Antagonism in Daily Life

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OSF Link: https://osf.io/hsd4j/

Antagonism and Maladaptive Personality

- DSM-5 AMPD definition: Antagonism is a collection of traits and behaviors that “put the individual at odds with other people, including an exaggerated sense of self-importance and a concomitant expectation of special treatment, as well as a callous antipathy toward others, encompassing both an unawareness of others’ needs and feelings and a readiness to use others in the service of self-enhancement” (p. 780)

- Consistently included in various clinical nosologies and basic models of personality
  - One of the five maladaptive domains in AMPD (APA, 2011)
  - Comprises half of the externalizing super-spectrum in HiTOP model (Kotov et al., 2017)
  - (Low) Agreeableness in the Five-factor Model (Costa & McCrae, 1992)

- Component of many diagnostic categories as well
Current Study

- Past EMA work has focused on the domain
  - Agreeableness and quarrelsomeness (Moskowitz, 2010)
  - Antagonism and affiliation and affect (Ringwald et al., 2020)
  - Antagonism in the context of grandiose and vulnerable narcissism (Edershile et al., 2019)

1) Combine advances in structural work on Antagonism with EMA-based outcomes
   - Move towards merging structural and functional accounts of Antagonism

2) Explore daily correlates of Antagonism (a) across multiple samples and (b) using different operationalizations of the construct

Measures

- Measures of Antagonism
  - Personality Inventory for the DSM-5-Faceted Brief Form (PID-5-FBF; Maples et al., 2015)
    - Domain score with 6 facet scales
    - Included Hostility facet due to its interstitial nature
    - Omegas: .78 to .91
  - Computerized Adaptive Test of Personality Disorder-Static Form (CAT-PD-SF; Simms, 2013)
    - Relied on past structural investigations of CAT-PD to determine scale inclusions
    - Domain score with 9 facet scales
    - Included Anger facet
    - Omegas: .78 to .87

- EMA Outcomes
  - Negative and Positive Affect (5 items each)
  - Warm-Cold Self and Other Ratings
  - Submissiveness-Dominance Self and Other Ratings
  - Empathy (3 items examined individually)

- Observations per outcome=5,419-17,735
## Samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Sample Type</th>
<th>% White</th>
<th>% Female</th>
<th>EMA Protocol (days/surveys per day)</th>
<th>Surveys Completed (Avg.)</th>
<th>Antagonism Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>71.38%</td>
<td>52.53%</td>
<td>14/6</td>
<td>68.62</td>
<td>CAT-PD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>396</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>80.30%</td>
<td>56.30%</td>
<td>7/6</td>
<td>22.14</td>
<td>CAT-PD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>81.80%</td>
<td>60.30%</td>
<td>10/5</td>
<td>23.68</td>
<td>PID-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>84.80%</td>
<td>51.80%</td>
<td>10/7</td>
<td>34.72</td>
<td>PID-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: CAT-PD = Computerized Adaptive Test of Personality Disorder; PID-5 = Personality Inventory for the DSM-5; see main text for further details regarding ethnicity and gender.

## Analytical Approach

- Multilevel regression used to examine the main effects of Antagonism on various EMA outcomes
  - Maximum likelihood estimation in Mplus (version 8.3; Muthén & Muthén, 2017)

- EMA observations were aggregated for analyses

- Outcomes examined in each sample
  - Also conducted pooled analyses
Results

Negative Affect (Pooled)

Positive Affect (Pooled)
**Takeaways & Future Directions**

**Takeaways**
- Heterogeneity amongst the facets scales of Antagonism
  - Domain can mask nuances behind empirical findings
- Which operationalization you choose can matter
  - Positive Affect

**Future Directions**
- Unique effects
- Directionality of effects
- Many more EMA outcomes can be investigated related to Antagonism
- How does Antagonism manifest in daily life when part of broader constructs?
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Thank You!

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