarity

Michael Roche (Pennsylvania State University), Aaron Pincus, Nilam Ram, Amanda Hyde & David Conroy

Understanding Heterogeneity in Borderline Personality Disorder and Social Anxiety Disorder: Differences in Affective and Fear Reactivity Explained by the Traits of Dependency and Self-Criticism

Daniel Kopala-Sibley (McGill University & McGill University Health Center), David Zuroff, Jennifer Russell, Debbie Moskowitz & Joel Paris

An Interpersonal Behavior Model of Psychopathology: Insights for Depression, Anxiety, and Autism

Lance Rappaport (McGill University), Debbie Moskowitz, Jennifer Bartz, Eric Hollander, Latha Soorya, Evdokia Anagnostou & Bianca D'Antonio

12:10 – 1:20 Lunch, Thomson House, 3650 Rue McTavish

1:20 – 3:00 ***Interpersonal Problems and Impacts: Further Evidence for the Role of Interpersonal Functioning in Treatment Outcome in Major Depressive Disorder***

Lena Quilty (Centre for Addiction and Mental Health), Brian Mainland & R. Michael Bagby

Are There Parallel Processes in Psychotherapy Supervision? An Empirical Examination

Terence Tracey (Arizona State University), Jamie Bludworth & Cynthia Glidden-Tracey

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Panel:

How Does a Connection (Communion) between Two Partners Manifest Itself?

Leonard Horowitz (Stanford University; Moderator) & Fabian Ramseyer

Nonverbal Synchrony in Dyadic Encounters: Gender Differences and Synchrony

Fabian Ramseyer (University of Bern & Stanford University) & Leonard Horowitz

Martin Grosse Holtforth (University of Zürich; Discussant)

3:00 – 3:15

Afternoon Break

3:15 – 4:00

Business Meeting

4:00 – 5:15

Poster Session

5:15 – 6:15

Student Social Hour, Thomson House, 3650 Rue McTavish

6:30

Dinner, POP! Wine bar, 250 Pine Avenue East

POSTER SESSION

In Alphabetical Order by First Author

Mapping the Interpersonal Content of the Proposed DSM-5 Dimensional Trait Model of Personality Pathology

Lindsay E. Ayearst, R. Michael Bagby, Sarah A. McGee Ng, & Raluca Morariu (University of Toronto Scarborough)

Agency and Communion as Fundamental Dimensions of Psychological Climate in the Workplace

Justin K. Benzer (VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston University of Public Health), Christopher J. Hopwood (Michigan State University), Mark Meterko (VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston University School of Public Health) & Nicholas Warren (University of Connecticut Health Center)

Perceptions of Responses to Peer Provocation

Julia Boggia & Melanie Dirks (McGill University)

Personality Determines Love-Work Conflict Outcomes

Emily A.A. Dow (City University of New York) & Barbara A. Woike (Barnard College, Columbia University)

You Critique Therefore I Am: Social Evaluative Influences on Beliefs about the Malleability of Intelligence

Sara Etchinson & Mark W. Baldwin (McGill University)

Aggression on the Water: Situational and Personality Predictors of Aggression Among Surfers

Nancy E. Frye & Michael Camhi (Long Island University – Post)

Multimethod Clinical Assessment of Therapy Outcome

Cato Grønnerød (University of Oslo), Jon Magnus Frostad Håkonsen & Espen Gustavsen (Jessheim Psychiatric Clinic)

The Relationship Between Personality and Eating Disorders: An Examination Between Self and Informant Report

Tahira Gulamani, Suzanna Stevanovski & Amanda Uliaszek (University of Toronto)

Is Romantic Conflict a Process of Complementarity of Accommodation?

Renee Hunt, Pamela Sadler (Wilfrid Laurier University) & David C. Zuroff (McGill University)

Fear of Compassion, Social Safeness, and Eating Disorder Severity

Allison C. Kelly, Jacqueline C. Carter (Toronto General Hospital, University Health Network), David C. Zuroff (McGill University) & Sahar Borairi (York University)

Can Self-Complexity Ease the Sting of Rejection?

Erika J. Koch (St. Francis Xavier University)

Self-Criticism, Neediness, and Connectedness as Predictors of Behavioural Variability

Daniel C. Kopala-Sibley, Lance M. Rappaport, Rachel Sutton, Debbie S. Moskowitz & David C. Zuroff (McGill University)

Effects of Depression on the Dynamics of Interpersonal Complementarity

Ivana Lizdek, E. Woody (University of Waterloo), Pamela Sadler (Wilfrid Laurier University) & U. Rehman (University of Waterloo)

Self and Peer Perspectives of Interpersonal Problems Associated with Narcissism

Mark R. Lukowitsky (Albany Medical Center) & Aaron L. Pincus (The Pennsylvania State University)

A Circumplex Analysis of the Short Dark Triad

Delroy L. Paulhus & Daniel N. Jones (University of British Columbia)

Within-Person Covariation of Interpersonal Perception

Michael J. Roche, Aaron L. Pincus, Amanda L. Hyde, Nilam Ram & David E. Conroy (The Pennsylvania State University)

The Role of Felt Security in Daily Interactions with a Romantic Partner on Relationship Satisfaction

Gentiana Sadikaj, Debbie S. Moskowitz & David C. Zuroff (McGill University)

Agreement of Young Adults with Family and Peer Informants in Reporting Anxiety Disorders

Antonette Scavone & Amanda A. Uliaszek (University of Toronto Scarborough)

A Pilot Study of Physiological Anxiety Responses to Interpersonal Behaviors

Nick Schade, Katherine M. Thomas, Alexander B. Nelson, Tim P. Moran, Jason S. Moser & Christopher J. Hopwood (Michigan State University)

Interpersonal Behaviors and Stress in a Parent-Adolescent Interaction Task

Jessica A. Simmons, Emily B. Ansell (Yale University School of Medicine), Katherine M. Thomas, Christopher J. Hopwood (Michigan State University) & Tara M. Chaplin (Yale University School of Medicine)

The Examination of Personality Disorders from Self- and Informant-Report Ratings on the Five-Factor Model

Suzanna Stevanovski, Tahira Gulamani, Antonette Scavone, Brenda Swampillai & Amanda Uliaszek (University of Toronto Scarborough)

Individual Difference in Reciprocity

Rachel Sutton & Debbie S. Moskowitz (McGill University)

Linking Interpersonal Styles and Humor Styles

Takakuni Suzuki (Villanova University), David P. Marino (University of Toronto), Jason Strickhouser & Patrick Markey (Villanova University)

An Examination of Borderline Personality Disorder across Different Socio-Economic Status School Communities in Chicago

Brenda Swampillai & Amanda Uliaszek (University of Toronto Scarborough)

Pathological Narcissism and Affective Reactions in Social Interactions

Emily R. Wilhite, Michael J. Roche, Aaron L. Pincus, David E. Conroy, Amanda L. Hyde & Nilam Ram (The Pennsylvania State University)

Interpersonal Dimensions Moderate the Effect of Dating Violence on Mood and Anxiety Symptoms

Matthew M. Yalch, Brittany K. Lannert, Alytia A. Levendosky & Christopher J. Hopwood (Michigan State University)

Pathways from Received Social Support, Self-Compassion, and Self-Criticism to Agreeable, Quarrelsome, and Submissive Behavior: The Mediating Role of Social Safeness

David C. Zuroff (McGill University), Allison C. Kelly (University of Toronto, Toronto General Hospital), Michelle J. Leybman, Gentiana Sadikaj (McGill University) & Paul Gilbert (Kingsway Hospital)

Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research
Day 2: May 12, 2012
Delta Montreal Hotel, 475 Avenue du Président Kennedy, Symphonie Room

8:00 – 8:30 Continental Breakfast

8:30 – 9:45 Welcome

Keynote: Interpersonal Cognition: Measuring, Manipulating, and Modifying
Mark Baldwin (McGill University)

9:45 – 10:25 ***The Interplay of Interpersonal Style, the Self, and Interpersonal Trust***
Sara Lowmaster (Texas A&M University) & Leslie Morey

Interpersonal Consequences of Self-Criticism and Dependency in Close Female Friendships
Marina Milyavskaya (McGill University) & Richard Koestner

10:25 – 10:40 Morning Break

10:40 – 12:15 ***Effects of Communal Values on Assumed Similarity of Self and Others***
Ken Locke (University of Idaho), Traci Craig, Kyoung-Deok Baik & Krutika Gohil

The People We Like Look Alike – Evidence for Greater Normativeness in Judgements of Positively Evaluated Target Persons
Daniel Liesing (University of Halle-Wittenberg), Olga Ostrovski & Johannes Zimmerman

To Live Clean or Get Dirty?: Moral Valence of Social Behavior as a Unique Feature Beyond Agency and Communion
Thane Erickson (Seattle Pacific University), Gina Scarsella & James Abelson

The Status Syndrom: A Basic Psychological Needs Perspective
Marc Fournier (University of Toronto) & Stefano DiDomenico

12:15 – 1:20 Lunch

1:20 – 3:05 ***The Interpersonal Problem Profiles Associated with Different Levels of Effortful Control***
Nicole Cain (Long Island University), Chiara De Panfilis & Kevin Meehan

The Interpersonal Styles of Bullying and Bullying Victimization
Sandro Sodano (University at Buffalo—SUNY), Catherine Cook-Cottone & Amanda Nickerson

Quarrelsomeness in the Workplace: An Exploration of the Interpersonal Construct within the Organizational Context
Lumina Albert (Colorado State University) & Debbie Moskowitz

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Going Beyond Description in Interpersonal Construct Validation: A Bootstrap Method for Assessing Confidence Limits of Structural Summary Parameters

Johannes Zimmerman (University of Kassel) & Aidan Wright

Going beyond description in interpersonal construct validation: Application of the bootstrap method to interpersonal problem profiles of personality disorders.

Aidan Wright (Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic) & Johannes Zimmerman

3:05 – 3:25

Afternoon Break

3:25 – 4:30

Within-Person Process and Satisfaction with Romantic Relationship

Gentiana Sadikaj (McGill University), Debbie Moskowitz & David Zuroff

The Interpersonal Impact of Negative Emotions: Anger and Anxiety in Couples

Jenny M. Cundiff (University of Utah) & Timothy W. Smith

The “we” and Marital Satisfaction in Army Couples Reuniting After Deployment

Jenna Baddeley (University of Texas & Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Center), J.A. Singer, M. Barry, A. Nobel & J.W. Pennebaker

4:30

End

PAPER ABSTRACTS

In alphabetical order by first author

Quarrelsomeness in the Workplace: An Exploration of the Interpersonal Construct within the Organizational Context

**Lumina S. Albert (Colorado State University)
& Debbie S. Moskowitz (McGill University)**

We identify “quarrelsomeness” as an important component in understanding destructive behaviors in organizational contexts. While a variety of studies have documented the influence of quarrelsomeness in understanding behavior in interpersonal contexts, a review of literature revealed few studies explicitly examining the influence of quarrelsomeness in organizational contexts. Quarrelsomeness has been studied both as a personality trait which generalizes over occasions and situations and as interpersonal processes that unfold over time in association with event-specific cues. As work contexts typically involve frequent interpersonal interactions, it is plausible to expect that quarrelsomeness would be an influence on several organizationally-relevant behaviors. The present article examines hostile-irritable-quarrelsomeness both as a trait related to several organizational issues (such as workplace aggression, dysfunctional conflict, workplace retaliation and workplace romances), and also as a behavior that is likely to emerge in association with event-specific cues. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Interpersonal Stress: Problems, Sensitivities, and HPA Dysregulation

Emily Ansell (Yale University School of Medicine)

Within the interpersonal circumplex model, interpersonal stressors or sensitivities may be viewed as feelings of frustration towards specific other social behaviors. Interpersonal stress may also be viewed as associated with interpersonal distress, which is commonly measured by the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP). Recently, the Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex (ISC) was developed to measure specific types of interpersonal behavior that are stress-inducing irritants. Physiological measures of stress dysregulation may serve as a criterion by which to assess which types of interpersonal issues: problems or sensitivities, are related to altered stress regulation. Understanding which interpersonal ‘surface’ articulates stress dysregulation would facilitate understanding of the interpersonal stress construct and direct research towards understanding maladaptive social processes. To test this, a community sample completed assessments of interpersonal problems and interpersonal sensitivities. These participants also completed morning blood draws in which cortisol and ACTH were measured. HPA dysregulation was associated uniquely with the ISC and not with the IIP, supporting construct validity for the ISC. Additional factors are explored and discussed in understanding the associations between personality, interpersonal processes and stress.

The “we” and Marital Satisfaction in Army Couples Reuniting After Deployment **Jenna L. Baddeley (The University of Texas, Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Center), J. A. Singer, M. Barry, A. Nobel (Connecticut College) & J. W. Pennebaker (The University of Texas)**

For military couples, reuniting after a deployment is a stressful transition. Couples face divergent expectations for their reunion, the stress of sharing a home again, and renegotiating household roles and responsibilities (Bell & Schumm, 2000; Pincus, House, Christenson, & Adler 2001). In civilian populations, mutuality – defining the couple as a “we” with an emphasis on communication and reciprocity-- has been identified as a characteristic of couples who successfully adapt to stressful experiences, such as breast cancer diagnosis (Skerrett, 1998). In the current study of 102 military couples, we assessed whether mutuality and conflict were associated with marital satisfaction post-deployment. The study data were (1) expressive writing samples and (2) questionnaires assessing marital satisfaction. Essays were coded for the presence of conflict and mutuality across nine domains of marital functioning. Inter-rater reliabilities exceeded kappa=.8 across categories. For each essay, sums were calculated for the number of domains in which (1) mutuality and (2) conflict were present. Two waves of analyses were conducted. In the first group

were 26 couples in which both partners were in the expressive writing condition. Multilevel regression analyses were performed to account for non-independence between the partners. The second group consisted of those soldiers (n=25) and spouses (n=25) who were in the expressive condition but whose partners were in the control condition. Ordinary least squares regression analyses were performed with marital satisfaction as the outcome variable. Mutuality, conflict, gender, and the 2-way and 3-way interaction terms were included as predictors in the regression analyses; non-significant terms were removed. In the first sample, higher levels of mutuality were associated with higher levels of marital satisfaction at both baseline and follow-up. In the second sample, higher levels of mutuality and lower levels of conflict were associated with higher levels of marital satisfaction at baseline and follow-up. Results suggest that mutuality is robustly associated with marital satisfaction both concurrently and prospectively. These findings suggest that interventions for military couples reuniting after deployment should focus on enhancing mutuality.

The Interpersonal Problem Profiles Associated with Different Levels of Effortful Control

Nicole M. Cain (Long Island University), Chiara De Panfilis (Parma University) & Kevin B. Meehan, Ph.D. (Long Island University)

Effortful control (EC) is the self-regulation aspect of temperament that allows for the restraint from immediate temptation in favor of long-term goals. EC reflects the efficiency of executive attention, or the ability to inhibit a dominant response and activate a subdominant response according to situational demands (Posner & Rothbart, 2007). In children, EC is related to several aspects of adaptive functioning, such as prosocial behavior, affect regulation, and social adjustment. Previous research has demonstrated that low EC in childhood predicts the emergence of current and future psychopathology (e.g. Caspi, 2000; Eisenberg et al., 2009). In contrast, the correlates of EC in adulthood are less explored. This presentation will report data on the interpersonal problem profiles associated with low, moderate, and high levels of EC in a sample of 239 undergraduates at an urban university. Using the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems – Short Circumplex (IIP-SC; Hopwood et al., 2008), we will present structural summary data showing that individuals with low levels of EC (n = 67) reported intrusive interpersonal problems and high levels of interpersonal distress, while individuals with high levels of EC (n = 61) reported cold interpersonal problems and low levels of interpersonal distress. Individuals with moderate levels of EC (n = 111) did not exhibit a predominant interpersonal problem profile and did not report high levels of interpersonal distress. We will discuss the clinical implications of our results as well as steps for future research.

The Interpersonal Impact of Negative Emotions: Anger and Anxiety in Couples

Jenny M. Cundiff & Timothy W. Smith (University of Utah)

There is strong theory and evidence that emotions convey social information during interpersonal interactions (Darwin, 1962, Keltner, 1999; Niedenthal, 2011). They not only guide one's own behavior, but also help others predict a target's behavior, perhaps in order to facilitate social coordination (Buck, 1999) or escape threat (Darwin, 1962). Hence, a better understanding of the interpersonal information that is conveyed (i.e., perceived by a partner) during social interactions is not only descriptively useful, but also informs likely behavioral reactions to emotional expressions during social interaction (in as much as perception guides subsequent behavior). Further, emotional expressions may guide not only prediction of the target's behavior but also inference of the target's traits (Knutson, 1996; Tiedens, 2001), and chronic expressions of negative emotions in ongoing relationships may have a different interpersonal impact than momentary, situation-specific expressions of these same emotions. In the current study, we examine the interpersonal impact (how one is perceived by a partner) of anger and anxiety in 300 married couples. Marriage is an important context in which to examine how negative emotions impact perceptions, because continued distress and inability to resolve conflict in the marital relationship can significantly impact one's mental and physical health (Karney & Bradbury, 1995; Kiecolt-Glaser & Newton, 2001). Marriage also provides a context in which to examine the momentary impact of negative emotions as well as the impact of chronic displays of these negative emotions. We examine how anger and anxiety are perceived by a spouse using the Interpersonal Circumplex (IPC), a well-validated model for organizing social behavior at both the

state and trait levels. State results during a disagreement task show that individuals' anxiety was associated with being perceived by a partner as somewhat cold. Only husbands' anxiety was significantly related to the control dimension – husbands' anxiety was associated with perceptions of husbands as submissiveness by wives – and this was true only after statistically controlling the shared variance between anger and anxiety. In general, anger was associated with being perceived by a spouse as both hostile and controlling. Trait level results revealed that trait anxiety was associated with being perceived by a spouse as having a cold and submissive interpersonal style, whereas trait anger was associated with being perceived by a spouse as having a cold and dominant interpersonal style. Results underscore that though anger and anxiety are both negative emotions and experienced as somewhat hostile, they differ along the control dimension. Results are discussed in terms of relevant motivational theories of anger and anxiety and conflict resolution in marriage.

The Status Syndrome: A Basic Psychological Needs Perspective

Stefano I. Di Domenico & Marc A. Fournier (University of Toronto)

A persistent concern in public health is to understand the *status syndrome*, which refers to the empirical linkage between socioeconomic status (SES) and health (Marmot, 2004). The status syndrome cannot be fully explained either by the usual risk factors of noncommunicable disease or by the lack of quality medical care for the poor. Instead, the principle causes of the status syndrome appear to reside in the situational forces and corresponding personal experiences that are typically associated with different levels of SES. In the present research, we hypothesized that differences between individuals in the satisfaction of their basic psychological needs—i.e., the intrapersonal and interpersonal experiences that all individuals require for them to function optimally—would mediate the relationship between SES and health. We recruited a community sample of 1,139 participants and asked them to complete a series of online self-report surveys relating to their demographic backgrounds, their varying experiences of psychological need satisfaction, as well as the quality of their mental and physical health. As predicted, SES predicted higher levels of psychological need satisfaction, which in turn predicted indices of mental and physical health. The present findings suggest the potential value of basic psychological needs research to understanding the status syndrome.

To Live Clean or Get Dirty? Moral Valence of Social Behavior as a Unique Feature Beyond Agency and Communion

**Thane M. Erickson, Gina Scarsella (Seattle Pacific University)
& James L. Abelson (University of Michigan)**

Because the meta-constructs of Agency and Communion capture the core variance in interpersonal traits and social cognition (Wiggins, 1991), researchers have typically considered virtuous or morally valenced traits and behavior as either synonymous with Communion (e.g., Wojciszke, 2005) or a particular combination of Agency and Communion (Frimer, Walker, Dunlop, Lee, & Riches, 2011). However, explorations of moral codes, social emotions, and traits have led to the theory that individuals may understand social behavior in terms of perceived moral purity or “divinity” (vs. perceiving social behaviors as degrading and disgusting), distinct from perceptions of Agentic and Communal aspects (Ashton & Lee, 2005; Haidt, 2003; Rozin, Lowery, Imada, & Haidt, 1999; Schweder, Much, Mahapatra, Park, 1997). We report preliminary attempts to measure assess moral valence and its correlates. Study 1 showed that freely generated behaviors perceived as “pure” or “dirty” were disproportionately interpersonal. Study 2 showed that self-perceptions related to moral valence (e.g., pure, selfless, moral) load on a factor distinct from Agency (e.g., dominant, assertive, powerful) or Communion (e.g., close to others, connected, sociable), and predict unique variance in relevant social outcomes (e.g., generosity, compassionate goals) and daily mood. In Study 3, perceptions of moral valence of others' behavior predicted liking independently of perceived Agency and Communion. Lastly, clients' daily experiences of themselves as virtuous predicted daily compassionate goals and distress symptoms beyond feeling Agentic and Communal. Overall, findings support the theory that perceived moral valence of social behaviors (in both the self and others) is not redundant with basic interpersonal dimensions and has implications for well-being.

How Does a Connection (Communion) between Two Partners Manifest Itself?

Leonard M. Horowitz (Stanford University)

& Fabian Ramseyer (Stanford University, University of Bern)

Most psychological phenomena are based upon *subjective experiences* that a child comes to discover and label very early—e.g., *see, feel, want, good, bad, not, me*. These primitive concepts are all universals of language. Although they denote subjective experiences that cannot be defined precisely, we can ask how they lead to an adult's sense of connection with another person—and why they yield, as an “emergent property,” nonverbal synchrony, a *behavioral* indicator of communion.

We propose that a feeling of connection or closeness requires a sequence of interpersonal processes. First, two individuals must expose (consciously or not) private subjective content to each other, thereby increasing knowledge held by each partner about the other. That knowledge allows each partner to evaluate his or her compatibility with the other. Compatibility implies that the two partners are each better able and more willing to satisfy the other's interpersonal wants or goals, thereby producing positive affect. Compatible partners, when they interact to satisfy goals (their own and each other's) need to become more active, thereby producing a correlation over time in the partners' activity levels, and that correlation manifests itself as nonverbal synchrony. As nonverbal synchrony and positive affect increase over time, partners, by analogy with physical distance, say that they feel closer to the partner. Experiments from diverse literature will be described in support of this theoretical analysis.

Despite substantial individual differences within different psychiatric disorders, little research has examined factors which may clarify this apparent heterogeneity. For instance, many psychiatric patients may be relatively more or less concerned about interpersonal rejection and emotional security or more or less preoccupied with issues of failure and inferiority. However, no study has tested whether personality or trait-like factors that are congruent with a psychiatric patient's perception of interpersonal interactions may moderate the effect of those perceptions on symptoms of that individual's disorder.

Understanding Heterogeneity in Borderline Personality Disorder and Social Anxiety Disorder: Differences in Affective and Fear Reactivity Explained by the Traits of Dependency and Self-Criticism

Daniel C. Kopala-Sibley, David C. Zuroff (McGill University),

Jennifer J. Russell (McGill University, McGill University Health Center), Debbie S. Moskowitz (McGill University) & Joel Paris (McGill University, McGill University Health Center)

This paper examines how the personality traits of dependency and self-criticism may elucidate key aspects of two mental disorders, namely affective reactivity in patients with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and fear during social interactions in individuals with Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD). Specifically, in the first study, we examined whether the personality traits of self-criticism and dependency respectively moderated the effects of perceived inferiority and emotional insecurity on negative affect in BPD patients. In a second study, we examined whether self-criticism and dependency respectively moderated the effects of perceived inferiority or self-consciousness and emotional insecurity on fear in SAD patients during interpersonal interactions. A sample of 38 BPD patients, 40 SAD patients, and matched community comparison participants completed event-contingent record forms after each significant interaction for a 20-day period. After each interaction, participants reported perceptions of inferiority, self-consciousness, and emotional insecurity, as well as negative affect and fear during that interaction. In BPD patients, multilevel models showed that event-level perceived inferiority was more strongly associated with negative affect in BPD patients who reported higher levels of self-criticism, while event-level perceived emotional insecurity was more strongly associated with negative affect in BPD patients who reported higher levels of dependency. In SAD patients, Event-level perceived self-consciousness was more strongly associated with elevations in fear in socially anxious patients who reported higher levels of self-criticism, while event-level perceived emotional insecurity was more strongly associated with elevations in fear in socially anxious patients who reported higher levels of dependency. These findings further our understanding of differences within BPD and SAD patients and support the application of personality-vulnerability or diathesis-stress models in predicting key symptoms of psychiatric disorders.

The People we Like Look all Alike – Evidence for Greater Normativeness in Judgments of Positively Evaluated Target Persons

**Daniel Leising, Olga Ostrovski (University of Halle-Wittenberg)
& Johannes Zimmermann (University of Kassel)**

We investigated how personality profiles are affected by how much the perceiver (dis-) likes the target. In the first study, a large group of research participants (= perceivers) judged the personalities of the same fifteen targets. Public figures (e.g., the Pope) were used as targets, so we could gather ratings by large numbers of perceivers with different liking levels. The perceivers' subjective levels of information about the targets were controlled for. When the same target was described by perceivers with very different liking levels, the resulting personality profiles resembled each other less than those of two different targets who were described by relatively neutral perceivers. When two different targets were judged by perceivers with very high liking levels, the resulting personality profiles resembled each other more than if the same target was judged by two relatively neutral perceivers. Shared antipathy did not affect correlations between judgments of the same target, but was associated with lower correlations between judgments of different targets. In the second study, we asked participants to generate their own terms for describing liked and disliked targets of their own choice. The overlap among the terms that the perceivers used for describing liked targets was considerably larger than the overlap among terms used for describing disliked targets. Both studies suggest that liked targets are described in more stereotypical ways than disliked targets. The finding fits well with the growing evidence for greater cognitive elaboration of all sorts of “negative” stimuli.

Effects of Communal Values on Assumed Similarity of Self and Others

Kenneth D. Locke, Traci Craig, Kyoung-Deok Baik & Krutika Gohil (University of Idaho)

Assumed similarity refers to ascribing similar attributes to the self and others. In five studies (total $n = 1,709$), we tested the hypothesis that people who value communion would be prone to assume self-other similarity, but only with liked or ingroup others. In Study 1 students indicated their political preferences and estimated other students' preferences. In Studies 2-5 students described their personality and the personalities of the following targets: actual or desired romantic partners (in Study 2); ingroup members and outgroup members (in Studies 3-4); and specific liked and disliked others (in Study 5). As hypothesized, people with stronger communal values were more likely to assume self-other similarity with liked others, romantic partners, and ingroup members, but not with disliked others and outgroup members. These effects replicated across different cultures (India, Korea, and the United States), and remained significant when controlling for self-esteem and attribute desirability. People who valued communion tended to depict themselves and liked and ingroup others in relatively normative (typical) ways, which partially explained and justified their assumptions of similarity; but even after controlling for the normative prevalence of attributes, communal values predicted distinctive self-other similarity or “false consensus”.

The Interplay of Interpersonal Style, the Self, and Interpersonal Trust

Sara E. Lowmaster & Leslie C. Morey (Texas A&M University)

Interpersonal theory and research has articulated and demonstrated a number of predictions regarding interpersonal style and behavior. Interpersonal theories also articulate the role of the self, or identity in the context of interpersonal behavior suggesting an ongoing, reciprocal relation between the two. However, to date, there has been a paucity of research examining the self in interpersonal behavior. Thus, the current study experimentally examined the differential relationship of the impact of interpersonal style and a manipulation of identity coherence on trusting behavior during a social economic exchange game. Participants were 134 undergraduate students who completed the experiment in exchange for course credit. All participants completed an assessment of interpersonal style and a computer-based social economic exchange game of trust as outlined by Unoka, et al. (2009). Before the interpersonal task, participants either completed a word fluency (control) task or a self-description task. Results suggest that regardless of interpersonal style, participants in the control condition did not differ in their trusting behaviors. However, there was evidence for a differential relationship with interpersonal style for those who completed the self-

description task, such that those who are in the warm/submissive quadrant were more trusting in comparison to those with other interpersonal styles and those who did not complete the self-description task. These findings will be discussed in terms of their implications for the role of the self in interpersonal behavior.

Behavior Mapping and the IPIP-IPC

**Patrick Markey, Juliene M. Anderson (Villanova University)
& Charlotte Markey (Rutgers University)**

Behavioral mapping, a method designed to relate behaviors to circumplex models, was used to examine the predictive validity of the International Personality Item Pool–Interpersonal Circumplex (IPIP-IPC). In this study, 96 participants first completed the IPIP-IPC and then were videotaped in a social interaction with a confederate. At the conclusion of this interaction, the Riverside Behavioral Q-Sort was used to code 64 different behaviors expressed by the participants. Results indicated that participants' Riverside Behavioral Q-Sort interpersonal behaviors occurred in a manner predicted by their IPIP-IPC scores. Such findings suggest that the IPIP-IPC can predict a multitude of interpersonal behaviors expressed during a dyadic interaction.

Interpersonal Consequences of Self-Criticism and Dependency in Close Female Friendships

Marina Milyavskaya & Richard Koestner (McGill University)

Self-criticism and dependency have been commonly shown to lead to negative relationship outcomes in romantic relationships, but relatively little research has examined their impact on friendships. The present research examines the role of self-criticism and dependency in close female friendships. Eighty-three pairs of female friends completed measures at baseline and three months later. Using the actor-partner interdependence model, we test the role of self-criticism and dependency of both partners on friendship progression. Results show that both the actor and partner self-criticism negatively affect friendship closeness and the positive affect felt in the friendship, while dependency is unrelated to closeness and positive affect. However, partner dependency does positively influence the amount of autonomy, competence, and relatedness experienced in the relationship, while partner self-criticism negatively affects these outcomes. Potential mediators of these results (including autonomy-support and general affect) are explored.

Exploring the Construct Validity of the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems—Short Circumplex and the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Values Using Intensive Repeated Measures in Naturalistic Settings

Aaron L. Pincus (The Pennsylvania State University), Aidan G.C. Wright (The Pennsylvania State University, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic), David E. Conroy, Amanda L. Hyde & Nilam Ram (The Pennsylvania State University)

We explored the construct validity of interpersonal problems and interpersonal values by examining the associations between the dominance, affiliation, elevation, and amplitude parameters derived from self-report responses on the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems—Short Circumplex (IIP-SC) and the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Values (CSIV) and the average levels and intraindividual variability of interpersonal behavior, interpersonal perception, and affect in social interactions in naturalistic settings over 7 days using daily diary methodology. Participants were 184 (66% female) undergraduate students who participated in a 7-day diary study for course credit. They were between 18 and 54 years of age (MedianAge = 19, MAge = 19.3, SDAge = 2.8) and primarily in their first (61%) or second (25%) year of college. The diaries contained a set of 8 interaction rating forms per day to be filled out over the next seven days as they went about their daily lives. Participants were asked to complete a rating form each time they interacted with someone over the next seven days (event-contingent recording). Of interest for the present study were questions about how participants behaved in those social interactions (interpersonal behavior), perceived their interaction partners (interpersonal perceptions), and felt after the interaction (affect). In total, participants reported on 7,568 social interactions, with each participant providing between 10 and 56

interactions (median= 43, Mean= 41.1, SD= 13.62). Approximately 90% of the sample provided data on 20 or more interactions over the 7 day intensive protocol. Interpersonal problems and interpersonal values showed convergent and divergent associations with behavior, perception, and affect. For example, only CSIV (but not IIP-SC) dominance and affiliation significantly predicted average levels of interpersonal behavior over the week, however, both CSIV and IIP-SC elevation significantly predicted average affective valence. High communal problems and values were both significantly related to interpersonal perception of others' dominance and affiliation. High communal values were uniquely related to affect arousal following social interactions while high communal problems were uniquely related to affect valence following social interactions. Both IIP-SC and CSIV elevation were positively related to intraindividual variability in interpersonal behavior, but showed divergent patterns of association with intraindividual variability in interpersonal perception and affect following social interactions. Implications for the construct validity of interpersonal problems and interpersonal values will be discussed.

Interpersonal Problems and Impacts: Further Evidence for the Role of Interpersonal Functioning in Treatment Outcome in Major Depressive Disorder **Lena C. Quilty (Centre for Addiction and Mental Health), Brian Mainland (Ryerson University) & R. Michael Bagby (University of Toronto Scarborough, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health)**

Empirical research has converged to support the concurrent association between social difficulties and clinical symptomatology; yet, mixed evidence exists for the longitudinal association between interpersonal problems and treatment outcome. Recent evidence has demonstrated the significance of patient interpersonal impact on therapists upon therapeutic alliance, a robust predictor of treatment outcome. The current investigation evaluated the influence of interpersonal problems prior to treatment upon interpersonal impacts during treatment as well as treatment outcome in outpatients with major depressive disorder.

Method: A total of 125 participants (43 men, 82 women) with a primary diagnosis of major depressive disorder were randomized to receive 16-20 weeks of manualized cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT; $n=63$) or interpersonal therapy (IPT; $n=62$). Participants completed the *Beck Depression Inventory-II* (BDI-II), *Hamilton Depression Rating Scale* (Ham-D), and *Inventory of Interpersonal Problems Circumplex* (IIP-32) before and after treatment. Further, therapists completed the *Impact Message Inventory* (IMI) during and after treatment. A series of path models were estimated, including interpersonal problems as predictor variables and interpersonal impacts as mediator variables. Ham-D and BDI-II change scores served as criterion variables in separate models. **Results:** Pre-treatment interpersonal problems with dominance positively predicted a dominant impact upon therapists during treatment and negatively predicted change in depressive symptoms over the course of treatment. Both dominant and affiliative impacts upon therapists during treatment positively predicted symptom change. Results were replicated across self-report and interviewer-rated measures of depression severity. Stacked analyses suggested that the association between treatment response, interpersonal problems and impacts did not differ across therapy type. **Conclusions:** Interpersonal problems and impacts significantly predicted the resolution of depression symptoms over the course of psychotherapy. Interpersonal difficulties with dominance appeared to act as a negative prognostic indicator; however, a warm and assertive impact upon therapists during treatment is associated with a more positive response.

Nonverbal Synchrony in Dyadic Encounters: Gender Differences and Synchrony **Fabian Ramseyer (University of Bern, Stanford University)** **& Leonard M Horowitz (Stanford University)**

Coordinated movement between two interacting persons has been associated with beneficial effects for the establishment and maintenance of interpersonal relationships. In patient-therapist dyads, the synchronization of whole-body movement has been shown to be a relevant aspect of relationship quality and therapy outcome. In an attempt to extend and generalize findings from psychotherapy sessions, student dyads were assessed in three cooperative verbal tasks. Nonverbal synchrony was measured as the simultaneous and time-lagged co-occurrence of body movement between two persons. An objective video-

analysis (motion energy analysis, MEA) was carried out on 153 interactions performed by 51 same-sex dyads (28 female). Each participant's personality characteristics were assessed prior to the interactions, and various aspects of the task and its effect on each member of a dyad were measured after every verbal task. The results showed that nonverbal synchrony was positively associated with relationship quality and other positive aspects of the interaction. More severe interpersonal problems also corresponded with low nonverbal synchrony. Similarity in self-report turned out to be differentially associated in the two sexes: Female dyads generally showed greater similarity than males in both personality assessments and in post-interaction ratings, and their similarity was uncorrelated with either synchrony or relationship quality. In male dyads, however, a *discrepancy* between two partners in their similarity was predictive of lower synchrony and lower relationship quality. In brief, the assessment of nonverbal synchrony in a controlled experimental setting confirmed previous findings from studies involving psychotherapy sessions.

An Interpersonal Behavior Model of Psychopathology: Insights for Depression, Anxiety, and Autism

Lance M. Rappaport, Debbie. S. Moskowitz, Jennifer A. Bartz (McGill University), Eric Hollander, Latha Soorya, Evdokia Anagnostou (Mount Sinai School of Medicine) & Bianca D'Antono (Montreal heart Institute, Université de Montréal)

In any dimensional model of psychopathology, the interpersonal stressors and impairments that maintain psychiatric illness become paramount. This suggests that an underlying, transdiagnostic dimension of interpersonal behavior may contribute to a useful model for psychopathology. Moreover, widespread social impairment among individuals with various psychiatric illnesses suggests that such a model of interpersonal behavior would be applicable to a wide array of clinical phenomena. There is a need to model and understand the interpersonal behavior patterns associated with different mental illnesses. The test of using interpersonal behavior as a model of psychopathology relies on its ability to address current key questions about the similarities and differences between clinical disorders, such as the high comorbidity of depression and anxiety, and to extend understanding of social correlates across different illnesses, such as social impairment in depression and autism. Prior research from this lab has begun to elucidate a behavioral model of Borderline Personality Disorder (Russell et al., 2007) and Social Anxiety Disorder (Russell et al., 2011). In this talk, we extend this model into new clinical phenomena and demonstrate how research on interpersonal behavior can shed light on 2 key questions in clinical psychology. In both projects, behavior was measured naturalistically following every social interaction using Intensive Repeated Measures in Naturalistic Settings (IRM-NS). First, we provide evidence for differentiating depression and anxiety using this interpersonal behavioral model. Increased depressive and anxiety symptoms seem to equally explain greater mean level of quarrelsome ($\beta_{\text{dep}} = .165$, $\beta_{\text{anx}} = .275$) and submissive ($\beta_{\text{dep}} = .217$, $\beta_{\text{anx}} = .141$) behavior whereas only anxiety symptoms explain greater fluctuation in behavior across events. Second, we use the interpersonal behavior model to extend understanding of the social impairment in depression to the lesser studied field of adult autism. Contrasted against 2 community samples one with and one without mild to moderate depression symptoms, adults with autism reported greater mean submissive behavior, $p < .0001$, and less agreeable behavior, $p = .0013$. Together, this line of research demonstrates how interpersonal behavior may be useful to a dimensional, transdiagnostic model of psychopathology.

Person-Specific Longitudinal Assessment of Interpersonal Complementarity

**Michael J. Roche, Aaron L. Pincus, Amanda L. Hyde & David E. Conroy
(The Pennsylvania State University)**

The present study examines the ways in which longitudinal data can enhance interpersonal assessment within a single case design. We first review the common ways interpersonal assessment is applied to a single case design (e.g. having self and informant ratings on an IPC to inform discrepancies among how one views the self and how one is experienced by another, having a participant complete different IPC measures such as problems, values, and strengths for comparison among these surfaces, etc.). One of the weaknesses of these approaches is the inability to assess interpersonal complementarity, a fundamental assumption of interpersonal theory, as it actually occurs in the participant's daily life.

Longitudinal data can overcome this by modeling the link between interpersonal perception and behavior directly. To demonstrate this, we present examples of longitudinal interpersonal assessment methods applied to clinical participants engaged in a 21-day diary study. For the purpose of this proposal, I highlight study member 5008 (131 interactions reported), although the formal presentation will include other study members as well, to contrast how each individual demonstrates unique within-person associations. We first examined whether complementarity exists, by correlating perceptions and behavior of agency, and perceptions and behavior of communion. Consistent with complementarity, perceiving communion was positively associated with behaving communally ($r=.714$, $p<.05$) and perceiving agency was negatively associated with behaving agentically ($r=-.542$, $p<.05$). We then investigated whether complementarity impacts a variety of other predictors organizing around the themes of self-image, regulatory mechanisms, and emotion (see Table 1). An example of the formula is listed below: $\text{Agentic behavior}_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (\text{Agentic perception}_t) + \beta_2 (\text{Sadness}_t) + \beta_3 (\text{agentic perception}_t \times \text{Sadness}_t) + e_t$ Where β_1 represents reciprocity (e.g. the link between perceiving agency and behaving agentically), and β_3 represents the interaction between sadness and reciprocity. A significant interaction ($\beta_3=-.01$) indicated that stronger reciprocity was associated with lower reported sadness following the interaction. We plotted significant interactions for each predictor, and found that stronger reciprocity was also associated with lower shame and higher self-esteem. A nonreciprocal pattern emerged (high levels of agentic behavior in response to perceiving high levels of agency) for several of the predictors. Non-reciprocity was associated with low levels of control, happiness, and activation and positive-valenced emotion, and high levels of understanding the other, and perceiving the situation as costly to the self and the other. Taken together, it appears the level of reciprocity impacts this individual's self image (self-esteem, feelings of shame and perception of control), emotion (valence, activation, happiness and sadness), along with appraising the situation as costly, and the capacity to understand the other. The same analysis can be done for correspondence (communal perceptions and behavior), but is not presented here for brevity. The presentation will focus on how within-person regression models of complementarity and its relationship to self-image, regulatory mechanisms, and emotion advances contemporary methods of interpersonal assessment. We will also discuss how longitudinal interpersonal assessment might be extended in the future, including modeling complementarity across different contexts, and at the level of daily composites.

Within-Person Processes and Satisfaction with Romantic Relationship

**Gentiana Sadikaj, Debbie S. Moskowitz
& David C. Zuroff (McGill University)**

This study examined how individual differences in the within-person coupling between felt security and the person's (i.e., actor effect) and the partner's (i.e., partner effect) quarrelsome behavior are related to the person's mean level of and change in satisfaction with relationship over time. Using an event-contingent recording (ECR) methodology, partners in 93 cohabiting couples recruited from the community reported on their felt security and quarrelsome behavior in daily interactions with each other during a 20-day period. Satisfaction with relationship was measured at the end of and approximately 7 months after the ECR procedure. Using a multilevel, partner-actor interdependence model, at the within-person level, a person's felt security was predicted by both the person's quarrelsome behavior and the partner's quarrelsome behavior. At the between-person level, we examined the effects of individual differences in these within-person couplings between felt security and quarrelsome behavior on individual differences in mean level of and change in satisfaction over time. At the within-person level, both an actor effect and partner effect of quarrelsome behavior on felt security were found. Across all participants and both genders (i.e., average effect), the more a partner engaged in quarrelsome behavior, the more insecure the person felt in the interaction. Similarly, a person's increases in quarrelsome behavior were associated with the person's decreases in felt security. Individual differences in these average within-person effects were found for women but not men. Men, whose partner had a strong within-person coupling between her quarrelsome behavior and felt security, were less satisfied with their relationship than men whose partner had a weaker within-person coupling ($b = -.16$, $p < .06$). Women who had a stronger within-person coupling between their quarrelsome behavior and their felt security were less satisfied with their relationship compared to women with a weaker within-person coupling ($b = -.23$, $p < .10$). Within-person couplings between felt security and

quarrelsome behavior were not associated with change in satisfaction over time. Findings suggest that a person's felt security in daily interactions with a romantic partner fluctuates as a function of both the person's and the partner's quarrelsome behavior. For women, individual differences in this within-person coupling between their felt security and their quarrelsome behavior were associated with both their own and partner's mean levels of satisfaction. Thus, women with stronger felt security reactivity in response to their own quarrelsome behavior were less satisfied with their relationship and had partners who were less satisfied with their relationship.

The Interpersonal Styles of Bullying and Bullying Victimization

**Sandro Sodano, Catherine Cook-Cottone & Amanda Nickerson
(University at Buffalo–SUNY)**

Although bullying and peer victimization has received considerable attention by researchers for over 30 years, surprisingly little is known about the specific interpersonal aspects of bullying and victimization of school-aged youth. This examination considered the interpersonal dispositions, or styles, associated with physical and verbal behaviors of bullying as well as the social and cyber types of bullying—each from the standpoint of bullying and being bullied by others. Interpersonal styles as modeled by the interpersonal circumplex (IPC) model were assessed using the Child and Adolescent Interpersonal Survey (Sodano & Tracey, 2006). Bullying and victimization behaviors along with aggressive attitudes were assessed using the School Climate Bullying Survey (Cornell & Sheras, 2003). The sample consisted of 800 students drawn from middle schools in suburbs of a large city in the northeastern U.S. The results demonstrate the utility of applying the IPC as an aid in conceptualizing the different types of bullying and victimization.

Are There Parallel Processes in Psychotherapy Supervision? An Empirical Examination

Terence J. G. Tracey, Jamie Bludworth & Cynthia E. Glidden-Tracey (Arizona State University)

Parallel processes in supervision occur when 1) the therapist brings the interaction pattern that occurs between the therapist and client into supervision and enacts the same pattern but with the therapist trainee in the client's role, or 2) the trainee takes the interaction pattern in supervision back into the therapy session as the therapist, now enacting the supervisor's role. We examined these processes in the interactions of 17 therapy/supervision triads (i.e., supervisor, therapist/trainee and client). Each session was rated for dominance and affiliation, and the similarity of these dimensions across equal status pairs (supervisor-therapist and trainee-client) was examined. It was hypothesized that if parallel process existed, there would be more similarity in dominance and affiliation between equal status pairs in contiguous sessions than would be true relative to general responses; the dominance and affiliation would be more closely matched than would be expected given general response tendencies. This was examined separately for each supervision triad using single case randomization tests. Significant results were obtained for each dyad indicating the presence of parallel processes in each supervision triad. Additionally, the relation between parallel processes over the course of treatment and client outcome was examined using hierarchical Bayesian modeling. Results indicate that a positive client outcome was associated with increasing similarity of therapist behavior to the supervisor over time on both affiliation and dominance (increasing parallel process) and an inverted U pattern of high-low-high similarity of client behavior to trainee behavior over time. This study provides support for the existence of bi-directional parallel processes at the level of interpersonal interaction. Implications for therapist training and supervision are discussed.

Going beyond description in interpersonal construct validation: Application of the bootstrap method to interpersonal problem profiles of personality disorders.

Aidan G. C. Wright (Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic University of Pittsburgh Medical School) & Johannes Zimmermann (University of Kassel)

Background: The aim of the current research is to demonstrate the practical utility of the recently developed resampling-based technique for calculating confidence intervals of circumplex structural summary parameters. We do this via an empirical demonstration of the method applied to the comparison of the interpersonal profile structural summaries in a large sample of collected data of interpersonally salient variables (i.e., personality disorders; gender). *Methods:* We apply the R script for assessing 95% percentile bootstrap confidence intervals to interpersonal problem profiles of selected personality disorder (PD) scales (e.g., avoidant; schizoid; schizotypal; narcissistic; antisocial) in a large sample of undergraduate participants (N = 1166). In addition, we tested whether structural summary parameters differed between pairs of PDs, and whether the structural summary parameters of specific PDs differed between males and females. *Results:* A number of illuminating results emerge from the cross-construct and cross-gender comparisons on interpersonal problem profiles. For example, we replicate the finding that schizoid PD differs from avoidant PD in terms of interpersonal theme (i.e., angle). However, this method further shows that these two constructs also differ in interpersonal distress (avoidant > schizoid), but neither is more interpersonal (i.e., amplitude is equivalent). *Conclusion:* The resampling-based technique offers a novel approach to go beyond summarizing interpersonal profiles, allowing for inferential conclusions. This provides the ability to test assumptions about differences in interpersonal profiles while maintaining the elegant simplicity of the structural summary.

Going Beyond Description in Interpersonal Construct Validation: A Bootstrap Method for Assessing Confidence Limits of Structural Summary Parameters

Johannes Zimmermann (University of Kassel) & Aidan G. C. Wright (Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic University of Pittsburgh Medical School)

Background: The Structural Summary Approach (Gurtman, 1992) is an elegant method for the validation of interpersonal constructs and their measures. However, as the theoretical sampling distributions of structural summary parameters are currently unknown, this approach has been primarily descriptive in nature. The aim of this paper is to introduce and evaluate a resampling-based method for the assessment of confidence limits of structural summary parameters. *Methods:* We developed an R script for assessing 95% percentile bootstrap confidence limits of elevation, dominance, love, amplitude, angular displacement, and goodness-of-fit based on the correlational matrix of eight octant scales and one or two target measures. The accuracy (i.e., empirical coverage) of confidence intervals (CI) was assessed in a series of Monte Carlo simulation studies. *Results:* The simulation studies showed that the CIs of elevation, dominance, and love were accurate when sample size was at least 50. For amplitude and angular displacement, the accuracy of CIs turned out to be mainly a function of sample size and dominance/love in the population. For goodness-of-fit, CIs were generally not accurate. These findings were broadly generalizable to the difference between two parameters. *Conclusion:* The bootstrap provides an accurate method for assessing confidence limits of structural summary parameters (except goodness-of-fit) when sample size is at least 50, and the population value of either dominance or love is at least $|.20|$. With increasing sample size, the method is applicable to measures with lower specific interpersonal content. We conclude with recommendations on testing and sample size planning.

POSTER ABSTRACTS
In alphabetical order by first author

Mapping the Interpersonal Content of the Proposed DSM-5 Dimensional Trait Model of Personality Pathology

Lindsay E. Ayearst, R. Michael Bagby, Sarah A. McGee Ng, & Raluca Morariu (University of Toronto Scarborough)

Interpersonal psychologists have long argued that personality disorders are essentially, if not entirely, disorders of interpersonal relatedness (Benjamin 1993; Kiesler, 1986). This assertion appears to have finally made its way outside of interpersonal circles, as proposed changes to the definition of personality disorder in DSM-5 includes impairment in interpersonal functioning as a primary feature. In addition to changes made to the definition of personality disorder in DSM-5, a re-conceptualization of personality pathology has been proposed whereby the personality disorder categories are replaced by a hierarchical trait dimensional model. The model consists of five higher-order trait domains and 25 lower-order facets. In the present study, we evaluate the interpersonal content inherent within the proposed DSM-5 trait model by subjecting the traits to interpersonal analysis using the structural summary method for circumplex data. A sample of undergraduate students and clinical patients, who were participants in the DSM-5 field trial, completed the new Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5; Krueger, Derringer, Markon, Watson, & Skodol, in press) and the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems – Short Circumplex (IIP-SC; Soldz, Budman, Demby, & Merry, 1995). Primary structural features including elevation, amplitude, and angular displacement are reported for each of the traits as well as an omnibus measure of goodness of fit (prototypicality). The results of this study highlight the strengths and potential limitations of the proposed trait model with respect to the assessment of personality pathology and provide guidance for potential revisions to the model.

Agency and Communion as Fundamental Dimensions of Psychological Climate in the Workplace

**Justin K. Benzer (VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston University of Public Health), Christopher J. Hopwood (Michigan State University), Mark Meterko (VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston University School of Public Health)
& Nicholas Warren (University of Connecticut Health Center)**

Psychological climate is the product of cognitive evaluations of the policies, practices, procedures, and behaviors that are rewarded, supported, and expected in a workplace environment. The organization and climate literatures lend theoretical and some empirical support to the proposition that psychological climate is based on at least the following two sources of variation: (1) subjective differences in individual meaning and (2) objective differences in the structure of interpersonal interactions. This suggests the potential viability of a theoretical model that can accommodate variability in both personality and social behavior for structuring workplace climate dimensions, such as that provided by interpersonal theory. This study compared two models of climate suggested in the organizational literature to the interpersonal model from personality and social psychology which predicts that agency and communion can structure workplace climate. Confirmatory Factor Analyses were conducted on the 12 scales of questionnaires measuring psychological climate in the workplace from 74,380 Veterans Health Administration employees. A model with higher order agency and communion factors provided the best fit to the data. These results suggest the potential to link organizational theories of psychological climate to the personality and social psychology literature through these interpersonal dimensions.

Perceptions of Responses to Peer Provocation

Julia Boggia & Melanie Dirks (McGill University)

Peer provocation is a commonly occurring and highly consequential situation that many children struggle to manage effectively. One factor that may contribute to ineffective responding is cognitive processing occurring upstream from behavior. Increasingly, researchers are using paradigms from cognitive science, such as the similarity-ratings task, to investigate these issues. A critical first step in such work is to establish the stimulus set, which in this case will consist of strategies youth use to manage peer provocation. The current study aimed to investigate the various characteristics of these responses in order to create a stimulus set that varies according to dimensions of theoretical interest. Undergraduate students (N=88) completed a normative-ratings task in which they evaluated 110 responses to provocation on 13 different dimensions. Although a large body of work with adults supports a two-dimensional conceptualization of interpersonal behavior characterized by the dimensions quarrelsome/agreeable and dominant/submissive, our results indicated that youth responses to peer provocation, as perceived by adult raters, were not characterized by both dimensions. Instead, the two dimensions were highly correlated, such that responses that were seen as highly dominant were also seen as very quarrelsome, and increasing submissiveness was associated with greater agreeableness. These results suggest that peer provocation may represent a unique interpersonal situation with specific behavioral challenges.

Personality Determines Love-Work Conflict Outcomes

Emily A.A. Dow (City University of New York) & Barbara A. Woike (Barnard College, Columbia University)

Participants (n =175) completed the PRF subscales for Achievement (Ach) and Affiliation (Aff) along with fillers and answered a 12-item forced choice questionnaire of love-work conflict scenarios. Example: “You have a midterm tomorrow on which you want to do very well. It’s also your anniversary with your significant other. Would you: (a) study diligently that evening (b) go out that evening and celebrate with your significant other.” Our student sample scored higher on PRF Ach (M = 10.29, SD = 2.97) than PRF Aff (M = 9.99, SD = 3.45) and selected more work choices (M = 6.63, range 2-12) than love choices (M = 5.37, range 0-10). Personality did predict conflict outcome. PRF Ach predicted the number of work choices, $p = .01$ and PRF Aff predicted the number of love choices, $p = .09$. Results might be stronger for achievement due the academic setting.

You Critique Therefore I Am: Social Evaluative Influences on Beliefs about the Malleability of Intelligence

Sara Etchinson & Mark W. Baldwin (McGill University)

Past research on implicit theories of intelligence has shown that whether people believe intelligence is a fixed [entity theory] or expandable [incremental theory] capacity has important consequences for motivation and learning. While it is theorized that these orientations are learned from parents and teachers during childhood (see Dweck & Molden, 2005 for review), little research has tested whether there is an ongoing role of interpersonal relationships in maintaining them during adulthood. We were specifically interested in whether these beliefs might shift to facilitate meeting current social evaluative demands. We tested this link between relationship-specific evaluation expectations and beliefs about the malleability of intelligence in two studies. In Study 1, we established that participants’ own beliefs about the malleability of intelligence correlate with the proportion of their current relationships that use improvement (versus competitive) focused types of feedback. Further, we found that self-esteem is higher when participants’ beliefs “fit” better with their social context. Study 2 showed that priming a specific relational partner whose feedback implied incremental beliefs led participants to endorse more incremental beliefs themselves. These data provide initial support for our theory that beliefs about the malleability of intelligence, as well as other propositional beliefs, are calibrated to the interpersonal evaluative context in order to facilitate attaining social acceptance from others.

Aggression on the Water: Situational and Personality Predictors of Aggression Among Surfers

Nancy E. Frye & Michael Camhi (Long Island University – Post)

Although there may be a common stereotype of surfers as a relaxed and laid back group, each year there are instances of aggression – both verbal and physical – among surfers. What factors might predict this aggression? One possibility is the environment. For instance, previous research has found more aggression in more crowded conditions, and the same may apply among surfers. One goal of the current research is to examine whether the association between crowding and aggression generalizes to surfers. A second goal of the current research is to examine the mechanisms of this association. One possible reason for an association between crowding and aggression is that there are more people who need to share the same number of resources (waves). A second possible reason is that, under crowded conditions, it is easier to perceive provocation from other surfers. Thus, the current research aims to examine the association between two situational factors (crowding and provocation) and aggression. Furthermore, the current research examines the role of narcissism in these associations. Previous research has found that people higher in narcissism tend to engage in more aggression. Does this generalize to surfers, and, if so, in what way? To address these goals, data were collected from 85 surfers. It was found that, under conditions of more crowding, surfers reported engaging in more aggression. This association between crowding and aggression was fully mediated by perceived provocation. Additionally, narcissism was a marginally significant moderator of the association between provocation and aggression and a statistically significant moderator of the association between crowding and aggression. Those higher in narcissism demonstrated a stronger association between provocation and aggression and between crowding and aggression. Results are discussed with respect to implications for the role of situational and personality factors in aggression within recreational sports.

Multimethod Clinical Assessment of Therapy Outcome

Cato Grønnerød (University of Oslo), Jon Magnus Frostad Håkonsen, & Espen Gustavsen (Jessheim Psychiatric Clinic)

We studied the relationship between Symptom Checklist-90 Revised (SCL-90-R), Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP-64-C), and selected Rorschach Method variables related to interpersonal functioning. A sample of 21 patients was evaluated before and after short term psychodynamic therapy. Neither IIP nor SCL scores changed significantly after therapy, although the effect size for SCL changes was $d = 0.45$. Only one Rorschach variable showed significant change, the number of human movement responses increased to a moderate degree ($d = 0.55$). Although the expected amount of change was absent, observed changes and relationships between measures were in line with Howard, Lueger, Maling, and Martinovich's (1993) phase model for therapy change.

The Relationship Between Personality and Eating Disorders: An Examination Between Self and Informant Report

**Tahira Gulamani, Suzanna Stevanovski & Amanda Uliaszek
(University of Toronto)**

Research linking personality disorders and eating disorders has become increasingly widespread over the past few decades. Research has noted a high level of comorbidity between these disorders, ranging from 27% to 93%. (Vitousek & Manke, 1994). Past research suggests that self-report measures greatly overestimate the prevalence rate of personality disorders in anorexia nervosa (AN), bulimia nervosa (BN) and binge eating (BED). While research in this area is constantly expanding, this discrepancy between informant-report and self-report needs to be examined. This study examines the differences between informant vs. self-report measures of personality disorders in relation to anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa and binge eating. A total of 420 participants were drawn from three collegiate samples. All participants completed a battery of self-report questionnaires. A subsample ($n = 111$) had an informant complete a similar battery of questionnaires in reference to the participant. The relationship to the informant was as follows: friend, $n = 55$; parent, $n = 22$; sibling, $n = 16$; significant other, $n = 14$; family member – other, $n =$

4. Correlational analyses were conducted to determine the relationship between personality and eating disorders. Overall, there were several inconsistencies between self- and informant- reports. Assessing personality disorders using self-report measures indicate that cluster B, with the exception of narcissism, showed the greatest overestimation across all three eating disorders. On the contrary, there were consistent estimations between self- and informant-report for cluster C. It is possible that those with cluster B symptoms may tend to overestimate their overall experience of eating disorder symptom severity. The significant variations between self- and informant- reports highlight the importance of a diagnostic interview.

Is Romantic Conflict a Process of Complementarity of Accommodation?

**Renee Hunt, Pamela Sadler (Wilfrid Laurier University)
& David C. Zuroff (McGill University)**

One of the core tenets of interpersonal theory posits that interactions that are complementary (i.e., opposite on dominance, same on affiliation) are the most satisfying and should produce more satisfactory relationships. However, there are times when acting in a complementary manner may be destructive to a relationship, for example during conflict. Accommodation (Rusbult et al., 1991) refers to an individual's willingness when their romantic partner has engaged in a potentially destructive (or hostile) behaviour to (1) inhibit the natural impulse to react destructively in turn, i.e., correspondently, and (2) instead engage in a constructive (or friendly) reaction, i.e., non-correspondently. This response to destructive behaviour has been found to be associated with relationships that are more satisfying, more harmonious, and less distressing. There has also been some work within interpersonal theory that suggests complementarity is not always the most satisfying, particularly when hostile behaviour is met with hostile behaviour, or what Tracey (1993) termed "negative complementarity". Indeed it is suggested that this type of complementarity may lead to greater dissatisfaction within a relationship. The present study examined whether complementarity on a moment-to-moment basis is related to relationship satisfaction in romantic couples. Sixty-two couples engaged in two 10-minute interactions (neutral and conflict) which were video/audio recorded and subsequently coded using the joystick technique (established in Sadler et al., 2009) to assess moment-to-moment fluctuations in behaviour. Analyses showed that the cross correlation for partners' affiliation was significantly less positive during conflict interactions than during neutral ones. This finding is consistent with the hypothesis that tendencies toward accommodation during conflict reduce overall correspondence on affiliation. Furthermore, during neutral interactions, in which accommodation should not be relevant, couples' degree of moment-to-moment affiliation correspondence was positively related to how satisfied they were in their relationship. This finding is consistent with the hypotheses of interpersonal theory. However, the same was not true for conflict interactions; affiliation correspondence was unrelated to relationship satisfaction in this context. This finding is consistent with the idea that the moment-to-moment interpersonal processes are likely more complicated during couples' conflict interactions. We suggest that perhaps *both* processes of affiliation correspondence and accommodation are occurring during conflict interactions, particularly for more satisfied couples. Accordingly, we will discuss future work investigating the conflict interactions, in which the cross-correlation will be calculated separately for periods during which at least one of the partners is acting hostile. In this way, we can determine whether, in more satisfied couples, processes of accommodation are occurring with greater frequency during these times.

Fear of Compassion, Social Safeness, and Eating Disorder Severity

Allison C. Kelly, Jacqueline C. Carter (Toronto General Hospital, University Health Network), David C. Zuroff (McGill University) & Sahar Borairi (York University)

Background: Gilbert theorized that feelings of social safeness, characterized by a sense of warmth and connectedness, are essential for well-being and depend on compassion and support from others. Individuals vulnerable to psychopathology are thought to struggle to feel socially safe in part because they are mistrustful and fearful of compassion from others. In non-clinical samples, there is now evidence that social safeness (Kelly, Zuroff, Leybman, & Gilbert, in press) is reactive to received social support (RSS) and negatively linked to maladjustment (Kelly et al., in press), and that fear of compassion is associated with

more symptoms of psychopathology (Gilbert, McEwan, Gibbons, Chotai, Duarte, & Matos, 2011). Objectives: We sought to extend the research on social safeness and fear of compassion in a clinical sample of eating disorder sufferers. We hypothesized that controlling for RSS, fear of compassion would be associated with more eating disorder pathology, and that lower social safeness would be a partial mediator of this relationship. Methods: 74 individuals admitted to specialized day or inpatient eating disorders treatment completed the Social Safeness and Pleasure Scale, Fear of Compassion Scale, Social Provisions Scale, and Eating Disorders Examination Questionnaire at admission. Results: Multiple regressions found that controlling for baseline RSS, fear of compassion predicted lower levels of safeness and more severe eating disorder pathology. Lower social safeness, in turn, predicted more severe eating disorder pathology controlling for fear of compassion. In support of our hypothesis, a Sobel test found that low social safeness partially mediated the relationship between fear of compassion and eating disorder symptoms. Discussion: Eating disordered patients who endorsed greater fears of compassion had more severe eating disorder pathology, explained in part by the lack of social safeness they reported. Findings support Gilbert's theory, revealing that in a clinical population, fearing and mistrusting displays of kindness and compassion make it harder to feel safe, soothed, and connected, contributing to more severe psychopathology.

Can Self-Complexity Ease the Sting of Rejection?

Erika J. Koch (St. Francis Xavier University)

High self-complexity involves having multiple, distinct self-aspects (e.g., roles). Some research suggests that high self-complexity buffers individuals from potentially negative effects of stress and other aversive events. Recent refinements to self-complexity research suggest that a combination of multiple roles and high role harmony (i.e., low role conflict) predicts adaptive functioning (Brook, Garcia, & Fleming, 2008). The present research extends these recent findings by examining whether the high roles/high harmony combination predicts relatively less negative reactions to a relived rejection experience. In a series of computer tasks, participants (N = 100) listed their most important social roles (e.g., student, friend, romantic partner) and subsequently rated each possible pairing of their roles on three items assessing role harmony (e.g., How much conflict existed between student and friend roles). Based on random assignment, participants then recalled and briefly wrote about a previous experience of being interpersonally accepted or rejected. Finally, participants completed measures of recalled state self-esteem, state depression, negative affect, positive affect, and state anxiety. Consistent with predictions, results revealed three-way (condition x number of roles x harmony) interactions for three of the outcome variables. For each of these outcome variables, the roles x harmony interaction was statistically significant for the rejection condition, but not for the acceptance condition. In the rejection condition, the high roles/high harmony combination predicted relatively low state depression and negative affect, and relatively high positive affect. Results suggest that possessing multiple roles that one perceives as functioning harmoniously may lessen the sting of rejection.

Self-Criticism, Neediness, and Connectedness as Predictors of Behavioural Variability

Daniel C. Kopala-Sibley, Lance M. Rappaport, Rachel Sutton, Debbie S. Moskowitz & David C. Zuroff (McGill University)

Self-Criticism, Neediness, and Connectedness represent stable vulnerability factors to a variety of psychopathologies, and are associated with dissatisfaction in relationships and general social maladjustment. These social difficulties may be due, in part, to mean differences in the interpersonal behaviours of highly self-critical or needy individuals (Zuroff, Moskowitz, & Cote, 1999). However, nothing is known about whether these vulnerability factors are also related to greater variability in these behaviours, over and above mean-level differences. Accordingly, this study examined individual differences in the variability about the mean of individuals' interpersonal behaviours (Flux), as well as individuals' dispersion in the display of interpersonal behaviours (Spin) across events (Moskowitz & Zuroff, 2004). A sample of 113 adult community members completed a 20-day event contingent recording procedure where they recorded their interpersonal behaviours in the domains of dominance, submissiveness, agreeableness, and quarrelsomeness after each interaction of over five minutes. Self-Criticism, Neediness, and Connectedness were measured at baseline. To control for possible confounding effects of other, related personality

variables, Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Agreeableness, were also assessed at baseline and adjusted for in all analyses. All models also adjusted for the individual's mean level of behaviour. Structural equation models showed that, while Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Agreeableness did not relate to any measures of behavioural variability, Self-Criticism predicted more flux in submissiveness and higher levels of spin, whereas Connectedness predicted lower levels of spin. Neediness was not associated with measures of behavioural variability when adjusting for individuals' mean levels, Connectedness, and Self-Criticism. Results may indicate that highly self-critical individuals' submissive behaviour fluctuates more in an attempt to mitigate potential losses in status relative to others. Results also suggest that Connectedness may be related to positive interpersonal outcomes (e.g. Cote et al. 2011) because of more behavioural stability in their interactions with others.

Effects of Depression on the Dynamics of Interpersonal Complementarity

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Pamela Sadler (Wilfrid Laurier University) & U. Rehman (University of Waterloo)

When romantic partners interact together, they continually respond to each other in ways that yield distinctive across-time patterns of behaviour. To illuminate specific ways in which depression may influence the dynamics of marital communication, the present study investigated how depressive symptoms in either spouse may affect such across-time patterns of interpersonal behaviour. Using a computer joystick device, observers rated moment-to-moment levels of dominance and affiliation for each partner in videotaped conflict interactions of 60 romantic couples. As a measure of depressive symptoms, all participants completed the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II; Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996). The data for each couple were then submitted to time series analyses, including cross-spectral analysis. Finally, the actor-partner interdependence model was used to examine the relationships between partners depressive symptoms and indices obtained from regression and cross-spectral analyses. Results revealed that husbands and wives depressive symptoms seem to affect different moment-to-moment interpersonal behaviours in marital interactions. Specifically, wives depressive symptoms affected how dominance was handled between partners. When the wife was not dysphoric, she became less dominant whereas the husband became more dominant over time. However, when the wife reported moderate to severe depressive symptoms, over the course of the interaction she became more dominant and the husband became more submissive. In contrast, husbands' depressive symptoms appeared principally to affect affiliation patterns during conflict interactions. When the husband was not dysphoric, he became friendlier over time; whereas when he reported moderate to severe depressive symptoms, he became less friendly as the interaction progressed. In addition, husbands depressive symptoms negatively affected the couples levels of entrainment for friendliness; that is, the greater the husbands depressive symptoms, the less entrained the partners were on affiliation. In summary, wives depressive symptoms tended mainly to affect the dynamics of dominance during conflict interactions, whereas husbands depressive symptoms mainly tended to affect the dynamics of affiliation. The results shed new light on some marital interaction patterns found in earlier research, such as the demand-withdraw pattern (wife demands-husband withdraws) that has been shown to be a dysfunctional way of managing conflict (Caughlin & Huston, 2002).

Self and Peer Perspectives of Interpersonal Problems Associated with Narcissism

Mark R. Lukowitsky (Albany Medical Center) & Aaron L. Pincus (The Pennsylvania State University)

The current study aimed to further extend the nomological net of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI; Pincus, Ansell, Pimentel, Cain, Wright, & Levy, 2009) by examining how its relationship to the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems-Short Circumplex (IIP-SC, Hopwood, Pincus, DeMoor, & Koonce, 2008) differs from that of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI-16; Ames, Rose, & Anderson, 2006). However, to provide further validation of the PNI the current study also employed a multi-method approach by including both self- and peer-ratings. A large sample of moderately acquainted individuals assigned to small groups completed self-ratings of the PNI, NPI, and the IIP-SC. Individuals also completed peer-ratings

of the IIP-SC in a round robin design whereby each individual in the group served as both a target and judge. Kenny's (1994) Social Relations Model (SRM) was used to partition the variance in dyadic ratings in order to investigate the types of interpersonal problems peers associated with targets high in self-rated narcissism. Results from the analysis of self-ratings suggested that both higher order scales of the PNI (Narcissistic Grandiosity and Narcissistic Vulnerability) were associated with general interpersonal distress on the IIP-SC. In contrast, the NPI was associated with dominant and cold interpersonal problems but not with general interpersonal distress. Results from the analysis of peer ratings suggested that individuals who rated themselves high on Narcissistic Grandiosity and high on the NPI were perceived by peers as having dominant interpersonal problems. Neither the PNI nor the NPI were associated with interpersonal distress from a peer-rating perspective. Overall, results from the current study are consistent with past studies that have focused on self-ratings of narcissism and interpersonal problems. Results from the current study also suggest that peers tend to perceive individuals high in narcissism in ways that differ from the way targets view themselves and largely perceive them as having uniquely dominant interpersonal problems. In conclusion, these results support calls for the advantages of utilizing multi-method assessments for validating self-report instruments.

A Circumplex Analysis of the Short Dark Triad

Delroy L. Paulhus & Daniel N. Jones (University of British Columbia)

We used the interpersonal circumplex to elucidate the interpersonal properties of a new inventory for measuring the Dark Triad of personality: The Dark Triad consists of three overlapping but distinct personality constructs: narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). Because the standard measures are too long (124 items long), we developed the SD3: a 28-item short inventory to provide proxy measures of the original concepts. A total of 739 subjects were collected from Amazon's Mechanical Turk. Along with the SD3, we included the traditional D3 measures and the IPIP-IPC (Markey & Markey, 2009), and the Overclaiming Questionnaire (Paulhus et al., 2003). We found that the SD3 has an acceptable factor structure with solid internal consistencies for each subscale. SD3 scales are highly correlated with the original D3 measures and evenly predict the facets of those original measures. Overclaiming correlated highest with narcissism, psychopathy to a lesser extent, and Mach not at all, thereby replicating previous findings using original measures. As expected, all three Dark Triad members fall in Quadrant II of the circumplex. By contrast, behavioral measures indicated distinct outcomes.

Within-Person Covariation of Interpersonal Perception

**Michael J. Roche, Aaron L. Pincus, Amanda L. Hyde, Nilam Ram
& David E. Conroy (The Pennsylvania State University)**

The interpersonal circumplex model proposes that Agency and Communion are two orthogonal dimensions that underlie the essence of interpersonal phenomena (e.g. Keisler, 1983). This assumption of orthogonality tends to be confirmed in between-person analyses using dispositional measures that are designed to achieve a two-dimensional orthogonal structure (Gurtman & Pincus, 2003). However, it is unclear whether this feature of interpersonal theory extends into how individuals perceive and behave in their daily lives. Benjamin (1996, 2003) suggests that individuals have a perceptual bias to experience interpersonal warmth as simultaneously affirming/autonomy-granting and to experience interpersonal coldness as simultaneously controlling. This suggests that the within-person associations of agency and communion may not be orthogonal. Empirically, Fournier, Moskowitz, and Zuroff (2009) calculated linkage estimates to quantify the extent to which the dimensions of agency and communion are unrelated (e.g. orthogonal) in interpersonal behavior. The authors found that agentic and communal behavior is in fact positively correlated with each other, that this quantification is not simply reducible to dimensions of extraversion and agreeableness, and that the positive link between agentic and communal behavior is positively related to self-esteem, and negatively related to neuroticism and depression. The present research extends the concept of orthogonality to examine whether the *perceptions* of other's agency and communion are also linked, and how this link may be related to psychopathology such as pathological narcissism. Participants were 184 (66% female) undergraduate students who participated in a 7-day diary study for

course credit. They were between 18 and 54 years of age ($\text{Median}_{\text{Age}} = 19$, $\text{M}_{\text{Age}} = 19.3$, $\text{SD}_{\text{Age}} = 2.8$), predominantly Caucasian (83%) and primarily in their first (61%) or second (25%) year of college. Using multi-level models (interactions nested within persons), we tested both between-person and within-person associations between perceptions of agency and perceptions of communion. We found that momentary perceptions of agency were related to both individuals' overall perceptions of communion ($\gamma = .38$, $p < .05$; between-person association), and momentary perceptions of communion ($\gamma = .29$, $p < .05$; within-person association). Furthermore, we found that pathological narcissism moderated the relationship between momentary perceptions of communion and communal behavior, such that higher levels of narcissistic grandiosity (but not narcissistic vulnerability) reduces this positive relationship ($\gamma = -.10$, $p < .05$). These results are consistent with Fournier and colleagues (2009) who also found significant covariation that was linked to positive measures of adjustment in interpersonal behavior. These results will be discussed in relation to attachment theories which suggest secure attachment is promoted by perceiving warm control from caregivers (Benjamin, 1996).

The Role of Felt Security in Daily Interactions with a Romantic Partner on Relationship Satisfaction

Gentiana Sadikaj, Debbie S. Moskowitz & David C. Zuroff (McGill University)

This study examined how felt security experienced in daily interactions with a romantic partner influences relationship satisfaction over time. Using an event-contingent recording (ECR) methodology, partners in 93 cohabiting couples recruited from the community reported on their felt security in daily interactions with each other during a 20-day period. A measure of the tendency to feel secure with a partner was created by aggregating felt security scores across all interactions. Satisfaction was measured at the end of the and approximately 7 months after the ECR procedure. We used a multivariate latent growth curve model to examine our hypothesis. Mean level of and change in satisfaction over time were represented by two latent parameters (i.e., intercept and change score) capturing shared and unshared variance in relationship satisfaction scores across the two measurement periods. To test the influence of felt security on relationship satisfaction, we constructed regression paths from a person's (i.e., actor effect) and his/her partner's (i.e., partner effect) felt-security to the person's mean level of and change in satisfaction. Results indicated that there was a decline in relationship satisfaction over time for both men and women. Across both genders, individuals were less satisfied with their relationship if both they and their partner experienced lower levels of felt security in interactions with each other. In addition, men whose partner felt more insecure experienced a greater decline in relationship satisfaction than men whose partner felt less insecure. Women's change in satisfaction was not related to their own felt security or partner's felt security. Findings suggest that dissatisfaction with the relationship is accounted for by the security felt by a person and by his/her partner during daily interactions with each other. Thus, individuals who feel more insecure with their partner and whose partner experience more insecurity in interaction with them are less satisfied with their relationship. In addition, men whose partners feel more insecure relative to men whose partners experience less insecurity also report greater decline in relationship satisfaction over time. Findings inform treatment of distressed couples by targeting the impact of a person's felt security in daily interactions with the partner on their evaluation of their relationship.

Agreement of Young Adults with Family and Peer Informants in Reporting Anxiety Disorders

Antonette Scavone & Amanda A. Uliaszek (University of Toronto Scarborough)

The use of multiple informants can improve reliability when assessing individuals for mental disorders. A large number of studies have investigated the correlation of agreement between self- and informant-reports for child and adolescent psychopathology. A growing number of studies have found

parent-child agreements for anxiety disorders to be quite low, and satisfactory to high peer-self agreement among young individuals for anxiety and other internalizing disorders (Safford et al., 2005; Renk et al., 2004). This study aimed to identify whether the strong peer-self correlations of internalizing disorders (e.g. anxiety and depression) found for children are also found in a young adult sample. As strong peer-self correlations have been reported, it is hypothesized that peer informants will correlate more strongly with self-reports of anxiety disorders than will family informants. Three ethnically diverse collegiate samples were drawn ($n = 420$); the sample had a mean age of 20 and was 58% female. Participants completed a battery of self-report questionnaires, with a subsample having an informant complete a similar battery about the participant. Informants were divided into two groups; family, consisting of parents, siblings, and other family members ($n = 42$) and peer, consisting of friends and significant others ($n = 67$). Independent samples t -tests were used to determine differences between family and peer informants. These analyses were followed up by correlational analyses to determine consistencies between the type of informant and the self-report. Family and peer informants significantly differed in their ratings of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD; $t = -2.31, p < 0.05$) and social phobia (SP; $t = -2.03, p < 0.05$), but not panic disorder ($t = -.42, ns.$) or generalized anxiety disorder ($t = .15, ns.$). Family informants were more consistent with self-report data for both OCD ($r = .45$) and SP ($r = .29$) when compared to peer informants for OCD ($r = -.09$) and SP ($r = .10$). The greater accuracy of family informants may be due to the level of intimacy between the participant and the informant as the individual ages, as well as their comfort in self-disclosing information of mental illness to their family member as opposed to their peer. The length of the relationship of the individual and the informant may also affect the results, as certain anxiety disorders emerge at young ages, allowing family members more time to identify symptoms. These findings suggest that further research of self- and informant-report agreement of anxiety disorders is required for adults.

A Pilot Study of Physiological Anxiety Responses to Interpersonal Behaviors

Nick Schade, Katherine M. Thomas, Alexander B. Nelson,

Tim P. Moran, Jason S. Moser

& Christopher J. Hopwood (Michigan State University)

From an interpersonal perspective (Sullivan, 1953), personality is defined by interpersonal interactions, the purpose of which is to minimize anxiety by satisfying needs for security and self-esteem. Insofar as coldness is a barrier to communal security, it might be expected to provoke anxiety. Conversely, needs for self-esteem may be satisfied by either submissive or dominant behavior depending on an individual's motives and self-perceptions. Implications of these postulations were investigated in a pilot study (9 dyads) by associating participant skin conductance, a physiological indicator of anxiety, with a dyadic partner's momentary behavior assessed every half-second via momentary cross-correlations and cross-spectral analyses. Within dyad cross-correlations between warmth and skin conductance ranged from $-.55$ to $.24$ (mean $r = -.13$; mean weighted coherence = $.40$). Cross-correlations between dominance and skin conductance ranged from $-.33$ to $.32$ (mean $r = -.03$; mean weighted coherence = $.32$). Consistent with the implications of interpersonal theory, cold behavior typically provoked electrodermal reactivity while the relation between dominant behavior and skin conductance did not display a typical direction. However, large mean weighted coherence values (similar to squared correlation values) for both associations suggest that the wave forms of others' behavior account for a considerable amount of variance in skin conductance, and point to potential individual differences in the degree to which others' dominant or cold behavior is experienced as stressful.

Interpersonal Behaviors and Stress in a Parent-Adolescent Interaction Task

Jessica A. Simmons, Emily B. Ansell (Yale University School of Medicine), Katherine M. Thomas,

Christopher J. Hopwood (Michigan State University)

& Tara M. Chaplin (Yale University School of Medicine)

Adolescence is a period in which parent and child interpersonal interactions and behaviors have potential to influence stress reactions, subsequent relationship outcomes, and substance use

(Adalbjarnardottir and Hafsteinsson, 2001; Baumrind, 1991). The present study examines these interpersonal interactions at the behavioral level using moment-by-moment analysis of a video-taped parent and adolescent interaction task. During a laboratory session, 48 parents and adolescents discussed a topic, rated by both as highly-conflictual, for ten minutes. The video-taped interactions were later coded for interpersonal behaviors of friendliness and dominance every half second using the joystick methodology (Sadler et al., 2009). A logistic regression predicting past 30-day drug use in adolescence found that parents' submissiveness in the interaction task was associated with a greater likelihood of drug use among the adolescents. Parental submissiveness was also associated with the child's reported anxiety (r range = .16 to .37) and frustration (r range = .13 to .42) ratings for an hour post task. Additionally, child's dominant and hostile behaviors were associated with greater reported frustration immediately post interaction task ($r = .32$ and .40, respectively). The present findings suggest that parent and child social behaviors during conflictual interactions may have an important influence on youth's substance use.

The Examination of Personality Disorders from Self- and Informant-Report Ratings on the Five-Factor Model

Suzanna Stevanovski, Tahira Gulamani, Antonette Scavone, Brenda Swampillai & Amanda Uliaszek (University of Toronto Scarborough)

Many assessment measures of personality disorders (PDs) are self-report, with the most common format being self-report questionnaires. However, there are numerous limitations to using self-report for the diagnosis of PDs. The use of informant data appears to improve the validity and reliability of diagnosing PDs. Informant reports are not only used as useful supplements for self-report questionnaires, but can provide important incremental information about the presence and/or absence of pathological personality traits. There are dozens of studies that have examined the relationship between PDs and the Five Factor Model (FFM) (Widiger & Costa, 2002), we could not find any study that examined the discrepancy between self- and informant-report questionnaire data on how FFM PD trait profiles differ. A total of 420 participants were drawn from three collegiate samples. All participants completed a battery of self-report questionnaires. A subsample ($n = 111$) had an informant complete a battery of questionnaires in reference to the participant. To determine self- and informant-report trait profiles for each Axis II disorder, we correlated a symptom score with each factor of the FFM. Correlational analyses were conducted using SPSS version 20.0. In general, there were no striking dissimilarities where self- and informant-reports showed associations in the opposite direction. However, no self- and informant-report profiles were perfectly matched. For four out of five PDs, the informant-report profiles showed a less extreme personality profile than the self-report profiles. For example, all PDs were characterized by low agreeableness, (A) highlighting the interpersonal difficulties experienced by people with PDs however, this was only true for self-report. This suggests that those with PD symptoms are aware of their low A, although this is not always apparent to friends and family. While much research suggests that people with PDs are frequently unable to view themselves realistically and are unaware of the effect of their behavior on others, we found that people with PDs rated themselves as more extreme on personality traits than did the informant reporters. This highlights the importance of including informant-reports when examining Axis II disorders.

Individual Difference in Reciprocity

Rachel Sutton & Debbie S. Moskowitz (McGill University)

The principles of complementarity (correspondence for communal behaviour and reciprocity for agentic behaviour) are central to interpersonal theory. Although they are thought to hold for most people, there have been mixed findings for reciprocity. Previous studies of complementarity have grouped all participants together so as to identify general principles; mixed findings may have resulted because these principles do not hold for all individuals. Our study used an event-contingent recording procedure for which 113 community adults reported on their social interactions of 5 minutes or longer over the course of 20 days. It was expected that most participants would follow the principle of reciprocity for the dimension of agency, but that a substantial proportion of the sample would display correspondence on agency by showing higher dominance and lower submissiveness in response to perceptions of greater dominance by others. Consistent

with expectations, less than 10% of participants went against the grain for correspondence on the agreeableness-quarrelsome dimension. Contrary to past theorizing about the principle of reciprocity, about a third of participants displayed correspondence on the dominant-submissive dimension, that is, they increased their dominant behaviour (30%) and decreased their submissive behaviour (37%) in response to greater perceived dominance. Surprisingly, participants whose behaviour conformed to the principle of reciprocity (decreased submissive behaviour in response to greater perceived dominance) had higher depression scores. Results suggest the importance of taking into account individual differences when examining the consequences of reciprocity in agency.

Linking Interpersonal Styles and Humor Styles

**Takakuni Suzuki (Villanova University), David P. Marino (University of Toronto),
Jason Strickhouser & Patrick Markey (Villanova University)**

In order to investigate the interpersonal meaning of humor, the relations between humor styles and the Interpersonal Circumplex (IPC) were examined. One-hundred-and-twenty-seven participants reported their humor styles using the Humor Styles Questionnaire (HSQ). These participants' interpersonal styles were also assessed using the eight octants of the IPC. By employing the structural summary method, results indicated that all humor styles produced high levels of interpersonal content, but slightly different interpersonal profiles. Affiliative and self-enhancing humor styles, which are often viewed as adaptive humor styles, were strongly associated with the gregarious-extraverted octant of the IPC. Whereas, aggressive and self-defeating humor styles, which are often viewed as maladaptive humor styles, were most highly associated with the assured-dominant and arrogant-calculating octants of the IPC.

An Examination of Borderline Personality Disorder across Different Socio-Economic Status School Communities in Chicago

Brenda Swampillai & Amanda Uliaszek (University of Toronto Scarborough)

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is a disorder characterized by a pervasive pattern of instability of interpersonal relationships, self-image and emotions. Research has shown that risk factors for BPD include abandonment in childhood or adolescence, disrupted family life, poor communication in the family, neglect and childhood abuse. Similarly, many of these risk factors appear more frequently in low socioeconomic status (SES) communities. While disadvantaged socio-economic status has long been identified as a particular risk factor for mental health problems, level of risk for BPD in different SES school communities has not been explored. For young adults, educational attainment is often moderated by the SES of their family. This study compares levels of BPD in a private university, public university and community college all in Chicago. A total of 420 participants were drawn from the three collegiate samples. A one-way ANOVA was completed to compare means within the self-report questionnaires for the Borderline Symptom List 23 (BSL-23) between the three schools. The results indicated that there was a statistically significant finding in the rates of BPD between the private university ($m=.24$, $SD=.49$) and the community college ($m=1.64$, $SD=.54$). There were no striking dissimilarities between the public university ($m=.24$, $SD=.18$) and the other school communities. These findings suggest that students attending community college may be more at risk for BPD, possibly because they have increased interpersonal life stressors compared to the other samples. This might include, problems with family members, being a parent, or emotional dysregulation related to struggling financially. It also may be the case that those experiencing symptoms of BPD have increased difficulty in school and are thus more likely to attend a community college as well. Regardless of the causal direction, this highlights the need for prevention programs in community colleges to teach appropriate emotion regulation skills to prevent development of BPD and its associated risk for suicide.

Pathological Narcissism and Affective Reactions in Social Interactions

**Emily R. Wilhite, Michael J. Roche, Aaron L. Pincus, David E. Conroy,
Amanda L. Hyde & Nilam Ram (The Pennsylvania State University)**

This study examined the influence of grandiose and vulnerable narcissism on the level of negative affect in reaction to the interpersonal perception of others. We predicted that perceiving increased agency would evoke negative affect in individuals high in narcissistic grandiosity, while perceiving decreased communion would evoke negative affect in individuals high in narcissistic vulnerability. To test this we collected data from 184 undergraduate participants who completed repeated daily diary questionnaires during a 7-day period. Results found that individuals with higher levels of narcissistic grandiosity reported higher levels of negative affect in response to perceiving other individuals as more agentic than usual, consistent with our hypothesis. Within this grandiosity factor, the exploitativeness subscale (Pathological Narcissism Inventory; Pincus et al., 2009) was also associated with significantly more arousal in reaction to perceiving others as more agentic. Our second hypothesis was not confirmed; while individuals with higher levels of narcissistic vulnerability had higher overall levels of negative affect, perceiving decreased communion was not associated with changes in negative affect. We will discuss the implications of these results to the broader understanding of how narcissism presents in an individual's daily life, and highlight the importance of conceptualizing narcissism more broadly (e.g. grandiosity and vulnerability).

Interpersonal Dimensions Moderate the Effect of Dating Violence on Mood and Anxiety Symptoms

**Matthew M. Yalch, Brittany K. Lannert, Alytia A. Levendosky
& Christopher J. Hopwood (Michigan State University)**

Although anxiety and depression are commonly reported outcomes following the experience of dating violence among young adult women, not all women who experience dating violence develop symptoms of either anxiety or depression. One factor that has been demonstrated to influence the presence of symptoms of psychopathology following the experience of stressful events is personality. This study will examine the main and moderating effects of interpersonal conceptualizations of personality using the interpersonal circumplex (IPC) on symptoms of mood and anxiety within the context of dating violence. Measurements of IPC dimensions, symptoms of anxiety and depression, and dating violence were gathered from a sample of young adult women attending a large Midwestern university ($N = 565$). These data were analyzed through a series of hierarchical linear regressions. Preliminary results indicate that both dominance and warmth exert main effects on depressive and anxious symptoms, and that dominance serves as a protective factor against these symptoms within the context of dating violence. Treatment and research implications of these results will also be reviewed.

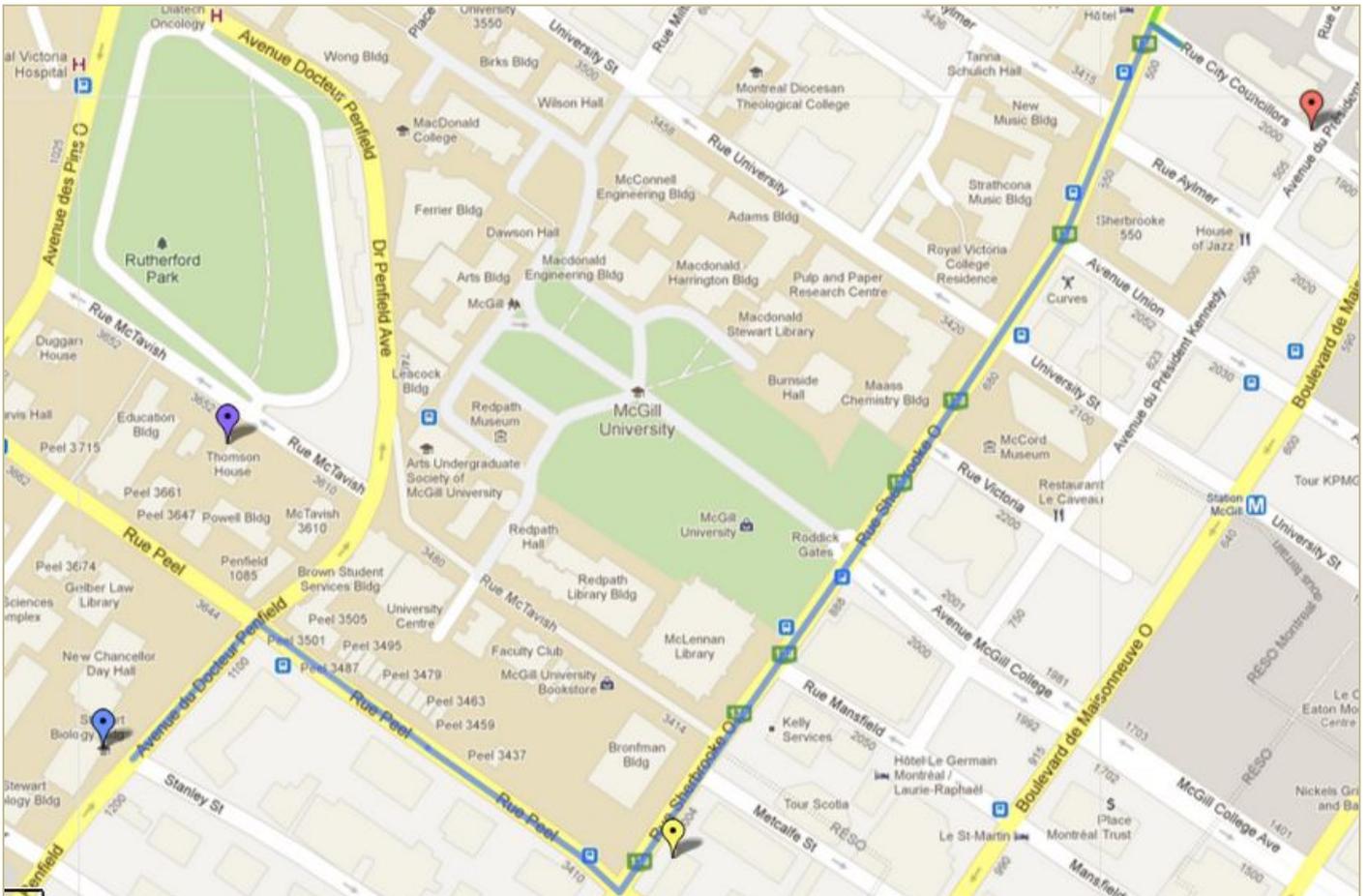
Pathways from Received Social Support, Self-Compassion, and Self-Criticism to Agreeable, Quarrelsome, and Submissive Behavior: The Mediating Role of Social Safeness

**David C. Zuroff (McGill University), Allison C. Kelly (University of Toronto, Toronto General Hospital), Michelle J. Leybman, Gentiana Sadikaj (McGill University)
& Paul Gilbert (Kingsway Hospital)**

Gilbert et al. (2008, 2009) postulated that *social safeness* is a distinct positive affective state characterized by feelings of warmth and connectedness to others. Social safeness is hypothesized to fluctuate in response to signals of care from others and from oneself and, in turn, to increase affiliative behavior and decrease defensive behavior towards others. We sought to test Gilbert's theory of social safeness in a daily diary study. 100 college students completed daily measures of affect, social safeness, social support, self-compassion, self-criticism, and interpersonal behavior for one week. Social safeness was distinct from

positive affect, negative affect, and perceived social support. Multilevel structural equation modeling revealed that, within-persons, social safeness was predicted by: 1) received social support; 2) self-compassion; and 3) inversely by self-criticizing. Within-persons, social safeness predicted more agreeable, less quarrelsome and less submissive behavior. Indirect paths from social support, self-compassion, and self-criticism to the three interpersonal behaviors were all significant. Similar but less robust effects were found between-persons. The results demonstrated that social safeness is linked in theoretically expected ways to how others treat us and to how we treat ourselves, and that it predicts how we behave towards others. Complementarity on the communal axis may be partly mediated by social safeness, i.e., received social support => more safeness => more communal behavior. Clinical and organizational implications are identified.

MAP OF CONFERENCE LOCATIONS



-  **Stewart Biology Building**, Day 1 location, 1205 Avenue Docteur Penfield
-  **Delta Montreal Hotel**, Day 2 location and conference hotel, 475 President Kennedy Avenue
-  **Hotel Omni Mont-Royal**, 1050 Rue Sherbrooke Quest
-  **Thomson House**, Day 1 lunch and student happy hour location, 3650 Rue McTavish
-  **POP! Wine Bar**, Day 1 dinner location, 250 Pine Avenue East
-  Walking directions from Delta Montreal to Psychology Department (Day 1)
-  Walking directions from Delta Montreal to POP! Dinner location (Day 1)

Walking Distance and Time:

Delta Montreal to Psychology Dept = 0.7 mile/ 1km/ 15min

Delta Montreal to POP! = 1 mile/ 1.6km/ 20 mins

Thomson House to POP! = 1 mile/ 1.6km/ 20 mins

