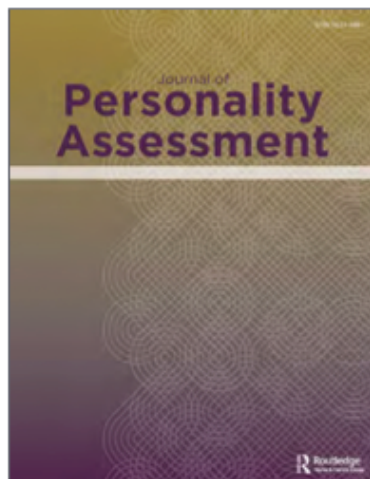MARCH 17 - 20, 2021

SPA | Society for Personality Assessment

2021 SPA VIRTUAL CONVENTION & WORKSHOPS

SPA-CONVENTION.ORG

Journal of Personality Assessment

Official Journal of the
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The *Journal of Personality Assessment (JPA)* publishes papers on the methods and processes related to the psychological assessment of personality, both normative and pathological. While test and measurement development manuscripts will be considered for publication, the journal is most interested in papers that advance the clinical utility and ecological validity of personality assessment in clinical and nonclinical populations. These papers could include studies on enhancing the psychometric properties of a known measure, revision or modification of an existing instrument to enhance its usefulness, or the methods and mechanisms that expand the functionality of personality assessment in clinical practice.

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Routledge/Taylor & Francis congratulates the **Society for Personality Assessment** on the 80th anniversary of the society and the 100th volume year of its publication *Journal of Personality Assessment.* We partner with the **Society for Personality Assessment** with the common goal of serving clinicians, researchers, and emerging scholars.

In celebration of *Journal of Personality Assessment's* 100th volume, please enjoy this collection of its most influential and award winning articles. FREE ACCESS is available to each Walter G. Klopfer and Martin Mayman award-winning article published in *Journal of Personality Assessment* and presented annually for a distinguished contribution to the literature in personality assessment. Click on each article title to download the content in PDF format or to view in HTML format.

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The American Psychology-Law Society (AP-LS) is Division 41 of the American Psychological Association. AP-LS members and the organization itself work to advance the contributions of psychology to the understanding of law and legal institutions through basic and applied research; promote the education of psychologists in matters of law and the education of legal personnel in matters of psychology, including the appropriate use of psychologists in the legal system; and inform the psychological and legal communities and the general public of current research, educational and service activities in the field of psychology and law. The AP-LS Practice Committee of AP-LS strives to meet the distinct needs of forensic clinicians who are members of AP-LS. AP-LS and SPA are excited about our partnership in 2021, and we look forward to more intentional partnerships in the future.

SPONSOR

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Dear Attendees,

Typically, we would begin this welcome by introducing you to our host city; a bit of its history, important events, things to see and do during the day, and restaurants and night spots to visit after hours. The last year, however, has been anything but typical. The COVID-19 pandemic ended our 2020 San Diego convention just days before it began and relegated this year's Boston event to the internet. Diversity, equity, inclusion and social justice issues were brought tragically to our attention, again, over the last several months. With all of that being said, we are having our 2021 convention as an online event. The main live event occurs from March 17th through the 20th, and all of the scientific sessions and workshops are scheduled to begin on March 6 and end on June 21. We won't need to debate with ourselves about which scientific presentations to attend and which we will have to miss as all of them will be available through the convention portal for at least a month. We've increased our impact by partnering with AP-LS and given new people the opportunity to connect virtually when costs related to travel and accommodations would normally be prohibitive. We will miss, though, the opportunity to get together in person to share news, ideas, stories (true or not) and laughter over food and beverages, or simply as we roam from session to session. We hope you still engage in these virtual networking opportunities, including our Awards Ceremony on Wednesday, March 17, Happy Hour, cosponsored with the Assesment Section of Division 12 (Society of Clinical Psychology) of the American Psychological Association on Friday, March 19 and the SPA Business Meeting on Saturday, March 20.

We would like to thank our Affiliate Partner, the American Psychology-Law Society, for helping spread the word about our first Virtual Convention. We know for many of you this is your first experience with SPA. We hope it will not be your last. Additionally, many thanks to the volunteers who helped make this SPA Convention happen, from the Program Committee and Workshops Committee who helped produce our schedule of over 100 hours of content, the Scholarships and Grants Committee who selected the over 50 student, early-career, and individuals of diverse backgrounds scholarship winners, and the over 300 presenters and authors who are sharing their knowledge through live and pre-recorded sessions. And finally, thank you, our attendees, for taking time out of your busy schedule to learn and network with us.

Hopefully we will see each other again in Chicago next year, and Boston in 2023, and with that in mind we are starting the organization and planning for 2022 now. After an absence of three years, getting together in Chicago should be a very special event.

John McNulty, PhD
2021 SPA President

Nathan Victoria, MEd, CAE
SPA Executive Director & CEO

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Dear SPA Members, Colleagues, and Friends,

I would love to be welcoming you to Boston for the 2021 SPA Convention – sharing the rich Boston culture as well as sharing knowledge, inspiration, collegiality, good food and drinks, and friendship.

But that rich Boston experience will need to wait until 2023, and Chicago before that in 2022.

Instead, I welcome you to SPA's first—and hopefully last—fully virtual convention. Someday this pandemic experience will be a distant memory. But, in the meantime, SPA is ready to do what we can to make this virtual experience a richly memorable one. A silver lining of this dark cloud is that many people will be able to partake of the varied cutting-edge scholarly offerings who otherwise could not or who can partake without incurring disproportional expenses. This includes our international colleagues, the clinicians who lose income in order to attend the convention, and our students. For those of you who have had the experience of being torn between two or more convention offerings scheduled at the same time, this year everything is being recorded and will be available online.

We are excited to bring you a cornucopia of offerings this year, some of which were scheduled for last year's convention, including the HiTOP and the AMPD symposia, case discussions, the MMPI-3 rollout, and several diversity offerings including a featured lecture by Dr. Steven R. López Shifting Cultural Lenses in Psychological Assessment: Integrating both Clinical and Statistical Approaches. Two other featured lectures will be given. The first by the Walter Klopfer Award recipient—Dr. R. Michael Bagby—and the Paul Lerner Memorial lecture by Dr. Carla Sharp. Another benefit of the fully virtual convention format is the over 30 CEs that can be obtained through the live and recorded sessions, all covered in the price of the convention—on top of the additional 73.5 workshop CEs offerings occurring from March through June 2021.

Take care, and I look forward to our virtual experience together!

Joni Mihura, PhD , ABAP
2021 SPA Program Chair & President-Elect

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Use this key to navigate the pre-recorded content.

For the most up-to-date information, please visit our interactive website, spa-convention.org

SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

The SPA Virtual Convention will be held between March 17th - 20th, pre-recorded sessions will be made available from March 17th - April 17th, and worksshops will be held throughout the year. Please note, the listed times below are in the Eastern Daylight Time Zone.

WEDNESDAY | MARCH 17TH

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM	Welcome and Overview of Convention; President Welcome and Address
1:00 PM - 2:30 PM	Tele-Assessment of Personality and Psychopathology: Challenges, Roadblocks and Collaborative Solutions (1.5 CE Credits)
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Musical Break
2:45 PM - 4:15 PM	Introducing the MMPI-3 (1.5 CE Credits)
4:15 PM - 4:30 PM	Musical Break
4:15 PM - 6:15 PM	Awards Ceremony & Bruno Klopfer Award Lecture, Dr. R. Michael Bagby (1 CE Credit)

THURSDAY | MARCH 18TH

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM	Yoga with Lindsey Hammond, PhD, 5 Points Yoga
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM	Master Lecture, Dr. Steven R. López (1 CE Credit)
2:00 PM - 2:15 PM	Musical Break
2:15 PM - 3:45 PM	Development of Measures to Assess their Hierarchial Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) (1.5 CE Credit)
3:45 PM - 4:00 PM	Musical Break
4:00 PM - 5:30 PM	Malingering Research: A Multi-Method Perspective (1.5 CE Credits)
5:30 PM - 6:30 PM	Psychoanalytic Interest Group Networking Opportunity

FRIDAY | MARCH 19TH

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM	SPAGS Town Hall
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM	Paul Lerner Memorial Master Lecture, Dr. Carla Sharp (1 CE Credit)
2:00 PM - 2:15 PM	Musical Break
2:15 PM - 3:45 PM	Assessment of Diverse and Minority Populations: Considerations in Personality Assessment Training (1.5 CE Credit)
3:45 PM - 4:00 PM	Musical Break
4:00 PM - 5:30 PM	Deconstructing Psychosis and its Assessment with Relevant R-PAS Measures (1.5 CE Credits)
5:30 PM - 6:30 PM	SPA and Section IX of Division 12 Joint Happy Hour
5:30 PM - 6:30 PM	Collaborative Therapeutic Assessment Interest Group Meeting at Happy Hour
5:30 PM - 6:30 PM	Forensic Interest Group Meeting at Happy Hour

SATURDAY | MARCH 20TH

|	
11:00 AM - 11:50 AM	Education and Training Interest Group Meeting
12:00 PM - 1:00 PM	Health Interest Group Meeting
12:00 PM - 1:00 PM	Novel Measurement of Personality Dynamics Using Intensive Longitudinal Design (1.5 CE Credits)
1:00 PM - 1:15 PM	Musical Break
1:15 PM - 2:45 PM	Advancements in measuring Criterion A of the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD) (1.5 CE Credits)
2:45 PM - 3:00 PM	Musical Break
3:00 PM - 3:45 PM	SPA Business Meeting
3:45 PM - 4:00 PM	Musical Break
4:00 PM - 5:30 PM	Critical Moments: Capitalizing on Therapeutic Opportunities during Collaborative Assessment (1.5 CE Credits)
5:30 PM - 6:00 PM	Closing Ceremony

☐ = Included in Free Convention Highlights

FEATURED LECTURES

Bruno Klopfer Award Lecture

Dr. R. Michael Bagby

March 17 | 5:30 PM - 6:15 PM

In this session Professor Bagby will be discussing a variety of topics in the field of psychological assessment with a focus on scale construction and validation, and the use of measurement-based methodologies as a legitimate form of scientific inquiry. Professor Bagby will discuss his early work in developing the SIRS and validating scales on the MMPI-2 (and MMPI-2-RF) designed to detect non-credible over-reporting and under-reporting. He will present the highlights of a 25-year long program of research in designing measures to assess the alexithymia construct while simultaneously validating this construct for use in psychosomatic research and beyond.
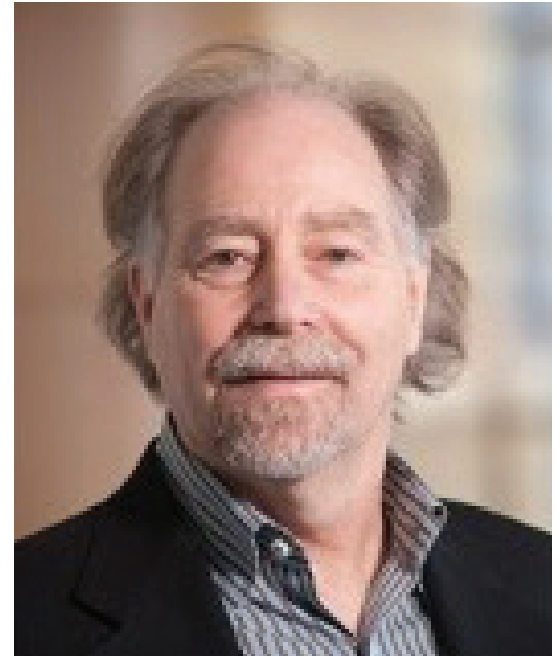
Goals & Objectives: Develop familiarity with strategies and scales to detect under-reporting and over-reporting on psychological tests and methods to validate these strategies and scales.
- ►Outline the general idea of measurement-based construct validation as a form of scientific inquiry.
- ►Develop some knowledge about the alexithymia construct, including its history rooted in observations of patients with psychosomatic diseases and illnesses.
- ►Outline how the development of scale(s) designed to assess the alexithymia construct lead to the conceptual and theoretical refinement of the scale.

Dr. R. Michael Bagby is a Full Professor in the Departments of Psychology and Psychiatry and a Full Member of the Institute of Medical Sciences, University of Toronto. Dr. Bagby's primary graduate appointments are in the Graduate Department of Psychology and the Institute of Medical Sciences; he also holds an appointment in the Graduate Department of Psychological Clinical Science. Dr. Bagby is the Director of the Clinical Laboratory for Personality, Psychopathology, and Psychodiagnostics at the University of Toronto. Dr. Bagby is also a Collaborative Scientist at the Centre for Addiction and Mental health (CAMH) in the Clinical Research Department; the Research Imaging Centre; and the Molecular Science and Tanenbaum Centre for Pharmacogenetics.

Dr. Bagby is a Registered Psychologist with the College of Psychologists of Ontario with declared competency in the areas of adult counselling and clinical psychology and forensic psychology and is certified by the American Board of Assessment Psychology. Dr. Bagby currently serves on the Editorial Boards of Assessment, the European Journal of Psychological Assessment, the Journal of Personality Assessment, and the Journal of Personality Disorders. Dr. Bagby is also an Associate Editor of Psychological Assessment. Dr. Bagby is the recent recipient of the Distinguished Assessment Psychologist Award conferred by the American Psychological Association (APA) and the Bruno Klopfer Award for Distinguished Lifetime Contributions to Psychological Assessment conferred by the Society for Personality Assessment (SPA).

FEATURED LECTURES

Shifting Cultural Lenses in Psychological Assessment: Integrating both Clinical and Statistical Approaches

DR. STEVEN R. LÓPEZ

MARCH 18 | 1:00 PM - 2:00 PM

In this talk I propose an approach to psychological assessment that respects and critically considers the client's sociocultural context, test norms, and individual variability. Culture and race are dynamic constructs that are embedded in specific sociocultural contexts. An assessment approach that draws on rigorous science and conceptualizations is needed to capture the diverse meanings associated with culture and race.

Dr. Steven R. López is a Professor of Psychology and Social Work at the University of Southern California. He has dedicated his 38-year career as an academic clinical psychologist to integrating a cultural perspective in mental health intervention, assessment and research with particular attention to Latinos. His passion is best illustrated by the recently completed National Institute of Mental Health-funded community campaign to reduce the duration of untreated psychosis in a largely Spanish-speaking Latinx community in the Los Angeles area. In another line of research, he and his team developed a process model of cultural competence for clinical practice that then served as the basis of the training and evaluation of nearly 1000 mental health professionals in California. Dr. Lopez has also served as a mentor for many psychologists, some of whom are now university faculty members and others are working in the community. For 15 years he directed an NIH-funded summer research training program in Mexico in which 131 undergraduate and graduate students from many universities across the nation participated. Finally, Dr. Lopez was one of the five science editors for the highly cited Surgeon General's Report on Mental Health: Culture, Race and Ethnicity (2001).

FEATURED LECTURES

The Development of Personality Pathology: Implications for Assessment

DR. CARLA SHARP

MARCH 19 | 1:00 PM - 2:00 PM

The DSM-5 Alternative Model of Personality Disorders (AMPD) offers for the first time a dimensional diagnostic framework for assessing personality functioning across the lifespan. In this talk, a developmental model for personality pathology is presented which outlines the integrated developmental function of the AMPD's Criterion A (maladaptive self and interpersonal function) and Criterion B (maladaptive trait function). This model suggests that a child's position on any dispositional trait dimension (Criterion B/Big 5/internalizing-externalizing-psychotic spectra) can be readily identified and recognized already in infancy and has been found to remain relatively stable throughout development. However, while children may display extreme scores indicative of maladaptive trait function, they are not diagnosed with personality disorder before adolescence, because until adolescence, there is a limited requirement placed on children to acquire the new level of knowledge, skills, and cultural competence to successfully transition to an independent adult role. These functions of "work and love" are articulated in Criterion A of the AMPD and include functioning pertaining to identity, self-direction, empathy, and intimacy. While Criterion A domains can be assessed in pre-adolescence, these components do not "bind together" into a unidimensional severity criterion until adolescence. Clinical implications of the model for the assessment of personality development is discussed by extending it into a Clinical Staging assessment framework, which allows for the evaluation of personality function across both developmental epochs and stages of disorder progression.

Dr. Carla Sharp is a Professor in the Clinical Psychology doctoral program at the University of Houston and Interim Associate Dean for Faculty and Research. She is also the Director of the Adolescent Diagnosis Assessment Prevention and Treatment Center and the Developmental Psychopathology Lab at the University of Houston. Her work has significantly advanced the scientific understanding of the phenomenology, causes, correlates and treatment of personality pathology in youth. She is the recipient of the 2016 Mid-career award from the North American Society for the Study of Personality Disorders and the 2018 Award for Achievement in the Field of Severe Personality Disorders from the Personality Disorders Institute and Borderline Personality Disorder Resource Center, New York. She is the current President of the International Society for the Study of Personality Disorders and incoming Associate Editor for APA Journal Personality Disorders: Theory, Research and Treatment. She has published over 260 peer reviewed publications (h-index 59), in addition to numerous chapters and books, including Handbook of Borderline Personality Disorder in Children and Adolescents (Springer, 2013). Her work has been funded by the NICHD, NIAAA, NIMH, the Brain and Behavior Research Foundation and other foundations.

PRICING

Convention Rates

MEMBERSHIP TYPE	EARLY-BIRD RATE (NOW - 2/9/21)	REGULAR RATE (2/10/21 - 3/16/21)	LATE RATE (3/17/21 - 5/1/21)
STUDENT MEMBER	$45	$55	$65
EARLY-CAREER MEMBER	$60	$70	$90
MEMBER/FELLOW	$99	$109	$139
STUDENT NON-MEMBER	$75	$85	$95
EARLY- CAREER MEMBER	$105	$115	$125
NON-MEMBER	$145	$155	$185

Workshop Rates

MEMBERSHIP TYPE	HALF-DAY (12/15/20 - 6/30/21)	FULL DAY (12/15/21 - 6/30/21)
STUDENT MEMBER	$60	$100
EARLY-CAREER MEMBER	$105	$155
MEMBER/FELLOW	$130	$200
STUDENT NON-MEMBER	$75	$125
EARLY- CAREER MEMBER	$145	$195
NON-MEMBER	$165	$250

SPA views the workshops and the Convention as separate entities. There is a registration fee for each workshop; and there is a separate registration fee for the Convention (held Wednesday through Saturday). One can attend any number of workshops and choose not to attend the convention, or attend the convention and not participate in any workshops.

The SPA Board of Trustees explored many options regarding registration rates for the Virtual Convention. The Board recognizes that institutional and personal funds are limited at this time, so the final prices for the convention balance the need to cover a portion of SPA's expenses while still creating an affordable yet well-produced convention that you have come to expect. These expenses include online conference software, development of software and apps, video editing, staff salaries, and contract staff to help produce this event. We hope that since the registration fee is only a small portion of the cost of the typical in-person meeting, attendees will still see a significant overall cost reduction to attend and participate.

For those newer to the SPA Convention, we have also created a free opportunity to experience some of the key highlights of the convention, including the SPA President Address, the Bruno Klopfer Seminar, all Master Lectures, the Awards Ceremony, Poster Sessions, and any networking events.

WEDNESDAY

1:00 PM - 2:30 PM 1.5 CE Credits

Tele-Assessment of Personality and Psychopathology: Challenges, Roadblocks and Collaborative Solutions
Chair Information: Luciano Giromini, PhD | University of Turin
Discussant Information: A. Jordan Wright, PhD, ABAP | New York University

Tele-Assessment of Personality and Psychopathology: Challenges, Roadblocks and Collaborative Solutions
David M. McCord, PhD | Western Carolina University
Joni Mihura, PhD, ABAP | University of Toledo
Susie E. Raiford, PhD | Pearson
Jessica Lipkind, PhD | Berkeley, CA
Eric Y. Drogin, PhD, JD, ABPP | Harvard Medical School

With the outbreak of Covid-19, in-person evaluations have become increasingly more difficult to accomplish, and the implementation of tele-assessment practices (i.e., psychological assessment using telehealth platforms) has become the new norm in several assessment contexts -- a norm that will likely be a permanent part of psychological assessment even once the present Covid-19 pandemic has subsided. Tele-assessment, however, is not without problems, and different kinds of psychological evaluations and methods pose different and unique challenges to practitioners. In an attempt to identify common roadblocks across different types of assessments and seek collaborative solutions, this roundtable will discuss issues faced by clinical and forensic evaluators working with self-report, cognitive, and typical-performance tests, with both adults and children. David McCord will start off this session by presenting some considerations on the use of self-report inventory measures in the context of tele-assessment. Joni Mihura will then talk about typical-performance tests, with a focus on the remote administration of the Rorschach test and its associated challenges. Susie Raiford from Pearson will discuss tele-assessment of cognitive functioning. Jessica Lipkind will continue this conversation by offering her perspectives on the challenges and possible solutions characterizing the remote assessment of children and adolescents. Next, Eric Drogin will examine prospects for eventual legal application of tele-assessment to forensic work and describe considerations for conducting this type of assessment in both institutional and residential settings. Lastly, as the chief discussant of this roundtable, Jordan Wright will offer some conclusive remarks and considerations, and moderate a deeper discussion.

2:45 PM - 4:15 PM 1.5 CE Credits

Introducing the MMPI-3
Chair Information: Martin Sellbom, PhD | University of Otago
Discussant Information: Yossef S. Ben-Porath, PhD | Kent State University

MMPI-3 Development
Yossef S. Ben-Porath, PhD | Kent State University
Auke Tellegen, PhD | University of Minnesota

Utility of the MMPI-3 Over-reporting Validity Scales in an Outpatient Sample: Comparing the Criterion Validity of Valid and Over-reported Protocols
Danielle Burchett, PhD | California State University - Monterey Bay
Yossef S. Ben-Porath, PhD | Kent State University

Construct Validity of Four New MMPI-3 Specific Problems Scales
   Martin Sellbom, PhD | University of Otago
   Tiffany A. Brown, BSc. (Hons) | University of Otago
   Nela Vanousova, BSc. (Hons) | University of Otago

Assessing Internalizing Symptoms with the MMPI-3
   Dustin B. Wygant, PhD | Eastern Kentucky University

Assessing alcohol-related problems with MMPI-3 scale scores
   Tayla T.C. Lee, PhD | Ball State University
   Megan A. Keen, B.A.| Ball State University
   Collete N. Delawalla, B.A.| Ball State University

This symposium introduces the MMPI-3 (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-3; Ben-Porath & Tellegen 2020), a 335-item version of the MMPI instruments designed to provide a comprehensive and efficient assessment of clinically relevant variables with updated items, scales, and norms. In the first presentation, MMPI-3 co-authors Yossef Ben-Porath and Auke Tellegen describe development of the MMPI-3, including preliminary studies, the methods used to collect MMPI-3 data used to develop, validate, and norm the test, the process and outcome of scale development and standardization, and the test manuals that will be available to guide MMPI-3 use. The presentation includes a description of efforts that have produced over 25,000 MMPI-3 protocols collected in mental health, medical, forensic, public safety, community, and other non-clinical settings. In the second presentation, Danielle Burchett and Yossef Ben-Porath evaluate the MMPI-3 Validity scales. They specifically explored the utility of the MMPI-3 overreporting Validity Scales by comparing substantive scale criterion validity of subsamples classified as overreporters versus non-overreporters using outpatient pre-testing intake variables as external criteria. Overall, groups classified as overreporting evidenced lower associations between substantive scales and relevant criteria than those engaged in genuine responding. In the third presentation, Martin Sellbom and colleagues examine the four scales that are completely new to the MMPI-3, specifically, Eating Concerns (EAT), Compulsivity (CMP), Impulsivity (IMP), and Self-Importance (SFI) in two samples of university students (n=400) and community mental health patients (n=200). The EAT scale had large correlations with a range of eating disorder criterion measures in the university sample and the remaining three scale showed an impressive pattern of convergent and discriminant validity against maladaptive personality traits derived from both clinician-ratings and self-report in the mental health sample. In the fourth presentation, Dustin Wygant examined the validity of the MMPI-3 emotional and internalizing scales, which are organized per a hierarchical structure to capture broad to narrow-band facets of symptoms. This study examined the construct validity of the internalizing scales of the MMPI-3 in a sample of 264 undergraduate students who completed the measure along with the Inventory of Depression and Anxiety Symptoms-2 (Watson et al., 2012). Results suggested strong evidence of convergent and discriminant validity for the internalizing scales on the MMPI-3. In the final presentation, Tayla Lee and colleagues examined the utility of the MMPI-3 in assessing excessive alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems, which are significant public health concerns (SAMHSA, 2017). MMPI-3 work in this respect is very limited and Lee and colleagues therefore addressed this need using data from 58 individuals recruited from the community. Results suggest scores on the MMPI-3 Substance Use (SUB) scale most consistently associated with excessive alcohol consumption, alcohol-related symptoms, and Alcohol Use Disorder diagnoses.

5:30 PM - 6:15 PM   1 CE Credit

Bruno Klopfer Award Lecture
   Dr. R. Michael Bagby | University of Toronto

THURSDAY

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM   1 CE Credit

Shifting Cultural Lenses in Psychological Assessment: Integrating both Clinical and Statistical Approaches
  Dr. Steven R. López | University of Southern California

2:15 PM - 3:45 PM   1.5 CE Credits

Development of Measures to Assess the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP)
Chair Information: Leonard Simms, PhD | University at Buffalo

Introduction to the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) and the Principles and Practices of the Measurement Workgroup
  Leonard Simms, PhD | University at Buffalo
  Aidan Wright, PhD | University of Pittsburgh

Internalizing Psychopathology: Structure and Correlations with Personality
Presentation Abstract: The Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) consortium currently is developing a comprehensive self-report measure of psychopathology. I will present results that were collected for the internalizing portion of this project. The item pool was created in four steps: (a) clarifying the range of content to be assessed; (b) identifying target constructs to guide item writing; (c) developing formal definitions for each construct; and (d) writing multiple items for each construct. This yielded 430 items assessing 57 target constructs. Responses from a heterogeneous scale development sample (N = 1,870) were subjected to item-level factor analyses based on polychoric correlations. This resulted in 39 scales representing a total of 213 items. The psychometric properties of these scales replicated well across the development sample and an independent validation sample (N = 496 adults). Internal consistency analyses established that most scales assess relatively narrow forms of psychopathology. Structural analyses demonstrated the presence of a strong general factor. Additional analyses of the 35 non-sexual dysfunction scales revealed a replicable four-factor structure with dimensions that could be labeled Distress, Fear, Body Dysmorphia, and Mania. A final set of analyses established that the internalizing scales varied widely in the strength of their associations with neuroticism and extraversion.
  David Watson, PhD | University of Notre Dame

Measurement of Somatization and Eating Pathology
  Martin Selbom, PhD | University of Otago

Measurement of the Thought Disorders Spectrum of HiTOP
  David Cicero, PhD | University of North Texas
  Katherine Jonas, PhD | Stony Brook University
  Roman Kotov, PhD | Stony Brook University

Developing Measures to Assess Antagonistic and Disinhibited Externalizing Psychopathology
  Stephanie Mullins-Sweatt, PhD | Oklahoma State University

Developing Preliminary Scales for Assessing the HiTOP Detachment Spectrum
  Johannes Zimmermann, PhD | University of Kassel
  Tom Widiger, PhD | University of Kentucky

The Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) consortium has proposed an alternative, evidence-based, and dimensional classification for psychopathology that focuses on the empirical structure of psychopathology rather than consensus judgements of psychiatric experts. HiTOP promises to provide psychometrically robust targets for research and clinical practice, but this promise cannot be fully realized until HiTOP-specific measures are developed. To that end, in this symposium we present the current status of efforts by the HiTOP Measurement Development Workgroup to build such measures. The symposium will include six presentations. First, Leonard Simms will introduce the HiTOP model and describe the measurement principles and practices on which HiTOP measures are being developed. Second, David Watson will describe the development and initial validation of measures of internalizing psychopathology, which has resulted in a provisional set of 35 scales that encompass all major forms of internalizing. Third, Marin Sellbom will detail the development of constructs and associated scales in the comprehensive assessment of eating pathology and somatization. Results thus far have indicated 4 candidate scales for somatization and 6 candidate scales for eating pathology. Fourth, David Cicero will describe the initial development of a measure for the HiTOP thought disorders spectrum, which includes provisional scales tapping both psychosis traits and symptoms. Fifth, Stephanie Mullins-Sweat will describe the efforts to build measures of both disinhibited and antagonistic externalizing psychopathology. Finally, Johannes Zimmermann will present the assessment results of the HiTOP detachment workgroup. Following all presentations, the Chair will guide discussion with the audience regarding all presentations and the clinical assessment implications of HiTOP more generally.

2:15 PM - 3:45 PM 1.5 CE Credits

Malingering Research: A Multi-Method Perspective
Chair Information: Luciano Giromini, PhD | University of Turin
Discussant Information: Dustin B. Wygant, PhD | Eastern Kentucky University

Malingering Research with the MMPI instruments
    Michael Bagby, PhD | University of Toronto
    Danielle Burchett, PhD | California State University - Monterey Bay

Malingering Research with the PAI
    John E. Kurtz, PhD | Villanova University

Malingering Research with the IOP-29
    Donald J. Viglione, PhD | Alliant International University - San Diego
    Luciano Giromini, PhD | University of Turin

Combining Embedded Validity Indicators into a Single Validity Composite - A Multivariate Model of Performance Validity Assessment
Presentation Abstract: My main research interests revolve around performance validity tests (PVTs), emergent markers of neuropsychological status and the link between emotional and cognitive functioning. The common thread connecting these areas is the search for contextual variables associated with non-credible responding during neuropsychological assessment. The ultimate goal is to develop a better understanding of the complex relationship between the examinee's personal history, current stressors and demands, psychiatric conditions, instrumentation artifacts and their effect on neurocognitive profiles. At the practical level, this research program is designed to identify clinically relevant and statistically robust predictors of invalid response patterns using embedded PVTs in isolation and aggregated into composite scores. Developing novel indices in well-established tests and exploring the advantages of a multivariate approach to performance validity assessment over single indicators is a recurrent theme in these investigations.
    Laszlo A. Erdodi, PhD | University of Windsor

During the past two decades over 1,200 papers on malingering research were published. To offer an overview and an update on the status of the art, this symposium adopts a multi-method perspective and reports on a series of studies conducted using different instruments. Mike Bagby and Danielle Burchett will start off the session by presenting some updates on MMPI findings. Next, John Kurtz will focus on the PAI and present data from a series of studies focusing on the PAI validity scales. Don Viglione and Luciano Giromini will then discuss some emerging findings addressing the validity and cross-cultural generalizability of the IOP-29. Lastly, Laszlo Erdodi will close the session by reporting on recent advances in performance validity assessment. By discussing the unique strengths and weaknesses of each specific method/test, this integrated paper session will help attendees to learn how to integrate their testing results when adopting a multi-method approach in their forensic evaluations.

FRIDAY MARCH 19TH

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM   1 CE Credit

Paul Lerner Memorial Master Lecture
   Dr. Carla Sharp | University of Houston

2:15 PM - 3:45 PM   1.5 CE Credits

Assessment of Diverse and Minority Populations: Considerations in Personality Assessment Training
Chair Information: A. Esin Asan | The Pennsylvania State University
Discussant Information: Radhika Krishnamurthy, PhD | Florida Institute of Technology

   Panelist
      Kelci Davis | Sam Houston State University
      Virginia Brabender, PhD, ABPP | Widener University
      Kinshasa Bennett, PhD | The Wright Institute in Berkeley
      Alea R. Holman, PhD | Fordham University

Graduate training in personality assessment indelibly includes the consideration of diversity-related issues. Various models attempt to reconcile how diverse factors play into personality and mental health more broadly, such as the ADDRESSING model (Hays, 1996, 2008), intersectionality theories (Crenshaw, 1989), and Minority-Stress Model (Meyer, 2003). Furthermore, the call for inclusive, culturally-sensitive practices in assessment training has grown stronger in recent years, leading to an increase in evidence-based best practices for psychological assessment with members of diverse racial and ethnic populations (Suzuki & Wilton, 2016), gender and sexual minority individuals (Smith & Krishnamurthy, 2018), and individuals with disabilities (APA, 2011). Nonetheless, strategies for applying these models to personality assessment remain limited. Thus, some salient considerations of training include considering how racial and ethnic minority, gender and sexual minority, and disabled identity status may impact the assessment process (Brabender & Mihura, 2016). For instance, how should cultural biases and the absence of multicultural norms of assessment be addressed? How should gendered test norms be implemented with transgender or non-binary clients? Should assessors disclose their minority status in the evaluation of diverse clients? SPA Graduate Student (SPAGS) Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion committee is organizing a roundtable discussion, where panelists will share personal and professional knowledge that they have gained related to these questions and more. This discussion aims to guide attendees in understanding how clients' diverse identities and minority statuses can influence the assessment process and what steps we can take to be culturally aware and competent assessors.

4:00 PM - 5:30 PM 1.5 CE Credits

Deconstructing Psychosis and its Assessment with Relevant R-PAS Measures
Chair Information: Joni Mihura, PhD, ABAP | University of Toledo
Discussant Information: James H Kleiger, PsyD, ABPP, ABAP | Private Practice, Bethesda, MD

Deconstructing Psychosis: The Role of Method in Assessing Psychosis Dimensions

Presentation Abstract: The first presentation by Mihura sets the stage for the subsequent presentations describing the empirical support and nonsupport for using the Rorschach to assess psychosis. This is a particularly timely topic, because the psychoticism dimension is the third most supported dimension in the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) following the internalizing and externalizing dimensions. Assessing the psychotic phenomena in this psychoticism spectrum require multiple methods of assessment. For example, although self-report is the most common assessment methods taught in doctoral programs and can save clinicians' time, relying on self-reported information alone significantly overestimates psychosis prevalence (Fusar-Poli et al., 2017; Schultze-Lutter et al., 2014). In fact, particularly for disorganized thinking, studies find that associations between self-reported and clinician-rated symptoms hover around zero (Becker et al., 2012; Chan et al., 2019; Cochrane et al., 2010; Moreno-Izco et al., 2015; Sumner et al., 2020). This is not to say that the self-report method of assessment is not important in assessing psychotic phenomena, it is essential to assessing the patient's phenomenological experiences that include the auditory, visual, and other sensory experiences of hallucinations as well as to know what thoughts a person is thinking and how strongly they hold beliefs, and the degree to which the psychotic experiences cause the patient distress. In general, assessing psychotic phenomena requires behavioral observations and the clinical judgment of an experienced assessor as to whether the symptoms meet criteria for psychosis—whether beliefs are in fact delusional; perceptual experiences qualify as true hallucinations; speech and motor behavior are disorganized; and the patient's motor, vocal, verbal, facial, and other modalities of expression meet criteria for negative symptoms.

This presentation describes how specific methods of assessment map onto the psychotic phenomena with a particular focus on using the Rorschach as a measure to assess visual misperceptions and disorganized thinking that has meta-analytic support for interrater reliability and validity as well as age-based norms for children, adolescents, and adults, as well as cross-cultural replications. Mihura describes research on the Rorschach and visual misperceptions and how the response process fits the interpretation of this psychosis phenomenon. She then describes the R-PAS disordered thinking scores compares them to other standard measures of disordered thinking in the psychosis research literature such as the TLC and TDI. Research published since the Mihura et al. (2013) meta-analyses is also described, followed by the individual paper presentations on this topic.
> Joni Mihura, PhD, ABAP | University of Toledo

Deconstructing Psychosis and Cross-Validating the R-PAS Variables Targeting its Constructs
> Kirsten Buckingham | University of Toledo
> Gregory J Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo
> Emily T. O'Gorman, MS | University of Toledo
> Jeffrey S Kline, PhD | Menlo Park Palo Alto Veterans Administration Medical Center, CA
> Joni Mihura, PhD, ABAP | University of Toledo

Cross-Validation of a Dimensional Approach to Assessing Disordered Thought Processes in Rorschach Responses
> Emily T. O'Gorman, MS | University of Toledo
> Larson E. Sholander, MA | University of Toledo
> Gregory J Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo

Streamlining Rorschach Cognitive Scores to Target DSM-5 Disorganized Thinking: Results from 3 Datasets

Presentation Abstract: This presentation by Mihura et al. reports the results from 3 archival datasets (a forensic inpatients, a mixed nonpatient/patient sample, and a VA sample) towards developing a streamlined version of the R-PAS Cognitive Scores that specifically targets the DSM-5 Disorganized Thinking criterion. As part of this presentation, Mihura distinguishes between the different types of R-PAS Cognitive Codes (called Special Scores in the Comprehensive System) in the WSumCog and SevCog variables: Codes that target visual versus linguistic disordered thinking—the former (also called 'combinatory' scores) more common in mania—and the latter that map onto positive thought disorder or disorganized thinking. The end goal of this presentation is to identify the Cognitive Codes that target disorganized thinking in order to use R-PAS results to specifically target the DSM-5 Disorganizing Thinking criterion using standardized administration to gather the speech sample and age-based international norms to compare the patient's results.

  Joni Mihura, PhD, ABAP | University of Toledo
  Gregory J Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo
  Angie Keene | University of Toledo
  Joshua Eblin, PhD | Center for Forensic Psychiatry, Saline, MI
  Jeffrey S Kline, PhD | Menlo Park Palo Alto Veterans Administration Medical Center, CA
  Nicole Kletzka, PhD | Center for Forensic Psychiatry, Saline, MI

Does Adding Automated Analysis of Speech Cohesion to R-PAS Cognitive Codes Improve Our Ability to Assess Disorganized Thinking?

Presentation Abstract: Background- Automated speech analysis has shown to be highly beneficial for predicting transition to first-episode psychosis (FEP) and diagnosing psychotic disorders (Argolo et al., 2020; MacKinley et al., 2020; Gupta et al., 2017; Rosenberg, 1979). Simultaneously, little research has compared its utility to other standardized measures of disordered thinking (Minor et al., 2019). The Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) provides a structured procedure for gathering a speech sample to Rorschach inkblots and meta-analytically supported reliable (Schneider et al., 2020) and valid (Mihura et al., 2013) measure of disordered thinking. In addition, a more recently developed dimensional measure of disordered thinking –the Scales of Problematic Communication and Thinking (SPCT)—is also used to code speech samples collected using the Rorschach. Although various Rorschach methods have been suggested to assess negative symptoms, no formal scores currently exist. Therefore, first, we plan to investigate whether automated speech analysis provides incremental validity over R-PAS and SPCT scores of disordered thinking in predicting disorganized thinking ratings on the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) for schizophrenia. Second, we will investigate whether an automated coding can target clinician ratings of negative symptoms.

Methods- Patients (N = 90) were recruited from a maximum-security inpatient forensic hospital, ranging in age from 19 to 80 years-old (M = 40) and predominantly male (89%). R-PAS protocols were coded for thought disturbance using the R-PAS language and reasoning cognitive codes and the SPCT. The patient's primary clinician and psychiatrist provided PANSS ratings. The automated speech analysis software, the Natural Language Processing (NLP) Tools for the Social Sciences, will be used to code the protocols. The NLP tools target various measures of speech, including text cohesion, connectives, lexical diversity, and syntactic complexity. Hierarchical regression analyses will be used to assess whether the computer indices provide incremental validity over the R-PAS scores of disordered thinking and the SPCT ratings in predicating PANSS ratings of Conceptual Disorganization. Correlational analyses will be used to assess which relevant computer indices target PANSS negative symptoms.

Results- Rater agreement was excellent for the SPCT ratings was excellent (ICC = 0.97) and good for the PANSS ratings (ICC = 0.71). R-PAS Severe Cognitive Codes (SevCog) and the SPCT ratings were significantly correlated with PANSS Conceptual Disorganization ratings (r = 0.36, r = 0.38). SPCT

ratings provided incremental validity over the R-PAS WSumCog score but not the hypothesized SevCog score. The last incremental validity step is to test whether Rorschach protocols coded by computer indices provide incremental validity over the SevCog score and SPCT ratings in predicting PANSS Conceptual Disorganization. In addition, we will test the correlations between the relevant computer indices and PANSS negative symptoms. Our final goal is to uncover which computer indices provided by the NLP tools specifically target the R-PAS cognitive codes.

Discussion- Our findings hope to provide clinicians with a more efficient and objective alternative to hand-scoring Rorschach protocols for disordered thinking as well as discover an automatic coding that targets negative symptoms. In all, we hope to contribute to the creation of an overarching framework for the use of automated speech analysis in the clinical assessment of emerging psychosis.

E. Bailey Crittenden | University of Toledo
Gregory J Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo
Emily T. O'Gorman, MS | University of Toledo
Laura K. Allenc
Angela Keene | University of Toledo
Omar R. Assaly | University of Toledo
Joshua Eblin, PhD | Center for Forensic Psychiatry, Saline, MI
Joni Mihura, PhD, ABAP | University of Toledo

In the past decade, the psychopathology research literature, including that on psychosis, has emphasized deconstructing disorders into dimensional components. The first presentation by Mihura provides an overview of the key psychosis components and how R-PAS scores map onto those components and summarizes the literature to date. The 2nd presentation by Mihura et al. explores a streamlined version of the R-PAS Cognitive Scores in specifically targeting the DSM-5 Disorganized Thinking criterion and tested in the last talk by Crittenden et al. The 3rd presentation by O'Gorman et al. uses a sample of 186 psychiatric patients to cross-validate the Scales of Problematic Communication and Thinking (SPCT), a dimensional method of coding disordered thought processes in Rorschach responses. Based on findings of a previous study using the measure, it is anticipated that the SPCT will provide incremental validity over the standard R-PAS Cognitive Codes for predicting diagnostic severity. In the 4th presentation by Buckingham et al. with a sample of 70 VA patients with schizophrenia, schizoaffective, and major depressive disorder, the expected relations between R-PAS and BPRS & SCID measures of disorganized thinking were found but not with negative symptoms and Complexity, hallucinations and FQ-%, or delusions and M-. In hierarchical regression analyses, WSumCog and SevCog predicted clinical ratings of disorganized thinking over the SPCT but not the other way around. Using data from a maximum-security inpatient forensic hospital (N = 90), the final presentation by Crittenden et al. evaluates whether automated coding of discourse coherence (using Coh-Metrix) predicts clinician ratings of disorganized thinking on the PANSS and, in addition, provides incremental validity over R-PAS Cognitive Codes and the SPCT. Our initial analyses find the hypothesized R-PAS Severe Cognitive Codes (SevCog) and the SPCT significantly correlated with PANSS Conceptual Disorganization: rs = .364 & .378. SPCT provided incremental validity over WSumCog but not over the hypothesized SevCog score. The new R-PAS disorganized thinking score described in Mihura et al.'s talk was correlated with the PANSS Conceptual disorganization at r = .437 and provides incremental validity over the SPCT in this sample. The last incremental validity step will test whether Rorschach protocols coded by Coh-Metrix Referential Cohesion provide incremental validity over the R-PAS Severe Cognitive Codes, the SPCT, and the new R-PAS disorganized thinking score.

SATURDAY

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM
Novel Measurement of Personality Dynamics Using Intensive Longitudinal Design
Chair Information: Whitney Ringwald, M.S.W., M.S. | University of Pittsburgh

Examining the Construct Validity of Interpersonal Sensitivities Using Intensive Longitudinal Experience Sampling
Presentation Abstract: The present study investigated the effect of interpersonal sensitivity, how bothered an individual is by the behavior of another, on the perception of another's behavior according to the dimensions of agency, ranging from dominance to submission, and communion, ranging from friendliness to unfriendliness. Specifically, the present study explored the associations between interpersonal sensitivities and the average level, variability, and instability of perceived agentic and communal behavior. Finally, the present study investigated the impact of interpersonal sensitivities on perceptual bias, tendency to simultaneously perceive similar levels of dominant and friendly behaviors in others. Data for the current analyses were drawn from the Intraindividual Study of Affect, Health, and Interpersonal Behavior (iSAHIB), a multiple time-scale study including 150 participants who completed a series of three 21-day "measurement bursts" spaced at about 4.5 month intervals (t = 426 bursts, t = 8,557 days). Prior to the first burst, participants completed demographic questionnaires and a measure of interpersonal sensitivity. During each measurement burst, participants reported on social interactions as the interactions occurred in real time (t = 64,112).
   Chloe Bliton | Pennsylvania State University

Examining the Trans-Theoretical Personality Model in Daily Life
   Michael Roche, PhD | Penn State - Altoona

Using Machine Learning and Personality Traits to Understand the Predictability of Day-to-Day Affective Dynamics
   Nicholas Jacobson, PhD | Dartmouth College

Inferring Maladaptive Personality Traits from Passive Sensing Data
   Whitney Ringwald, M.S.W., M.S. | University of Pittsburgh

Understanding dynamic characteristics of personality requires methodology capable of measuring patterns of behavior, affect, and cognitions over time and across situations. Intensive longitudinal designs have been used to model the unfolding of these processes in daily life. This symposium brings together several novel approaches within the intensive longitudinal framework for measuring aspects of personality. First, Chloe Bliton examines perception and personality through the lens of interpersonal theory, using data from multiple time scales. Social interactions were reported on over the course of three, 21-day measurement bursts spaced at 4.5 month intervals, and were used to investigate the effect of interpersonal sensitivity on the average level, variability, and bias in perception of another's behavior. Next, Michael Roche introduces a new instrument for capturing broad domains of personality functioning at the daily level. Multi-level confirmatory factor analyses were used to examine its internal structural validity, and a person-specific application of the instrument is presented. Leveraging a different technique of person-specific modeling, Nicholas Jacobson applies machine learning to predict the strength of autoregressive and cross-regressive dynamics of day-to-day affective changes from trait-based personality data. Finally, Whitney Ringwald shows how passive-sensing data, which unobtrusively collects nearly continuous streams of information using smartphone technology, can provide insight into daily behaviors relevant to personality function and dysfunction. These talks highlight advances in personality measurement and point to exciting opportunities for future research.

1:15 PM - 2:45 PM   1.5 CE Credits

Advancements in Measuring Criterion A of the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD)

Assessing Criterion A of the AMPD using the family of MMPI instruments
  Abby L. Mulay, PhD | Medical University of South Carolina
  Mark H. Waugh, PhD | Oak Ridge National Laboratory, University of Tennessee
  Gina M.P. Rossi, PhD | Vrije Universiteit Brussel
  Erin Bailey Crittenden | University of Tennessee

Discriminating the self and interpersonal elements of AMPD Criterion A
  Melanie A. Glatz | Villanova University
  John Kurtz, PhD | Villanova University

Examining the Structure and Validity of Criterion A Self-Report Measures
Presentation Abstract: The Level of Personality Functioning Scale (LPFS) operationalizes Criterion A of the DSM–5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorders and was designed to capture personality pathology dysfunction. Despite progression in LPFS measurement development and validation, there is a lack of research, and some disagreement, concerning structural, convergent, and incremental validity of LPFS self-report measures. The present study aimed to compare the LPFS – Self-Report, DSM-5 LPFS, and LPFS – Brief Form. Internal structure was assessed through principal component analyses, factor analyses, and bifactor analyses of unidimensionality. Associations with both pathological and normal personality characteristics among the LPFS measures were explored. Incremental validity of LFPS severity in predicting pathological personality outcomes controlling for normal personality traits was examined. Results suggest unidimensional structure robustly associated with other pathological personality assessments. LPFS severity and normal personality traits mutually offered unique explanatory power. We discuss the implications of assessing personality pathology using LPFS self-report measures.
  Chloe F. Bliton, MS | The Pennsylvania State University
  Michael J. Roche, PhD | West Chester University
  Aaron L. Pincus, PhD | The Pennsylvania State University
  David Dueber, PhD | University of Kentucky

Level of Personality Functioning and its Associations to Mental Health in a College Sample
  Michael J. Roche, PhD | West Chester University

Using Artificial Intelligence to Predict the Level of Personality Functioning based on Life History Narratives
  Nicholas C. Jacobson, PhD | Dartmouth College
  Iain M. Sheerin | Dartmouth College

The Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD; APA, 2013) Criterion A describes the severity of personality impairment, meant to represent what all personality disorders share in common. Recently there have been several new measures developed to capture this core of personality dysfunction. This symposium brings together several lines of research examining existing measures of Criterion A and new ways to measure Criterion A. Abby Mulay and colleagues examined relationships between the newly developed spectra scales of Mulay et al. (2019) and Sellbom et al. (2018) from the family of MMPI instruments and the Severity Indices of Personality Problems (SIPP-118). Using these comparisons as a starting point, this study explores the development of a scale to assess Criterion A of the AMPD. Melanie Glatz and John Kurtz examine the LPFS-SR, and present findings in support of greater discriminant validity of the four element scores using relevant measures from the social-personality research literature. Chloe Bliton and colleagues examined the structure and criterion validity of three Criterion A

self-report measures. Michael Roche investigated the criterion validity of Criterion A measures in relation to mental health utilization and psychopathology dimensions in a college sample. Finally, Nicholas Jacobson and Iain Sheerin applied deep learning models to predict the level of observer rated and self-reported level of personality functioning (Criterion A) based on undergraduate participant's life story narratives. They discuss the predictive accuracy of these models to this application as well as the most important characteristics which influence model predictions. These talks highlight the advancements in conceptualization and assessment of Criterion A in the AMPD.

4:00 PM - 5:30 PM   1.5 CE Credits

Critical Moments: Capitalizing on Therapeutic Opportunities during Collaborative Assessment
Chair Information: Diane Santas, PhD | Private Practice, Oakland, California, UC Berkeley
Discussant Comments of the late Bruce Smith, PhD as read by Diane Santas, PhD

Therapeutic Detours along the way during Collaborative Assessment
Diane Santas, PhD | Private Practice, Oakland, California, UC Berkeley

Derailing the Plan to Explore a Therapeutic Opportunity in Collaborative Assessment
Sharon Witkin, PhD | Former Clinical Director and Founder, Clearwater Counseling & Assessment Services, Oakland, California & UC Berkeley

BACKGROUND & PURPOSE: The effort to bring about meaningful positive change is one of the more complex, and at times elusive goals of collaborative assessment. Planned Assessment Interventions serve this purpose in a more structured Therapeutic Assessment. However, we have found that such material can also be explored in an unplanned way during collaborative assessments when important affect, thoughts, or behaviors emerge spontaneously. Often these opportunities allow the evaluator to address core problems and questions with the client that are at the heart of an assessment and to experience the problem "in vivo" in a way that deepens understanding. However, capitalizing on these moments sometimes results in detouring or even derailing the test plans and procedures, and we have begun to think more systematically about when it is appropriate to diverge from the formal line of inquiry. It is our intent in these papers to delineate some of the indicators for therapeutic detours and derailments from testing procedures, and to provide examples of how this has been effective in our own practices of collaborative assessment. For example, important considerations in deciding to take a detour include when to do it, under what conditions, with what test material, and when is it most likely to work. CASE DESCRIPTIONS & EVALUATION OUTCOMES: Dr. Santas will present case material related to relatively brief therapeutic interventions during different phases of collaborative assessments with an adult and a teenager. These interventions happened when testing the limits, during the extended inquiry, addressing an interaction within the relationship, or in response to questions. In both cases, the interventions were critical in deepening understanding for the client (and assessor), clarifying diagnostic questions, and impacting the client's story about themselves. In contrast, the conditions under which one might leave a projective test incompletely administered in order to explore a therapeutic opportunity seem to us much more constrained, and thus much more rare, than when choosing to take a detour. To illustrate the decision to depart from the planned procedure, Dr. Witkin will present a case of a 17 year old girl whose assessment was derailed when the evaluator decided to challenge and explore her behavior mid-test, rather than continue to document what the therapist already knew. The conversation that ensued was enough to complete the collaborative assessment, answer all questions, make family recommendations, and ultimately set the client and her parents onto a more productive therapeutic path. CONCLUSIONS: These case studies attempt to make more explicit something that we already do as assessors who are also therapists, most likely along with others in the CTA community. We hope to stimulate further discussion as we try to elucidate the conditions and boundaries for such spontaneous therapeutic interventions and how they fit into the more formal Therapeutic Assessment model (such as when this type of intervention makes a planned Assessment Intervention redundant, and when a more planned intervention is still needed). The conditions for spontaneous interventions and for disrupting a test include but are not limited to the purpose of the evaluation, the nature of the test and its importance in a battery, the relationship of the intervention to the central question for the assessment, the trust in the relationship, and the therapeutic experience of the assessor.

SYMPOSIA

Advancing Personality Assessment: The Hermeneutic Approach
Chair Information: Steven Anthony Sola, PhD | Private Practice, Bennington VT
Corresponding Author: Steven Anthony Sola, PhD | Private Practice, Bennington VT

<div style="float:right">1.5 CE Credits</div>

Oneself As Another: Theory and Practice of Hermeneutical Personality Assessment
Marvin W. Acklin, PhD | University of Hawaii at Manoa

Methodological Faith and Suspicion: The Implicit Role of Hermeneutical, Dialogal, and Reflexivity Methods in Psychological Assessment
Patrick J. McElfresh, PhD | Duquesne University

Judgement and Orientation in Psychological Assessment: A Hermeneutic Point of View
Steven Anthony Sola, PhD | Private Practice, Bennington VT

Contemporary psychotherapeutic practice including, but not limited to, psychoanalysis, psychodynamic psychotherapy, relational and intersubjective psychotherapies, narrative psychotherapy, and modern forms of family therapy, often rely on case formulations that call for a broader and more enlarged approach to the assessment process. But contemporary therapists all too often ignore what an assessment might bring to their practice. We would like to suggest some changes in the assessment process that may better accommodate these practitioners. This symposium explores such an enlarged role for personality assessment by way of a paradigmatic change, in which a rigorous but more encompassing philosophy of human science, that not only accommodates the history of the progress of personality assessment, but also suggests an underlying meta-methodological schema for future progress. This necessarily involves a meta-analysis of how we do assessment: for example, how we think about the thought processes we engage in when we interpret disparate results. This is where a hermeneutic meta-methodology might be most valuable. The three highly experienced clinical psychologists, who come from different backgrounds from all over the country, will define and explore the heuristic use of hermeneutics as foundational for assessment practice. In the spirit of our greatest contemporary personality assessors: Paul Lerner, Bruce L. Smith, Connie Fischer, and Irving Weiner, please join our symposium.

Clinical Assessment of Interpersonal Dynamics
Chair Information: Christopher J. Hopwood, PhD | UC Davis
Corresponding Author: Christopher J. Hopwood, PhD | UC Davis

<div style="float:right">1.5 CE Credits</div>

Establishing Construct Validity of Schizotypy Within and Across Interpersonal Circumplex Surfaces
A. Esin Asan | Pennsylvania State University
Aaron L. Pincus, PhD | Pennsylvania State University

A Response Surface Analysis Investigation of the Effects of (Mis)Alignment between Interpersonal Values and Efficacies on Interpersonal Problems
Madeline Kehl, PhD | University of Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Edershile, MS | University of Pittsburgh
Christopher J. Hopwood, PhD | UC Davis
Aidan G.C. Wright, PhD | University of Pittsburgh

Using the Continuous Assessment of Interpersonal Dynamics to Identify Adaptive Parent-Adolescent Substance Use Discussions
   Samuel N. Meisel, MS | University at Buffalo
   Craig R. Colder, PhD | University at Buffalo
   Christopher J. Hopwood, PhD | UC Davis

Integrating Dynamic Assessments and Idiographic Analyses to Examine Interpersonal Microprocesses in Therapeutic Alliance Ruptures
   Xiaochen Luo, PhD | Santa Clara University
   Evan W. Good, MS | Michigan State University
   Joshua Turchan, PhD | Michigan State University
   Alytia A. Levendosky, PhD | Michigan State University
   Christopher J. Hopwood, PhD | UC Davis

The focus of this symposium is the clinical assessment of interpersonal dynamics. Asan and Pincus will examine the associations of several common clinical measures of schizotypy across interpersonal circumplex surfaces. Kehl and colleagues will examine how the convergence of interpersonal values and efficacies is related to interpersonal problems. Meisel and colleagues will describe how interpersonal interactions between parents and teens can be used to predict teen substance use risk. Finally, Luo and colleagues will demonstrate the use of a single case design for examining links between interpersonal processes and psychotherapy ruptures.

Clinical Issues in Family Court Evaluations

1.5 CE Credits

Chair Information: James Loving, PsyD | Loving Psychological Services, LLC
Discussant Information: Alan Lee, PsyD | Alan J. Lee & Associates, LLC
Corresponding Author: James Loving, PsyD | Loving Psychological Services, LLC

Managing Evaluator Bias in Family Court Matters
   Ksera Dyette, PsyD | William James College Juvenile Court Clinic

Revisiting Structured Professional Judgment in Parenting Capacity Evaluations: A Proposal for Measurement Validation
   Brian Eig, PsyD | Alan J. Lee & Associates, LLC
   Janet Eig, PsyD | Alan J. Lee & Associates, LLC

Rorschach Contributions to Parenting Capacity Evaluations: CS and R-PAS Working Together
   Alan Lee, PsyD | Alan J. Lee & Associates, LLC
   Brian Eig, PsyD | Alan J. Lee & Associates, LLC

Parenting Capacity in the Context of Family Reunification in Cases of Sibling Incest
   Nicole Paolillo, PsyD | Alan J. Lee & Associates, LLC

This symposium will discuss a wide range of issues that confront evaluators in various Family Court contexts. Our series of presentations will range from broad topics that are encountered in all family court situations to more narrow and specialized issues. As such, we hope to be informative to attendees at all experience levels, who are interested in family court work or already seasoned in this area. James Loving will introduce the session, then discuss the pervasive and multi-layered issue of evaluator bias, especially as it presents itself in work with court-involved parents and children. Ksera Dyette will focus more specifically on unique issues that arise when assessing competency in juvenile litigants. Brian Eig and Janet Eig will discuss their ongoing work on a Structured Professional Judgment tool for use in parenting capacity evaluations, with an eye toward validating the tool and applying it to various family court situations. Alan Lee and Brian Eig will remain on the topic of parenting capacity evaluations, discussing the role of the Rorschach Inkblot Method within an assessment battery. Their presentation will include a consideration of both Comprehensive System and R-PAS, which are routinely used by Drs. Lee and Eig respectively in these evaluations. Nicole Paolillo will take on the complex issues associated with sibling sexual abuse, with a particular emphasis on assessing parents in the context of reunification planning. Dr. Lee will serve as discussant.

Conceptualizing and Assessing Bipolar Spectrum Disorders

Chair Information: James Kleiger, PsyD, ABPP, ABAP | Private Practice, Maryland
Corresponding Author: James Kleiger, PsyD, ABPP, ABAP | Private Practice, Maryland

1.5 CE Credits

Concept of Spectrum of Mood Disorders: Developmental History & Rating Scales
James Kleiger, PsyD, ABPP, ABAP | Private Practice, Maryland

Clinical Interview with Bipolar Patients
Ali Khadivi, PhD, ABAP | Clinical and Forensic Psychology

Projective Assessment of Manic Depressive Personality
Odile Husain, PhD | Private Practice and IPP, Montreal

R-PAS Assessment of Bipolarity
Joni Mihura, PhD, ABAP | University of Toledo

The concept of Bipolarity has changed and now includes a broader range of mood disturbances, which challenge conventional diagnostic assumptions. Panel members present multiple methods for assessing mood and bipolar spectrum conditions beginning with history-gathering and clinical interview techniques, and using selected rating scales, and projective, performance-based methods.

Emerging Research with the Rorschach Performance Assessment System

Chair Information: Donald J. Viglione, PhD | Alliant International University
Corresponding Author: Donald J. Viglione, PhD | Alliant International University

1.5 CE Credits

Complexity as a Moderator of the Relationship of Rorschach Measures with Psychosis and Severity of Disturbance
Caterina Elisa Pasquali, PhD | Alliant International University
Donald J. Viglione, PhD | Alliant International University
Gregory J. Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo
Wen-So Su, PhD | Kaohsiung Medical University
Philipe Vieira, PhD | Universidade Presidente António Carlos, Brazil
Raeanne Moore, PhD | University of California - San Diego
Brent Mausbach, PhD | University of California - San Diego

A Multimethod Assessment of the Links Between Narcissism, Psychological Mindedness, and the Observability of Personality Traits
Larson E. Sholander, MA | University of Toledo
Gregory J. Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo
Emily T. O'Gorman, MS | University of Toledo
Benjamin A. Berry, MA | University of Toledo
Manali Roy, MS | University of Toledo
Joni Mihura, PhD, ABAP | University of Toledo

An R-PAS Study on Bariatric Surgery Candidates
Maira Stivaleti Colombarolli | University of São Paulo
Sharon Carfora, PhD | University of Turin
Emanuela Brusadelli, PhD | University of Wollongong
Sara Pasqualini | University of Turin, Italy
Alessandra Tomasich, PhD | ASST Rhodense Hospital, Garbagnate Milanese
Alessandro Zennaro, PhD | University of Turin
Luciano Giromini, PhD | University of Turin
Sonia Regina Pasian | University of São Paulo

Can R-PAS Improve the Association between Rorschach and TAT Methods of Object Relations
  Gregory L. Converse, PhD | Alliant International University
  Donald J. Viglione, PhD | Alliant International University
  Ronald A. Stolberg, PhD | Alliant International University
  Robert F. Bornstein, PhD | Adelphi University

Factors Associated with Variability in R-PAS Form Quality Interrater Reliability
  Christa N. Call, MA | Alliant International University
  Meagan Mckenna, MA | Alliant International University
  Donald J. Viglione, PhD | Alliant International University

These five, diverse, international studies demonstrate the growth of the research base to R-PAS.

1. Complexity as a Moderator of the Relationship of Rorschach Measures with Psychosis and Severity of Disturbance: Research has demonstrated that the R-PAS Perception and Thinking problems variables are valid measures of psychotic phenomena and level of severity of disturbance. In a related way, part of the reason for including Complexity variable was based on the expectation that it would moderate this relationship. Using multiple comparisons and multiple datasets, this study investigates whether this might be true.

2. A Multimethod Assessment of the Links Between Narcissism, Psychological Mindedness, and the Observability of Personality Traits: Sholander and colleagues use the Rorschach Grandiosity and Narcissism Variables (GNVs) and the Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory (FFNI) to predict potential manifestations of narcissistic behavior, including over-reporting success on a maximal performance task, and over-reporting psychological mindedness relative to informant-reports. They also examined whether more interpersonal GNV criteria versus imagery-based criteria would correlate more with an Informant FFNI and whether a self-reported Entitlement-Arrogance composite would predict poor performance on a measure of personal intelligence. Finally, they determined if self-and informant-reports of narcissism and psychological mindedness would correlate more highly for more observable characteristics than less observable characteristics and whether composite score of performance-assessed psychological mindedness would moderate the convergence self-ratings and informant-ratings. The authors found partial support for these relationships.

3. An R-PAS Study on Bariatric Surgery Candidates: Forty obese women seeking bariatric surgery were compared to 29 non obese controls regarding psychological functioning using Rorschach, DERS, PHQ-9, SRQ, BAI and Trail Making Test. Bariatric patients showed lower levels of complexity scores on the Rorschach compared to non-obese women, and lower levels of emotion dysregulation. The results highlights the important of multi-methods assessment bariatric patients as they might be less aware of emotional functioning and biased when assessed through self-report.

4. Can R-PAS Improve the Association between Rorschach and TAT Methods of Object Relations: The Rorschach is a projective or performance-based test that is used to assess object relations and thought disorder. The TAT (Murray, 1943) is another performance-based measure that has shown great utility in assessing object relations when using Westen's SCORS-G (1995) scoring system for assessing object relations; however, expected correlations between the two tests were lacking. The current study looked at the R-PAS R-Optimized administration system and concordance with the SCORS-G for the TAT. The R-Optimized Method of Rorschach administration was hypothesized to establish correlations between the two measures not found in previous studies. Findings did not indicate improvements with R-PAS.

5. Factors Associated with Variability in R-PAS Form Quality Interrater Reliability: Previous studies have shown that interrater reliability for coding Rorschach Form Quality (FQ) is good but sometimes variable. FQ codes are established by finding objects in the FQ table, examiner extrapolation from the tables, or examiner "judgment of fit" when the FQ tables are not helpful. However, no studies have examined interrater reliability as a function these alternative paths and available research suggests that it is not reliable. To address these issues, independent raters scored more than 800 archived Rorschach responses. Initial results suggest that raters agreed about 75% of the time on FQ but that examiner judgment is unreliable.

Experimental and Neurophysiological Rorschach Research
Chair Information: Luciano Giromini, PhD | University of Turin
Corresponding Author: Benjamin A. Berry, MA | University of Toldeo

   The Effects of Manipulating Visual Processes on Rorschach Performance
     Benjamin A. Berry, MA | University of Toledo
     Gregory J. Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo
     Emily T. O'Gorman, MS | University of Toledo
     Manali Roy, MS | University of Toledo
     Larson E. Sholander, MA | University of Toledo
     Joni Mihura, PhD, ABAP | University of Toledo

   General Psychological Distress and Visual Processing on the Rorschach: Evidence for shallower, less complex processing with increases in self-reported distress
     Mindee Juve, PhD | University of Detroit Mercy
     Mellisa Boyle, PhD | University of Detroit Mercy
     Ellen Day, MA | University of Detroit Mercy
     Barry Dauphin, PhD, ABPP | University of Detroit Mercy
     Harold Greene, PhD | University of Detroit Mercy

   On the Use of White Space in the Rorschach: An Eye Tracking Study
     Francesca Ales, PhD | University of Turin
     Luciano Giromini, PhD | University of Turin
     Alessandro Zennaro, PhD | University of Turin

   Dorsal Attention Network and Rorschach Complexity: An fMRI Study
     Luciano Giromini, PhD | University of Turin
     Enrico Vitolo, MS | University of Turin
     Donald J. Viglione, PhD | Alliant International University
     Alessandro Zennaro, PhD | University of Turin

This session focuses on recent research using an experimental and/or neurophysiological approach to advance our understanding of the Rorschach response process. First, Berry and Meyer report on an experimental manipulation of visual processes on the Rorschach task through the use of specially-designed goggles. In two experiments, they examine the impact of (1) right- and left-lateralized brain processes and (2) induced impairments of visual attention on Rorschach performance, with particular emphasis on the inkblot locations participants use to structure their responses. Next, Juve et al. present findings from an eye tracking study demonstrating that individuals with increased self-reported distress tend to show shallower, less complex visual processing. Ales et al. then present eye tracking data showing that Space Reversal and Space Integration responses involve two distinct visual processing approaches to solving the Rorschach task. Giromini et al. close the session by presenting fMRI data on the role of the dorsal attention system in the production of more versus less complex Rorschach responses.

Eye Contact: Understanding the Relationship between Personality and Visual Information Processin on the Rorschach and Human Faces
Chair Information: Barry Dauphin | University of Detroit Mercy
Discussant Information: Luciano Giromini | University of Turin
Corresponding Author: Ellen Day | University of Detroit Mercy

Eye Movements (EM) as a Measure of Individual Differences on the Rorschach: Evidence of the reliability of EM indices across the cards
    Ellen Day | University of Detroit Mercy
    Mellisa Boyle | University of Toledo
    Mindee Juve | Appleton VA Clinic Appleton, WI
    Barry Dauphin | University of Detroit Mercy
    Harold Greene | University of Detroit Mercy

Specific R-PAS variables are associated with different Eye Movement indices during Card Viewing
    Paige Erickson | University of Detroit Mercy
    Ellen Day | University of Detroit Mercy
    Mellisa Boyle | University of Toledo
    Mindee Juve | University of Detroit Mercy
    Barry Dauphin | University of Detroit Mercy
    Harold Greene | University of Detroit Mercy

Comparing eye movements of Italian and American Rorschach examinees
    Francesca Ales | University of Turin
    Luciano Giromini | University of Turin
    Alessandro Zennaro | University of Turin

Visual search strategies for Rorschach and Faces
    Mellisa Boyle | University of Toledo
    Mindee Juve | Appleton VA Clinic Appleton, WI
    Ellen Day | University of Detroit Mercy
    Barry Dauphin | University of Detroit Mercy
    Harold Greene | University of Detroit Mercy

Researchers from independent laboratories in two countries will present papers utilizing psychophysiological techniques to investigate the role of personality in processing the Rorschach and discerning emotions in faces. The session capitalizes on the fact that performance on the Rorschach involves scanning and making a visual attribution to the blots, and the papers focus on uncovering visual search strategies for responding to the Rorschach cards as well as the association between R-PAS variables and identifying emotions on faces. The first paper (Lab 1) provides evidence for individual differences in several eye movement (EM) indices for the Rorschach to illustrate the degree of similarity of visual search strategies for individuals across the 10 cards (reliability) as well as other visual stimuli. Identifying a level of consistency for individuals across the cards maximizes the utility of connecting personality and other variables to visual search strategies. The second paper (Lab 1) illustrates how specific R-PAS variables are associated with the distinct eye movement indices of these individuals suggesting that particular R-PAS variables may be associated with different facets of information processing (validity). The third paper (Lab 2) presents data using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to illustrate the level of similarity of individual differences with Lab 1 and advancing our understanding of the long range utility of EMs for improving our understanding of the Rorschach response process. The fourth paper (Lab 1) investigates the relationship between R-PAS variables and visual search strategies for human faces and the Rorschach.

Personality Assessment via Telehealth: Keeping Up with the Times
Chair Information: Callie Jowers, MS | University of Detroit Mercy
Discussant Information: Callie Jowers, MS | University of Detroit Mercy
Corresponding Author: Callie Jowers, MS | University of Detroit Mercy

1.5 CE Credits

Options and Challenges for Engaging in Performance Assessment at a Distance
  Gregory Meyer, PhD | Kent State University

Remote Assessment using Self-Report Measures: Best Practices and Research Findings with the MMPI-3
  Yossef Ben-Porath, PhD, ABPP | University of Toledo

Continuing its commitment to the professional development of graduate students, the Society for Personality Assessment Graduate Student (SPAGS) Education Committee is organizing a symposium to discuss the utilization of personality assessment instruments via telehealth. Given these unprecedented times and the challenges associated with learning and conducting personality assessment remotely, this symposium aims to highlight pertinent issues that arise as a result of modifying assessment administration (e.g., problems with reliability, validity, etc.). Performance-based and self-report measures of personality assessment will be emphasized. Additionally, the symposium will feature a discussion centered around constructing an assessment battery specifically for remote assessment situations. Experts in the field of personality assessment will be invited to provide their knowledge, insight, and guidance for navigating personality assessment via telehealth, drawing upon their own experiences and expertise. Graduate student and early career professional attendees who have varied levels of training and experience will have the opportunity to ask experts their questions pertaining to various aspects of telehealth methods of personality assessment.

Psychological Assessment for Treatment: The Values Dimension   1.5 CE Credits
Chair Information: Howard D. Lerner, PhD | University of Michigan
Discussant Information: Jilisa Snyder, PhD | Brattleboro Retreat
Corresponding Author: Steven Anthony Sola, PhD | Private Practice: Bennington VT and Pittsfield MA

Extending the Assessment Process to Inclue Values, Moral Reasoning and Superego Functions
  Steven Anthony Sola, PhD | Private Practice: Bennington VT and Pittsfield MA

Using Memories Work In Assessment To Clarify the Interplay of Mind, Memory and Personality
  Arnold Bruhn, PhD | Private Practice: Bethesda MD

Value Conflict in Treating a White Supremacist
  Howard D. Lerner, PhD | University of Michigan

Dicussion
  Jilisa Snyder, PhD | Brattleboro Retreat

In keeping with the theme of the conference: "Advancing Standards in Personality Assessment," this symposium will bring together leading clinicians and researchers to explore the expanding scope of values assessment which links newer methods of assessment more closely with treatment. Dr. Steven Anthony Sola selectively and critically reviews the values assessment literature and suggests an approach based upon some new developments in social psychology, specifically the work of Shalom Schwartz and associates. He points out that we neglect this area at our own peril in individual assessment, and further suggests that our countertransference to dealing with values issues is a significant problem that must be overcome. Dr. Arnold Bruhn picks up the discussion of countertransference issues and illustrates an approach based upon based on Cognitive-Perceptual theory to conceptualize how countertransference may be overcome. He articulates his Early Memories Procedure as one way to accomplish this. Dr. Howard Lerner presents a highly illustrative case: "Value Conflict in Treating a White Supremacist" that goes to the heart of these issues. These papers will be discussed by Dr. Jilisa Snyder, a master clinician and supervising psychologist, who will integrate the contributions into the theme of "Advancing Standards in Personality Assessment" from a clinical and management perspective.

R-PAS Administration Errors by Clinical Psychololgy Graduate Students: Recommendations for Assessment Instructors and Clinical Supervisors

Chair Information: Jilliann Daly | Alliant International University - San Francisco
Discussant Information: Jilliann Daly | Alliant International University - San Francisco
Corresponding Author: Hadas Pade | Alliant International University - San Francisco

R-PAS administration errors by clinical psychology graduate students: Recommendations for assessment instructors and clinical supervisors
Hadas Pade | Alliant International University - San Francisco
Robert Harris | Alliant International University - Fresno

Previous research on doctoral clinical assessment training in the Rorschach has focused on coding accuracy (Callahan, 2015; Guarnaccia, et al., 2001; Hilsenroth, et al., 2007, Viglione, et al., 2017). This session will describe a detailed analysis of 107 archival R-PAS student protocols, identifying the types and frequencies of commonly made R-PAS administration errors by 1st and 2nd year doctoral clinical psychology graduate students. Overall, data reveals that administration errors are even more common and detrimental than initially anticipated. This symposium will address omission and commission type administration errors, as well as the likely impact of such errors for coding accuracy and the validity of interpretive hypotheses. The session aims to enhance assessment instructors' familiarity with and consideration of a wide range of common R-PAS administration errors in early training. Implications of findings will be discussed in context of graduate level Rorschach instruction and for the close supervision of Rorschach administration in practicum placements. Presenters will provide specific recommendations for proactive strategies for Rorschach instruction and supervision with the intention of reducing the frequency and severity of certain administration errors and enhancing protocol validity.

Rorschach Markers of Emotional Distress and Dysregulation

Chair Information: Gregory J. Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo
Corresponding Author: Agata Ando', PhD | University of Turin

A Rorschach study on rumination, thought suppression, and cigarette smoking behavior
Agata Ando', PhD | University of Turin
Francesca Ales | University of Turin
Patrice Rusconi | University of Surrey

An fMRI study on emotional distress and R-PAS
Enrico Vitolo | University of Turin
Luciano Giromini, PhD | University of Turin
Alessandro Zennaro | University of Turin

R-PAS and Self-Reported Depression with the MMPI-2 and MINI Interview
Madeleine Starin, PsyD | Alliant International University - San Diego
Ronald Stolberg | Alliant International University - San Diego
Donald Viglione, PhD | Alliant International University - San Diego
Arnold Rex Kintanar | Alliant International University - San Diego

Assessing manifestations of depressive behavior during the Rorschach task
Ruam P. F. A. Pimentel, MA | University of Toledo
Gregory J. Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo
Giselle Pianowski, PhD | Universidade São Francisco - Itatiba
Jeffrey S. Kline | Private Practice, Menlo Park, CA

Investigating external validity of depression-related variables on R-PAS protocols
  Giselle Pianowski, PhD | Universidade São Francisco - Itatiba
  Gregory J. Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo
  Ruam P. F. A. Pimentel, MA | University of Toledo

Ando' and her colleagues begin the symposium examining how compared to non-smokers, smokers show different patterns of cognitive processing in relation to rumination and thought suppression. They also demonstrate that variables from the R-PAS Stress and Distress domain are associated with rumination and emotional dysregulation in both groups. Vitolo et al. follow by using fMRI to examine the correlates of neurophysiological markers (resting-state connectivity, anatomical, and white matter data) of emotional distress with R-PAS variables from the Stress and Distress domain. Starin and her co-authors extend the literature documenting the near-zero correspondence between Rorschach derived and self-reported depressive constructs (Mihura et al., 2013) by showing that the same findings emerge with previously unexamined measures, namely R-PAS and the fully structured Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). Finally, the symposia closes with a pair of studies that allow for replicated evidence concerning potential new variables for assessing depression via Rorschach imagery and task behavior. Both studies evaluate verbal productivity, the Elevated Mood States variable, and a measure of self-critical or helpless reassurance seeking depressive behavior. Pimentel and his collaborators study these variables in an inpatient sample of patients with depression or other disorders, while Pianowski and her colleagues study this in a patient and nonpatient sample. Both studies make use of clinician ratings in addition to diagnoses.

Test-Retest Considerations with the Rorschach Test   `1.5 CE Credits`
Chair Information: Jed Yalof, PsyD | Immaculata University and Austen Riggs Center
Discussant Information: Jed Yalof, PsyD | Immaculata University and Austen Riggs Center
Corresponding Author: Jed Yalof, PsyD | Immaculata University and Austen Riggs Center

Context Considerations in Rorschach Testing
Presentation Abstract: The concept of test-retest has always been applied to time 1 and time 2 testing. The Rorschach test is helpful in identifying change based on structural modifications in personality character. This paper presents a case using the traditional Rorschach test-retest format, and then offers a second case based on a Rorschach test and predictive inferences about change drawn from a long-term therapy but without administration of a second Rorschach test.
  Jed Yalof | Immaculata University Immaculata PA and Austen Riggs Clinic Stockbridge MA

Rorschach Assessment Before and After A Four-Year Child Analysis
Presentation Abstract: I present detailed structural and content data from Rorschach administrations before and after a four-year child psychoanalysis. The patient had been referred at age 5 for intensive treatment because of his severe emotional dysregulation and shame sensitivity. Although his symptoms and behavior improved meaningfully over the course of treatment, the comparison of pre/post Rorschach data is more messy, confusing, and humbling. In this presentation, I grapple to make sense of the complexity of the data and raised questions about analyst-as-examiner effects and transference, timing of reassessment, possible latent gender identity concerns, and the assessment of nonlinear structural change.
  Anthony D. Bram | Private Practice Lexington MA and Cambridge Health Allicance/Harvard Medical School

In Transition: Change in a Transgender Patient
Presentation Abstract: Our hope in this paper is to present a case study of a transgender patient in the early stages of transition from female to male while in intensive psychodynamic psychotherapy in a residential treatment center. In particular, we were curious what we might learn about this

process from this patient's experience, as well as about using performance-based measures in assessing these kinds of changes. We found pervasive and profound level of positive changes on the TAT, as compared to more circumscribed, modest changes on the Rorschach and offer thoughts about the difference.

Christina Biedermann | Private Practce and Adler School of Professional Psychology

To the Last Presentation - Retest Findings: What Do They Really Mean?
Presentation Abstract: A much beloved figure in the SPA community, Dr. Bruce Smith prepared one of his last presentations for a Symposium on Re-testing Patients. Sadly, Bruce passed away before being able to present his contribution to the symposium. In a tribute to Dr. Smith, James Kleiger reflects on Bruce's many contributions over the years and presents his last PowerPoint presentation entitled "Re-test Findings: What Do They Really Mean?", which links psychodynamic assessment, the Rorschach in particular, to therapeutic changes in personality structure and dynamics and in transference and countertransference paradigms.

The Late Bruce Smith (Read By James Kleiger | Private Practice, Bethesda, MD)

These four presentations cover the various ways in which Rorschach re-test findings are utilized in different settings. The first presentation discusses change over time using two case examples. One case involves test-retest formally, and the second case involves initial test and then inferences about what Rorschach change might look like based on an intensive treatment but without a second Rorschach test. The second paper reviews test-retest complexities in a child analysis. The third paper discusses test-retest considerations in a transgender client. The fourth paper raises questions about the meaning of retest with a case illustration. This latter paper, originally prepared by Dr. Bruce Smith, will be presented in his honor by Dr. James Kleiger.

The Affective Context of Interpersonal Behavior
Chair Information: Christopher J. Hopwood | UC Davis
Corresponding Author: Christopher J. Hopwood | UC Davis

1.5 CE Credits

Empirically Linking Complementarity and Affect during Interpersonal Situations
   Alexandra L. Halberstadt | Pennsylvania State University
   Aaron L. Pincus | Pennsylvania State University
   Emily B. Ansell | Pennsylvania State University

A Micro-Trajectory Approach of Affective Responding to Daily Stressors
   Aleksandra Kaurin | University of Pittsburgh
   Colin E. Vize | University of Pittsburgh
   Aidan G.C. Wright | University of Pittsburgh

The Affiliative Role of Empathy in Everyday Interactions
   Whitney R. Ringwald | University of Pittsburgh
   Aidan G.C. Wright | University of Pittsburgh

A Decomposition of the Influences on CAID Data in Two Samples
   Christopher J. Hopwood | UC Davis
   Craig R. Colder | University at Buffalo
   C. Emily Durbin | Michigan State University
   Sydney Fox | UC Davis
   Samuel N. Meisel | University at Buffalo
   Katherine M. Thomas | Therapeutic Assessment Institute - Austin

The focus of this symposium is on the affective context of interpersonal behavior. Halberstadt and colleagues examine the association between interpersonal complementarity and affective experience during interpersonal situations, and the moderating role of maladaptive traits on this association. Kaurin and colleagues will then present data on how negative and positive affects unfold following daily stressors. Ringwald and Wright will describe interpersonal nature of interpersonal situations characterized by empathy. Finally, Hopwood and colleagues will describe the factors that influence momentary interpersonal dynamics in interactions between spouses and parents with their children.

Using Repeated Measurement to Therapeutically Assess Clients Over TIme

1.5 CE Credits

Chair Information: Katherine M. Thomas | Center for Therapeutic Assessment - Austin
Discussant Information: Christopher J. Hopwood | UC Davis
Corresponding Author: Katherine M. Thomas | Center for Therapeutic Assessment - Austin

Assessing a Client's Urges to Self-Harm Using Repeated Daily Ratings
Katherine M. Thomas | Center for Therapeutic Assessment - Austin

When Hurt Becomes Suffering: Using Repeated Measures to Understand Chronic Physical and Emotional Pain
Stephen E. Finn | Center for Therapeutic Assessment - Austin

Dynamic Relational Factors Affecting Self-Destructive Impulses in Daily Life
Katie C. Lewis | Austen Riggs Center, Stockbridge

A growing body of research identifies how between-person and within-person approaches to assessment ask and answer different types of questions. Clinically, we are often interested in knowing both how clients compare to others, and also how clients compare to themselves over time and across contexts. Despite the rise of clinically relevant research on within-person processes, fairly few bridges have been built between this research and clinical practice. In this symposium we highlight how within-person therapeutic assessment can be used to better understand our clients and intervene on their problems in living.

Dr. Thomas will discuss a therapy patient, Amy, she saw for two and half years. Mid therapy they conducted a targeted assessment to better understand the interplay between some of her behaviors, urges, and emotions, with a particular focus on assessing emotions related to self-harm and thoughts of suicide. After completing a daily diary for over 100 days, they learned more about the emotional cues that corresponded to Amy's urges to self-harm, which helped them better intervene when these emotions arose.

Dr. Finn will discuss a client, Maria, aged 44, who suffered from chronic pelvic pain for 4 years, and had found no relief after many medical interventions. Maria angrily asserted that emotional and psychological factors played no role at all in her pain. However, during her Therapeutic Assessment she agreed to do daily ratings of her pain and other emotional variables she helped select. These ratings helped Maria and Dr. Finn understand her pain better, which led to eventual effective interventions.

Dr. Lewis will present on a young man, David, who enrolled in long-term residential treatment following years of chronic depression and multiple near-lethal suicide attempts. David observed in treatment that he most frequently felt suicidal on days that seemed totally ordinary, which often amplified persistent feelings of hopelessness and nihilism. In the context of a multimethod assessment that included daily experience sampling ratings of interpersonal perceptions and affect, situational features related to emotional intimacy and burdensomeness were found to relate to David's momentary suicidal thoughts, highlighting a specific risk dynamic that was otherwise difficult for him to articulate in treatment.

Our discussant, Dr. Hopwood, will talk about how repeated measurement is a natural fit for a technique designed to use psychological assessment to help people change relatively quickly. As the availability of clinically friendly approaches increases, incorporating them into Therapeutic Assessment is a natural and productive direction to take.

PRE-RECORDED SESSIONS MARCH 17TH - APRIL 17TH
ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

Curious About Being a "Mindhunter"? Pathways to Forensic Psychology
Chair Information: Lindsay Ingram, PsyD, ABPP | Oregon State Hospital
Corresponding Author: Elizabeth Wheeler, PhD | Bay Forensic Psychology

1.5 CE Credits

Curious About Being a "Mindhunter"? Pathways to Forensic Psychology
Elizabeth Wheeler, PhD | Bay Forensic Psychology
Robert Archer, PhD | Bay Forensic Psychology
Ksera Dyette, PsyD | Cup of Tea Counseling & William James College Juvenile Court Clinic

Do you love assessment? Curious about the range of professional options in the forensic realm? If yes, this presentation is for you! This discussion is geared towards early career professionals and students who will soon be entering the workforce. Perhaps you have questions about how to build up a private practice referral base or how to decide which personality measures to purchase/use. Do you wonder if working within a state psychiatric hospital as a forensic evaluator is for you? Are you curious about how to work with interpreters and clients of a different lived experience than you? Perhaps you are interested in working with juveniles/adolescents? Or, maybe you're interested in the option of getting board certified in forensic psychology. The presenters of this roundtable discussion are assessment psychologists who have varying levels of experience and numerous areas of forensic expertise. Drs. Archer and Wheeler are mid- and advanced-career psychologists while Drs. Dyette and Ingram are early-career psychologists. We have experience starting forensic private practices from scratch, working within various state and governmental institutions, providing services to adolescent and adult clients, answering various criminal and civil referral questions, and working with a variety of diverse populations.

English Language Learners, Monolingualism, and Bilingualism in Assessment Graduate Training
Chair Information: Hadas Pade, PsyD | Alliant International University
Discussant Information: A. Jordan Wright, PhD | New York University
Corresponding Author: Hadas Pade, PsyD | Alliant International University

1.5 CE Credits

English Speaking Student Working with Bilingual Client
Alexandra Miguel, MA | Alliant International University

Bilingual Student Working with English Speaking Client
Ksenia Ryckman, MA | Alliant International University

Bilingual Student Working with Bilingual Client
Fabiola Estebanez, MA | Alliant International University

There is quite a bit of literature and supplemental resource material available regarding the assessment of clients whose secondary, rather than primary, language is English. However, very little is written

about the interaction between a student's monolinguality or bilinguality and a client's monolinguality or bilinguality. The overwhelming majority of assessment training assumes both a student's and client's primary language is English. A student's primary language and bilingual abilities, however, can be a significant factor in assessing clients, whether their primary language is English or not. These language factors can affect every aspect of the assessment process, including building rapport, clinical interviewing, test selection, administration, scoring, and interpretation of measures, legal and ethical issues, diversity factors, case conceptualization, integration, report writing, and verbal feedback. Bringing awareness to these issues, including student perspectives of the potential and actual impact of these factors on the assessment process, is vital to the field of assessment training and supervision, in order to reduce any potential negative impact on the student, trainee, supervisory relationship, and client. This session will discuss the nuances experienced by students and highlight lessons they have learned from the different configurations of assessor/client language capacity. The recent added component of remote assessment or in-person testing with protective equipment such as masks will also be reviewed.

PRE-RECORDED SESSIONS MARCH 17ᵀᴴ - APRIL 17ᵀᴴ
CASE DISCUSSIONS

"Ghost in the Graveyard! Run, Run, Run!": Discovering the Hiding Places of Defenses by Using the TCTS with Children and Adolescents   `1.5 CE Credits`
Chair Information: Julie Cradock O'Leary | Private practice, Anchorage. Alaska
Discussant Information: Julie Cradock O'Leary | Private practice, Anchorage, Alaska
Corresponding Author: Julie Cradock O'Leary | Private practice, Anchorage, Alaska

Special considerations when using the TCTS with children and adolescents
   Julie Cradock O'Leary | Private practice, Anchorage, Alaska

Using the TCTS to help sort out diagnostic questions in a combined neuropsychological/personality Collaborative/Therapeutic Assessment
   Melinda Kulish | Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, MA

"Tell me why my child is bad" - Using the TCTS to foster increased emotional attunement in parents with difficult children
   Tara McKelvy Parker | Private practice, Dallas

No Shame in Sight: When the TCTS helps in unexpected ways
   Diane Santas | Private practice, Oakland, CA and University of California, Berkeley

While the Thurston Cradock Test of Shame (TCTS) can be used with children, teens and adults, most evaluators only use it with adults. This symposium begins with test co-author Julie Cradock O'Leary reviewing special concerns when administering, scoring and interpreting the TCTS with children and teens. Actual child and teen protocols will be used to illustrate how shame dynamics are measured by the TCTS.

Next, three speakers will present child and adolescent assessment cases that used the TCTS to evaluate shame and other phenomena. In each case, the TCTS helped uncover the hiding places of strong defenses which caused difficulties for clients and their families.

The first case is a 17 year old girl who was referred for testing to better understand why she nearly failed 11th grade after 2 years of solid grades. The teen's impression was that she hadn't "felt great" and may

have been anxious. While the TCTS clarified some ability to self-reflect, it also highlighted the teen's tendency to express vague affect and respond to shame and other uncomfortable affect with severe withdrawal into fantasy.

The second case is a 12 year old male who was referred for testing due to increasing irritability, manipulation, and self-harm behavior. The boy's therapist and parents wished to rule out Bipolar Disorder and narcissistic personality features as conditions that may be affecting his functioning. The evaluator wished to increase empathy regarding the child's narcissistic and aggressive behaviors, because his therapist and parents appeared overly focused on managing behaviors rather than understanding their root causes. The evaluator decided to use the TCTS to highlight likely feelings of shame underlying contemptuous/inflated and aggressive defenses to increase insight and understanding and shift the focus in treatment.

The third case involves a 11 year old girl who was referred by her parents because of declining school performance, social isolation, and aggressive behavior. Despite some behavioral progress in therapy, the therapist had diagnostic questions about the child's capacity for empathy and reciprocity. The TCTS was given to see if underlying shame was driving some of her aggressive behavior, and to better understand her view of self and other. Results were dramatic, revealed next to nothing about shame, and shed light on important aspects of the case that were previously opaque.

Time will be allotted for a question and answer period regarding the cases presented, as well as using the TCTS with these age groups.

"The Indispensable Flame": Hope as Healing in Collaborative Therapeutic Assessment
Chair Information: Diane H. Engelman, PhD | Center for Collaborative Psychology, Psychiatry, and Medicine

`1.5 CE Credits`

Discussant Information: Stephen E. Finn, PhD | Therapeutic Assessment Institute and Private Practice, Austin
Corresponding Author: Diane H. Engelman, PhD | Center for Collaborative Psychology, Psychiatry, and Medicine

   "Act the Way You Want to Be": Leveraging Hope to Build a New Life
      Diane H. Engelman, PhD | Center for Collaborative Psychology, Psychiatry, and Medicine
      Janet Allyn, MBA | Center for Collaborative Psychology, Psychiatry, and Medicine

   Hopes for a Secure Base: Using Assessment to Bring Families Closer
      Jessica Lipkind, PsyD | West Coast Children's Clinic & Private Practice

   The Suffering Swimmer: CTA as Lifebuoy, Psychologist as Swim Coach
      Tracy R. Zemansky, PhD | Courage to Change, Inc.; Pacific Assistance Group, Inc.; &Private Practice, Santa Monica, CA

SPA's 2021 convention theme is Advancing Standards in Personality Assessment. Advancements evolve from ideas and experiences, both old and new. In the 1950s, psychiatrist Karl Menninger rallied colleagues to the "indispensable flame" of Hope in dealing with patients. In 2018, Rorschachiana (Vol 39, Issue 1) published an article that discussed an unfolding Rorschach Hope Index as a method of assessing a client's attachment, survival, and mastery. And in 2020, we have all been challenged to help clients find Hope in the face of a pandemic that upended lives, livelihoods, and relationships. This symposium explores the critical importance of Hope in both its theory and practice, and most especially in Collaborative Therapeutic Assessments (CTA) and their outcomes. One presentation considers a 17-yr-old triplet, wedged between one sibling more competent than she and one less so; the assessment process and

findings and a therapeutic story of Hope suggest some ways for her to claim her own personhood, as separate from siblings and parents. Another presentation highlights attachment disruptions in families, as they arise in the testing; it explores how the data can be used to illustrate strengths and the potential for Hope and connection between children and their parents. A third presentation seeks Hope in the CTA of a married, adult male; an aerospace engineer and 'love addict,' he spent more than $800,000 over three years, giving gifts and money to a stripper whom he believed was his girlfriend. Finally, our discussant applies his unique perspective to integrate these presentations and their focus on Hope.

A Window into Hikikomori, an Increasingly Global Syndrome of Shutting Out Society 1.5 CE Credits

Chair Information: Julie Cradock O'Leary, PhD | Private practice, Anchorage. Alaska
Discussant Information: Leighko Toyoshima Yap, PsyD | Independent practice, Oakland, California
Corresponding Author: Julie Cradock O'Leary | Private practice, Anchorage, Alaska

Hikikomori: A Growing, Complicated Phenomenon
Tomoko Miwa, MA | University of Denver

An Assessment Case of an Adolescent Male Recluse in Tokyo
Mitsugu Murakami, MA | Asian-Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment

Family Shame Dynamics in Hikikomori: Integrating TCTS Protocols of an Adolescent and his Parents
Julie Cradock O'Leary, PhD | Private practice, Anchorage, Alaska

This case discussion presents a classic case of hikikomori in a male adolescent in Japan. The first presenter will describe hikikomori, a phenomenon and syndrome once unique to Japan, but increasingly found worldwide. It is a condition whereby an individual becomes an extreme recluse. Individuals with hikikomori often experience severe interpersonal distress, resulting in significant or sometimes a complete shutting out of relationships with others. In Japan, hikikomori has become a critical social issue, currently affecting an estimated 1 million adolescents and adults. Understandably, the nature of this condition makes it difficult for the people affected to seek mental health services, making this syndrome difficult to treat. While hikikomori is viewed to be more socially acceptable than a psychological diagnosis, the utilization of mental health services to treat it remains low. For those with hikikomori, part of the issue might be the nature of social disengagement. It is suspected that a sense of shame, which is already challenging in countries such as Japan, might be the underlying force preventing individuals and their families from seeking help. The second presenter will present the case of an adolescent male with hikikomori, including a review of assessment findings from the Rorschach, MMPI, WAIS, Wartegg and Adult Attachment Projective. The third presenter will explain the shame dynamics present in the Thurston Cradock Test of Shame (TCTS) protocols of the adolescent and his parents, and will address the impact of shame on this family's struggle with hikikomori. A question and answer period will follow, to address the unique challenges of shame and this syndrome in Japan, as well as in other cultures.

The Need to Feel Alive - Different Faces of Depression in Young Offenders 1.5 CE Credits

Corresponding Author: Malin Holm, PsyD | Karolinska Institute Stockholm

The Need to Feel Alive - Different Faces of Depression in Young Offenders
Malin Holm, PsyD | Karolinska Institute Stockholm
Cecilia Kallenberg, PsyD | University of Stockholm Sweden

Depressive states are common in young offenders and important to recognize, to fully understand what may drive violent, anti-social behaviors. Performance tests are indispensable as depressive emotions

are often disguised and denied. We develop concepts around depression and violence and touch upon the psychology of "toxic masculinity". Our methodological framework is multi-method assessment including the Rorschach and the Wartegg tests with an extra twist as in our case presentation of a young offender in institutional care, we adopt blind interpretation of the Wartegg, before integrating the results with other test data. We also adopt a multi-theoretical and multi-cultural approach including Theory of constructed emotion and intersectionality.

PRE-RECORDED SESSIONS MARCH 17TH - APRIL 17TH

PAPERS

A Bridge between Person-Based Versus Symptom-Based Nosology: A Clinical Case Study Using the Psychodiagnostic Chart-2
Corresponding Author: Emanuela Brusadelli | University of Wollongong

Emanuela Brusadelli | University of Wollongong
Eleonora Patriarca | University of Wollongong
Brin Grenyer | University of Wollongong

The Second Edition of the Psychodynamic Diagnostic Manual (PDM-2) highlights the importance of the integration between a descriptive and functional understanding of clinical phenomena in order to enhance a person-based nosology. This presentation aims at discussing a clinical case of a patient suffering from generalized anxiety disorder, that is currently considered a controversial diagnosis, in order to illustrate some of the complexities and advantages of the PDM-2 model for psychodiagnostic description, case formulation, and treatment planning. To do so, we applied the Psychodiagnostic Chart - Second Edition (PDC-2) to an Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) transcript. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that pursued this goal. As a clinical and research method, the AAI represents a useful tool to explore patients' mental states and internalized object relations, which are crucial aspects of personality organization. Furthermore, the Structured Clinical Interview for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition Axis I and Axis II (SCID-I and SCID-II) were used in order to code the S-Axis, and symptoms were discussed in light of the other PDC-2 sections. Results demonstrated how the PDC-2 can add further crucial information to what symptoms-based assessment tools already provide. Although there being no SCID-II personality disorders recorded, finer-grained analysis from the PDC-2 method showed an underlying borderline personality organization with highly relevant consequences on treatment planning. Indeed, this fundamental tool allows us to reflect on a wider range of patient's issues that need to be addressed in treatment. For this reason, we stress the importance of the PDC-2 as a useful instrument in clinical assessment that could also provide a helpful dialogue frame for scholars with different theoretical backgrounds.

A Comparative Analysis of Sex Offender Subgroups Using the MMPI-2-RF
Corresponding Author: Isabella Campanini | Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne

Isabella Campanini | Florida Institute of Technology - Melbourne
Radhika Krishnamurthy | Florida Institute of Technology - Melbourne

The current study aimed to expand the existing literature on sex offenders with regards to personality and psychological dysfunction, by comparing specific subgroups of sex offenders using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory- Second Edition- Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF). Archival data from a sample of N=244 adult male sex offenders was grouped based on four characteristic variables: offense type (contact vs. noncontact), relationship to the victim (familial vs. nonfamilial), victim age (younger vs. older), and the presence and absence of a personality disorder diagnosis or features. Additionally, data from a community comparison sample was compared to a subgroup of the sex offender sample previously determined to have within-normal-limits test profiles. MANOVA and ANOVA results demonstrated that contact offenders scored significantly higher than noncontact offenders on scales THD and BXD, but not on RC4, RC8, JCP, and DISC-r. Findings pertaining to intrafamilial and extrafamilial offenders were largely contrary to the hypotheses with regards to RC4, RC8, RC2, and RC7. Mean scores produced by sex offenders with younger- vs. older-aged victims significantly differed on 10 of the 17 hypothesized scales: EID, BXD, RCd, RC3, RC4, RC7, RC8, RC9, DISC-r, and NEGE-r; offenders with older-aged victims scored higher than those with younger-aged victims. Sex offenders with personality disorder diagnoses or features scored significantly higher than those without on 10 of the 40 scales included in the analyses: RC4, RC6, BXD, DISC-r, HLP, ANP, JCP, AGG, FML, and DSF. The within-normal-limits subgroup of sex offenders scored significantly higher on 31 of the 40 hypothesized scales. Implications, limitations, and future directions of these findings were discussed.

A Performanced-Based Test on the Circimplex Model: An Adaptation of the Picture Frustration Study Coherent with Criterion A of the AMPD
Corresponding Author: Carlo Vetere | Istituto veneto di terapia familiare

Carlo Vetere | Istituto veneto di terapia familiare
Emanuela Brusadelli | University of Wollongong

The interpersonal paradigm in personality assessment uses circumplex based measures for assessment, evaluating interpersonal abilities, and the coping strategies through the coordinates of Community and Agency. The Picture Frustration Study (PFS) is an old test of 24 cartoon pictures showing two people in frequently frustrating situations, which is able to highlight interpersonal patterns in responses to these sorts of daily stresses. The original version is focused on the defensives mechanism in a psychodynamic framework, while in a new adaptation of the PFS, responses are coded by assessing the two coordinates (Communion and Agency) on a four-quadrant graph. In addition to the interpersonal style of the patient, the clinician evaluates the severity (based on Criterion A) of the responses provided... The aim of the research was to evaluate the validity of this new coding system, together with its clinical utility. A total of 400 non-clinical and 120 clinical individuals were collected for this purpose. The battery included the PFS and self-reports measuring Criterion A and B of the AMPD, and Interpersonal Problems, and semi-structured clinical interviews. Preliminary results showed excellent interrater reliability among raters, showing its ease of administration (10/15 mins) and coding, which can directly involve the patient also during the scoring phase, stimulating the instantaneous mentalization and the awareness of the person. Overall, data suggest PFS can be a promising instrument in the assessment of interpersonal functioning, with a strong utility of it in the collaborative assessment panorama. The author will show videos of sessions where clients are involved right from the codification.

A Short Measure of Sexual Self Concept

Corresponding Author: Kenzhane Pantin | University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Kenzhane Pantin | University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Dr. Jaime Derringer | University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Sexual self-concept (SSC), or the self-evaluation of sexual feelings and behaviors, can influence various health outcomes, such as sexual risk taking and contraceptive use. Much of the research on SSC has been limited to highly specialized samples, and it is not yet widely present in the general social science literature, despite fundamental, far reaching implications of the construct. One likely limiting factor in broader examination of the SSC construct is the perceived complexity. Lack of availability of short measures makes assessment as part of larger batteries relatively impractical. The current study sought to establish the factor structure of a previously developed and validated 100-item, 20-facet measure of SSC (the Multidimensional Sexual Self-Concept Questionnaire, MSSCQ; Snell, 1998) and identify a brief measure suitable for regular inclusion in broader research paradigms. Using cross-validation within an existing online sample (N > 17,000), I performed initial exploratory work, estimating the factor structure of the full measure and identifying items for a short form, in 90% of the original sample (discovery N > 15,000), and subsequently performed confirmatory analyses in the remaining 10% (replication N > 1,500). The analytic approach was preregistered at https://osf.io/zgqvm/. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) of the 20 facets suggested that a four-factor structure was present (RMSEA=0.077, TLI=0.88, mean loadings=0.7). I then chose the highest loading items from one-factor confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) within each of the four factors and identified a short form with 16 items (four per factor) with good psychometric properties from item response theory (IRT) evaluations. We performed EFA on the final identified set of 16 items to confirm the maintenance of the four-factor structure in both the discovery sample as well as the set-aside independent replication sample (N > 1,500) I identified and replicated the structure of a short form measure of four factors of SSC in a large online sample. Future research will explore the overlap and differences between SSC and potentially related gender, sexuality, and personality constructs. The availability of an efficient assessment of SSC will allow a greater diversity of research into the development of this critically important, and yet historically under-investigated, identity construct.

A Study on the Detection of Feigning of Depression and PTSD with Inventory of Probelms-29 (IOP-29) and Inventory of Problems Memory (IOP-M)

Corresponding Author: Claudia Pignolo | Department of Psychology, University of Turin

Claudia Pignolo | University of Turin
Luciano Giromini, PhD | University of Turin
Alessandro Zennaro | University of Turin

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: The Inventory of Problems-29 (IOP-29; Viglione, Giromini, & Landis, 2017) is a self-administered measure of symptom validity and credibility. Recently, a new forced-choice add-on implicit recognition task named the Inventory of Problems-Memory module (IOP-M) was introduced to be used in combination with it. Although available, empirical data strongly support the validity of the IOP-29, research using both the IOP-29 and IOP-M is still scarce. The current study aimed at filling this gap in the literature by administering the IOP-29 and IOP-M to a relatively large, Italian, community sample. METHODS AND MATERIALS: Two studies were conducted, one focused on feigning of depression, and one focused on feigning of PTSD symptoms. In the depression group (n = 239), participants were divided into honest and feigner conditions based on their scores on the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D): those who scored 20 or higher on the CES-D were asked to take the IOP-29 and IOP-M honestly, whereas those who scored lower than 20 on it were asked to feign depression. Similarly, in the PTSD group (n = 250), participants who scored 33 or higher on the Impact of Event Scale - Revised (IES-R) were asked to take the IOP-29 and IOP-M honestly, whereas participants who scored lower than 33 were asked to feign PTSD. All experimental simulators were given a vignette to facilitate feigning and were warned that if they presented their symptoms too dramatically, their performance

would not be believable. ANALYSES: We inspected the effect sizes of the differences between the scores of honest responders and simulators and examined AUC and classification accuracy of both the IOP-29 and IOP-M. RESULTS: The IOP-29 showed very large effect sizes (i.e., d > 3.3) in both groups, whereas the IOP-M showed moderate (d = 1.14) to large (d = 1.41) effect sizes. When the recommended cut score of FDS ,â· .50 was used, the IOP-29 produced Se = .88, Sp = .97, and OCC = .94 in the PTSD group, and Se = .88, Sp = .96, and OCC = .93 in the depression group. As expected, including the IOP-M yielded increased sensitivity in both groups, reaching .91 and .92 values respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Overall, the results indicate that using both the IOP-29 and IOP-M provides increased classification accuracy rates compared to using the IOP-29 alone.

An Exploratory Study of Intellectualization in the Rorschach Inkblot Test
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Karary X. Gonzalez, MA | Alliant International University - Fresno
Robert Harris, PhD | Alliant International University - Fresno

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: The defense mechanism of intellectualization has long been written about within the psychoanalytic literature (A. Freud, 1936/1946; Howe, 1934). However, the empirical examination of this defense has been limited. Exner described intellectualization as a "naïve form of denial… it is a pseudo-intellectual process that conceals and/or denies the presence of affect and, as a result, tends to reduce the likelihood that feelings will be deal with directly and/or realistically" (Exner, 1993, p.440). Exner created the Intellectualization Index for his Rorschach Comprehensive System, calculated as (2AB+Art+Ay) such that elevated index scores reflect "an individual prone to respond in a highly intellectualized, pseudo-intellectual or pedantic manner" (Meyer et al., 2013, p.367). In the R-PAS, Exner's Intellectualization Index was recast as Intellectualized Content (IntCont).

This paper, based on the first author's dissertation, uses intellectualization in Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) protocols to examine the theory that intellectualization as manifested in intellectualized Rorschach content (IntCont), is associated with affect restraint and inhibition.

SUBJECTS: Subjects were a culturally diverse group of 190 adult, community volunteers from Central California.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Subjects completed the Rorschach Inkblot Test (R-PAS method), Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence | Second Edition (WASI-II), the Personality Assessment Screener (PAS) and a demographic questionnaire. Examiners were closely supervised doctoral students in clinical psychology.

ANALYSES: This study analyzed archival data utilizing nonparametric correlations and Spearman rank-order post-hoc exploratory analyses.

RESULTS: Intellectualization associated with affected restraint in the Rorschach and the Negative Affect scale of the PAS were primarily examined. Additionally, this paper examines the relationship between IntCont, its components and intelligence. Finally, intellectualization (IntCont) as an obsessive-compulsive defensive strategy was examined with regard to protocol complexity.

CONCLUSION: Data analysis is ongoing.

An Exploratory Study of Rorschach Administration Behaviors and Their Empirical Correlates
Corresponding Author: Isabella Campanini | Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne

Adam W Anderson | Alliant International University - Fresno
Robert N. Harris | Alliant International University - Fresno

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Rorschach Inkblot Test research has validated many individual variables used in interpretation. The development of the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) (Meyer, Viglione, Mihura, Erard, & Erdberg, 2011) involved administrative procedures to "optimize" the number of responses subjects provided so as to limit the impact of protocol length on the interpretation of numerous Rorschach variables. This was accomplished by systematically prompting subjects to provide "two, maybe three" responses to each card" and "pulling" the card after four responses were given to a card. The R-PAS authors provide normative data regarding these heretofore unmeasured test behaviors (Prompts (Pr), Pulls (Pu), and Card Turns (CT)). However, these test administrative behaviors have received little focus as to their interpretive meaning outside of overt testing-taking observations. This study provides additional normative data for these test behaviors in a community sample and investigates the empirical correlates of these same behaviors.

SUBJECTS: 190 non-clinical volunteer community participants from Central California.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Participants completed the Rorschach Inkblot Test (R-PAS method), the Personality Assessment Screener (PAS), the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence | Second Edition (WAIS-II), and a demographic questionnaire. Test administration was conducted by graduate students enrolled in doctoral clinical psychology training programs who were closely supervised by a licensed psychologist.

ANALYSES: This study analyses archival data using multivariate analyses consisting of structural equation modeling, including exploratory and confirmatory analyses to identify potential factorial groupings and to examine their relationship with other latent variables found within the sample.

RESULTS: Pending data analysis.

CONCLUSIONS: Data analysis is ongoing.

Application of Mouse-Tracking Temporal Measures and Machine Learning Models to Detect a Faking-Good Response Style in Personality Questionnaires with Four Choice Alternatives
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Deliberate attempts to portray oneself in an unrealistic manner are commonly encountered in the administration of personality questionnaires. The main aim of the present study was to explore whether mouse tracking temporal indicators and machine learning models could improve the detection of subjects implementing a faking-good response style when answering personality inventories with four choice alternatives, with and without time pressure. A total of 120 volunteers were randomly assigned to one of four experimental groups and asked to respond to the Virtuous Responding (VR) validity scale of the PPI-R and the Positive Impression Management (PIM) validity scale of the PAI via a computer mouse.

A mixed design was implemented, and predictive models were calculated. The results showed that, on the PIM scale, faking-good participants were significantly slower in responding than honest respondents. Relative to VR items, PIM items are shorter in length and feature no negations. Accordingly, the PIM scale was found to be more sensitive in distinguishing between honest and faking-good respondents, demonstrating high classification accuracy (80-83%).

Assessing Personality by Eye-Tracking Metrics: A Meta-Analytical Review
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Shiyi Xu | Columbia University
Christian Sellbomez | Graduate Center, CUNY

Psychologists have been interested in assessing personality via non-verbal information for a long time. With the current advancement of technology, more and more researchers have experimented the eye-tracking techniques for a novel assessment of personality traits. Nevertheless, there are also increasing questions regarding the psychometric validity issues. The current study is aimed at addressing such issues by meta-analyzing articles that have been published in this area. The results revealed that eye-tracking techniques are most effective in detecting extraversion, followed by openness and neuroticism, yet least effective for agreeableness and conscientiousness. In terms of eye-tracking metrics, we found that fixations and blinks are the most predictive of personality traits.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Psychologists have been interested in assessing personality via non-verbal information for a long time. With the current advancement of technology, more and more researchers have experimented the eye-tracking techniques for a novel assessment of personality traits. We hypothesize that eye-tracking techniques will be more effective for measuring emotion related to personality traits such as extraversion and neuroticism and non-emotion related traits such as conscientiousness and agreeableness.

SUBJECT(S): We conducted a meta-analysis with a total of 1,031 healthy participants, the majority of who were adults.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: We conducted a literature search on APA PsycINFO database via the Columbia University Libraries and sought articles that include the keyword eye and personality in their abstract section. There were a total of 731 published academic journals found, with publication dates ranging from 1907 to 2020. Second, we reviewed all the abstracts and excluded articles that have clinical, psychiatrical, psychobiological, or physiological implications. In other words, we did not include articles that study neurotransmitters (e.g., dopamine, GABA, etc.), medicines (e.g., benzodiazepine agonist, midazolam, etc.), various personality disorders, autism, schizophrenia, alexithymia, rapid-eye-movement (REM), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), smooth pursuit eye movements (SPEM), or use the Reading The Mind in The Eyes Test (RMET), electroencephalogram (EEG), electrooculogram (EOG), and Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) as part of their research. Lastly, we excluded articles that were published in another language other than English or could not be accessed online without a fee.

Our inclusion criterion for this meta-analysis included: 1) an article should have a healthy sample population; 2) an article should include at least one eye-tracking metrics; 3) an article should report relationship(s) between eye-tracking metrics and at least one of the Big Five personality traits (i.e., Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism). Furthermore, we excluded articles that assess the relationship between personality traits and accuracy rate since accuracy is a behavioral measure, not an eye-tracking measure. This resulted 11 articles with 13 unique studies for this meta-analysis.

ANALYSES: We developed R script to analyze the data by using the psychmeta R package. The calculation included meta-analytical effect size across all the five traits in the Big Five Model.

RESULTS: The results revealed that eye-tracking techniques are most effective in detecting extraversion, followed by openness and neuroticism, yet least effective for agreeableness and conscientiousness.

In terms of eye-tracking metrics, we found that fixations and blinks are the most predictive of personality traits.

CONCLUSIONS: We concluded that eye-tracking techniques are promising for personality assessments, especially for traits that are affectively based such as extraversion, neuroticism, and openness.

Assessing Self-Definition and Relatedness in Level of Personality Functioning
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Katie C. Lewis, Ph.D. | Austin Riggs Center
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Background and purpose: The meta-constructs of autonomy (AUT) and communion (COM) are linked to functioning across personality, interpersonal relationships, and psychopathology, and can inform psychotherapeutic treatment strategies. We report on the development and initial validation of content-based scales for AUT and COM as they correspond to the Two Polarities Model. We searched within a self-report measure of Level of Personality Functioning (LPF), the DSM-5 Level of Personality Functioning Questionnaire [DLOPFQ], for item content reflection AUT and COM constructs.

Subjects: Item selection was done by 23 raters. These included 18 advanced graduate students trained in using the AMPD and five doctoral-level psychologists with expertise in the AMPD and interpersonal theory.

Methods and materials: We used a sequential multi-tier strategy for item selection. First, items from both instruments were rated for the target constructs. DLOPFQ items were retained based on empirical item performance in a derivation (college student) and a cross validation (clinical) sample. The items that achieved high mean ratings for the constructs were given to four external experts for independent second-tier construct ratings. Final candidate items for AUT and COM scales were selected by the requirement that three of four experts agreed the item was essential for the construct. AUT and COM content-based scales were assembled for the Work and Social contexts of the DLOPFQ. Next, AUT and COM were further refined by examining convergent and divergent item correlations with an attachment style measure.

Analyses: We used a tri-partite approach to construct validity and assessed substantive (content), structural (item-scale relations and internal consistency), and external components of construct validity in developing AUT and COM scales. External validity analyses included convergent and divergent correlations with external assessment measures. Intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC) and content validity ratios (CVR) were used to evaluate items and rater agreement. After winnowing of candidate

items into seed scales, corrected item-total correlation (CIC) and internal consistency analyses were determined in a development and a cross-validation sample. Convergent and divergent AUT and COM item correlation with a measure of attachment style provided a final inclusion criterion.

Results: Interrater reliability was robust with ICCs ranging from .81 to .95 for level one item selection, and .79 to .90 for second tier raters. The DLOPFQ yielded a final scale with 15 AUT items and 16 COM items. Correlations for AUT and COM construct ratings with LPFS domain ratings were strong and consistent with theory (e.g., .6 to .7 range). Results showed that these scales are not isomorphic with the Self and Interpersonal partitioning of the DLOPFQ subscales. A series of multiple regressions predicting scores on the Relationship Profile Test and SOS-10 jointly by AUT, COM, and PID-5-BF variables were conducted. Results showed that AUT and COM contributed substantial and incremental variance in relation to traits. The use of these scales is illustrated in a clinical case vignette.

Conclusion: These findings may expand the theoretical and clinical utility of these instruments for LPF and draw on the nomological net of the Two Polarities model. AUT and COM scales are closely linked to LPF Self and Other functioning domains but they are not identical to the sum of these two domains, respectively. Implications for the use of AUT and COM scales are discussed as well as limitations and directions for future research.

Construct Validation of Narrative Coherence: Exploring Links with Personality Functioning and Psychopathology

Corresponding Author: Julia Dimitrova | University at Buffalo

Julia Dimitrova | University at Buffalo

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Narrative coherence serves as an index of the unity in an individual's sense of self ‚Äùintegrating their past self with their present self and allowing them to pursue meaningful goals for their future" and can be assessed using the Life Story Interview. Personality functioning is used to describe an individual's ability to develop stable and integrated representations of the self and others, as well as their ability to develop and maintain stable, intimate, and affiliative relationships, and meaningfully empathize with others.

SUBJECTS: 134 participants in psychiatric treatment currently or within the past two years

METHODS: We studied the links between narrative coherence and personality functioning in a psychiatric sample (N = 134), and more generally studied the nomological net surrounding narrative coherence. We used coded transcripts of the Life Story Interview and various self-report and clinician-rated measures (e.g., LPFS, PID-5, SCID-II, and IDAS).

ANALYSES: We evaluated narrative coherence as a marker of personality functioning, both at the zero-order level and controlling for important demographic variables using hierarchical linear regression.

RESULTS: Results revealed that narrative coherence does not serve as a marker of personality functioning. However, we found evidence of an association between narrative coherence and measures of extraversion and psychosocial functioning. CONCLUSIONS: This study represents an important step in integrating narrative identity with empirically-derived structural models of personality pathology and psychopathology. However, we would argue that before additional analyses of this sort are undertaken that more empirical work on the nature of narrative coherence is needed. The current study is in line with past work which shows that, despite the high inter-correlations, the dimensions of this construct do not all bear the same associations with other measures. As such, further exploration and replication of these findings is still needed before clear conclusions can be drawn.

Cross-Validation of the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Problems: Relationships with Interpersonal Style and Criterion A Personality Pathology
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The Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Problems (CSIP; Boudreaux et al., 2018) is a recently developed, publicly available self-report questionnaire which assesses interpersonal problems across the octants of the interpersonal circumplex. The present study examined relationships between the CSIP and two additional self-report measures: the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP; Goldberg, 1999) Interpersonal Circumplex (IPIP-IPC; Markey & Markey, 2009), assessing normative-range interpersonal characteristics and behaviors, and the Level of Personality Functioning Scale--Self-Report (LPFS-SR; Morey, 2017), assessing global personality pathology as represented in Criterion A of the DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorders. Participants included 63 undergraduates (55.9% female; Mage = 20.09, SDage = 2.62). Multiple regression results indicated that the CSIP interpersonal problems scales generally reflected a combination of both interpersonal style and personality pathology, with some exceptions. Partialling out personality problems from the CSIP did not improve correlational relationships between the CSIP and IPIP-IPC octant scales, suggesting that interpersonal style and personality problems operate largely independently in their predictions of specific forms of interpersonal problems. Some differentiation of the relationships between the LPFS-SR component scores and CSIP interpersonal problems scales was observed, such that Identity impairment was most strongly associated with warm-submissive problems whereas relationships were more generalized for the other component scores. These findings serve the twofold purpose of providing cross-validation for the CSIP and offering information regarding the interplay between interpersonal style and personality pathology in the manifestation of interpersonal dysfunction.

Decentralized Assessments and Recommendations, Centralized Reviews and Dispositions
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Ray King | Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C.

Medically screening personnel for high-risk occupations is a relatively straightforward endeavor. The true challenges start when a job applicant, having received a tentative job offer, is identified as having a potentially medically disqualifying condition. In the case of a psychiatric condition, a prescribed psychological assessment process can help determine the proper disposition for the job applicant. Very often, however, the applicant does not live close to the centralized medical authority and in any case, the centralized authority may not be able to assess applicants face to face. Therefore, psychologists in local communities must be relied upon. The problem of equal risk for applicants must be assured, despite the reliance on multiple assessors. One way to increase fairness is to have review professionals receive the reports and the raw data that informed their recommendation (of medically qualified or disqualified).

Method: Four Hundred and Fifty Four (454) Applicants for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Air Traffic Control Specialist (ATCS) positions were referred for additional assessment after failing to be cleared with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2). These 454 were offered the opportunity, at the FAA's expense, to undergo additional assessment to arrive a determination of their medical fitness (Aeromedically Qualified or Disqualified). The rate of agreement between the assessment psychologists and one of the centralized psychologists (the author) was calculated.

Results: In 288 (63.44% of) cases the assessment psychologist and the FAA review psychologist agreed on Qualified. In 39 (8.59% of) cases the assessment psychologist recommended Qualified, while the FAA review psychologist determined the applicant to be Disqualified. Conversely, in eight (1.76% of) cases the

assessment psychologist recommended Disqualified, while the FAA review psychologist determined the applicant to be Qualified. In 106 (23.35% of) cases the assessment psychologist and the review psychologist agreed that the applicant was Disqualified. Finally, in 13 (2.86% of) cases the assessment psychologist could not arrive at a disposition, Overall, psychologists who performed assessments arrived at a recommendation that was accepted after review in 86.78% of cases.

Conclusion: While the number of disagreement is relatively small, the minority (13.22%) point out the value of centralized review. Centralized review helps assure fairness by minimizing the situation of an applicant being incorrectly deemed medically unfit and helps assure safety by minimizing the situation of an applicant being found medically fit when they are not. Moreover, it resolves those situations where the assessment psychologist cannot arrive at a recommendation.

Developmental Cascades from Early Childhood Attachment Security to Adolescent Level of Personality Functioning in a High-Risk Sample
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There is widespread recognition that level of personality functioning, defined in terms of quality of relationships with the self and others, impacts development toward positive adaptation or pathology (e.g., Bender, 2019). Affective expectations of the self, others, and the environment form in the context of attachment relationships in infancy and continue to develop across the lifespan through ongoing transactions between individuals and their environments (Sroufe et al., 1999). This paper examines associations between early childhood attachment security and adolescent personality functioning in a high-risk sample within a developmental psychopathology framework, taking into account transactional and cascade effects among separate but interrelated constructs – emotional and behavioral dysregulation and caregiver-child interactions. Data from 2,268 children (1165 male; 1103 female) and caregivers participating in Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study (FFCWS; Reichman et al., 2001), a longitudinal study following a high-risk cohort, are used to test three hypotheses. It is anticipated that higher attachment security at age three will predict lower levels of dysregulation and negative parenting attitudes and behaviors, and these constructs are expected to display relative stability across childhood and adolescence. Second, it is anticipated that dysregulation and negative parenting attitudes and behaviors will be mutually reinforcing, leading to higher levels of dysregulation and negative parenting, or vice versa, over time. Finally, it is hypothesized that greater attachment security in early childhood will initiate a developmental cascade toward higher level of personality functioning in adolescence via lower levels of dysregulation and negative parenting across early and middle childhood. In tracing these emergent processes, this study may identify antecedents that promote or undercut adaptive or pathological personality functioning. Moreover, understanding how these processes unfold over time can inform prevention and intervention efforts aimed at facilitating optimal development of identity, self-regulation of emotions and behaviors, and mutually enhancing interpersonal relationships.

Differentiating between Suicide Attempters and Ideators: Evidence from MMPI-3 Scores
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Many constructs that are generally predictive of suicidal ideation and behavior do not significantly discriminate between individuals who experience suicidal ideation without engaging in suicidal behavior

("ideators-only") and suicide attempters ("attempters"). The goal of the current study was to identify constructs measured by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-3 that can discriminate between suicide attempters and ideators-only. We used a pooled sample of 559 participants (61.5% women; 83.4% white; mean age = 40.30 [SD = 15.48] years) from three different clinical settings and calculated point-biserial correlations to investigate associations between MMPI-3 scale scores and attempter status. We also reported mean T-score differences across groups. We found that attempters scored meaningfully higher on measures of externalizing problems relative to ideators-only with clinically meaningful effect sizes.

Ego Impairment Index (EII-2) as a Predictor of Psychotherapy Outcome During a Five-Year Follow-Up

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BACKROUND AND PURPOSE: Interview-based pre-treatment evaluation of patient characteristics may help selecting optimal type or length of psychotherapeutic treatment. The Rorschach-based Ego Impairment Index (EII-2) provides a yet uninvestigated performance-based approach for evaluating these kinds of qualities that are not gauged by the interview methodology. We hypothesized lower ego impairment to predict faster gain in short-term as compared to long-term psychotherapy. SUBJECTS: The sample included 326 outpatients. The patients were suffering from depressive or anxiety disorders. The patients were randomized into solution-focused (n = 97), short-term psychodynamic (n = 101) or long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy (n = 128), while the mean duration of therapies was 7.5, 5.7, and 31.3 months, respectively. METHODS AND MATERIALS: A cohort study design with repeated measurements was used. The predictive ability of the EII-2 on psychotherapy outcome was evaluated at the baseline and after 3, 7, 12, 24, 36, 48, and 60 months time points during the five-year follow-up. Psychotherapy outcome assessments covered psychiatric symptoms (SCL-90-GSI), social functioning (SAS-SR) and work ability (WAI). ANALYSES: The 'intention-to-treat' (ITT) design was followed, in which all the patients who had been randomized were included. The analyses were based on the assumption of ignorable dropouts. The statistical analyses were performed using linear mixed models. Model-adjusted differences in outcomes between patients with "low" and "high" ego impairment at different measurement points were calculated and the confidence intervals were computed using the delta method. RESULTS: Lower EII-2 values, indicating less problematic ego functioning, were found to predict faster improvement in both short-term therapies as compared to long-term psychotherapy. CONCLUSIONS: The results provide preliminary support for the utility of EII-2 as a complement to interview-based methods for identifying patients with good capacity to benefit from brief treatment. The limitations of the study include that all outcome measures were based on self-reports. As this was the first study on the predictive ability of the EII-2 on psychotherapy outcome, more research is needed to confirm and extend the presented findings.

Exploring the Neurological Underpinnings of Personality Using Quanitative Electroencephalogram (QEEG): A Case Study

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This presentation will explore ways to conceptualize the neurological underpinnings of personality. The case of a 14-year-old adolescent male diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Predominately Inattentive Presentation (ADHD) will be examined to demonstrate the integration of an electrophysiological measure into a psychoeducational evaluation battery. Results from a quantitative electroencephalogram (QEEG) will be discussed in relation to findings from his Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children - Fifth Edition (WISC-V), Rorschach Performance Assessment System (RPAS), Conners-3, and Beck Youth Inventory - 2nd Edition. Diagnostic considerations, treatment implications as well as future clinical contributions will be discussed.

Impact of Psychological Testing on Expert Testimony

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Psychological testing is frequently used in forensic psychological evaluations to clarify issues of symptoms and diagnosis. The complexity of psychological tests presents a particular challenge for psychologists explaining them to the juries that often make decisions in legal cases. To date, research has not directly examined the degree to which psychological test results presented during testimony increases the persuasion of the findings or confuses the jury. The current study utilized a series of brief videos of expert testimony in either a civil or criminal case. The criminal case included testimony about a defendant's psychological functioning at the time of the crime. The civil case included testimony about a plaintiff's symptoms of PTSD. Testimony in both cases describes the clinical symptoms of the defendant or plaintiff. The experimental condition in the project was whether the testimony included psychological test results that supports the clinical impressions of the witness. Across each case type (criminal and civil) there were 3 conditions:

 Case background and clinical impressions only
 Case background and clinical impressions + psychological test results (MMPI-2-RF and SIRS-2 in both cases; CAPS-5 also used in civil case)
 Case background and clinical impressions + and additional filler material similar in content to #2 but without specific mention of psych test results

Since condition 1 is considerably shorter than condition 2, we added condition 3 to test out whether there was an effect for length of testimony. Participants were randomly selected for one of the three conditions in either the criminal or civil case (6 conditions all together). Afterwards, participants were asked a series of questions related to their understanding of the testimony and the persuasiveness of the testimony. They also completed the Witness Credibility Scale (Brodsky et al., 2010), as well as the Science Skepticism Scale (Lewandowsky et al., 2013) and Scientific Literacy Scale (Hayes & Tariq, 2000). Data were gathered in a sample of 393 university undergraduates (77% female) and a sample of 312 jury-eligible community members collected on Qualtrics Panels (50% female).

In the university sample, the inclusion of psychological testing was associated with lower scores on

"understanding of the testimony" and higher ratings of "confusion" versus the case background only conditions. In the Qualtrics sample, participants who observed the case background + testing rated the testimony as "more persuasive" and had higher ratings on "expert appeared to have sufficient information to support his opinion" compared to the background only conditions. In each sample, lower scientific literacy and higher scores on the science skepticism measure was associated with lower ratings of understanding and persuasiveness of the testimony. Implications for including psychological testing in expert testimony will be discussed.

Initial Steps in the Development of the Behaviors and Attitudes Questionnaire (BAQ) as a Measure of Fit for the Catholic Seminary
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Using the 44-item list of behaviors and attributes of successful priests identified through a focus group study by Ippolito et al. In Fulfillment of Their Mission (2008), and five new items primarily focused on multi-cultural issues, we sought to develop and validate a new psychological measure , The Behaviors and Attributes Questionnaire (BAQ), for seminary and clergy evaluations. The overall intention is to integrate the BAQ when finalized into the battery of psychological tests used to evaluate priests, religious, and seminary candidates. The expectation is that the final version of the BAQ will help identify candidates who possess the characteristics of successful priests, attributes that will make them suitable and a good fit for the priesthood. Our Developmental Study with BAQ-S1 (N=195; Priest = 33, Non-Priests = 162) produced ten factors; eight factors related to the Big Five. We used the Developmental Study results to revise items to strengthen the proposed factor structure. Thus, the BAQ-S2 was created for the second study, the Correlate Study (N = 242; Priests 181, Non-Priest = 61). Its three hypotheses are (a) the factor structure would be replicated; (b) BAQ-S2 factors would correlate with the Big Five and Emotional Intelligence (EI), and (c) priests will rate themselves more highly than non-clergymen on the BAQ-S2 factors and total score. Although Factor 1 from both studies is similar, the factor structure was different than expected. We found a strong association between the BAQ-S2 factors and the Big Five and EI. However, few factors had distinct relationships with subcomponents of the Big-Five, or EI. Findings were mixed for the priest vs. non-priest comparisons. Correlations with social desirability and the BAQ-S2 factors were minimal, so there was virtually no positive impression management suggestion. Because there is a good overlap between Factor 1 from both studies and a relationship between the BAQ-S2 factors and the Big Five and EI, the BAQ-S2 might be a useful instrument for the initial and ongoing evaluation of candidates for the priesthood and religious life. Keywords: Behaviors and Attributes Questionnaire (BAQ), seminary, candidates, priests, religious, non-priest, correlation, evaluation, Big Five, Emotional Intelligence.

Introducing the IOP-M, an IOP-29 Add-On Application to Identify Over-Reporting of Memory Problems
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Recent research has demonstrated that the IOP-29 is a perfect complement to performance validity tests like the TOMM in the multi-method assessment of symptom validity. As such, we developed an

incidental recall task to be used immediately after administering the IOP-29 to evaluate the credibility of presented memory problems. In this paper, we present the development of this new IOP-29 add-on application, which we named the IOP-M, and report on some initial research testing its validity and utility. More specifically, we describe the leading principles we attended to when refining the IOP-M throughout its six versions, as well as the empirical findings we obtained in this pilot research. Additionally, we also summarize findings from six international studies investigating the classification accuracy and incremental validity of the IOP-M with participants from Italy, France, Slovenia, Brazil, England and Australia. Taken together, these preliminary reports suggest that using the IOP-M in combination with the IOP-29 yields some incremental validity, not only when inspecting feigned cognitive problems (e.g., mTBI symptoms) but also when focusing on feigned depression, PTSD or schizophrenia.

MMPI-3 Predictors of Anxiety Sensitivity and Distress Intolerance
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Documenting empirical correlates of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-3 (MMPI-3) scale scores is important for expanding the clinical utility of the instrument. To this end, the goals of the current study were to examine associations between scores on MMPI-3 scales and measures of anxiety sensitivity (AS) and distress intolerance (DI), two constructs reflecting intolerance of negative emotional states that are implicated in many psychological conditions, and to identify the scales that most strongly predict each construct.

SUBJECTS: We used a sample of 287 undergraduate students (71% women; M age = 18.90, SD = 1.12; 85% White) to address our research goals.

METHOD/MATERIALS/ANALYSES: Zero-order correlational, regression, and dominance analyses were performed to examine both zero-order and concurrent associations between scores on MMPI-3 scales and self-report measures of AS and DI.

RESULTS: Results indicate that when MMPI-3 scale scores are considered conjointly by scale family, they predict meaningful variance in AS and DI measure scores, with conceptually implicated scales in the somatic, internalizing, and somatic domains offering the strongest prediction across scale families.

CONCLUSIONS: Results indicate that MMPI-3 scale scores may be used to measure AS and DI. Implications for both research and practice, limitations, and future research directions are discussed.

Negotiating Hostility as a Psychic Worker in the Perinatal Period: A Longitudinal Case Study by Using Projective Methods
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The perinatal period can be represented as a junction between fundamental polarities of the human psyche: me-not me, subject-object, inside-outside, body-mind, creation-death, libidinal drive-aggressive drive, and love-hate (Rosado & Marques, 2016). Motherhood is marked by ambivalence, from its very beginning. Numerous studies have underlined the importance of ambivalence during pregnancy and the early postpartum period (Kristeva,2007; Deutsch, 1925,1949; Pines, 1982; Bellion, 2001; Sirol 1999, 2003). Winnicott (1949) stated, "18 reasons why mother hates her infant from the beginning" while F. Sirol (1999) proposed the concept of hatred to the fetus and offered 21 reasons why a pregnant woman

may hate her fetus. This ambivalence between love and hate, in other words, libidinal and aggressive feelings (or drive) of the mother to the fetus, may be expressed through psychosomatic symptoms (Deutch, 1949). In clinical interviews, however, pregnant women most often seem to repress or cancel their aggressive feelings out. These feelings show themselves either as guilt or in displaced forms in various close relationships (with a husband or parents) (Bellion, 2001).

Understanding the early stages of motherhood is crucial because a mother's relationship with her baby depends to a large extent on the quality of psychic work during pregnancy and postpartum. Dealing with ambivalence and hostile feelings is one of these psychic works, and it brings the mind the question of whether these feelings are controlled carefully, or avoided and turned towards oneself or acted out in the relationship with the infant in the future. How a woman deals with this psychic work depends on the personality organization, ego strength, inner representations, and defense organization that she brings from her own past. In other words, the expression of hostility evolves and produces different outbursts depending on the personality organization.

Projective tests allow clinicians to understand not only the manifest but also the latent form of the conflict, aggressive drive, and the defenses against it. In our case study, in the light of theoretical knowledge, we will discuss the clinical interviews and longitudinal projective test results of Mrs. Z. She participated in our longitudinal perinatal research with the normal (non-clinical) population as a volunteer. She has been followed from the first trimester of her pregnancy until the end of the first year after the delivery. We will focus on the Rorschach and TAT results of her first and last test protocols following the French psychoanalytic school. We aim to show how her drive organization, defense mechanisms against hostility and aggression, and the libidinal/aggressive quality of object relations have evolved through the perinatal process, depending on her personality organization.

Normative and Maladaptive Resonality Construct Associations with the LPFS-SR Over Time
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BACKGROUND/PURPOSE: Only one study has compared the relation of the Levels of Personality Functioning Scale-Self Report (LPFS-SR; Morey, 2017) to both a measure of FFM normative personality and of AMPD maladaptive personality (Hopwood et al., 2018). Our study compared the LPFS-SR's associations across two weeks to baseline scores on FFM- and AMPD-related personality measures.

PARTICIPANTS/METHODS/MATERIALS: At baseline, 138 undergraduates completed the PID-5-SF (Maples et al., 2015), IPIP-NEO-60 (Maples-Keller et al., 2019), and LPFS-SR (Morey, 2017) the all three measures online. At Time 2, 76 completed the LPFS-SR, and at Time 3, 53 completed the LPFS-SR.

ANALYSES/RESULTS: Pearson correlation analyses showed moderate-strong correlations across PID-5-SF and LPFS-SR scores (r's=|.37-.69|) and most IPIP-NEO-60 and LPFS-SR scores (r's=|.09-.66|) at all time points, except Openness (r's=|.001-.25|). IPIP-NEO-60 variables also matched best with unique PID-5-SF variables at moderate-high levels (highest r's=|.41 -.78|), again excepting Openness (highest r's=|.16-.24|). These pairs were consistent with literature on the PID-5 and FFM (Al-Dajani, Gralnick, & Bagby, 2015).

Steiger's z-tests comparing absolute values of correlations with the LPFS-SR in matched pairs showed the PID-5-SF consistently outperformed the IPIP-NEO-60 at baseline, except in Negative Affectivity-Neuroticism, which did not differ significantly across LPFS-SR scales (z's=.66-1.73; p's>.05). Most pairs performed equally well in the smaller samples at Times 2 and 3.

CONCLUSIONS:

Findings support the association of the PID-5-SF and IPIP-NEO-60 with the LPFS-SR over 2 weeks and suggest this relationship is stronger for the PID-5-SF cross-sectionally, except for Negative Affectivity-Neuroticism. Neuroticism performed as well as its PID-5-SF counterpart, suggesting it is a better indicator of pathology than other FFM domains. Preliminary longitudinal results suggest some FFM domains may serve as equally good predictors of impairment over 2 weeks as AMPD domains, though this conclusion will be revisited as the follow-up samples grow.

Objects in Psychopathology in Cancer Patients
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Approximately 42 million people worldwide suffer from any form of trauma of cancer, and this number is growing. Research shows that negative interpersonal relationships with physicians, mental health workers and family members correlate with more severe psychopathology and less adherence to treatment for cancer patients (Farin, Gramm & Schmidt, 2012).The current study assessed if negative internal representations of others (i.e. an internalized framework that forms a foundation for experiencing interpersonal relationships through life) increases psychopathology in cancer patients, thus posing a risk for treatment adherence. In order to minimize participants' self-presentational confounds in reporting perceptions and experiences of others, we used an implicit measure of object representations. SUBJECTS: This archival study employed narratives of 97 women (mean age = 45.2, SD = 8.6) with breast cancer who, as a part of a larger study, wrote brief descriptions of their experiences with the illness. METHODS AND MATERIALS: Three independent judges applied Westen's (1995) Social Cognition and Object Relations Scale-Revisited (SCORS-R) in coding the narratives. ANALYSES: ICC was calculated to assess inter rater reliability on SCORS-R, and Pearsons's product-moment correlation was applied to data analysis. RESULTS: ICC = .81-.93 range was obtained. There were significant negative correlations between low Affective Quality of Representation of People scale (SCORS-R) and PTSD (Pearson r = -395, p < .01) and Global Severity (GS) Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) (r = -.377, p < .01); and significant negative correlations between low Emotional Investment in Relationships scale (SCORS-R) and PTSD (r = -.317, p < .01) and GS BSI (r = -271, p<.001). CONCLUSONS: These findings show that for women with breast cancer negative internal object representations relate to severe psychopathology. Targeting these malevolent object representations in clinical treatment would likely facilitate a positive alliance with medical personnel thus increasing treatment adherence for these patients.

Paternal Attachment as a Mediator for the Transmission of Parental Trauma: Gender Effects
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Research on parental traumas showed mediating effects of insecure paternal attachment in transmitting intergenerational trauma to young adult children (Spiel & Szymanski, 2018). Further studies demonstrated a gender effect in assessing impact of intergenerational parental trauma. For example, Godbout et al. (2019) found that father's trauma was related to more insecure attachment and increased psychopathology in female, but not male children. Our archival study explores gender differences in mediating impact of insecure paternal attachment as demonstrated by Spiel and Szymanski, by specifically addressing if insecure paternal attachment to fathers mediates

the relationship between parental traumas and adult children's mental health functioning and PTSD symptomatology differently for young adult female children than young adult male children.

SUBJECTS: 985 undergraduates from an urban college with mean age 19.15 (SD=1.64) participated. The sample consisted of 65.99% females and 34.01% males, with 44.6% reporting parental trauma history.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The Caregiver Stressful Life Events Screening Questionnaire, Stressful Life Events Screening Questionnaire, Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment, Brief Symptom Inventory, and Posttraumatic Checklist-5 were administered online.

ANALYSES: Controlling for participants' trauma, Hayes PROCESS model was used for mediation analyses.

RESULTS: For females, paternal insecure attachment fully mediated relationships between parental trauma and Global Severity Index of BSI (c' path, b= 32.59, t(650)= 1.50, p=0.13), BSI Depression, BSI Anxiety, and BSI OCD. The remaining three BSI dimensions showed partial mediation. PTSD-Total (c' path, b= 32.71, t(650)=1.47, p=0.14) and all PCL-5 Clusters were also full mediations. For males, paternal insecure attachment was not a significant mediator between parental traumas and any mental health or PTSD symptoms. Maternal attachment was not significant in any mediation.

CONCLUSIONS: These findings show that insecure paternal attachment is a mechanism of trauma transmission for young women, but not for young men, thus demonstrating a gender effect. Results suggest that in families with parental traumas, daughters' relationships with their fathers might be a crucial factor impacting their traumatization. Future research should further explore these gender differences in intergenerational trauma transmission, particularly emphasizing a lack of impact for males.

Perceived Rejection in Personality Psychopathology: The Role of Attachment & Gender
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Perceived Rejection In Personality Psychopathology: The Role of Attachment & Gender. Kelsey Priebe, B.A., Emily Sorem, B.A., & Jaime L. Anderson, Ph.D. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Gender and adult attachment pattern may influence the development and course of personality disorders (PDs; Chiesa et al., 2017; Gawda & Czubak, 2017; Scott et al., 2017). These factors may impact reactions to stressful events, such as interpersonal rejection (Meyer et al., 2005). This study investigated the role of attachment and gender in moderating associations between personality traits and responses to rejection. METHODS: Participants included 433 university and community individuals (Mage=28.6) who primarily identified as female (74.6%) and white (58.4%). Participants completed the Personality Inventory for DSM-5-Short Form (PID-5-SF), Experiences in Close Relationships Scale (ECR), and responded to brief questionnaires after watching three video clips of parental, peer, and romantic rejection. RESULTS: A one-way MANOVA indicated significant differences between the four attachment groups among the PID-5-SF trait domains (p<.001; Wilks' Œõ=.466; partial Œ∑2=.225), where fearful-avoidant and preoccupied groups showed higher scores than the secure group on Negative Affectivity, Detachment, Disinhibition, and Psychoticism. The preoccupied group showed higher scores on Antagonism, whereas the dismissive group exhibited higher scores on Detachment and Psychoticism. Pearson correlations demonstrated associations between the five trait domains and reactions to perceived rejection (r,Äôs=.14 [Antagonism & overall internalizing] --.53 [Negative Affectivity & overall internalizing]). Multiple significant moderation effects were identified. In the case of Negative Affectivity, preoccupied attachment enhanced externalizing reactions to rejection (Œ≤=-.56, p=.002). In the case of Psychoticism, fearful-avoidant attachment enhanced internalizing reactions to rejection (Œ≤=.40, p=.05). In the case of Antagonism, Psychoticism, and Disinhibition, men

were more prone to both externalizing (Antagonism, Œ≤=-.58, p=.0005; Psychoticism, Œ≤=-.26, p=.004; Disinhibition, Œ≤=-.30, p=.05) and internalizing reactions (Antagonism, Œ≤=-.58, p=.002; Disinhibition, Œ≤=-.30, p=.05; Psychoticism, Œ≤=-.34, p=.04) to rejection. CONCLUSIONS: Results support that men and individuals with insecure attachment are more likely to experience pronounced adverse reactions to interpersonal rejection when personality psychopathology is present.

Personality Domains Across the Continuum in Relation to Quality of Life
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Studies of maladaptive personality tend to focus on the ends of personality trait spectrums associated with the problems well described in psychiatric nosology. However, the personality domains that have been articulated in personality psychology are bipolar, encompassing both adaptive and maladaptive features. The current study set out to explore both the putatively adaptive and maladaptive ends of latent trait domains, seeking to understand how these domains relate to well-being and psychosocial functioning. Rather than assuming a linear relation (where maladaptive outcomes are associated primarily with one end of each domain), we sought to explore the possibility that personality domains are functionally bipolar, with maladaptive outcomes located at both ends of broad domains that encompass both adaptive and maladaptive personality attributes. SUBJECTS: Four samples were utilized in this study. Sample One (n=1062) was drawn from a midwestern university, Sample 2 (n=749) and Sample 3 (n=730) were drawn from a midwestern twin registry, and Sample 4 (n=430) was drawn from a southern university (all U.S. samples). Samples 2 and 3 each contain half of a twin pair and were split into separate samples to account for nonindependence of responses. METHODS AND MATERIALS: Maladaptive personality domains (i.e. disinhibition, detachment, negative affectivity, psychoticism, and antagonism) were measured via the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5; Krueger et al., 2012). The normative end of these domains (i.e. conscientiousness, extraversion, emotional stability, openness, and agreeableness) were measured via the International Personality Items Pool ,Äì NEO PI-R (IPIP-NEO; Goldberg et al., 2006). The PID-5 inconsistent responding scale (Keeley et al., 2016) and overreporting scale (Sellbom et al., 2018) were used to eliminate potentially invalid responses. Participants also completed the World Health Organization's Quality of Life Short Form (WHOQOL-BREF; Skevington, Lotfy, & O'Connell, 2004), which is a measure of quality of life including the domains of psychological, social, environmental, physical, and overall quality of life. All measures demonstrated adequate internal consistency in the current samples. ANALYSES: All samples were analyzed separately. Data was converted to ordinal measurement by averaging all items from each facet together and then rounding scores to create equal intervals akin to the method used in Suzuki et al. (2015). Item Response Theory (IRT) models were estimated using Samejima,Äôs Graded Response Models (GRM) for six latent trait domains: 1) Agreeableness vs Antagonism, 2) Disinhibition vs Conscientiousness, 3) Detachment vs Extraversion, 4) Negative affectivity vs Neuroticism, 5) Openness, and 6) Psychoticism. Local regression (LOESS) was then used to regress the quality of life data onto the latent continua. This strategy allows for exploration of the shape of the relation, not assuming a linear relation, but estimating potential non-linear relations empirically. RESULTS: LOESS graphs indicate that when utilizing GRM models, the latent domains in relation to all areas of well-being seems to be relatively linear in nature with the traditionally maladaptive end related to worse functioning overall. However, Samples 3 and 4 show some evidence for curvilinearity in the Disinhibition vs Conscientiousness domain. Additionally, the Openness domain and Psychoticism domain show some variability across samples and quality of life domains. This may be due to the small number of facets in each of those domains. CONCLUSIONS: Traditional IRT approaches seem to demonstrate that the traditionally maladaptive end of the latent trait continua relates to worse quality of life in most domains. Using these same methods, the middle range and "positive" end of these

same continua suggest that these domains are related to better quality of life in most domains. Future research should also consider alternative IRT models.

Predicting Non-Suicidal Self-Injury and Suicidality in Adolescents Receiving Residential Treatment using the MMPI-A-RF

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Non-Suicidal Self-Injury (NSSI) and suicidal thoughts and behaviors (Suicidality) are critical threats to the health of adolescents that must be detected and addressed. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory ‚Äú Adolescent‚Äú Restructured Form (MMPI-A-RF; Archer et al., 2016) could be used to detect risk for these types of behaviors, but no previous studies have examined this possibility. SUBJECTS, METHODS, & MATERIALS: We investigated whether MMIP-A-RF scale scores predicted NSSI/Suicidality in a sample of 147 adolescents in residential treatment who completed the MMPI-A-RF at intake. A series of t-tests and logistic regressions were used to determine MMPI-A-RF scores' abilities to predict NSSI/Suicidality recorded in the youths' medical records during treatment. ANALYSES AND RESULTS: Adolescents who experienced NSSI/Suicidality (N = 8) endorsed significantly more internalizing difficulties than did those who did not on EID, RCd, HLP, SFD, and MLS (d's = .63 -.80). Logistic regressions examining the ability of individual MMPI-A-RF scores to predict NSSI/Suicidality suggested higher scores on RCd, MLS, SFD, SUB, and BRF were associated with a 6 to 7% increase in the odds a youth would experience NSSI/Suicidality. We also examined a model based on past studies suggesting psychological distress, specific internalizing and somatic difficulties, and substance abuse are related to NSSI/Suicidality in adolescents (e.g., Bohman et al., 2012; Soto-Sanz et al., 2019). This model included scores on RCd, internalizing and somatic SP scales, and SUB as potential predictors. In this model, higher scores on RCd [Exp(B) = 1.27], BRF [Exp(B) = 1.23], and SUB [Exp(B) = 1.14] were significantly associated with an increased odds of NSSI/Suicidality, while higher scores on ANX [Exp(B) = .73] and COG [Exp(B) = .84] were significantly associated with a lower likelihood of NSSI/Suicidality. This model correctly classified 138/139 individuals who did not experience NSSI/Suicidality (specificity = 99%) and 2/8 individuals who did (sensitivity = 25%). Overall, results indicate MMPI-A-RF scale scores do not improve on base rate-based determinations of risk for these behaviors. However, given that across all analyses scores on RCd, BRF, and SUB were associated with NSSI/Suicide risk, they warrant further investigation.

Predicting the Working Alliance Development during Long-Term Psychodynamic Psychotherapy with the Rorschach Ego Impairment Index, Self-Reported Defense Style, and Performanced-Based Intelligence

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BACKROUND AND PURPOSE: Better therapeutic alliances predict better treatment results, but little knowledge still exists on the patient characteristics that lead to better alliances. Therefore, the current study investigated how alliance development is predicted by three measures that assess psychological functioning from different vantage points. We hypothesized that better performance in these measures would predict greater alliance development. SUBJECTS: The sample comprised 128 adult outpatients assigned to long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy (the mean duration of 31.3 months) and suffering from depressive or anxiety disorder. METHODS AND MATERIALS: A cohort study design with repeated measurements was used. The alliance development was measured using the Working Alliance Inventory (WAI) at baseline, and after 7-month, 24-month, and 36-month follow up. The three predictors were the Rorschach-based Ego Impairment Index (EII-2), the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised (WAIS-R), and the Defense Style Questionnaire (DSQ). ANALYSES: Primary "intention-to-treat" (ITT) analyses were performed and ignorable dropouts were assumed. Linear mixed models were used in the statistical

analysis. Multivariate models used included the variables under examination and confounding factors. RESULTS: All the three measures showed some ability to predict the development of the alliance during long-term therapy. The WAIS-R was found to be the strongest independent predictor, as higher intelligence scores predicted favorable development of both the patient- and therapist-rated alliance. Greater improvement in the patient -rated alliance was predicted by lower DSQ values, indicating less use of immature defenses, and higher EII-2 values, indicating higher ego impairment. CONCLUSIONS: The findings support the value of pretreatment multi-method assessment for understanding psychological capacities and vulnerabilities that may impact therapeutic relationships and inform about patients' individual treatment needs. As patients with severe psychopathology were excluded, the results should not be generalized to these populations. More multi-method assessment studies are needed to understand how therapeutic relationship evolve over time and the determinants of this evolution.

Providers have Preferences Too: An Initial Examination of the Role of Personality in Mental Healthcare Providers' Preferences for Clients
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: The incorporation of personality assessment (e.g., Harkness & Lilienfield, 1997) and treatment preferences (e.g., Swift et al., 2011) in psychotherapy has implications for therapeutic processes and outcomes. While this research has focused on clients (e.g., Swift et al., 2013), providers demonstrate differing perspectives of clients as a function of both their own (e.g., Rosenkrantz & Morrison, 1992) and their clients' personalities (e.g., Lehman & Salovey, 1990). However, no prior literature has considered providers' preferences of clients and only two studies have investigated providers' personalities (Peter et al., 2017; Saarino, 2011). The current study examines providers' Big 5 personality traits and profiles and their associations with preferences for client personality. We hypothesized that providers would demonstrate three personality profiles: (1) high openness, agreeableness, and extraversion and low conscientiousness, (2) high neuroticism and conscientiousness, low agreeableness and extraversion, and (3) average across traits. We also expected providers to demonstrate higher agreeableness and extraversion, and lower neuroticism compared to norms. While analyses regarding preferences of clients were largely exploratory, we hypothesized that those with more years of experience would prefer a client with high agreeableness and conscientiousness, and average neuroticism. Conversely, we expected those with less experience to prefer a client with a similar personality.

SUBJECT(S): A majority of the sample (N = 176; age M = 35.6, SD = 11.63) were clinical or counseling psychology professionals, lived in the U.S., and identified as white (86.4%), heterosexual (75.6%), and female (80.7%). Clinical experience ranged from less than one year to 50 years (M = 9.5, SD = 9.7).

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Providers' personality was measured via the Mini-International Personality Item Pool (Mini-IPIP; Donnellan et al., 2006). Providers identified a preferred client via a modified Mini-IPIP and a sliding scale with NEO-Personality Inventory-3 descriptors for each trait from low to high (Costa & McCrae, 2010).

ANALYSES: Zero-order correlations were conducted to explore the relationship between providers' personality and preferred client personality. T-tests were conducted to compare providers' personality traits to the norm. Latent profile analyses (LPAs) were utilized to identify classes of the providers' personality, the preferred client personality, and the normative sample.

RESULTS: Compared to the norm (Goldberg, 2018), providers demonstrated higher agreeableness (d = .75), neuroticism (d = .48), and openness (d = .45), as well as lower conscientiousness (d = .29). Based on the modified Mini-IPIP, providers higher in extraversion, openness, and conscientiousness preferred a

client with the same traits [correlations ranging from .20 (extraversion) to .38 (agreeableness)]. Based on the sliding scale, only providers higher in extraversion (r = .29) and conscientiousness (r = .17) preferred a similar client. Clinical experience was positively associated with preferred client sliding scale ratings of extraversion (.16); however, no other associations were observed. LPAs revealed 4-classes of provider personality: behavior prone; agreeable self-disciplined; warm, directive, demonstrative; and disagreeable. With the modified Mini-IPIP, three preferred client profiles emerged: neurotic; warm, collaborative; and average. Based on the sliding scale, two preferred client profiles emerged: behavior prone; warm, collaborative. There were no associations between self-rated profiles and that of preferred clients.

CONCLUSIONS: Findings establish the presence of providers' unique personality and preferences of client personality which can stimulate future research regarding the impact of providers' preferences and personality on therapeutic processes and outcomes.

Relation of MMPI-3 Scales Assessing Disinhibition with Alcohol Use and Problems
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Disinhibited personality traits, especially impulsivity/novelty-seeking and excitement seeking, have been demonstrated to influence alcohol related problems in emerging adulthood (Finn, 2002; Gunn et al., 2014). Importantly, impulsivity is associated with alcohol problems, while excitement seeking is associated with excessive alcohol use. Though there are implications of these characteristics for interventions, no previous studies have examined whether they can be evaluated with an instrument used in clinical practice, such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-3 (MMPI-3). SUBJECTS, METHODS AND MATERIALS: As such, in a sample of 401 college students, we attempted to identify MMPI-3 proxies of these constructs by examining correlations between MMPI-3 scales and criterion measures assessing these aspects of disinhibition. We then used the identified MMPI-3 proxies to examine whether they would predict the appropriate alcohol-related outcomes. ANALYSES AND RESULTS: As hypothesized, the MMPI-3 Impulsivity (IMP) scale demonstrated moderate to large significant associations with collateral measures of impulsivity/novelty seeking (e.g., r = .59 [UPPS-P Negative Urgency], r = .45 [UPPU-P Lack of Premeditation], r = .35 [UPPS-P Lack of Perseverance]). The MMPI-3 Social Avoidance (SAV) scale had significant correlations of an approximately moderate to large effect size with markers of excitement seeking (e.g., r = -.26 [UPPS-P Sensation Seeking], r = -.63 [IPIP Surgency], r = -.37 [CAT-PD Exhibitionism]). Furthermore, regression results suggested scores on the MMPI-3 Substance Abuse (SUB) scale predicted both alcohol problems (R^2 = .30) and excessive alcohol use (R^2 = .17). As predicted, scores on IMP significantly added to the prediction of alcohol problems (R^2√é,Äù = .04; √é¬≤=.23, p < .001) and scores on SAV significantly added to the prediction of excessive alcohol use (R^2√é,Äù = .03; √é¬≤ = -.17, p < .001). CONCLUSIONS: These results are in line with Gunn et al.'s (2014) previous findings and suggest MMPI-3 scales can offer a nuanced assessment of substance-related difficulties that is congruent with past research. Thus, there is potential for clinical application of this model to inform intervention and treatment of alcohol misuse.

Representational Resource, Solitude, and Distraction in the Age of Smartphones
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The incapacity to tolerate and benefit from solitude in adulthood is rooted in deficits in the early caregiving environment and has been implicated in Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and anaclitic

depression. Pathological smartphone attitudes (i.e., smartphone dependency and smartphone attachment anxiety) and behaviors (i.e., excessive use of the smartphone) were hypothesized to relate to problems with evocative memory and to incapacities to be alone and to regulate emotion. Participants were 181 racially diverse young adults. Personality variables, smartphone attitudes, and daily subjective experience were assessed via self-report; distraction in the form of smartphone behavior was behaviorally measured through the iPhone application Screen Time. Daily diary methodology enabled both between- and within-subject comparisons (multilevel modeling), providing clarity on individual differences in vulnerability to smartphone misuse as well as the day-to-day conditions under which smartphone use fluctuates. Greater problems with evocative memory were associated with greater smartphone dependency; these relationships were mediated by the capacity to be alone and moderated by difficulties with emotion regulation. The relationship between daily subjective loneliness and daily smartphone use was moderated by problems with evocative memory. These results inform our understanding of smartphone use as an emotion regulation strategy and underscore the importance of the capacity to be alone for psychological wellbeing. Findings also suggest important methodological considerations related to personality assessment, including a) differences in self-reported and behaviorally assessed smartphone use and b) difficulties inherent to assessing implicit constructs (i.e., evocative memory) through explicit measures.

Revising the MMPI-2: The Pt Scale
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Revising the MMPI-2: The Pt Scale David S. Nichols, Ph.D. and Roger L. Greene, Ph.D. In Hathaway's description of the development of the MMPI Psychasthenia scale (McKinley & Hathaway, 1942; Pt), he notes that only 20 criterion cases could be found, and that, of these, at least two were "probably not appropriate" (McKinley & Hathaway, 1942, p. 616). Then, following the usual criterion-normal group contrast procedure to identify the discriminating items for this scale, the number of items this procedure yielded was apparently deemed insufficient to constitute a final scale. For this reason, a second step gathered the item correlates for the preliminary Pt scale within both a normal and a psychiatric sample (N = 100 each). On the basis of the results of this step, the final 48 Pt items were determined. However, as Dahlstrom, Welsh, and Dahlstrom (1972) note, the final Pt scale "is more saturated with general maladjustment variance," and "the combined item selection procedures did not often lead to the inclusion of specific obsessions, compulsive rituals, or phobias (p. 212)." If anything, Dahlstrom et al. may have understated the saturation of Pt with general maladjustment variance, i.e., the First Factor, viz. A=.95, Mt=.95, RCd=.93. A second problem in the report of the construction of Pt/Scale 7 is the omission of three pieces of information the provision of which would have significantly enlarged clinician's perspective of the character of Pt both on its own terms, and within the context of the other MMPI clinical scales. Surprisingly, none of these omissions have garnered explicit attention in the voluminous MMPI/MMPI-2 literature so far as I have been able to determine. These are 1) the items that discriminated the psychasthenic criterion cases from their normal controls, and 2) the number of such items. Without this information, the reader is provided woefully insufficient context for understanding the basis for the second step in Scale 7's development. That is, was the number of discriminating items at the initial scale development vastly, or merely marginally insufficient for constituting the final scale? A very small number of discriminating items would, for example, raise serious questions about either or both the adequacy of the psychasthenia criterion group or, alternatively, the adequacy of the MMPI item pool as it stood at the time. Even more disquieting is a third omission from the Pt/Scale 7 report, the absence of any language that would inform the reader that those items that passed the initial discrimination comparison, whether few or many, were among those items chosen for inclusion on the final scale. Thus the reader of the McKinley-Hathaway Psychasthenia Scale report has no basis for any judgment as to the number or proportion of items on the final Pt scale that actually discriminate psychasthenics from normals, whether many, several, or none. However, the statement from Dahlstrom, et al. quoted above, provides scant comfort in this regard in that a relatively generous representation of items both

discriminating psychasthenic from normal groups and having content characteristics familiar in cases of obsessive-compulsive disorder would have conferred an impression of such face-validity. This paper describes the construction of a revised version of Pt, using an item content strategy to identify MMPI-2 items reflecting the kinds of symptoms, preoccupations, and concerns known to be present in obsessive-compulsive disorder (examples: avoiding sidewalk cracks, counting light bulbs), and gathering their correlates with other items in a large diverse sample (N > 150,000). These explorations resulted in a new 23 item scale of relatively high internal consistency with both symptomatic and defensive content consistent with obsessive-compulsive disorder. As Dahlstrom et al. might have anticipated, its item overlap with Pt is low (3 items), and its saturation with the First Factor is considerably reduced (~ .50).

Revisitng Exner's Isolation Index

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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE Elevations in the frequency of content categories within a Rorschach protocol are thought to be clinically meaningful. Exner (1993) asserted that the Comprehensive System (CS) content codes Botany (Bt), Cloud (Cl), Nature (Na), Landscape (Ls) and Geography (Ge) relate to interpersonal interest. Based on two unpublished studies, he created the Isolation Index, calculated as (2Cl + 2Na + Ls + Bt + Ge)/R and indicated that elevated index scores are seen in individuals who are socially isolated or feel socially isolated. A meta-analytic validation of CS variables (Mihura, Meyer, Dumitrascu, & Bombel (2013) led to the elimination of the Isolation Index from the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) due to insufficient research support for its inclusion. This study reexamines the isolation Index, provides Isolation Index normative data for an R-PAS sample and suggests an alternative to Exner‚Äôs index that resolves some scoring and conceptual dilemmas. SUBJECTS Subjects were a culturally diverse group of 189 adult, community volunteers from Central California. METHODS AND MATERIALS Subjects completed the Rorschach Inkblot Test (R-PAS method), Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence | Second Edition (WASI-II) the Personality Assessment Screener (PAS) and a demographic questionnaire. Examiners were closely supervised doctoral students in clinical psychology. The Rorschach protocols were recoded for Exner‚Äôs Isolation Index. ANALYSES This study was a re-analysis of a previously obtained archival dataset. Interrater reliabilities were good to excellent for all but the Ge code (ICC = .463, Fair). Primary analyses were descriptive (Isolation Index normative data for the sample), correlational and exploratory. RESULTS We found that the Isolation Index had a non-significant relationship with the PAS Social Withdrawal scale, a frequently reported result when conceptually similar introspective and Rorschach variables are examined. Numerous Rorschach variables that are suggestive of interpersonal interest were also essentially unrelated to the Isolation Index. CONCLUSIONS We propose an alternative to the Isolation Index (Isolation Content Primary), focusing on responses where the primary coded content is an Isolation Index content, resolving concerns related to isolation and human contents in the same response and eliminating the need for Exner‚Äôs complicated rules for coding responses with multiple isolation contents. Normative data is presented for this new index. Finally, concerns with what the Index actually measures are discussed and suggestions for future research offered.

Rorschach Performance Assessment System in Court

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Authors in a 2012 issue of Psychological Injury and Law debated whether the Rorschach Performance Assessment System meets established criteria for admissibility in court. Subsequent papers have offered arguments for and against forensic application of the R-PAS. This presentation aims to clarify the relevance of legal and scientific criteria to the debate. The two sets of principles are described as mutually exclusive and reflective of differences in epistemology and methodology. The author draws upon the principles articulated by Heilbrun (1992) to define a scientifically sound and responsible approach to psychological test use in court. At this time, the primary drawback to R-PAS in court relates to the test's normative data. The author provides an overview of R-PAS norm development, including more recent validity studies, and illustrates the implications for use of the Rorschach in court.

The "Reverse Assessment": The Importance of Siblings

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During a collaborative assessment, usually one of the main goals with families is to help parents to develop empathy towards their children, in order to understand the inner motivations related to their dysfunctional behaviors. However, in certain clinical situations, the parents' resources appear not to be enough for this aim, and for this reason, this kind of intervention is not possible. In order to face this challenge, the author will show an original technique called "Reverse Assessment" that can be extremely useful with older adolescents and young adults. Specifically, the goal of this intervention is to reverse the usual procedure regarding the discussion of children's test results with parents. In this case, parents' test results are discussed with the young client in order to promote an understanding of parents' limits as people, reducing the anger and the pain caused by their deficiency in parenting. The author will present with video recordings a family intervention of two siblings, where the MMPI-2 and the Early Memories Procedure were administered to their parents. Data show the clinical utility of this technique, and how the systemic use of the tests helped to build what many authors called the "siblings' mind".

The Mental Functioning of Children with Conduct Disorder: The Contribution of Projective Tests

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Neil Serem Yılmaz, MA | Maltepe University

Conduct Disorder is amongst the most widespread clinical disorders. This study was conducted to evaluate the mental functioning of children who show signs of conduct disorder -verbal or physical aggressive behavior towards peers or authority figures- through projective tests. In the study, the mental functioning of 30 boys aged 6-10 years with Conduct Disorder symptoms and 30 normal boys were compared. Rorschach, Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and Children's Apperception Test (CAT) were administered to children in both groups: The sense of identity, the nature of anxieties, identifications, object relations, defense mechanisms and drive functioning were evaluated in the protocols. Maternal containing function and the paternal support were found to be significantly lower in the group with children showing Conduct Disorder symptoms. It was observed that the aggressive drive, which could not be transformed by maternal containing function and limited by paternal support was leading to various difficulties: The aggressive drive causes fear of loss of the object and persecutory anxiety,

evokes unconscious feelings of guilt and as a result turns to the self. The examination of the answers referring to the archaic maternal imago indicates the existence of threatening, intrusive, and castrating maternal representations. DBL responses that indicate the lack of stable, solid and reliable internal objects were seen frequently. Archaic and damaged representations were also frequent in boys with aggressive symptoms whereas relational representations were intensely avoided. It was concluded that the relational link with the object still exists and searched; needing its survival although the destructive attacks. Intrusion anxiety and fear of loss of the object are avoided through manic defenses, splitting, denial, idealization and projective identification.

The Nature of Collaborative, Therapeutic Assessment Results: A Phenomenological Framework
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This individual paper presentation will make use of phenomenological psychology to understand the nature of collaborative, therapeutic assessment results within a human science framework. A phenomenological approach to psychological assessment has implications for how we view findings and results. Epistemological assumptions about the nature of truth claims in traditional, information-gathering models of assessment will be examined and contrasted with a phenomenological epistemology and methodology. With illustrations from collaborative, therapeutic assessment in a residential substance abuse treatment facility, this presentation will illustrate that the truth claims offered by collaborative, therapeutic results are intersubjective, contextual, and descriptive. This is in contrast to viewing assessment results as objective, bearing reference to traits or states within a person, and as explanatory and predictive.

Situated in a natural scientific framework that prioritizes measurement, the information-gathering model utilizes norm-referenced data to provide explanations and predictions about clients. These explanations are considered accurate in so far as they demonstrate reliability and validity. Assessment results are viewed as findings, in that it is through adherence to standardized procedures and measurement that truths about the clients are found or uncovered; standardized procedure is thought to ensure objectivity. Although the traditional model acknowledges a distinction between assessment and testing and endorses the use and integration of multiple methods of data, clinical judgement is viewed primarily as enhanced or made more accurate by tests, rather than as the clinician's capacity to meaningfully integrate and interpret test data in the context of an individual's specific circumstances. Implied in a collaborative, therapeutic model is a very different view of assessment results, but this is not yet clearly spelled out in the literature. When tests are used as tools and opportunity for dialogue with the client rather than as methods for arriving at standardized samples of client behaviors, the results bear reference to what is constructed in conversation between assessor and client and not just the test scores and nomothetic interpretations themselves. Phenomenology, as a foundation for therapeutic assessment, aims at understanding lived experience. Clients contribute to the interpretation and contextualization of test data by sharing their observations about their approach to the tests and by making connections to similar comportment elsewhere in life. Rather than culminating in the vocabulary of scores, traits, and/or diagnoses, collaborative, therapeutic assessment weaves together clinician and client perspectives in a jointly constructed, descriptive narrative about the client's life in process.

Understanding the Benefits of Self and Informant-Report through Assessment of Trait Characteristics
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Background and purpose: Evidence suggests that some traits might be better predicted by informant-report, and some by self-report. How well different sources predict traits partially stems from the trait's characteristics: observability and evaluativeness. However, these characteristics have only been assessed in undergraduates and never in maladaptive traits. This may explain the mixed results of a study examining which source better predicts personality disorders (PDs). This project is a two-part study: Study 1 will compare observability and evaluativeness of normal and maladaptive traits across undergraduate and community samples. Study 2 will use these observed trait characteristics to make and test predictions about which source better predicts PDs.

Subjects: Study 1) Data collection is underway for 200 undergraduates through an undergraduate research pool, and 200 participants from the United States through Prolific.

Study 2) Two previously collected samples: 215 target participants and 85 informant participants recruited from mental health clinics; and 670 undergraduates.

Methods and materials: Study 1) Participants will be asked to rate the evaluativeness and observability of 216 pathological trait items from the CAT-PD-SF and 44 normal trait items from the BFI.

Study 2) Clinical participants completed the CAT-PD, PID-5, and SCID-II interviews. Undergraduate participants completed the CAT-PD, an AMPD criterion A measure, and an AMPD trait prototype measure.

Analyses: Study 1) Mixed ANOVAs will be conducted to assess if observability or evaluativeness vary by sample (undergraduate vs community adult), or by normal and pathological range. Facets within each domain will also be compared.

Study 2) Informant- and self-reports of various traits will be entered into hierarchical regressions predicting relevant PDs.

Conclusions: Taken together, these two studies have the potential to inform which report source is more informative of different traits, and why. These findings should then inform how different sources might be utilized in the assessment of personality disorders.

Validation of the MMPI-A and MMPI-A-RF as Measures of Psychosis in Adolescent Psychiatric Inpatients
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While schizophrenia is relatively rare in adolescents, psychotic symptoms and psychotic states are not, and the accurate detection and quantification of psychosis is critical to the clinical care of adolescents in mental health settings. The MMPI-A is a widely used broad-band diagnostic measure for adolescents which includes scales designed to detect psychosis. The MMPI-A-RF is a relatively new measure for adolescents that also includes scales for detecting psychosis. While the MMPI-A-RF was developed out

of the item pool of the MMPI-A, the authors of the MMPI-A-RF intend it to be an entirely new instrument for the detection of adolescent psychopathology. The data concerning the validity of the scales in the MMPI-A relevant to psychosis is quite limited and to date, no studies specific to this issue for the MMPI-A-RF have been published. The current study examined both the convergent and discriminant validities of the MMPI-A and MMPI-A-RF psychosis scales by examining their relationships to other self-report measures, observer ratings, and performance-based measures. Their discriminant validity was assessed by comparing the psychosis scales from each MMPI to measures expected to have a weaker relationship to psychosis (i.e., measures of general distress) and those expected to be relatively impervious to the presence or absence of psychosis (i.e., measures of verbal intellect). 333 subjects had valid and complete data across all measures. Both the MMPI-A and MMPI-A-RF showed evidence of good convergent and discriminant validity in the detection of psychosis, but each appeared to have unique strengths and weaknesses when compared to the other, and each appears likely to serve an important diagnostic role in settings where the detection of psychosis is important.

Validity and Reliability of Child and Adolescent Symptom Screening Inventory

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AIM: While working with children in clinic, it is noteworthy that there is a limitation measurement tools of that measure behavior, symptoms and pathology in the field despite the importance. The current measurement tools used as an adaptation form in our country. Since the tests adapted from different cultures have difficulties in terms of language and cultural codes, it is important that each country has its own culture and language. So the aim of this study is to develop a tool that can measure mental symptoms of children and support the detection and treatment. METHODS: 717 children (357 EFA, 128 criterion validity, 232 DFA) among 8-13 years old were included in the scale. Child Symptom Assessment Inventory draft form and Demographic Information Form, The Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) were used in the study. RESULT: During the development phase of the scale, exploratory and confirmatory factor analyzes were performed. Content validity, construct validity, convergent and discriminant validity with a similar scale (SDQ) were examined in order to test the validity of the scale. Besides internal consistency analyzes and 27% lower-upper group comparisons to determine the discrimination of substances were examined to test the reliability, correlation analyzes were conducted to determine the relationships between the scales and last but not least the cut-off point analysis was examined. As a result of all analyzes, a structure consisting of 6 dimensions and 30 items was obtained. These factors are named as Destructive Symptoms, Depressive Symptoms, Maladjustment to the Objective Reality, Cognitive Problems, Anxiety Symptoms and Impulsivity Symptoms. DISCUSSION: It was seen that the scale has good validity and reliability and can be used in the field.

A Categorical Evaluation of Malignant Self-Regard and its Clinically Relevant Phenomena
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Background: Malignant self-regard (MSR; Huprich, 2014) describes a self-structure that emerged out of the personality pathology literature and represents the shared features of vulnerable narcissism, depressive personality disorder (PD), and self-defeating/masochistic PD (SDPD). It has been positioned as a dimensional measure of internalizing personality pathology that accounts for many similarities in traditional personality taxonomies. However, the clinical significance of this construct has yet to be explored in great detail.

Methods: To assess this, a large community sample of undergrads (n = 2634) completed a battery of self-report questionnaires measuring various criterion variables, including the Malignant Self-Regard Questionnaire (MSRQ), the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), the Self-Defeating Personality Scale (SDPS), the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), measures of suicidality, and more. To showcase MSR's clinical utility, we split scores on the MSRQ into three groups: one containing all those who scored one standard deviation below the mean (Low MSR; n = 255), one who scored one standard deviation above the mean (High MSR; n = 253), and one group within one standard deviation of the mean (Medium MSR; n = 1178). We conducted analysis of variance (ANOVA) across these groups using several criterion measures.

Results: We observed clear linear relationships for most criterion measures in predicted directions. We then evaluated the frequency distributions of the criterion measures across MSR groups and consistently found bimodal distributions of high and low self-esteem and SDPD symptoms. Two 3x2 ANOVAs (MSR Group x self-esteem group; MSR Group x self-defeating group) yielded significant interaction effects, $F(2,1645)=29.941$, $p = .000$; $F(2,1509)=3.581$, $p = .028$. We also found that suicidal ideation was more prevalent in high MSR cases.

Discussion: Overall, high MSR scores are associated with more problematic clinical outcomes, with notable effects observed for self-esteem, self-defeating symptoms, and suicidal ideation. Specifically, those in the low MSR group tended to report limited suicidal ideation but no intention of attempting. Those in the medium MSR group tended to endorse a willingness to kill themselves, but only those in the high MSR group indicated they would kill themselves if given a chance. Thus, indicating a clinically meaningful difference between low, medium, and high levels of MSR. In addition, while self-esteem declines precipitously as one score higher on the MSRQ, self-defeating pathology increases at a similar rate.

A Psychometric Comparison of the US Spanish and English MMPI-3
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Frances Morales | University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
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BACKGROUND: The MMPI-3 is the newest iteration of the MMPI. Although the Spanish MMPI-3 will include a dedicated manual (Ben-Porath & Tellegen, upcoming), a dearth of previous validation research exists on the Spanish MMPI measures. The purpose of the proposed study is to compare psychometric properties of the English and Spanish versions.

METHODS: Data were extracted from an ongoing data collection (N = 310) in which participants completed the MMPI-3 one week apart. Valid participants (n = 108; 80.8% female, Mage = 21.95) who repeated same language MMPI-3s (Spanish/Spanish, English/English) were used to assess test-retest reliability. Valid participants (n = 103, 76.5% female, Mage = 22.03) who completed opposite language forms were used to examine comparability of the two language forms.

RESULTS: Test-retest coefficients ranged from r=.58 (RC2) to r=.89 (SUI, DISC) for the Spanish version and r=.59 (IMP) to r=.92 (RCd) for the English version. Steiger's z-tests revealed minimal differences between the Spanish and English MMPI-3 test-retest reliability. Two scales, SUI and IMP, demonstrated higher reliability in the Spanish form (r=.89/.61, z=2.99, p -.01; r=.85/.59, z=2.92, p - .01).

Eighteen scales produced correlation coefficients above r=.70, predominantly within the emotional dysfunction domains, RC scales, and PSY-5 scales. Eighteen scales yielded coefficients between r=.60 and r=.69, mostly within the externalizing domain. Notable low correlations include NUC (r=.52), HLP (r=.57), BRF (r=.59), SFI (r=.59), DOM (r=.43), AGGR (r=.43).

DISCUSSION: Scales on both forms demonstrated generally adequate test-retest reliability. Results determined some differences between the forms, particularly in the internalizing and interpersonal domains. Though some differences may be due to differing responses across the one-week period, these scales may require special consideration when administered in Spanish. Future research should examine potential differences in convergent and discriminant validity across the two forms.

An Examination of Test Bias on the MMPI-A-RF Higher-Order Scales
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Research on potential test bias has been conducted on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) instruments since the publication of the original MMPI. While assessment profiles are known to be influenced by a range of demographic variables, bias is indicated when an instrument measures a construct differently based on group membership. The influence of race and gender on MMPI, MMPI-2, MMPI-2-RF, and MMPI-A profiles has been examined; however, as of this writing, no examination of test bias has been published on the MMPI-A-RF. The purpose of this study was to examine the MMPI-A-RF Higher-Order scales (Emotional / Internalizing Dysfunction [EID], Thought Dysfunction [THD], and Behavioral / Externalizing Dysfunction [BXD]) for potential test bias as a function of gender and race.

SUBJECTS: Adolescents who were administered an MMPI-A at a university-based outpatient psychological clinic from 2006 to 2016 and provided a valid MMPI-A-RF profile (N=134).

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Archival data were collected from the case files of adolescent patients. MMPI-A-RF profiles were derived for each participant based on the MMPI-A data.

ANALYSES: Higher-Order (H-O) scale test bias for gender (male/female) and race (Black/White) was examined through the use of t-tests and logistic regression. External criteria included relevant diagnostic categories for the H-O scales.

RESULTS: Mean scale score differences and differential prediction of diagnosis was found only for EID as a function of gender.

CONCLUSIONS: The implications for potential test bias on the MMPI-A-RF are discussed. As the sample include a low base rate of psychotic disorders, a full evaluation of THD was not conducted. Therefore, future research on test bias is needed that includes not only more diverse external criterion, but also larger, more ethnically diverse, samples.

Application of Mixed Methods to Measure Uncertainty During COVID-19
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Background and Purpose: Several studies have analyzed the impact of uncertainty on one's psychological well-being during COVID-19 (Satici et al., 2020; Smith et al., 2020). However, few included a mixed methods approach. The current study examined how well open-ended responses corresponded to an emotional coping measure. It was hypothesized those who expressed longevity uncertainty concerning COVID-19 would show significant differences in emotional coping compared to those who expressed aftermath uncertainty.

Subjects: The study included 222 undergraduate students (18 to 34 years; 181 women, 41 men); 11 reported identifying as agender, 1 as gender non-conforming, and 3 as non-binary. The sample included 37.8% White, 25.2% Hispanic/Chicano/Latinx, 23.0% African American/Black, 8.6% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.8% Middle Eastern/South Asian, 1.4% Jewish, 1.4% Multiethnic, and .9% American Indian/Alaska Native participants.

Methods and Materials: Participants completed the Emotional Approach Coping scale (EAC; Stanton et al., 2000) and an open-ended question regarding concerns about COVID-19 in April 2020. The EAC measures emotional expression and processing. Two uncertainty constructs were developed from the open-ended question: (1) how long COVID-19 will last (i.e., longevity uncertainty); (2) life after COVID-19 (i.e., aftermath uncertainty). Each construct was compared to the emotional expression and processing scales using an independent t-test analysis.

Analyses and Results: The analysis revealed a significant difference in emotional expression coping among those who reported longevity uncertainty (M= 15.55, SD=5.48) and those who did not (M= 18.47, SD=5.72), t(219)=2.73, p=.007). There was no significant difference in emotional expression among those

who did or did not report aftermath uncertainty t(219)=.98, p=.33.

Conclusions: The results suggest those who did not experience longevity uncertainty reported engaging in emotional expression more often. This highlights the usefulness in supplementing scales with open-ended questionnaires to further understand the diverse nature of uncertainty during the COVID-19 pandemic.the high MSR group indicated they would kill themselves if given a chance. Thus, indicating a clinically meaningful difference between low, medium, and high levels of MSR. In addition, while self-esteem declines precipitously as one score higher on the MSRQ, self-defeating pathology increases at a similar rate.

Big Five Personality Traits, Sensation Seeking and Happiness in Late-Life
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of the Big Five personality traits and sensation seeking on happiness within a sample of older adults.

SUBJECT(S): A total of 200 community-dwelling older adults, 92 males and 108 females, with ages understood between 70 and 90 years old were assessed.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Data collection included a sociodemographic data questionnaire, the Mini-IPIP Five-Factor Model Personality Scale (Mini-IPIP; Donnellan, Oswald, Baird, & Lucas, 2006; Oliveira, 2017, 2019), the Sensation Seeking Scale form V (SSS-V; Zuckerman, 1994), and the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ; Hills, & Argyle, 2002).

ANALYSES: Correlational analysis and multiple regression analysis were carried out to determine the relationships between the Mini-IPIP factors, the SSS-V scores, and OHQ scores. In addition, a Structural Equation Model was proposed in order to understand the influence of the Big Five personality traits, and the sensation seeking factors on happiness.

RESULTS: Results revealed that extraversion, agreeableness, openness to experience, and sensation seeking, were positively correlated with happiness, while neuroticism showed a negative correlation.

CONCLUSIONS: The present findings have implications for the study of well-being and satisfaction with life in older adults and confirm the role of sensation seeking as a mediator between personality traits and happiness in late-life.

Cohort Differences in the UPPS-P Impulsivity Scale among Adult Veterans: An Alignment Method Invarince Analysis
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Impulsivity is the tendency to act with little forethought, and has a close association with substance use disorders (SUDs), especially among military veterans. However, the nature and effects of Impulsivity differs across groups of veterans. This may be a function of military cohort, which differ not only in terms of age but also in terms of the wars and other military conflicts with which the veterans were

engaged. However, there is little empirical research on this. In this study, we examined the invariance of a multifaceted scale of Impulsivity, the Urgency, Premeditation, Perseverance, Sensation Seeking and Positive Urgency (UPPS-P) scale, across three adult male veteran cohorts (Vietnam-era, post-Vietnam-era, and Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom) seeking treatment for SUDs (N = 321) using multigroup confirmatory analysis with the alignment method. Results suggest that the UPPS-P is non-invariant, with Sensation Seeking and Perseverance in particular differing across cohorts. These findings do not support clinical comparisons of impulsivity across veteran cohorts with SUDs where impulsivity is clinically relevant, at least when measured by the UPPS-P.

Comparison of Machine Learning with Classical Regression Approaches for Predicting Personality Assessment Inventory Responses
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Background and Purpose: Supervised machine learning algorithms are powerful tools for data analysis, especially in the context of complex data, but their complexity often limits their use for inference compared to classical statistics. Furthermore, it remains unclear how these different approaches compare when used to answer the same empirical questions within the same dataset. Using new software allowing for deeper interpretation of machine learning models, we sought to compare algorithmic (i.e., machine learning) models with classical statistical analyses for predicting personality assessment outcomes. Specifically, we compared both overall model performance and the relative importance/strength of the same predictors across different model types.

Subjects: 1238 outpatients referred for psychological testing at an academic medical center in the northeastern USA.

Method and Materials: Participants completed the Personality Assessment Inventory, as well as demographic and life history questions as part of a multi-method battery of psychological functioning.

Analyses: To compare models with continuous outcome variables ("regression models"), the continuous variable PAI_SCZ (PAI Schizophrenia scale) was chosen, and for binary outcome variables ("classification models"), the categorical variable PAI_INVALID01 was chosen (invalid PAI profile no/yes). The 16 predictors in these models were taken from the demographic and life history portion of the initial interview, and included age, gender, race, psychiatric functioning questions, and medical history questions, among others.

For the regression models predicting PAI schizophrenia scores, multiple linear regression was compared with two machine learning algorithms, random forest regression and elastic net regression. For the classification models predicting invalid PAI profiles, logistic regression was compared with random forest classification and gradient boosting machines.

Results: Preliminary results suggest that several theoretically congruent predictors manifested consistent predictive power across modeling approaches. For example, participants' self-reported 0-10 depression rating during the initial interview robustly predicted their score on the PAI schizophrenia scale, regardless of modeling technique. However, rank importance of predictors differed across models, and strong predictors in one model were not always significant in others.

Conclusions: Researchers should not expect the effects of predictors in machine learning models to mirror those of traditional approaches. Nevertheless, depending on researchers' goals and the nature

of the data, these techniques can be powerful analytic tools, whether primary or supplementary to traditional statistical analyses.

Concerns and Coping with COVID-19
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Background and Purpose: The COVID-19 pandemic has been a significant source of stress and worry for many people (Torales, O'Higgins, Castaldelli-Maia, & Ventriglio, 2020). The pervasive pandemic has affected everyday life, including public health (Rothstein, 2020), education (Crawford et al., 2020), and the economy (Nicola et al., 2020). We used factor analyses to identify undergraduates' areas of concern and their coping techniques regarding COVID-19.

Subjects: The sample was 222 undergraduates (Cisgender women=166, Cisgender men=32; Agender=11, Non-binary=3, Gender nonconforming=1, Other/no answer=9; White=37.8%, Black=23.0%, Hispanic=25.2%, Asian=8.6%, less frequent=5.5%) from a large southwestern university. Mean age was 20.5.

Methods and Materials: The COPE-EAC COVID-19 is a 64-item self-report measure that assesses coping mechanisms using Carver et al.'s (1989) COPE measure and Stanton et al.'s (2000) Emotional Approach Coping (EAC) scale. The Concerns with COVID-19 scale is a 25-item self-report measure measuring primary appraisal adapted from Folkman, Lazarus, Gruen, and DeLongis (1986) to relate to COVID-19.

Analyses and Results: Factor analyses determined twelve factors describing items of the COPE-EAC that explained 66.02% of the variance, and six factors describing items of the Concerns with COVID-19 measure that explained 54.74% of the variance. The greatest source of concern was the fear of oneself or a loved one becoming ill (M = 4.06), while the issue of least concern was related to work or technology concerns (M = 2.68). Participants reported coping through distraction most often (M = 2.77) and coping through substance use least often (M = 0.06).

Conclusions: These results elucidate the wide-ranging impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and concerns specific to undergraduate university students. While the actual illness appeared to be of greatest concern, issues related to work and school were also noted. Participants also reported using a wide variety of coping techniques, although it is possible the use of substances was underreported.

Development and Initial Psychometric Examination of a Measure of Emotion Regulation Knowledge
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Background: One's knowledge about how to optimally regulate their emotions may play an important role in emotion regulation (ER) functioning. No available measure directly examines the knowledge that potentially facilitates or hinders ER processes. This study developed a self-report instrument for measuring ER knowledge (Emotion Regulation Knowledge Scales; ERKS) and conducted an initial psychometric evaluation.

Subjects: 380 participants (227 male, 146 female, 1 transgendered, 1 non-binary, 5 missing) were recruited from MTurk and completed an online survey on emotions. The final sample averaged 40.13 years of age (SD = 12.31) and ranged between 19 and 73 years old. Race/ethnicity are reported.

Method: Authors developed an initial pool of 77 items, which was reduced to 36 items based on feedback from clinicians and scholars in the field of ER. Study participants completed the 36-item ERKS, a modified version of the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (MDERS), Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10), and demographic questions.

Analyses: Instrument development involved a multi-phase process consisting of expert evaluation of a preliminary item pool; iterative cycles of exploratory structural equation modeling (ESEM) and item response theory (IRT) modeling to select a final set of items and affirm test structure; and an examination of construct validity, internal consistency, and readability.

Results: ESEM and IRT (n = 380) results supported a single-factor solution containing 26 items; item difficulty and discrimination parameters are reported. Theoretically consistent (i.e., negative) correlations were found between the ERKS and measures of psychological distress (K10) and emotion dysregulation (MDERS), offering preliminary evidence of the measure's construct validity. The ERKS demonstrated good internal consistency and readability at a fourth-grade level.

Conclusions: Results offer evidence indicating the ERKS measures a construct representing one's knowledge of how to optimally regulate emotions (i.e., emotion regulation knowledge). Limitations and implications are discussed.

Do Mental Health Breaks from Social Networking Sites Correlate with Lower Psychology?
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Social networking sites have become a pervasive part of society. In recent years, research has exposed the harmful correlates of social networking site use, including depression, suicidality, psychological distress, lowered self-esteem, anxiety, and sleep problems. In response, a new trend of taking a Social Networking Mental Health Break (SNMHB) has increased in popularity. However, no empirical research has examined the impact of SNMHBs. Therefore, this study examined the differences in personality psychopathology, self-esteem, and internalizing symptoms between social networking site users who have and who have not taken a SNMHB.

METHODS: Analyses were conducted on 565 social networking site users (M age=26.05) who primarily identified as cisgender female (72.6%) and white (63.9%). Data were collected online from undergraduate students and a community sample recruited through Amazon Mechanical Turk. Participants were administered the Personality Inventory for DSM-5-Short Form (PID-5-SF), The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSE), and The Inventory of Depression and Anxiety Symptoms - 2nd Version (IDAS-II).

RESULTS: MANOVA results indicated participants who had taken a SNMHB endorsed higher levels of both personality psychopathology, $F(5,559)=9.63$, $p<.001$; partial $Œ∑2=.08$, and internalizing symptoms, $F(14,548)=4.13$, $p<.001$; partial $Œ∑2=.10$, than those who had not. t-test analyses indicated participants who had previously taken a SNMHB had higher rates of self-esteem than those who had not, $t(563)=-3.56$, $p<0.001$, $d=0.33$.

CONCLUSIONS: Our findings demonstrate that individuals who have taken a SNMHB endorse higher levels of personality and internalizing psychopathology than those who have not; however, they also display higher self-esteem. It seems the hoped for amelioration of mental health symptoms through SNMHBs is not lasting; however, SNMHBs may provide a sense of pride or esteem, which would explain the protective nature of self-esteem rates in those who took a break.

Do Stressful Life Events Moderate the Relationship between Borderline Personality Traits and Depressive Symptoms?
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Previous research offers mixed support for the hypothesis that stressful life events moderate the relationship between borderline personality and other mental health outcomes. The current study seeks to extend this literature by examining multiple different types of stressful life events (unemployment, the end of a romantic relationship, and combat-related trauma) and conceptualizing borderline personality in terms similar to the DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorders. The current analyses represent secondary data analysis of two samples of National Guard Soldiers who provided longitudinal data pre- and post-deployment. Borderline personality was measured using three of the MMPI-2-RF PSY-5 scales: Negative Emotionality/Neuroticism (NEGE-r), Psychoticism (PSYC-r), and Disconstraint (DISC-r). Depressive symptoms were assessed pre-deployment and at up to three waves of data collection post-deployment, alongside stressful life events that occurred during the intervening period. We will run hierarchical linear models predicting residualized change in depressive symptoms from borderline personality traits, stressful life events, and their interactions. We hypothesize that all three types of stressful life events will strengthen the relationship between Negative Emotionality and increases in depressive symptoms at follow-up. These findings will help clarify ambiguities in the previous literature by breaking down the heterogenous borderline personality construct into underlying personality traits and examining different types of stressful life events. This study will also lay the groundwork for future research to examine whether stability in certain life domains provides a healing context for these individuals.

Background and Purpose: Previous research has observed the potential for stable environments, such as employment or a romantic relationship, to support recovery for individuals with borderline personality features (Paris, 2003). Stressful life transitions in these domains may therefore present a double peril to individuals with borderline personality features, who may exhibit greater stress reactivity in the context of the events themselves in addition to the loss of any benefits of a stable environment. Research on normal-range personality has suggested that stressful life events may not moderate the relationship between personality traits and mental and physical health outcomes (Mitchell, Zmora, Finlay, Jutkowitz, & Gaugler, 2020). However, there is evidence that borderline personality features do show an interaction with stressful life transitions, at least regarding unemployment (Cruitt, Boudreaux, Jackson, & Oltmanns, 2018; Cruitt & Oltmanns, 2019). The current analyses extend these previous findings by examining whether multiple types of stressful life events (unemployment, end of a romantic relationship, and combat-related trauma) moderate the relationship between borderline personality traits and depressive symptoms.
Subjects: The current study will conduct secondary analyses of existing longitudinal data from two samples of National Guard soldiers participating in the Readiness and Resilience in National Guard Soldiers (RINGS) studies. The first sample (RINGS-1) was recruited from a National Guard Brigade prior to deployment to Iraq from March 2006 to July 2007 (Polusny, Erbes, Murdoch, Arbisi, Thuras, & Rath, 2011). Data were collected 1 month prior to deployment and 2-3 months, 1 year, and 2 years post-deployment. The second sample (RINGS-2) was recruited prior to deployment to Kuwait and Iraq from 2011 to 2012 (Erbes, Kramer, Arbisi, DeGarmo, & Polusny, 2017). Soldiers completed self-report measures 2-5 months prior to deployment, during deployment, 2-3 months post-deployment and approximately 5 years post-deployment.

Methods and Materials: In both RINGS datasets, participants completed PSY-5 scales prior to deployment. RINGS-1 used abbreviated versions of the MMPI-2 PSY-5 scales, whereas RINGS-2 used the full MMPI-2-RF PSY-5 scales, excluding Psychoticism. Negative Emotionality, Disconstraint, and Psychoticism have exhibited empirical overlap with borderline personality features in previous research and resemble the

dimensions associated with borderline personality in the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders found in Section III of the DSM-5 (Bagby, Sellbom, Costa, & Widiger, 2008; Finn, Arbisi, Erbes, Polusny, & Thuras, 2014).

Depressive symptoms were measured using the Beck Depression Inventory-II in RINGS-1 and the Patient Health Quesitonnaire-8 in RINGS-2 (Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996; Kroenke & Spitzer, 2002). Stressful life events were assessed using items from the Deployment Risk and Resilience Inventory (King, King, Voght, Knight, & Samper, 2006).

Analyses: We will run hierarchical linear models predicting residualized change in depressive symptoms at follow-up from the three borderline personality traits, stressful life events, and their interactions. Separate models will be run for each of the stressful life events and each personality trait in the two samples.

Results: We hypothesize that stressful life events will strengthen the relationship between Negative Emotionality and residualized change in depressive symptoms. We do not make specific hypotheses regarding the interactions of stressful life events with Psychoticism and Disconstraint and will explore these interactions in an exploratory manner.

Conclusions: These analyses will help clarify which borderline personality traits contribute to increased stress reactivity and the degree to which the type of event matters. A major limitation of the current analyses is that they will be unable to determine whether the moderating effect of stressful life events is due to the loss of the benefits of a stable environment or due to the stress of the transition itself. Future research should examine the potential role of employment/relationship stability in providing a supportive, healing context for individuals with borderline personality traits.

Examining Personality Dsyfunction through the Level of Personality Functioning Scale: Evidence from Interview and Self-Report Methods
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The Level of Personality Functioning Scale (LPFS) has been a validated tool to assess personality dysfunction. The LPFS has used self-report measures to assess identity, self-direction, empathy, and intimacy. However, to date there have been few studies that have assessed personality dysfunction using a brief semi-structured clinical interview of the LPFS. The current study used a multi-step analysis to further investigate this. Using a sample of 88 undergraduate students, the study first validated if inter-rater reliability for the LPFS interview could be consistent across five raters. Next descriptive and reliability information for the items comprising the scales were analyzed. We then compared the interview rated LPFS to a self-report measure of the LPFS. Finally, Criterion A measures were measured against outcome variables. The results suggested that this semi-structured interview could be coded reliably (averaging five rater scores), had adequate internal consistency reliability for the total score (and three of four subscales), evidenced convergent validity with a self-report measure of the same construct, and was related to some (but not all) outcome measures, evidencing mixed criterion validity. Overall, results suggested that the clinical interview could be a valid tool in assessing personality dysfunction.

Exploring Adolescent Personality Traits through the MMPI-A-RF Personality Psychopathology Five (PSY-5) Scales
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Adolescence is a uniquely critical time in development that consists of several changes including the ongoing development of personality traits. Specifically, adolescents experience an increase in internalizing and externalizing symptoms in comparison to early developmental stages. Therefore, it is critical to assess personality in adolescence in order to evaluate potential risk factors. Personality traits, understood through the lens of the Five-Factor Model of personality, can inform an adolescent's tendency toward internalizing or externalizing behaviors. A difference between the incidence and expression of internalizing and externalizing disorders has been found amongst male and female adolescents within forensic and clinical samples. The MMPI-A-RF PSY-5 scales have been found to be effective in assessing adolescent personality traits. Therefore, the goal of the current study is to assess the interaction of gender and personality constellations as measured by the MMPI-A-RF PSY-5 scales within clinical and forensic samples.

SUBJECTS: Subjects for this study consisted of 150 adolescent clients.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: This study utilized an experimental design. Archival data were collected from case files of 150 adolescent clients who completed the MMPI-A as part of services obtained at a university-based psychological services center. MMPI-A profiles were re-scored into MMPI-A-RF profiles.

ANALYSES: Statistical analyses (including t-test, MANOVA, DFA) were conducted to determine the effect of gender and sample membership on PSY-5 scale scores, to compare clinical elevations on the PSY-5 scales in the clinic and court services unit samples, and to determine if scale scores could predict sample membership.

RESULTS: Results of this study suggest that gender and sample membership do appear to have an effect on PSY-5 scale scores. However, only scores on NEGE-r and DISC-r were found to accurately predict sample membership with a delinquent and non-delinquent sample.

CONCLUSIONS: Overall, results indicated that the MMPI-A-RF PSY-5 scales provide utility in the assessment of adolescent personality traits. Although limited by a small sample, the findings suggest that additional research should be conducted to examine the utility of the MMPI-A-RF PSY-5 scales in the identification of at-risk behaviors and personality traits.

Exploring the Nomological Net of the Interpersonal Sensitivites Circumplex
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Impairment in interpersonal functioning plays a central role in personality and general psychosocial functioning. An array of measures exists to assess aspects of interpersonal functioning and much of the literature has focused on individual differences in problematic interpersonal behaviors enacted by the individual being assessed (e.g., the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems' Circumplex Scales, IIP-C). There is utility in extending assessment beyond an individual's interpersonal behavior to their interpersonal perception of others (e.g., Hopwood et al., 2019; Halberstadt & Pincus, 2020; Pincus et al., 2020). The Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex (ISC; Hopwood et al., 2011) captures

the sensitivities an individual has to others' behaviors (i.e., interpersonal behaviors of others that are bothersome to the respondent, also referred to as social allergens) and highlights a nuance unique to interpersonal assessment. A majority of the literature mapping constructs of interest onto interpersonal circumplex measures focuses on associations with the self's problematic behaviors (e.g. IIP-C). However, it would be presumptuous to assume that these associations are parallel for the ISC. Therefore, the present review aims to provide an up to date review and summary of the existing literature utilizing the ISC, including the placement of relevant external constructs of interest on the ISC surface.

METHODS: A literature search was conducted, including peer reviewed articles that utilized the ISC. A total of 14 articles were identified, presenting associations between interpersonal sensitivities and variables such as normal and pathological personality traits, rejection sensitivity, temperament, and DSM-5 AMPD Criterion A.

RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS: Comparisons of these associations with the ISC and other interpersonal circumplex measures are summarized and implications for multi-surface interpersonal assessment (MSIA; Dawood & Pincus, 2016) and future research are discussed.

Mediating Role of Parental Attachment in Intergenerational Transmission of Trauma: The Impact of Paternal Communication and Alienation on Trauma Symptoms for Young Adult Children
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Research on intergenerational transmission of parental trauma shows mediating effects of insecure paternal attachment on young adult's trauma symptomology irrespective personal traumas (Spiel & Szymanski, 2018). Lapsley et al. (1990) assessed three characteristics of parental attachment -communication, alienation and trust- and found that all predicted emotional adjustment to college. Utilizing Spiel and Szymanski's data, this study addresses the separate mediating effects of parental trust, communication and alienation in the intergenerational transmission of parental traumas and young adult children trauma symptoms.

SUBJECTS: This archival study utilized a data collected from 987 undergraduates with mean age 19.15 (SD=1.64). 65.9% of participants were women, and 44.6% reported parental trauma history.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The following measures were administered online (in randomized order): Caregiver Stressful Life Events Screening Questionnaire; Stressful Life Events Screening Questionnaire; Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment: Communication, Alienation and Trust; Posttraumatic Checklist-5 (PCL-5).

ANALYSES: Hayes PROCESS model was used for the mediation analysis, controlling for participants' trauma.

RESULTS: The results showed full mediation of Paternal Communication in the relationship between parental trauma and PTSD-Total for both genders (females c' path, b= 13.54, t(650)= .59 , p=.56; males c' path, b= -42.96, t(335)= -1.24, p= .21). The same was found for all PCL-5 Clusters. High Paternal Alienation fully mediated relationship between parental trauma and PTSD-Total for females (c' path, b= 25.20, t(650)= 1.15, p=.25) but not for males. The same was found for all PCL-5 Clusters. Maternal attachment characteristics were not significant in mediation analysis.

CONCLUSIONS: These findings demonstrate the impact of paternal attachment characteristics (but not maternal) in intergenerational transmission of trauma. Poor paternal communication seems crucial for young adult children trauma symptomatology related to parental trauma. For females, paternal alienation is also another mechanism for intergenerational transmission. Thus, it is father's difficulty with communicating and lack of closeness (for female children) that mediates a relationship between wide range of parental traumas and adult children psychopathology. Clinical implications of these findings are discussed.

Only the Lonely and Anxious? Self-Compassion and Mattering as Resources for Vulnerable Students During the Pandemic

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As the pandemic continues, it is vital to consider distress factors and potential sources for coping with these stressful and uncertain times. The current study examined levels of distress and loneliness and their correlates in a sample of 283 Canadian undergraduates who were assessed during the summer of 2020. This research had two primary goals. First, we examined the correlates of distress and loneliness. We were particularly interested in examining protective factors (e.g., mattering, self-compassion). Second, we investigated levels of maladjustment in students with or without a self-disclosed history of mental illness. Participants completed measures assessing poor well-being (i.e., COVID state anxiety, hopelessness, intrusive thoughts) and individual difference factors (e.g., mattering). Participants also completed loneliness measures that included our recently developed Loneliness Self-Compassion Scale (LSCS). This domain-specific measure is based on the premise that certain people lack the capacity to be kind to themselves when feeling lonely. Collectively, our results indicated that about 1 in 5 students disclosed a history of mental health problems.Group comparisons indicated that these students had comparatively higher levels of COVID state anxiety, hopelessness, and loneliness. They also reported significantly lower levels of loneliness self-compassion and lower feelings of mattering to others. Psychometric tests supported the use of the new measure of loneliness self-compassion. Finally, correlational analyses based on the total sample found that greater loneliness self-compassion and lower feelings of not mattering were associated broadly with less distress and loneliness. Our results attest to the challenges being faced by students during the pandemic and the potentially protective role of positive psychology constructs with a relational basis (i.e., mattering and loneliness self-compassion) that can facilitate adapting to uncertainty and social isolation. Given our use of a cross-sectional design, future work needs to explore the course of psychological distress and its correlates as the pandemic evolves.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: With the rapid onset and persistence of the COVID-19 pandemic,it is crucial to understand distress factors as well as potential sources for coping among undergraduates who are most vulnerable for mental health concerns. The current study was conducted within several months of pandemic outbreak amidst physical quarantine restrictions and examined students who self-disclosed pre-existing mental illness. We evaluated levels of distress, the potentially protective role of feelings of mattering, and a newly developed measure of loneliness self-compassion.

SUBJECT(S): Data were collected from 283 participants in the summer of 2020 with undergraduates enrolled in online studies at a major Canadian university. Overall, 57 (20.14%) students self-disclosed mental illness, whereas 226 (79.86%) students did not. For the approximately 1 in 5 students who self-disclosed mental illness, their mean age was 22.70 (SD = 4.59) years and primarily female (76.7%), and for those who did not self-disclose mental illness the mean age was 22.0 (SD = 5.18) years and also primarily female (82.5%).

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Participants completed a battery of measures assessing distress and poor well-being (i.e., COVID state anxiety, hopelessness, intrusive thoughts) and individual difference factors (i.e., mattering and not mattering). Participants also completed loneliness measures including our recently developed Loneliness Self-Compassion Scale (i.e., "I tend to be kind to myself when I'm suffering from feeling alone"), which evaluates the degree of self-compassion in response to experiencing feelings of loneliness.

ANALYSES: For the total sample, correlations among these variables were computed. As well, independent t-tests assessed the extent to which students self-disclosing mental illness (N = 57) reported comparatively greater detriments to psychological health and fewer psychological resources.

RESULTS: Those self-disclosing mental illness reported significantly higher levels of COVID state anxiety (t= 8.75, p ≤ .001), feelings of not mattering (t= 4.92, p ≤ .001). hopelessness (t=2.82, p = .001), intrusive thoughts (t= 2.72, p ≤ .001), trait loneliness (t= 9.77, p ≤ .01), and automatic thoughts of loneliness (t= 6.57, p ≤ .001), as well as significantly lower levels of loneliness self-compassion (t= -3.75, p ≤ .01). Other results provide psychometric support for the loneliness self-compassion scale (LSCS, ⍺ = .92), such as the positive association between the LSCS and general mattering (r= .34, p ≤ .001), and negative associations between the LSCS and COVID state anxiety (r= -.12, p = .03), as well as hopelessness (r= -.35, p ≤ .001).

CONCLUSIONS: Taken together, the findings portray a picture of undergraduates with pre-existing mental health conditions as being particularly vulnerable to experiencing heightened psychological distress amidst COVID-19 concerns. Our study identifies specific areas in which these students are lacking resilience including a newly constructed measure termed loneliness self-compassion. Our findings point to potential avenues for bolstering the psychological resources of distressed and lonely students. Given the limitations of a cross-sectional design, future work will need to explore the course of psychological distress among those with pre-existing mental health conditions as the pandemic continues.

Paranoia and Schizophrenia Subscales of the PAI: Identifying Pscyhological Profiles and Exploring their Connections to Life History Data
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Background and Purpose: Paranoia, psychotic experiences, disorganized thinking, and associational quality are typically associated with schizophrenia and other psychosis-related disorders; however, such psychological traits are found across other psychiatric groups as well. Despite the prevalence of these traits, research has yet to explore how they may group together in a general outpatient population of adults. Further, identifying empirical indicators of psychological profiles can help clinicians and researchers to better understand the link between life events and personality. The purpose of this study was to explore psychological profiles related to schizophrenia (e.g., unusual sensory experiences, disorganized thinking) across diagnostic groups, and to examine connections between life span data and profile membership. It was hypothesized that three profiles would emerge 1) a group of patients who did not experience elevations for any of the paranoia or psychosis-related traits, 2) a group of patients who had both elevated paranoid and psychotic traits, and 3) a group of patients with elevated paranoid traits and social detachment. The connections between profile membership and life event data were exploratory in nature.

Subjects: This study included 894 outpatient adults who presented for psychological assessment at an academic medical center. Patients ranged from 16 to 92 years old (M=43.24, SD=15.65 years), and 54.2% identified as male. In terms of ethnic/racial background, 84.3% of patients identified as White, 5.2% as Latino, 4.8% as Black, 2.7% as Other, 2.4% as Asian American, and & 1% each as Native Hawaiian/Pacific

Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and mixed ethnicity.

Methods and Materials: Data used in this study were derived from patients' psychological assessments, which included a clinical interview and the administration of psychological and neuropsychological tests as part of a larger battery. Life history data was collected during the clinical interview, and all patients completed the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI). The following six subscales of the PAI were included in the current study: paranoia- hypervigilance, paranoia- persecution, paranoia- resentment, schizophrenia- psychotic experience, schizophrenia- social detachment, and schizophrenia- thought disorder.

Analyses: Hierarchical cluster analysis with Ward's method was used to explore profiles of patients based on the paranoia and schizophrenia personality subscales. Chi-square analyses and independent t-tests were used to examine differences in life-space data between the profiles.

Results: Analyses identified a four-cluster solution based on the examination of the agglomeration coefficient. Profile 1 (non-clinical profile) included 27.5% of the sample (N=246) and was characterized by the lowest, non-clinical levels of all examined traits. Profile 2 (negative symptoms profile) captured 42.1% of the sample (N=376) and was characterized by clinically elevated social detachment and cognitive symptoms. Profile 3 (paranoid profile) included 17.6% of participants (N=157) and was marked by the highest levels of all traits, all of which, except psychotic experiences, were clinically elevated. Finally, profile 4 (cognitively impaired profile) captured 12.9% of participants (N=115) with clinically elevated thought disorder symptoms. Profile membership was significantly associated with patient marital status (chi-sqr(18)= 48.02, p - .001), education level (F= 22.13, p - .001), past suicide attempts (F= 3.00, p= .030), history of self-harm behaviors (chi-sqr(3)= 21.81, p - .001), and past trauma (chi-sqr(9)= 62.60, p - .001). Meanwhile, profile membership was not significantly associated with past homicide attempts or substance detoxification treatment.

Conclusions: This study suggests that psychological traits typically associated with psychotic disorders combine meaningfully into distinct profiles across a broad range of psychiatric patients. While a subset of patients did not exhibit any psychosis-related traits, the largest percentage of patients ‚Äùnearly half of the sample‚Äù exhibited traits of asociality and disorganized thinking. Further, the group of patients experiencing the most numerous psychosis-related traits may map onto patients experiencing disorders with psychotic symptoms (e.g., schizophrenia, bipolar disorder with psychotic features). Finally, the smallest group of patients included those who exclusively demonstrated impaired thought processes. Importantly, these profiles of psychological traits had meaningful connections across a range of life-space data, which will be further explored for the conference. Of note, the current sample is limited to a single hospital, the patients of which were predominantly White, and thus the findings may not be generalizable to other settings and populations. Future research would benefit from exploring how these profiles map onto different diagnostic categories, and to replicate the current findings using longitudinal data.

Personality Assessment: Testing and Accessibility Issues for Psychology Trainees with Disabilities
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Most of us take for granted the general underlying assumptions of administering psychological tests- that we can clearly see the testing materials; fluently read out directions and answer questions; easily hear, process, and document clients' responses; and manipulate necessary testing materials without

issue. However, that is not always the case. While there is some existing research about accommodating clients with disabilities with various psychological tests, little is written with respect to examiners with disabilities or training doctoral students with disabilities. The limited literature available suggests high rates of prejudice and discrimination against trainees with disabilities during assessment training. This poster will briefly describe the limited literature available regarding challenges and accommodations for examiners with visual, auditory, mobility and learning disabilities as well as the relevance of recent technological advances in the field. As previous literature focuses on performance tests of cognitive ability and intelligence, this poster will focus on the less-considered topic of accessibility considerations for trainees with disabilities who are conducting personality assessments. Direct trainee experiences will illustrate a number of challenges when utilizing personality measures, including self-reports and performance-based tests (in particular the Rorschach), and provide several recommendations for trainees as well as their instructors and supervisors. Some consideration of the impact of teleassessment is included.

Psychological Pain: A Moderating Factor between Personality Psychopathology and Self Harm
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Self-harm and personality psychopathology have been linked, with the most robust correlations existing between negative affectivity and self-harm (Franklin et al., 2010; Kaess et al., 2012). Psychological pain, an emotionally-based aversive feeling, has been linked to self-harm (Photos, 2011) and suicidal ideation (Meerwijk & Weiss, 2018; Shelef et al., 2015). Considering the connection between personality psychopathology and self-harm, it is possible an additional level of emotional distress enhances self-harm risk.

SUBJECT(S): Analyses were conducted on 525 participants (M age=21.09) who primarily identified as cisgender female (80.2%) and white (22.9%).

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Data were collected online from undergraduate students at a southwestern university. Participants were administered the Personality Inventory for DSM-5-Short Form (PID-5-SF), Self-Harm Inventory (SHI), and Mee-Bunney Psychological Pain Assessment Scale (MBPPAS).

ANALYSES: Pearson correlations assessed the association between personality psychopathology and self-harm. Moderation analyses examined the moderating role of psychological pain.

RESULTS: Correlation analyses indicated self-harm was moderately correlated with Negative Affectivity (r=.38), Detachment (r=.36), Disinhibition (r=.39), and Psychoticism (r=.40). Additionally, self-harm was correlated with psychological pain (r=.45). When examining if psychological pain moderates the relationship between personality psychopathology and self-harm, there were mixed results. In the cases of Disinhibition (Œ≤=.08, t=2.00, p=.046) and Psychoticism (Œ≤=.10, t=2.26, p=.024), psychological pain enhanced an outcome of self-harm. There was no moderating effect on the relations with Negative Affect or Detachment.

CONCLUSIONS:Initial findings supported the significance psychological pain has on self-harm outcomes for those experiencing personality psychopathology; however, this varies depending on the maladaptive traits. Although the connection between Negative Affect and self-harm has been theorized to be multifaceted, it appears psychological pain does not exacerbate outcomes of self-harm. However, when Disinhibition or Psychoticism symptoms are present, psychological pain is a significant risk factor for self-harm behaviors and should be evaluated and addressed in the treatment process.

Publication Rates and QRPs of MMPI (all versions) Dissertations Compared to the Broader Field of Clinical Psychology

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BACKGROUND: Dissertations are time-consuming for the student and the advisor. How often are these efforts rewarded by publication? According to a previous study conducted by Evans et al. (2018), 25.6% of psychology dissertations were published in a peer-reviewed outlet. Dar et al. found that clinical psychology dissertations were published in indexed journals at a significantly lower rate in PsyD versus PhD programs: 4.0% vs. 26.0% (chi square (X^2) = 37.96, p < .001, Cohen's d = 0.65). The Rorschach was chosen as the most popular multiscale self-report personality test in clinical psychology.

PURPOSE: Our primary research questions were (a) are the publication rates of Rorschach dissertation comparable to those more broadly and to the MMPI more specifically and (b) whether results from a multiscale test might be more likely to result in more questionable research practices (QRPs) compared to dissertations related to clinical psychology more broadly. Our first goal was to determine the publication rate for Rorschach (any version) dissertations from 2007 to 2015 and compare that to a control sample of dissertations with a clinical psychology classification. We were also interested in the degree to which Rorschach and a control sample of published dissertations (i.e., articles) show evidence of QRPs—specifically, (a) in the article, not reporting nonsupportive hypothesized results, (b) selectively reporting significant findings from unplanned analyses, or (c) changing the hypotheses after seeing the results in the dissertation. The Rorschach results (publication rates and QRPs) will also be compared to those of Assaly et al. (2020) who targeted the MMPI with the same methodology. Finally, we describe the nature of the QRPs that we encounter to provide personality assessment dissertation chairs and their doctoral students examples of common QRPs about which to be cognizant when generating hypotheses for their dissertations, running unplanned analyses, and publishing results from the dissertation.

SUBJECTS: The 'subjects' in this study are 609 ProQuest dissertations and the associated publications in articles from journals indexed in PsycINFO, ERIC, or MEDLINE.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: For the control sample, a search was conducted in ProQuest Dissertation & Thesis for dissertations between 2006 to 2015 with 'clinical psychology' documented as either the Classification, Subject, or Degree. A random sample of 300 was selected for review. Next, the same search criteria were employed with the term "Rorschach" in either the Title or Abstract. Next, PsycINFO, MEDLINE, and ERIC were searched with the dissertation author's name to determine if the dissertation has been published in an indexed journal. The first and second author blindly reviewed the same subset of 100 dissertations achieving excellent agreement on their decisions (kappa = .93). Each of the QRPs were coded so that the value for each published dissertation ranges from 0 to 3.

ANALYSES: For the main research questions, the rate of published dissertations will be reported using percentages and tested for differences between groups using chi square (X^2). Publication rate comparisons and QRPs between the MMPI, Rorschach, and control sample will be conducted using t-tests converted to Cohen's d.

RESULTS: There were 106 Rorschach dissertations in the ten years from 2006 and 2015, of which only 11 (10.4%) were published in indexed journals by January 2021 – a significantly lower rate than in the broader literature but not significantly lower than the publication rate of the MMPI dissertations (5.0%; 10 of 202): X^2 = 3.22, d = .2056., p = .073. We are currently completing the remainder of the following reviews and analyses. The severity and nature of the QRPs from dissertation to published article varied greatly, but most dissertations contained at least 1 QRP.

CONCLUSIONS: Our findings will help inform the field of personality assessment, and the Rorschach in particular, whether publication rates and QRPs are comparable with the broader field of clinical psychology as well as provide guidance for dissertation chairs and students.

Publication Rates and QRPs of Rorschach Dissertations Compared to the Broader Field of Clinical Psychology

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CONCLUSIONS: Our findings will help inform the field of personality assessment, and the Rorschach in particular, whether publication rates and QRPs are comparable with the broader field of clinical psychology as well as provide guidance for dissertation chairs and students.

Racial and Ethnic Differences in PTSD Expression: Post-Traumatic Mood and Cognitions in Asian Families
Corresponding Author: Mackenzie Wild, MA | Adelphi University

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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Previous research showed insecure paternal attachment to be a mediator between parental trauma and children's pathology (Spiel & Szymanski, 2018). Studies demonstrated the impact of race on trauma symptoms, e.g. Asian and African American veterans had higher PTSD severity than other ethnicities (Koo et al., 2016). Research has not assessed racial/ethnic differences in the intergenerational transmission of trauma. This study explores if the relationship between parental attachment security and adult child trauma symptoms is moderated by race/ethnicity when parental traumatization is present.

SUBJECTS: Archival data (Spiel & Szymanski, 2018) were utilized of 890 undergraduates (mean age=19.15, SD=1.64). Participants were 65.6% female, 39% Asian, 25.4% Caucasian, 17.7% Hispanic, and 8.2% African American. 44.6% reported parental trauma history.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Self-report questionnaires were administered online: Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment; Posttraumatic Checklist-5 (PCL-5).

ANALYSES: Pearson correlations were used to assess relationships between parental attachment and children's trauma symptoms; z-scores compared correlation coefficients.

RESULTS: Significant negative correlations existed between total PTSD symptomatology and both parental insecure attachments for each race/ethnicity [Asian paternal attachment, r=-.279 (p<.001) to Caucasian maternal attachment, r=-.426 (p<.001)]. The correlation between insecure maternal attachment and the Negative Mood/Cognition Cluster was significantly higher than the Avoidance Cluster for Asians (z=2.1, p=.018) and Caucasians (z=1.83, p=.034). The correlation between insecure paternal attachment and the Negative Mood/Cognition Cluster was significantly higher than the Intrusion Cluster for Asians (z=1.68, p=.047) and Hispanics (z=1.83, p=.034).

CONCLUSIONS: Results showed that for Asians, attachment insecurity to both parents was more impactful for alterations in mood and cognitions than other PTSD clusters. This suggests that in intergenerational trauma transmission, Asian young adult children's negative feelings and beliefs are particularly affected by insecure parental attachment. Future research will explore possible factors underlying this relationship. This study demonstrates importance of addressing race/ethnicity in intergenerational trauma.

Relationship between MMPI-2-RF Personality Disorder Spectra Scales and Psychodynamic Measures of Personality Pathology Severity
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There is increasing evidence that some personality disorders (PDs) may better reflect a personality severity factor (Sharp et al., 2015). Additionally, in psychodynamic literature, certain personality disorders are considered more severe (e.g. antisocial PD) than others (e.g. avoidant PD). The current study aims to examine the relationship between psychodynamic measures of personality pathology severity (personality organization and mental functioning) and the hybrid categorical-dimensional model of PDs using the MMPI-2-RF Personality Disorder Spectra Scales (PD Spectra Scales; Selbom, Waugh, & Hopwood, 2018). SUBJECT(S): In the present study, 68 Participants were recruited during intake from an outpatient mental health clinic in an urban, low SES community in the Midwest United States. METHODS AND MATERIALS: Participants completed the MMPI-2-RF (Ben-Porath & Tellegen, 2008). Responses were and coded to produce PD Spectra Scales using procedures set by scale developers (Selbom, Waugh, & Hopwood, 2018). Participants were rated on personality organization axis and mental functioning axis of the Psychodiagnostic Chart – 2nd edition (Gordon & Bornstein, 2015). ANALYSES: Pearson's correlatons were used to analyze the data. RESULTS: Total Personality Organization was significantly negatively correlated with Paranoid, Schizotypal, Antisocial, Borderline, and Obsessive-Compulsive PD. In contrast, Schizoid, Histrionic, Dependent, Avoidant, and Narcissistic PD were not correlated with personality organization. Mental Functioning significantly negatively correlated with all PDs except Narcissistic PD. CONCLUSIONS: This study provides preliminary evidence that personality organization and mental functioning are related to PDs, even when measured using PDs from a categorical and dimensional approach. Limitations include small sample size and use of measures with limited research.

Relationship between R-PAS and BF12 Moderated by Self-Perception Indicators from R-PAS
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The relationship of constructs assessed by different assessment methods, such as Rorschach and self-report scales, generally has been reported as nonexistent or poor. However, moderating variables, such as a person's ability to perceive oneself in an integral, realistic and non-fanciful way, may interfere with these correlations. Accounting for these variables could bring a different result for those correlations. Our aim was to study the moderating effect of self-perception indicators from the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) on the correlations between the Big Five Inventory 2 (BFI2) and personality trait indicators in R-PAS. Our focus was a non-clinical sample consisting of 89 participants, with ages varying between 18 and 50 (M = 22.5, SD = 5.7), from four Brazilian regions. For the data analysis, the participants were divided into two groups, according to the level of healthy self-perception indicators select specifically for this research (responses with Pure H, FQo/u, no cognitive codes except DV1, and no AGM / MOR codes), and then the correlations were analyzed in the sample as a whole, as well as in each group. Twenty-four correlations were tested; no correlation was significant in the sample as a whole; however five correlations were observed in the group self-perceptions, presenting evidence for statistical moderation. In summary, we observed the moderating effect in five variables of the R-PAS (T, V, CFCprop, AGM and PPD), with four variables of the BFI2 (Negative Emotionality, Energy Level, Trust and Anxiety). Besides the findings, we still discuss new possible moderators for future researches.

Relative Effects of Sexual Assault and Maladptive Personality Traits on Non-Suicidal Self-Injury
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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Non-suicidal self-injury (self-harm without the intention of death; NSSI) is a common problem among college students. One factor that influences NSSI is personality. Specifically, research suggests that there is a strong association between maladaptive personality traits (in particular antagonism and negative affect) and NSSI. Another factor associated with NSSI is sexual assault: survivors of sexual assault may use NSSI in order to distract themselves from and otherwise regulate themselves in the aftermath of their trauma. However, it is unclear how maladaptive traits and sexual assault may influence NSSI relative to each other.

SUBJECTS, METHODS, ANALYSIS: In this study, we examined the relative effects of maladaptive traits and sexual assault on NSSI in a large sample of undergraduates (N = 985) using a Bayesian approach to analysis of covariance.

RESULTS: Results suggest that antagonism predicted higher levels of NSSI and that sexual assault had a modest effect over and above this.

CONCLUSIONS: These results highlight the especially pernicious nature of sexual assault and suggest the need to assess both NSSI and maladaptive traits in survivors of sexual assault.

The Effect of Negative Attentional Bias on the Rorschach Response Process
Corresponding Author: Ryo Matsuda | Chukyo University, Nagoya, Aichi

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This study aimed to investigate how negative attentional bias, the tendency to easily attend to negative emotional stimuli, affects response processes on the Rorschach Inkblot Method (RIM). Negative attentional bias is one cognitive tendency seen in people who experience high levels of depression or anxiety. A function of visual attention largely involves the processes for producing Rorschach responses, and in response processes, subjects find various visual images including uncomfortable objects; therefore, an affect of emotional attentional bias to Rorschach response process is expected. To reveal this hypothesis, the present study measured participants' attentional bias using the Word-face Stroop Task (WFST), which requires participants to judge emotional valences (happy/sad) of words overlaid on facial expressions, and compared these cognitive traits with some Rorschach variables. Forty undergraduate participants completed the RIM and WFST. Some Rorschach variables which relate to emotional interpretation were analyzed. On the WFST, the degree of ease in attending to sad faces (negative interference), happy faces (positive interference) and the difference between the two interferences (negative bias) were each calculated by reaction time discrepancies between the conditions. Results of correlation analysis indicated that the achromatic color response (SumC') and some shading responses (SumV, SumY) have negative correlations with positive interference, whereas chromatic color responses (FC, CF, C, WSumC) have no significant relationships with the WFST. In addition, some contents were also analyzed; these results showed positive correlations between negative bias and blood response (Bl) and morbid response (MOR). These results presented the following possibilities: cognitive tendencies, such as barely attending to positive stimuli or easily attending to negative stimuli, encourage respondents to produce certain Rorschach responses including achromatic color responses, shading responses, and several types of content.

The Effect of R-PAS with or without Physical Distance: A Case Study of a Healthy Volunteer Participant in a Longitudinal Study
Corresponding Author: Naomi Inoue | Teikyo Heisei University - Tokyo

Naomi Inoue | Teikyo Heisei University - Tokyo

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: To examine how the R-PAS with physical distance (R-PAS-PD) has affected the results and interpretation, we compared the results of one respondent who completed the R-PAS twice: with or without maintaining physical distance. We hypothesized that the physical distance will make significant change in various variables.

SUBJECT: The respondent was healthy adult woman and a participant of the other longitudinal study.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Both the R-PAS data were collected and coded by an examiner with proficiency certificates. R-PAS-PD was administered according to the R-PAS-PD Guidelines. After the test, an interview was conducted with the respondent to explore her different experiences of completing the test.

ANALYSES: All variables generated by R-PAS-PD were compared with those counterparts of R-PAS to determine any significant change in the standard score (SS).

RESULTS: The reliability of the coding overall ranged from good to excellent. In the R-PAS-PH interpretive profiles, the variables decreased by more than 1SD in the SS in comparison to those in R-PAS without PD profiles were as follows: Pu, R, MC-PPD, EII-3, FQ-%, SC-Comp, ODL, PHR/GPHR, and AGC on Page 1, and WSumC, CBlend, NPH/SumH, AGM, and T on Page 2. The variables that had the same values in both profiles were as follows: Pr (= 0), CT (= 0), Sy, SevCog, m, and M- on Page 1, and Vg%, FD, C, FQu%, r, PER, and An on Page 2.

In the interview, she related that she had felt much more relaxed and was able to examine the inkblot more carefully than in the normal administration.

CONCLUSIONS: Physical distance from the tester may have allowed the respondent to experience less stress and generate less negative affect and distorted perceptions when involved in the challenging problems of the inkblot stimuli. Replication of the study is needed.

The Influence of the Big Five Personality Traits and Music Preferences on Happiness among Older Adults
Corresponding Author: Joao Pedro Oliveira | Universidade Lusofona, Lisboa Portugal

Joao Pedro Oliveira | Universidade Lusofona, Lisboa Portugal

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of the Big Five personality traits and music preferences on happiness within a sample of older adults.

SUBJECT(S): A total of 155 community-dwelling older adults, 75 males and 80 females, with ages understood between 71 and 88 years old were assessed.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Data collection included a sociodemographic data questionnaire, the Mini-IPIP Five-Factor Model Personality Scale (Mini-IPIP; Donnellan, Oswald, Baird, & Lucas, 2006; Oliveira, 2017, 2019), the Short Test of Music Preferences (STOMP; Rentfrow, & Gosling, 2003), and the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ; Hills, & Argyle, 2002).

ANALYSES: Correlational analysis and multiple regression analysis were carried out to determine the

relationships between the Mini-IPIP factors, STOMP dimensions, and OHQ scores. In addition, a Structural Equation Model was proposed in order to understand the influence of the Big Five personality traits, and music preferences on happiness.

RESULTS: Results revealed that extraversion, agreeableness, openness to experience, and the preference for reflective and complex music, were positively correlated with happiness, while neuroticism showed a negative correlation.

CONCLUSIONS: The present findings have implications for the study of well-being and satisfaction with life in older adults and confirm the influence of the Big Five personality traits, and music preferences on happiness in late-life.

The Mediating Effect of Personality Traits on Loneliness and Negative Affect
Corresponding Author: Kathleen Tully | Long Island University Brooklyn

Kathleen Tully | Long Island University Brooklyn

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Many studies on loneliness have focused on chronic, trait loneliness that is stable across time. These studies do not address the fluctuations that occur on a day-to-day basis and how those fluctuations affect mood. Further, no studies thus far have linked clinical dimensions of personality to daily loneliness and daily negative affect. Thus, the purpose of this study is to examine the effects of pathological personality traits on daily loneliness and daily negative affect.

HYPOTHESES: There will be a statistically significant positive association between greater daily feelings of loneliness and greater daily negative affect. There will be an indirect effect of elevated trait negative affectivity in the relationship between high daily loneliness and high daily negative affect. There will be an indirect effect of elevated trait detachment in the relationship between low daily loneliness and high daily negative affect. There will be an indirect effect of elevated trait psychoticism in the relationship between high daily loneliness and high daily negative affect

SUBJECTS: Participants were 150 undergraduate students from a large, urban northeastern university. The sample was predominantly female (77.4%) and ethnically diverse (23.1% White, 22.5% Black, 27.3% Asian, 10.10% Hispanic, 10.7% Middle Eastern or Indian, 6.3% Other).

METHOD AND MATERIALS: Participants filled out an initial battery of questionnaires on day 1 of the study. Then on days 2-7, the participants filled out daily surveys about the degree to which they felt loneliness and negative affect.

ANALYSES: PROCESS macro was used to model the serial mediating effect of trait negative affectivity, trait detachment, and trait psychoticism and on the relationship between daily loneliness and daily negative affect.

RESULTS: Daily loneliness was directly related to daily negative affect. In a mediation model, there was a significant indirect effect of greater daily negative affect via greater trait negative affectivity. Further, there was a significant indirect effect of greater daily negative affect via greater trait psychoticism. However, there was not an indirect effect of trait detachment on daily negative affect.

CONCLUSIONS: Pathological traits are the bridge between whether daily loneliness is experienced with daily negative affect. When people feel high negative affect with loneliness, it is partially due to high trait negative affectivity. Trait psychoticism taps into the extent to which some people experience the world differently than others, which they may find to be isolating. This isolation was found to have a negative effect on their emotions. One limitation of this study is that participants did not endorse high amounts of daily loneliness or daily negative affect, which may have restricted the results of the study. Future researchers may additionally want to examine the level of personality functioning for participants.

The Mediating Effect of Rejection Sensitivity on the Relationship between Narcissistic Vulnerability and Interpersonal Distress
Corresponding Author: Courtney Peters | Rutgers University

Courtney Peters | Rutgers University
Nicole Cain, PhD | Rutgers University

Background and Purpose: Narcissism refers to a heightened preoccupation with the self and is characterized by notable deficits in interpersonal and affective responses in a variety of psychosocial domains; it is possible that narcissistic individuals experience increased interpersonal distress and affective dysregulation as a function of heightened rejection sensitivity. This is likely most salient for narcissistic vulnerability, which is more sensitive to negative feedback and threats of rejection than its grandiose counterpart (Dashineau et al., 2019). Recent research has found significant associations between narcissistic vulnerability and interpersonal dysfunction, anger, and social rejection (Miller et al., 2018; Chester & DeWall, 2016; Sasso et al., 2020). This presentation seeks to expand upon existing research by exploring a possible mechanism by which individuals with narcissistic vulnerability experience interpersonal distress. We hypothesized that the relationship between narcissistic vulnerability and interpersonal distress would be mediated by angry affective expectations of perceived social rejection.

Subjects: Subjects for this presentation include 228 undergraduate students who were recruited from a multicultural urban university.

Methods & Materials: Subjects completed three self-report measures: the Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI; Pincus et al., 2009), the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems' Short Circumplex (IIP-SC; Hopwood et al., 2008), and the Adult Rejection Sensitivity Questionnaire (RSQ; Downey & Feldman, 1996).

Analyses: Data were analyzed using Preacher and Hayes's (2004) bootstrapping method.

Results: As predicted, analyses found a positive and significant relationship between narcissistic vulnerability and interpersonal distress, mediated by rejection sensitivity.

Conclusions: These results shed light on the nuances linking narcissistic vulnerability to interpersonal dysfunction and the role of rejection and related affect in mediating that relationship, suggesting that those with high levels of narcissistic vulnerability may experience more interpersonal distress as a function of anger-based expectations of social rejection.

Trait Mindfulness, Emotion Regulation, and Relationship Satisfaction in Daily Life
Corresponding Author: Liza Rimsky, PhD | Long Island University, Brooklyn

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Savannah C. Grier, MA | Long Island University, Brooklyn
Hyung Ji Kim, MA | Long Island University, Brooklyn
Sara Chiara Haden, PhD | Long Island University, Brooklyn
Nicole Cain, PhD | Rutgers University
Kevin B. Meehan, PhD | Long Island University, Brooklyn

Background and purpose. Research indicates a positive association between relationship satisfaction and mindfulness; less clear are the specific processes associated with mindfulness that may affect relationship satisfaction and stability. Building on a theoretical model proposed by Karremans, Schellekens, and Kappen (2015), this study explored the relationships between conflict, affect, and relationship satisfaction and the moderating effects of trait mindfulness and emotion regulation in a group of young adults and young adult couples. Based on previous research and theory, it was hypothesized that mindfulness and capacity for regulating one's emotions would moderate the relationship between conflictual events and

subsequent affective reactions.

Subjects. Subjects included a group of non-clinical young adult undergraduate students at a large university as well as couples from the community (N = 200).

Methods and materials. Participants were asked to complete baseline personality measures assessing trait mindfulness, difficulties regulating emotions, and overall relationship satisfaction. Using an ecological momentary assessment (EMA) design, participants were also required to submit a daily diary with assessments of conflict as well as affect and behavior throughout the conflictual interaction each day for fourteen consecutive days.

Analyses. The primary hypotheses for this study were analyzed using multilevel models (MLM) to deal with non-independent data.

Results. Individuals with higher trait mindfulness reported lower levels of anger during playful conflict and attenuated decreases in relationship satisfaction in the context of greater conflict relative to participants reporting low mindfulness. Individuals with higher trait mindfulness reported lower levels of rejection and sadness and attenuated decreases in relationship satisfaction, all in the context of greater conflict. Findings regarding the role of emotion regulation were less robust, highlighting especially salutary effects of mindfulness.

Conclusions. Together, findings indicate the overall benefits of mindfulness for coping with conflict, managing feelings of distress, maintaining pro-relationship motivation and behavior, and overall relationship satisfaction.

Use of Social Support with COVID-19: A Mixed Methods Approach
Corresponding Author: Maddie Straup | UNT Denton

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Allison Laajala | UNT Denton
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Background & Purpose: The need for support from others is paramount in times where there is low perceived control (David & Suls, 1999). Current literature has found that participants used social support to cope with the uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic (Rettie & Daniels, 2020). However, we found no mixed method studies of social support use during COVID-19. A mixed method design, using both quantitative and qualitative data, promotes a more complete picture (Burke et al., 2007). However, Bornstein (2002) has found that due to the heteromethod convergence problem, even when self-report and free-response measures analyze the same construct, scores on the two tests tend to have moderate or nonsignificant correlations. This may be because survey data utilize outcome-based approaches, whereas open-ended responses use process-focused approaches (Bornstein, 2009). Thus, we hypothesized that individuals, spontaneous identification of social support in qualitative responses will not associate with self-report responses of perceived social support or of seeking support for coping during COVID-19. Subjects: Undergraduates (N = 215; 152 women, 27 men, 36 choosing nonbinary identifiers) in a large, diverse state university participated in a cross-sectional online survey during the last two weeks of April, 2020 one month after the university closed, moving classes online. Students self-reported their ethnicity as 35.7% White, 23.8% Hispanic, 21.7% Black, 8.1% Asian, 1.7% Middle Eastern, 1.3% Jewish, 1.3% Multiethnic, and .9% American Indian. Methods & Materials: Students completed self-rating measures adapted from Carver and Scheier, (1989) Coping Scale (COPE), the Multidimensional

Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), and parallel open-ended questions about coping during COVID-19. Qualitative data were coded using thematic analysis to categorize coping strategies and social support. Analyses & Results: Correlational analyses found a moderate correlation between participants who spontaneously mentioned receiving social support in open-ended responses about coping during COVID-19 and who self-rated seeking social support on the COPE scale, $r = .118$, $p = .083$. Likewise, as expected, whether participants provided qualitative responses regarding support did not predict their reports of perceived social support on the MSPSS, $r = .092$, $p = .117$. Conclusions: Our results indicate that unprompted statements of social support within free-response questions about coping during COVID-19 did not significantly relate to self-rated perceptions of support or use of support for coping. This suggests that self-report and open-ended formats tend to measure different constructs of individuals, awareness. Self-report tests measure explicit traits individuals see, or wish to see, in themselves, whereas qualitative tests measure traits spontaneously activated within an individual,Äôs cognitions. Thus, mixed method approaches may measure different aspects of personality and coping during times of uncertainty.

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WORKSHOPS

MARCH

March 6 & 13 | 11:00 AM - 3:00 PM | 7 CE Credits

Introduction to Therpeutic Assessment: Using Psychological Testing as Brief Psychotherapy - Workshop A

Pamela Schaber, PhD | Therapeutic Assessment Institute
Filippo Aschieri, PhD | European Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (UCSC) di Milano

Psychological assessment is typically viewed as something one does to diagnosis psychological disorders or to plan for or evaluate an intervention. This workshop presents a new paradigm for the psychological assessor, where psychological testing itself is a powerful intervention for individuals, couples, children and adolescents. Moving beyond the traditional view of assessment as an information-gathering tool, Stephen Finn and colleagues developed and researched Therapeutic Assessment, a collaborative effort between the client and the assessor with the goal being therapeutic change. Two meta-analyses published in 2010 and 2011 showed that simply providing clients feedback is as effective as many longer psychotherapies. In this introductory workshop, two certified members of the Therapeutic Assessment Institute will explain current thinking of how Therapeutic Assessment works and will present the different steps for how to conduct this method in practice. In addition to the presentation of didactic material and discussion, Drs. Aschieri and Schaber will show video vignettes from their sessions with clients to demonstrate the power and impact of the TA model. The workshop assumes some familiarity with standard psychological assessment instruments such as the WAIS-IV, the MMPI-2/MMPI-2 RF, the Rorschach, and the TAT or the AAP.

Goals and Objectives:
   1. Use psychological assessment as a therapeutic intervention as well as an information-gathering tool.
   2. Use the active therapeutic factors in psychological assessment and maximize them in their daily practice.
   3. Use the initial session of an assessment as an occasion to promote clients' change.

Skill Level:
This is an introductory workshop designed for all assessors willing to use Therapeutic Assessment techniques.

March 10 | 11:00 AM - 7:00 PM | 7 CE Credits

Assessment Supervision within a Multicultural Context: Fostering Thinking Space for Supervisees and Supervisors - Workshop B

Christy Hobza, PsyD | Independent Practice and NYU
Leighko Toyoshima, PsyD | Independent Practice
Kinshasa Bennett, PhD | The Wright Institute

Maintaining a positive and trusting relationship is important when providing assessment supervision; however, sometimes we miss each other due to cultural difference, resulting in interpersonal sticking points. Personality assessment and assessment supervision are colored by our own culture and recognizing that "color" takes a thinking space and intentional effort. If one has a thinking space to process the supervision experience, one can identify when an interpersonal sticking point has to do with culture. We call these conversations a with cultural context: multiculturally informed communication. Supervisors are tasked with being aware of cultural contexts to promote growth within the client and supervisee using multiculturally informed communication. This is no small task when also working to ensure that tests are administered accurately, and reports are true to the data and grammatically correct. To support creating a space to accomplish this task, this workshop will focus on assessment supervisor-supervisee relationships and how supervisors can facilitate the development of thinking space to promote multiculturally informed communication between supervisee and supervisor and supervisee and client. The workshop will discuss how to integrate the 2017 APA Multicultural Guidelines into assessment supervision. It will include lecture, case presentations, and interactive discussions as we explore challenging and successful situations when providing assessment supervision.

Goals and Objectives:
1. Attendees will be able to explain goals of supervision and how multiculturalism fits into these goals.
2. Attendees will understand how multiculturalism fits into different supervision approaches based on supervisees professional developmental level.
3. Attendees will explore ethical issues related to supervision.
4. Attendees will be able to explain how cultural humility is important in supervision.
5. Attendees will be able to identify different approaches to common difficulties within the supervisor-supervisee relationship.
6. Attendees will understand how the 2017 APA multicultural guidelines fit into assessment supervision.

Skill Level:
This workshop is designed for licensed supervisors of all levels.

March 15 | 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM | 3.5 CE Credits

Personality Assessment Consultation Opportunities with the Federal Aviation Administration: An Orientation to FAA Practices and Standards - Workshop C

Chris M. Front, Psy.D. | ABAP, Federal Aviation Administration

Personality assessment is an essential element in pre-employment and fitness for duty evaluations for a variety of public safety-sensitive positions. Many psychologists specializing in personality

assessment have developed consultation relationships with police and other public safety agencies. Fewer have become consultants for the FAA, which relies on psychologists skilled in personality assessment to conduct thorough evaluations of pilots and air traffic controllers. The FAA is actively recruiting psychologists who are skilled in personality assessment to join its team of consultants, particularly for performing pre-employment evaluations of Air Traffic Control Specialist applicants. The workshop will begin with a brief review of the legal and ethical issues involved in conducting pre-employment and fitness for duty evaluations. An orientation to the unique psychological demands inherent in the aviation environment and the standards necessary for aviation safety will follow. The main focus of the workshop will be on the special considerations required for pre-employment and fitness for duty evaluations conducted with pilots and air traffic controllers for the FAA, including published and unpublished normative test score patterns for those populations, the safety relevance of subclinical conditions, and the differences between DSM-5 diagnoses and FAA regulatory standards. A discussion of test data, psychosocial history, clinical interview, MSE, and collateral information to guide and support decisions will follow. Case examples will be provided to illustrate assessment practices and FAA standards.

Goals and Objectives:
1. Describe the unique psychological demands of working in the aviation environment.
2. Describe the most salient ethical and legal issues in conducting pre-employment and fitness for duty evaluations for public safety-sensitive positions.
3. Utilize normative score patterns (e.g., MMPI-2 means and S.D.s for pilots and Air Traffic Control Specialist Applicants) when conducting test interpretation.
4. Discuss the differences between DSM-5 diagnoses and FAA regulatory standards.
5. Explain the safety relevance of subclinical conditions in the aviation work environment.

Skill Level:
Participants with intermediate to advanced skills in personality assessment will benefit most from this workshop.

March 31 and April 1 | 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM | 7 CE Credits

The Rorschach Performance Assessment System: Overview and Case Illustration - Workshop D

Gregory J. Meyer, PhD | University of Toledo
Giselle Pianowski, PhD | Universidade São Francisco, Brazil

This workshop is for people with prior experience using the Rorschach and it introduces the second edition of the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS). R-PAS grounds Rorschach use both on strong empirical support and on an appreciation of the task as providing an in vivo sample of perceptual and verbal problem-solving behavior obtained in a standardized context. The latter allows for personality inferences to be based on observed performance rather than self-description, which in turn allows valid scores to provide relevant information that complements and increments over self-report. R-PAS emphasizes scores where there is a clear link between the psychological processes associated with the perceptions and behaviors coded in the microcosm of the task and inferences about parallel psychological processes associated with the perceptions and behaviors that make up personality characteristics expressed in everyday behavior. We start the workshop by briefly describing the scientific rationale and procedures for R-PAS. We then address administration, the scoring and calculation of variables, normative referencing, a standardized format to present the results, and interpretive inferences. As time allows, we also briefly describe the large array of free training resources that are available to R-PAS account holders. We illustrate the practical features of R-PAS by applying the system to a clinical case. Although, the workshop is largely didactic, we

provide time for questions, comments, and discussion with those in attendance. This workshop is focused on using R-PAS and should be helpful for practitioners, instructors, and researchers. Attendees should have some familiarity with Rorschach-based assessment and should read the first three chapters of the first or second edition of the R-PAS manual before attending the training (Meyer, Viglione, Mihura, Erard, & Erdberg, 2011, 2020).

Goals and Objectives:
1. Summarize the value of "performance assessment" as a foundation for clinical interpretation.
2. Explain basic steps in calculating normed scores from raw scores.
3. Implement standardized administration to optimize the length of Rorschach protocols
4. Describe how to score R-PAS variables
5. Recognize potentially problematic psychological characteristics when scanning the R-PAS Profile Pages

Skill Level:
Intermediate; we assume familiarity with Rorschach-based assessment and the first three chapters of the R-PAS manual.

APRIL

April 7 | 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM | 3.5 CE Credits

The Spectra: Clinical Applications and Utility - Workshop E

Mark A. Blais, PsyD | Harvard Medical School

The purpose of this workshop is to introduce clinicians to the clinical application and utility of the SPECTRA, a recently developed self-report inventory for adults. Inspired by the hierarchical dimensional model of psychopathology and multivariate research, the SPECTRA (Blais & Sinclair, 2018) is a broadband, self-report inventory that measures Psychopathology, Cognitive Complaints, Psychosocial Functioning, and Suicidal Ideation. The SPECTRA's 96-items generate 15 non-overlapping scales (12 clinical scales, 3 supplemental scales) and a validity index. The 12 clinical scales were selected based on their clinical importance and strong empirical association to the primary dimensions of psychopathology; Internalizing, Externalizing, and Reality Impairing and the global psychopathology factor (p-Factor). The presence of a superordinate psychopathology p-Factor is perhaps the most important insight produced by multivariate psychopathology research. Findings from genetics, neuroscience, and psychiatric epidemiology suggests the p-Factor may be a psychometric representation of overall brain integrity and neurocognitive efficiency. The SPECTRA is the only assessment inventory specifically designed to measure the p-Factor. The SPECTRA's General Psychopathology Index captures the aggregate influence of all psychiatric symptoms and their associated neurobiological processes, providing clinicians important information regarding illness complexity, persistence, cognitive dysfunction, functional impairment and treatment response. This workshop will briefly review the empirical foundation of Quantitative models of psychopathology. The SPECTRA's development process, psychometric properties, and validity data. But the primary focus will be on clinical application and utility of the SPECTRA and its hierarchical approach to interpreting and integrating assessment data. Additional features of the SPECTRA, validity indicators and the supplemental scales, Cognitive Complaints, Psychosocial Functioning and Suicidal Ideation, will also be discussed.

Goals and Objectives:
    1.Review the empirical foundation of Quantitative Models of psychopathology.
    2.Describe the SPECTRA development and validation process
    3. Illustrate the clinical application and utility of the SPECTRA.
    4. Demonstrate a comprehensive strategy for interpreting and integrating SPECTRA data.

Skill Level:
This is an introductory workshop, open to all skill levels.

April 12 | 11:00 AM - 7:00 PM | 7 CE Credits

Introduction to the MMPI-3 - Workshop F

    Martin Sellbom Ph.D. | University of Otago
    Yossef S. Ben-Porath Ph.D. | Kent State University

This workshop introduces the 335-item MMPI-3, the most recent version of the MMPI instruments, to psychologists. Topics include the rationale for, and methods used to develop the instrument, the various materials available to score and interpret the test, understanding the nature of the new normative sample, psychometric functioning of the MMPI-3 scales, and interpretive recommendations. Attendees will have an opportunity to practice the recommended strategy for MMPI-3 interpretation with clinical case examples. Case illustrations will be derived from a variety of settings.

Goals and Objectives:
    1. Assess the rationale for and methods used to develop the 52 MMPI-3 Scales;
    2. Describe the 52 scales of the MMPI-3; Use the MMPI-3 materials and documentation;
    3. Become familiar with psychometric findings available to guide MMPI-3 interpretation;
    4. Become familiar with the MMPI-3 interpretative framework

Skill Level:
This is a beginner's level workshop, but some background in psychometrics and personality assessment would be helpful.

April 14 | 11:00 AM - 7:00 PM | 7 CE Credits

Introduction to the MACI-II - Workshop G

    Robert Tringone, PhD
    Katherine Presnell, PhD | Pearson

This workshop introduces the newly revised Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory, Second Edition (MACI-II). Unlike many other instruments, which were developed for adults and then adapted for adolescents, the MACI-II was specifically created to address the unique concerns, pressures, and situations adolescents face. Anchored in Dr. Theodore Millon's evolutionary theory of personality, this test helps assess personality and psychopathology in adolescents undergoing evaluation or treatment in a variety of mental health settings. This workshop will provide an overview of the MACI-II, including a brief review of Millon's theory, an overview of the changes from the MACI to the MACI-II, the rationale for and methods used to develop the instrument, intended uses of the

instrument, the psychometric properties of the MACI-II scales, and interpretive strategies for using the MACI-II with adolescent clients using case examples.

Goals and Objectives:
    1. Explain the basic concepts of Millon's evolutionary theory and link these to the MACI-II personality pattern scales.
    2. Describe the rationale and methods used in the development of the MACI-II as well as the psychometric properties of the three validity and 24 substantive scales.
    3. Discuss the features of the MACI-II.
    4. Explain how MACI-II scale scores can be used in evaluations for adolescents in clinical settings.
    5. Interpret MACI-II results and integrate interpretations with other sources of information.

Skill Level:
Participants should have a basic understanding of psychometrics and some prior knowledge of objective personality assessment.

April 21 | 11:00 AM - 5:00 PM | 3.5 CE Credits

Starting and Maintaining an Ethical Practice in Forensic Psychology - Workshop H

    Nancy Kaser-Boyd, PhD | Geffen School of Medicine
    Corine deRuiter, PhD | Maastricht University

This Workshop will begin with the differentiation between clinical and forensic psychology. The presenters will discuss guidelines for training in forensic psychology, methods of establishing a good reputation in the community, methods for adequate forensic evaluation, writing forensic reports, and pitfalls of expert testimony. They will discuss common methodological mistakes in forming opinions, such as confirmatory bias. Other ethical issues presented will include responding to opposing experts, responding to Board complaints or civil suits, making public statements, and the management of forensic records. Cases will illustrate content. Finally, the presenters will discuss the personal attributes essential to forensic work, such as comfort being attacked and resilience in dealing with difficult human problems.

Goals and Objectives:
    1. To appreciate the amount of training necessary to practice forensic psychology.
    2. To think about the personal qualities necessary to practice forensic psychology.
    3. To know the full breadth of data necessary in a forensic evaluation.
    4. To become familiar with the ethics of forensic psychology.

Skill Level:
Intermediate skill in clinical psychology, beginning skill in forensic evaluation.

May 3 | 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM | 3.5 CE Credits

Introduction to Administration and Clinical Use of the Crisi Wartegg System (CWS) - Workshop I

Presenters:
Alessandro Crisi, PsyD | Istituto Italiano Wartegg
Jacob A. Palm, PhD | Southern California Center for Collaborative Assessment and the Wright Institute

Workshop Information:
This workshop presents a practical introduction to Crisi Wartegg System (CWS), a methodology for the clinical use of the Wartegg Drawing Completion Test (WDCT). The WDCT is a performance-based drawing technique that can be completed in 5-10 minutes by the client and is appropriate for children, adolescents, and adults including individuals with mental disabilities. Once one becomes competent in its use, the test takes 40-45 minutes to administer, score and interpret. A recent meta-analysis attests to its validity in assessing personality and psychopathology, and reliability and validity data of the CWS is commensurate with both self-report (MMPI-2) and performance-based (Rorschach) personality measures. The CWS was also recently recognized as a valid performance-based personality method that can be used for certification in Therapeutic Assessment, given the measure's ease of use, resonance with clients, and non-threatening nature. Specific topics covered in this workshop include introduction to the history of the WDCT, as well as the development of the CWS. Reliability and validity data will be reviewed, as well as recommended clinical use and incremental validity of this measure. Participants will learn proper standardized administration procedures. Lastly, a variety of clinical cases examples and protocols will be provided to demonstrate both the utility of the measure and its discriminative power between clients with various presenting symptoms or challenges. Prior to exposure to the CWS, participants will have the opportunity to complete the test independently, with time provided for reflection on their experience and initial reactions. Following completion of this training, clinicians will be able to administer the test to clients, but will require consultation to score and clinically interpret collected protocols.

Goals and Objectives:
1. Describe clinical use of the CWS, including the clinical populations the measure is appropriate for, as well as the incremental validity/benefits of use in clinical practice;
2. Describe statistical foundations of the CWS, including interrater and test-retest reliability, and validity data;
3. List the steps required for proper administration of the WDCT according to the CWS;
4. Identify basic differences in clinical protocols based upon diagnostic categories.

Skill Level:
This is an introductory training on the CWS; no previous use of the test is required although thorough grounding in psychological assessment and theory is recommended.

May 5 | 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM | 3.5 CE Credits

A Resilience and Recovery Focused Model of Psychological Assessment - Workshop J

Rachel Cavallaro, PsyD | University of Hartford and University of Colorado: Center for Dependency, Addiction, and Rehabilitation (CeDAR)
Harlan Austin, PhD | University of North Texas and University of Colorado: Center for Dependency, Addiction, and Rehabilitation (CeDAR)

Psychological assessment evolved out of the symptom-focused medical model of identifying deficits in individuals in an effort to improve treatment outcomes. Symptom presentation is only one aspect of individual functioning and focuses on deficits rather than capitalizing on strengths which can delay treatment outcomes as highlighted through the lens of positive psychology. Through the use of traditional measures of assessment such as the Rorschach, MMPI-2, PAI, WAIS-IV and non-traditional measures such as the DISC and VIA character strengths survey, treatment recommendations can be made to increase overall wellbeing rather than improving deficits. This approach works to enhance posttraumatic growth and recovery for those suffering from trauma, addiction, and other mental health disorders. Case examples will also be presented.

Goals and Objectives:
1. List various scales and results on traditional measures (Rorschach, PAI, MMPI-2, WAIS-IV) that highlight individual strengths and resilient traits.
2. Plan how to interpret nontraditional measures such as the DISC and VIA character strengths survey in an integrated battery.
3. Describe psychological assessment results in a strength-based resiliency focused manner.

Skill Level:
This workshop will be taught at an intermediate level and previous knowledge related to personality assessment will be assumed.

May 10 | 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM | 3.5 CE Credits

Applying R-PAS to Children - Workshop K

Donald Viglione, PhD, CSPP | Alliant International University - San Diego
Jessica Lipkind, PsyD | Private Practice & West Coast Children's Clinic

This half-day workshop provides information to support applying and interpreting the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) with children. Recent guidelines about administration are addressed, along with psychometric and normative issues. Recent R-PAS research applicable to children is highlighted as a foundation for applying the test to youth. R-PAS interpretive procedures for children, as well as current and future developments are outlined. These principles and techniques will be illustrated with brief clinical vignettes. For this intermediate level workshop we assume attendees have previous experience and training with R-PAS. At the end of this workshop, attendees should be able to apply the test to routine clinical cases.

Goals and Objectives:
1. Adapt administration procedures for children.
2. Apply R-PAS research to guide the use of R-PAS with children.
3. Derive normatively-based interpretive inferences for youth.
4. Recognize variables that are closely associated with development and change as children age.

5. Use R-PAS in routine clinical cases with children .

Skill Level:
Attendees should have attended R-PAS training, read the R-PAS Manual, or enjoyed a graduate level course with at least a third of a semester on R-PAS.

May 17 and May 18 | 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM | 7 CE Credits

Restoring Epistemic Trust through Therapeutic Assessment: Building a Relationship "SuperHighway" with Difficult-to-Treat Clients - Workshop L

Stephen E. Finn, PhD | Center for Therapeutic Assessment
Jan H. Kamphuis, PhD | University of Amsterdam
Hilde De Saeger, PhD

Why do some clients reject new ways of thinking and maintain a high level of distrust with mental health professionals? Two new concepts from evolutionary psychology, Epistemic Trust (ET) and Epistemic Hypervigilance (EH), provide a profitable framework for understanding and intervening with such clients. In this workshop, Drs. Finn, Kamphuis, and De Saeger will present the theory of ET and EH, which asserts that many clients screen out new information from others because in the past this served their survival. The presenters will show video excerpts from actual Therapeutic Assessments to demonstrate how several philosophical and procedural elements of TA specifically foster the lowering of EH and building of ET, allowing clients to revise their internal working models and continue to grow and learn long after an assessment is completed. The presenters will use lecture and experiential exercises to teach many clinically useful concepts, including: Mentalization, Secure Attachment, Developmental Trauma, Shame, Ostensive Cueing, and Scaffolding.

Goals and Objectives:
1. Define the concepts of Epistemic Trust (ET) and Epistemic Hypervigilance (EH) and explain their importance to working with difficult clients;
2. Explain the concepts of Mentalization and Secure Attachment and how they are related to ET and EH;
3. List specific behaviors of clinicians that help lower EH and promote ET;
4. Describe the experience of Ostensive Cueing and Scaffolding from both the client and clinician perspectives;
5. Explain how specific techniques and steps of TA lower EH and promote ET;
6. List personal and professional factors of clinicians that contribute to EH and impede ET

Skill Level:
This workshop is open to participants at any skills level

June 2 | 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM | 3.5 CE Credits

SCOR(S) Some Knowledge: An Introduction to Scoring and Clinical Applications of the Social Cognition and Object Relations Scale-Global Rating Methods (SCORS-G) - Workshop M

Michelle B Stein, PhD | Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School
Jenelle Slavin-Mulford, PhD | Augusta University

There continues to be a growing need in the psychology field to create measures that quantify qualitative data in dynamically rich and meaningful ways. Within the personality assessment and psychotherapy process and outcome empirical literature, the Social Cognition and Object Relations Scale-Global Rating Method (SCORS-G) has become one of the most commonly used clinician-rated measures to code object relational content via narrative material (i.e., TAT, early memory, clinical interviews, and psychotherapy narratives). This INTRODUCTORY workshop will teach participants how to score narratives using this measure and introduce them to innovative approaches for incorporating the SCORS-G into the clinical process. Overall, this will be an interactive seminar and applicable to a wide range of specialties within the field of psychology.

Goals and Objectives:
1. Explain the theoretical framework behind the conceptualization and development of the SCORS-G.;
2. Rate narratives using the SCORS-G at a beginner level.;
3. Apply the eight SCORS-G dimensions to clinical material at a beginner level.
4. This includes integrating the SCORS-G dimensions into the initial intake process;
5. Apply the eight SCORS-G dimensions to clinical material at a beginner level.
6. This includes integrating the SCORS-G into the formal psychological assessment process;

Skill Level:
This is an introductory workshop and is applicable to anyone attending SPA

June 8 | 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM | 3.5 CE Credits

Pathology or Preservation? Advancing the Understanding of Personality Adaptations in Trauma Survivors - Workshop N

Jennifer Marie Laney, PsyD | Carson Center for Human Service
Margo Townley, PsyD | Independent Practice
Karissa Spurgeon, PsyD | LMHC, The Viersprong Institute for the Study of Personality Disorders

Personality assessment plays a crucial role in conceptualizing and formulating treatment recommendations for individuals seeking services, especially those with complicated presentations and histories of trauma. The sequelae of complex trauma include affective dysregulation, behavioral dysregulation, and interpersonal disruption with significant impacts across many domains of functioning. In terms of personality testing, there are many common symptom patterns that arise on measures such as the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) and the Rorschach that often

represent adaptive coping and survival mechanisms for individuals who have experienced trauma, poverty, and marginalization. Such patterns, when removed from context, may be erroneously understood to represent characterological pathology, executive functioning deficits, or serious mental illness. This presentation will demonstrate how to integrate an individual's socio-cultural-political context with data derived from normed personality assessment measures to develop a trauma-informed, strengths-based diagnosis and formulation that honors the adaptive origins of the present maladaptive functioning. Using the Trauma Symptom Inventory, we will analyze the overlap between common trauma symptoms, such as anger, dissociation, and interpersonal dysfunction, and diagnoses including borderline personality disorder, paranoid personality disorder, obsessive-compulsive personality disorder, bipolar disorder, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. However, the latter diagnoses may overlook the context in which the behaviors developed and occur, the function they serve, and the significance of such variables in the formulation of treatment recommendations. Furthermore, these diagnoses are inherently deficit-oriented, suggesting limitations within the individual, as opposed to appreciating the adaptive nature of the behavior and the potential for improvement in functioning should the barriers be removed. We will address the reasons why the aforementioned disorders are inappropriate, as delineated by the DSM-5 criteria, when the symptoms are better accounted for by socio-cultural factors and explore how to interpret such symptom constellations through a trauma-informed, social justice lens using lecture and experiential activities, including de-identified case examples.

Goals and Objectives:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the ways in which normative adaptations to trauma present as psychopathology in commonly used assessment measures, such as the Personality Assessment Inventory and the Rorschach.;
2. Compare common affective/behavioral sequelae of trauma with symptoms of other DSM-5 diagnoses, including personality disorders and serious mental illness. ;
3. Analyze outcomes of normed assessment measures in the context of socio-cultural-political factors.;
4. Translate results of personality assessment tools into trauma-informed, adaptation-oriented, strengths-based clinical formulations.

Skill Level:
Students and professionals conversant in both trauma and personality assessment.

June 21 | 11:00 AM - 3:00 PM | 3.5 CE Credits

The IOP-29 and the IOP-M: New Generation Symptom and Performance Validity Test for Malingering Evaluations - Workshop O

Luciano Giromini, PhD | University of Turin
Donald J. Viglione, PhD | California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University - San Diego

The Inventory of Problems-29 (IOP-29; Viglione, Giromini & Landis, 2017) is a new, brief, self-report measure designed to assist practitioners evaluating the credibility of various symptom presentations, including those related to (1) depression/anxiety, (2) psychosis/schizophrenia, (3) post-traumatic reactions, and (4) neuropsychological/intellectual dysfunction. It is comprised of 29 items, administered via classic, paper-and-pencil format, or online, using a tablet or a PC. By analyzing the responses to each of these 29 items, a logistic regression-derived formula generates the False Disorder Probability Score (FDS), a probability value reflecting the likelihood of drawing that specific

IOP-29 from a group of experimental feigners versus a group of bona fide patients. Based on emerging research attesting to the utility of combining symptom validity with performance validity measures a new "add-on" feature of the IOP-29 has recently been developed. Named "IOP-M," its purpose is to detect malingered memory deficits. This half-day workshop will describe the research foundation for the IOP-29 and IOP-M in malingering evaluations and will present guidelines for their use in applied practice. Together, these two brief tests, each taking five to ten minutes, provide the most efficient symptom and performance measure for the busy practitioner. No prior experience with the IOP instruments is required.

Goals and Objectives:
1. Discuss the research foundation for using the IOP-29 and IOP-M to evaluate the credibility of various mental illness complaints
2. Compare the efficacy of the IOP-29 and IOP-M versus other available tools such as SIMS, TOMM, PAI and MMPI
3. Explain how to administer and score the IOP-29 and IOP-M
4. Demonstrate how to interpret and integrate the results of IOP-29 and IOP-M

Skill Level:
No prior experience with the IOP instruments is required, and all psychologists and graduate students at all levels of training may attend this introductory workshop

AWARDS

The Society is dedicated to the development of methods of personality assessment, the advancement of research on their effectiveness, and the exchange of ideas about the theory and practice of assessment.

Bruno Klopfer and a group of his students founded the Society for Personality Assessment (SPA) in Essex County, New Jersey. The Society is a collegial organization dedicated to the advancement of professional personality assessment, to the development of procedures and concepts for personality assessment and to the ethical and responsible use of these techniques.

Initially incorporated as the Rorschach Institute, Inc., in 1938, the organization was renamed the Society for Personality Assessment in 1971 to reflect the Society's interest in the entire spectrum of issues present in contemporary personality assessment and to focus the Society as a special interest group, concerned with promoting the exchange of ideas and information about personality assessment in research and practice.

The Society organizes and conducts an Annual Convention as partial fulfillment of the incorporator's objective "to provide an annual assembly of sharing research findings and clinical experiences". In addition, the Society publishes the Journal of Personality Assessment and a newsletter, the SPA Exchange. The following awards are presented by the Society:

The **BRUNO KLOPFER MEMORIAL AWARD** is given for outstanding, long-term professional contribution to the field of personality assessment. The recipient gives an acceptance presentation.

The **SAMUEL J. and ANNE G. BECK AWARD** is given for outstanding early career research in the field of personality assessment. The award is presented in conjunction with the University of Chicago. The recipient gives an acceptance presentation.

The **WALTER G. KLOPFER AWARD** is bestowed annually by the Society for Personality Assessment for distinguished contribution to the literature in personality assessment. Eligible contributions focus on statistically based research projects. The Journal for Personality Assessment Editor invites all Consulting Editors to nominate outstanding articles from the previous year, each of which is then rated by the Editor and Associate Editors. In the event of a tie, two awards may be given.

The **MARTIN MAYMAN AWARD** is bestowed annually by the Society for Personality Assessment for a distinguished contribution to the literature in personality assessment. Eligible contributions may consist of an outstanding case study, qualitative research project, or theoretical development. The JPA Editor invites all Consulting Editors to nominate outstanding articles from the previous year, each of which is then rated by the Editor and Associate Editors. In the event of a tie, two awards may be given.

The **MARGUERITE R. HERTZ MEMORIAL** is a tribute to Dr. Hertz for her long-term professional contributions to personality assessment. The memorial is presented by a distinguished member of the Society in honor of a deceased eminence from the field of personality assessment. At times, the presenter also invites other members to join in relating anecdotes of their personal contact with the honoree.

The **MARY S. CERNEY STUDENT AWARD** is awarded to the best personality assessment research paper submitted by a student. This award carries a small stipend to help defray the cost of attending the Annual Convention.

The **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AND CONTRIBUTION TO PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT AWARD** honors individuals promoting personality assessment through excellence in teaching, outreach, advocacy, or practice. Recipients are those whose work has made a meaningful contribution to the practice of personality assessment by way of direct service, policy development and implementation, innovation, teaching, training, professional publications, leadership, or advocacy for the profession.

Bruno Klopfer Memorial Award

Dr. R. Michael Bagby

R. Michael Bagby, Ph.D. is currently a Full Professor in the Departments of Psychology and Psychiatry, and the Graduate Department of Psychological Clinical Science, University of Toronto. He received his International Baccalaureate Diploma from Christchurch School, Christchurch, Virginia; a B.A. from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; his M.A. from Radford University, Radford, Virginia and his Ph.D. from York University, Toronto, Canada. He completed his clinical internship and post-doctoral studies in the Behavioural Medicine Clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto. He has published more than 400 peer reviewed journal articles, nearly 50 book chapters, two books, and five psychological tests. He is past Editor of Assessment and is currently an Associate Editor for Psychological Assessment. He sits on the Editorial board of all four major psychological assessment journals – Assessment, European Journal of Psychological Assessment, Journal of Personality Assessment, and Psychological Assessment. He has held or currently holds operating grants as a PI, Co-PI or Co-I and fellowships from several different agencies, including the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, the National Institute of Mental Health, the Ontario Mental Health Foundation and the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada. In 2018 he was the recipient of the Distinguished Assessment Psychologist Award, given by Division 12, Section IX of the American Psychological Association.

Samuel J. and Anne G. Beck Award

Dr. Michael Roche

Michael Roche, Ph.D. is an Assistant Professor of Psychology at West Chester University. Dr. Roche earned his Ph.D. from The Pennsylvania State University, after completing his internship at Massachusetts General Hospital. His research lab, the Psychological Assessment of Temporally-dynamic Traits, Emotions, and Relationships in Naturalistic Settings (PATTERNS) lab, assesses the impact of personality disorder in daily life, using longitudinal methods to capture temporally-dynamic patterns of psychological dysfunction, and creating methods to utilize person-specific assessments to assist clinicians in conceptualizing their clients. He has authored or coauthored over 30 academic journal articles, 10 book chapters, and 65 presentations and posters. He serves as a consulting editor for the journal Assessment, and the Journal of Personality Assessment. Dr. Roche is also the newsletter editor for the Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research, and was recently elected vice president of this society. He teaches assessment and psychotherapy courses in the WCU doctoral program in clinical psychology (PsyD) along with providing therapy and assessment supervision to doctoral students and teaching undergraduate courses. He also maintains a small practice of individual and group (DBT) psychotherapy, and is a statistical consultant for researchers interested in analyzing longitudinal data. His most important and fulfilling position is father to future Dr. Tatum Elaine Roche.

Walter G. Klopfer Award

Dr. Isabel Thielmann

Isabel Thielmann is post-doctoral researcher at the University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany. She received her Ph.D. in 2015 from the University of Mannheim, Germany. Her research focuses on personality and its measurement as well as on the determinants of prosocial and ethical behavior. Moreover, she is interested in personality judgments. In most of her work, she is combining approaches and methods from different fields to study person-situation interactions in the moral domain.

The HEXACO–100 Across 16 Languages: A Large-Scale Test of Measurement Invariance

The HEXACO Personality Inventory–Revised (HEXACO–PI–R) has become one of the most heavily applied measurement tools for the assessment of basic personality traits. Correspondingly, the inventory has been translated to many languages for use in cross-cultural research. However, formal tests examining whether the different language versions of the HEXACO–PI–R provide equivalent measures of the 6 personality dimensions are missing. We provide a large-scale test of measurement invariance of the 100-item version of the HEXACO–PI–R across 16 languages spoken in European and Asian countries (N.30,484). Multigroup exploratory structural equation modeling and confirmatory factor analyses revealed consistent support for configural and metric invariance, thus implying that the factor structure of the HEXACO dimensions as well as the meaning of the latent HEXACO factors is comparable across languages. However, analyses did not show overall support for scalar invariance; that is, equivalence of facet intercepts. A complementary alignment analysis supported this pattern, but also revealed substantial heterogeneity in the level of (non) invariance across facets and factors. Overall, results imply that the HEXACO–PI–R provides largely comparable measurement of the HEXACO dimensions, although the lack of scalar invariance highlights the necessity for future research clarifying the interpretation of mean-level trait differences across countries.

Martin Mayman Award

Dr. John D. Mayer

John D. Mayer received his B.A. from the University of Michigan, his Ph.D. in psychology from Case Western Reserve University, and was a Postdoctoral Scholar at Stanford University. Mayer's interests are in personality psychology and in personal and emotional intelligences. He has served on the editorial boards of Psychological Bulletin, the Journal of Personality, and the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, among others.

An Integrated Approach to Personality Assessment Based on the Personality Systems Framework

Psychologists who carry out personality assessments must be conversant in diverse technical languages to describe their clients' social contexts and inner personality function. The clinician needs to understand a person's family, gender role, ethnic identity, religious beliefs, and similar qualities, and also a client's inner personality functioning, including the workings of motives, emotions, cognition, and self-control: These can be characterized by relevant psychiatric symptoms, personality traits, and individual test scores such as those on the MMPI–2–RF and Rorschach-Performance Assessment System. The Personality Systems Framework for Assessment (PSF–A) can support the assessment process by organizing information about both an individual's context and personality function, freeing professionals to optimally focus on characterizing their clients.

Mary S. Cerney Award

Whitney Ringwald

Whitney Ringwald is a 3rd year Ph.D. student in the clinical psychology program at the University of Pittsburgh. She received a master's in social work from the University of Pittsburgh in 2018. Whitney is currently part of the Personality Processes and Outcomes Laboratory working with Aidan Wright. Her research leverages dynamic assessment of people's everyday patterns to understand the processes underlying individual differences in social and emotional functioning. Clinically, Whitney has worked in a wide range of settings with diverse patients from drug and alcohol treatment in forensic settings to group therapy for individuals diagnosed with bipolar disorder. She is interested in gaining experience using psychodynamic methods to treat personality pathology. Outside of her research and clinical work, Whitney is an avid consumer and creator of art.

Distinguished Service & Contribution to Personality Assessment Award

Dr. Virginia Brabender

Virginia Brabender began her research in the area of psychological assessment on the difficult diagnostic issue of differentiating patients with unipolar versus bipolar depression. For this research, she and her co-author were awarded the 1994 Walter G. Klopfer Award for Distinguished Statistically-based contribution to the literature in personality assessment, presented by the Society for Personality Assessment in collaboration with Psychological Assessment Resources. She went on to publish various papers on personality assessment and served as co-editor of a special series of articles on ethics and psychological assessment. More recently, she has delved into the topic of diversity, inclusion, and personality assessment through a collection of papers and presentations, as well as the volume, co-edited with Dr. Joni Mihura, The handbook of gender and sexuality in psychological assessment. She has particular interest in the pedagogy of training in diversity and personality assessment. Virginia Brabender has taught personality assessment for 40 years at Hahnemann University, Temple University, and Widener University with her tenure at the latter spanning over 30 years. She has served as President, Secretary, and newsletter editor of the Society of Personality Assessment, and as consulting and section editor for JPA.

GENERAL INFO

Diversity Scholarship
As part of its overall commitment to diversity, SPA offers diversity support grants of up to $300.00 to support individuals from diverse backgrounds who are involved in personality assessment and would like to attend the annual convention.
Winners:
Essie Asan | Penn State University
Dr. Danielle Burchett | California State University - Monterey
Kelci Davis | Sam Houston State University
Sarah Jaweed | West Chester University
Tomoko Miwa | San Francisco State University
Taylor Rodriguez | University of Southern Mississippi

Early Career Scholarship
In an effort to encourage and support the training and education of early career psychologists in personality assessment, SPA has created scholarships opportunities to attend the the Annual Convention. This $250 award will provide a waiver for the 2021 virtual conference registration fee (fully covering the cost of attending the 2021 Virtual Convention at the early-career member rate) and a waiver for the individual to virtually attend at least one SPA workshop (half-day or full-day) free of charge in 2021.
Winners:
Dr. Agata Andò | University of Turin
Dr. Emily Dowgwillo | University of Detroit Mercy
Dr. Jennifer Duchschere | Colorado Department of Human Services
Dr. Dana Forman Colorado Department of Human Services
Dr. Ryo Matsuda | Chukyp University in Japan

Dr. Cristina Mazza |
Dr. Abby Mulay | Medical University of South Carolina
Dr. Stephan Pappalardo | Clinical Neuropsychology
Eleonora Patriarca | Private Practice - Italy
Dr. Yoav Shimoni | Boston Children's Hospital Deaf and Hard of Hearing Program

Student Scholarship

In an effort to encourage training of students and promote student participation in research and scholarly presentation in the area of personality assessment, SPA has created scholarships opportunities to attend the 2021 SPA Virtual Convention and Workshops. This $125 award will provide a waiver for the 2021 virtual conference registration fee (fully covering the cost of attending the 2021 virtual convention at the student rate) and a waiver for the individually to virtually attend at least one SPA workshop (half-day or full-day) free of charge in 2021.

Winners:
Adam Anderson | Alliant Internation University - Fresno
Chloe Bliton | Penn State University
Leah Emery | University at Buffalo
Audrey Flanigan | Widener University
Alexandra Halberstadt | Penn State University
Mary Norris | Regent Unviersity
Olivia Tabaczyk | Palo Alto University
Brooke Tompkins |
Kayla Spenard | Sam Houston State University
Arianna Della Vigna | Catholic University of Sacred Heart of Milan
Enrico Vitolo | University of Turin
Megan Whitman | Kent State University

SPA Interest Groups

Interest Groups provide SPA members an opportunity to interact with other members who are engaged in personality assessment in similar venues. Interest Groups support the mission of SPA by fostering membership around similar interest and facilitate member's networking and mutual support. The following interest groups are available at this time:

Forensic Psychology
Co-Chairs: Nancy Kaser-Boyd & Elizabeth Wheeler
Friday, March 19th | 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm EDT (During Happy Hour)

The mission of the FIG is developing interest and momentum for the implementation of forensic psychology and personality assessment within the scope of SPA's overall mission and to disseminate findings to the membership and SPA Board: to develop membership and Board interests and resources, support forensically-relevant publications in JPA, forensic psychology presentations at Annual Conventions, and continuing education workshops. Starting in 2016, a presentation of topical interest to participants will be presented every year.

Psychoanalytic Assessment
Co-Chairs: Anthony D. Bram & Jeremy Ridenour
Thursday, March 18th | 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm EDT

The mission of the Psychoanalytic Interest Group is to provide SPA members with a focused opportunity to discuss their interests in psychoanalytic approaches to personality assessment and to create a network of professionals to support each other's education, writing, and

research. The group supports the mission of the SPA Board of Trustees by fostering membership interest in these topics, and by providing resources to support direct clinical service, supervision, teaching, and research. Recent initiatives have included collating a biannual summary of members' interests and initiatives and developing a list of significant publications that one might consult to learn and teach about this approach to assessment. We have also been piloting a mentorship program matching students and early-career clinicians with more senior assessors. The group also encourages scientific presentations, posters, continuing education workshops, and publications that integrate psychoanalytic theory with personality assessment. We welcome all colleagues to join us, particularly graduate students and early career psychologists seeking support in integrating their psychoanalytic and assessment interests.

Health Psychology
Co-Chairs: Ryan Marek & John Porcerelli
Saturday, March 20, 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm EDT

The mission of the Health Psychology interest group is to provide SPA members (including students) with an opportunity to discuss their interests and experiences (direct service, supervisory, and research) of psychological and personality assessment in medical settings. These settings include general hospitals, primary care clinics (family medicine, internal medicine, obstetrics, and pediatrics), and specialty clinics (cardiology, surgery, physical medicine & rehab, neurology, oncology, etc.). The interest group will discuss the role of personality assessment in medical settings, share health psychology assessment experiences, distribute a list of health psychology references, and plan for future SPA symposiums focusing on assessment in medical settings.

Education & Training
Co-Chairs: Adam Natoli & A. Jill Clemence
Saturday, March 20, 11:00 am - 11:50 am EDT

The mission of this interest group is to improve the quality of assessment training and supervision in the field of psychology, through improving and disseminating resources, promoting best practices, and advocating for rigor. Members of this interest group include academic and field-based trainers, supervisors, students, and clinicians. Topics addressed include bridging the gap between what is being taught in graduate programs and expectations for internship, licensure, and future practice; how to best assess competency during training; and how to best support those teaching and supervising assessment given the similarities and differences of graduate programs. Finally, the group will also make an effort to increase exposure to personality assessment throughout the psychology education lifespan, from undergraduate through postgraduate settings.

Collaborative/Therapeutic Assessment
Co-Chairs: Hale Martin & Raja David
Friday, March 19th | 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm EDT (During Happy Hour)

The Collaborative/Therapeutic Assessment (CTA) interest group offers the opportunity to meet with assessors thinking about, working to develop, and practicing this approach to psychological assessment and intervention. Developments, training and learning opportunities, ideas, research efforts and findings, and marketing issues involving CTA, as well as the successes and challenges our members experience, are central topics of discussion. This interest group offers support to those on the cutting edge as well as those just learning CTA and it fosters a collaborative community of assessors, promoting connections and friendships. Everyone is welcome! Students and assessors new to CTA are especially valued.

GUIDELINES TO DEVELOP A NEW INTEREST GROUP

1. Any SPA member, fellow or student affiliate interested and willing to start a new interest group should bring the proposal to the Board of Trustees, including a mission for the group and proposed plan to attract members.
2. Interest groups shall change leadership every three years with the option of reelection.
3. Once the Board approves a new Interest Group, the Board will provide the following:
   a. A meeting place will be assigned to meet during Convention,
   b. A description in the website and Convention program
   c. Assistance to recruit members and maintain connections outside Convention meetings.
   d. Assistance to the group in achieving the goals they set for their group.

VOLUNTEERS

These are the volunteers names at the time the Program was published. There may be others who signed up to volunteer after publishing. Please know what we appreciate your time and willingness to volunteer. We could not succeed without the help of our volunteers. Thank you!

Alana Fondren | University of North Texas
Tessa Long | Sam Houston State University
Elie Portnoy | Adler University
Rebecca Skadberg | University of Tennessee
Megan Whitman | Kent State University

Save the Dates

2022 SPA CONVENTION

WESTIN MICHIGAN AVE.

Chicago, IL
March 9 - 13, 2022

2023 SPA CONVENTION

MARRIOTT BOSTON CAMBRIDGE

Boston, MA
March 15 - 19, 2023