Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry: An Interpersonal Approach to Construct Validation

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Abstract

The present study applied the interpersonal perspective in testing the narcissistic admiration and rivalry concept (NARC) and examining the construct validity of the corresponding Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ). Two undergraduate samples (Sample 1: $N = 290$; Sample 2: $N = 188$) completed self-report measures of interpersonal processes based in the interpersonal circumplex (IPC), as well as measures of related constructs. In examining IPC correlates, we used a novel bootstrapping approach to determine if admiration and rivalry related to differing interpersonal profiles. Consistent with our hypotheses, admiration was distinctly related to generally agentic (i.e., dominant) interpersonal processes, whereas rivalry generally reflected (low) communal (i.e., hostile) interpersonal processes. Furthermore, NARQ-admiration and NARQ-rivalry related to generally adaptive and maladaptive aspects of status-related constructs, emotional, personality, and social adjustment, respectively. This research provides further support for the NARC, as well as construct validation for the NARQ.

Key words: Narcissism, narcissistic admiration and rivalry, grandiose narcissism, narcissistic personality disorder, interpersonal circumplex

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Narcissism receives considerable attention in lay literature (e.g., Twenge & Campbell, 2009), and is a major focus in clinical psychology, psychiatry, and social-personality psychology (Cain, Pincus, & Ansell, 2008; Campbell & Miller, 2011; Pincus & Lukowitsky, 2010). Most definitions concern dysfunctional aspects of personality, and emphasize excessive needs and claims regarding status and recognition. However, the label is applied to a wide variety of theoretical frameworks, specific concepts, and related assessments.

Back and colleagues (2013) describe *admiration* and *rivalry* as dimensions underlying much of the heterogeneity in narcissism theory and research, and developed the related Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ). In the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Construct (NARC), both dimensions reflect maintenance of a grandiose sense of self. In narcissistic admiration, this involves anticipating and approaching social admiration, through assertive self-enhancement or self-promotion. In narcissistic rivalry, maintaining the grandiose self takes the form of a defensive or avoidant motivational orientation, in which the individual anticipates threats to the desired self-image that would result from loss of status and admiration.

The interpersonal perspective in personality and clinical psychology (Horowitz & Strack, 2011; Pincus & Ansell, 2013) provides a framework for comparing, contrasting, and integrating concepts and measures in narcissism research (e.g., Bradlee & Emmons, 1992; Miller, Price, Gentile, Lynam, & Campbell, 2012; Ruiz, Smith, & Rhodewalt, 2001). To date, this framework has not been applied to the NARC model or corresponding NARQ scales. In the present study, we address this gap by testing associations between admiration and rivalry on the one hand and interpersonal style, goals, problems and sensitivities on the other, using the structural summary method with bootstrapped confidence intervals (Zimmerman & Wright, 2017). To further test

predictions of the admiration and rivalry model and the NARQ's construct validity, we examine associations with measures of subjective status, emotional adjustment, and social functioning.

Major Distinctions in Narcissism Theory and Research

A key distinction contrasts narcissistic grandiosity and vulnerability (e.g., Cain et al., 2008; Miller, Lynam, Hyatt, & Campbell, 2017). Grandiosity refers to the inflated self-image, entitlement, and exploitiveness at the core of many descriptions of narcissism (Cain et al., 2008; Miller, Hoffman, Campbell, & Pilkonis, 2008). Lay views, social-personality psychology, and DSM-IV/V criteria for narcissistic personality disorder emphasize grandiosity, especially excessive and unstable self-esteem and status-seeking (Miller et al., 2014). Narcissistic vulnerability refers to dysregulated emotional, self-evaluative, and interpersonal responses to the perceived loss of admiration, such as shame, anger, aggression, and defensive social withdrawal (Cain et al., 2008; Pincus et al., 2009). A related distinction contrasts more normative affective, motivational and social processes similar to grandiose narcissism with pathological variants similar to vulnerable narcissism (e.g., Roche, Pincus, Lukowitsky, Ménard, & Conroy, 2013).

Back et al. (2013) described *admiration* and *rivalry* as aspects of grandiose narcissism. As noted previously, both dimensions reflect efforts to maintain a grandiose sense of self. In narcissistic admiration, this involves anticipation and approach of opportunities for admiration, through assertive self-promotion. Related strivings for uniqueness, grandiose fantasies, and expressions of charm initially evoke desired outcomes, such as positive attention and status granted by others. As a result, the individual's grandiose sense of self and positive style of social approach is maintained and enhanced by feeling special and admired (Back et al., 2013).

In narcissistic rivalry, efforts to maintain a grandiose sense of self involve a defensive orientation, characterized by anticipation of threats to the desired self-image that would follow

loss of status and admiration. This motivates an antagonistic style of preemptive self-protection, in which the individual strives for superiority over others, devalues their worth, and behaves in an outwardly aggressive, annoyed, insensitive, and defensive manner. In contrast to admiration, narcissistic rivalry is met with rejection, unpopularity, and criticism (Back et al., 2013), which maintains and strengthens the antagonistic, defensive, and avoidant style.

The NARQ (Back et al., 2013) comprises three admiration components of grandiosity, uniqueness, and charmingness, and three rivalry components of devaluation, supremacy, and aggressiveness. In the NARC model, admiration and rivalry are distinct, albeit correlated aspects of grandiose narcissism (Back et al., 2013). Results confirm this structure for the NARQ, and demonstrate expected convergent and discriminant associations (Back et al., 2013).

Subsequent research supports the hypothesis that narcissistic rivalry is associated with arrogant and aggressive social behavior, and with rejection by interaction partners. In contrast, narcissistic admiration is associated with dominant and assertive behavior, and initial social acceptance and popularity (Leckelt, Kufner, Nestler, & Back, 2015). Within the five-factor model of personality, the strongest correlate of NARQ-Admiration is extraversion, whereas for NARQ-Rivalry it is (low) agreeableness (Rogoza, Wyszynska, Mackiewicz, & Cicciuch, 2016). NARQ-Admiration is also related to achievement values, hope for success, and benign aspects of envy; NARQ-Rivalry is associated with desire for revenge and avoidance after interpersonal difficulties, fear of failure, and malicious envy (Fatfouta, Gerlach, Schroder-Abe, & Merkl, 2015; Lange, Crusius, & Hagenmeyer, 2016; Rogoza et al., 2016). Although both scales were intended to measure components of grandiose as opposed to vulnerable narcissism (Back et al., 2013), NARQ-Rivalry demonstrates substantial associations with vulnerable and pathological narcissism (Back et al., 2013; Miller et al., 2014).

Interpersonal Distinctions among Narcissism Components

The interpersonal perspective provides a conceptual and measurement framework for further tests of distinctions between narcissistic admiration and rivalry, and construct validation of the NARQ. Narcissistic admiration reflects an assertive and self-assured style, whereas narcissistic rivalry is hypothesized to reflect an antagonistic style (Back et al., 2013). Hence, they correspond to the dimensions of interpersonal behavior and motivation represented in the interpersonal circumplex (IPC) depicted in Figure 1 (Pincus & Ansell, 2013). The vertical dimension is labeled agency, dominance, or control, and contrasts strivings for power, status, and individuation, with submission, deference, and passivity. The horizontal dimension is labeled communion or affiliation, and contrasts strivings for connection, solidarity, and union with hostility toward and distance from others (Pincus & Ansell, 2013). Although both narcissistic admiration and rivalry serve the agentic goal of maintaining status, manifestations of this pursuit are distinct. The assertive pursuit of recognition and admiration in admiration is a dominant or agentic orientation, whereas the defensive and antagonistic self-protection against status loss (e.g., rejection, criticism) in rivalry is clearly a hostile orientation (Back et al., 2013).

The IPC describes several levels of experience and behavior. Characteristic interpersonal style (Wiggins, Trapnell, & Phillips, 1988) refers to individual differences (i.e., traits) in social behavior, where trait affiliation and dominance are rotational variants of the five-factor model traits extraversion (high dominance and affiliation) and agreeableness (high affiliation, low dominance) (Traupman et al., 2009; Wiggins et al., 1988). Interpersonal values or goals (Locke, 2000) involve pursuit of affiliation (i.e., warm connection versus cold separation) and dominance (i.e., influence or status versus deference or appeasement) during social interaction. Measures of interpersonal problems (Alden, Wiggins, & Pincus, 1990) assess difficulties reflecting various

blends of affiliation and dominance, such as being vindictive (i.e., excessive hostile-dominance) or exploitable (i.e., excessive warm-submissiveness). Finally, interpersonal sensitivities (Hopwood, et al., 2011) refer to negative reactions to others' behavior, as described by the IPC.

Most prior IPC studies of narcissism examined interpersonal style (Bradlee & Emmons, 1992; Crowe, Carter, Campbell, & Miller, 2016; Miller, Gentile, & Campbell, 2013; Miller et al., 2012; Ruiz et al., 2001; Southard, Noser, Pollock, Mercer, & Zeigler-Hill, 2015) or problems (Dickinson & Pincus, 2003; Hopwood, Pincus, DeMoor, & Koonce, 2008; Miller et al., 2012; Pincus et al., 2009), but interpersonal goals and sensitivities have also been examined (Dowgwillo & Pincus, 2017; Locke, 2000). Generally, narcissism is associated with dominant and hostile interpersonal style, goals, and problems, and heightened sensitivities to submissive behavior of others, but with some variability. For example, narcissistic authority, leadership, and self-absorption are closely associated with dominance, whereas superiority, entitlement, and exploitiveness have stronger associations with hostility (e.g., Ruiz et al., 2001). Similarly, vulnerable narcissism is associated with a hostile interpersonal style and related interpersonal problems, whereas grandiose narcissism is associated with a dominant or hostile-dominant style and related problems (Dickinson & Pincus, 2003; Miller et al., 2012).

The Present Study

The concepts of narcissistic admiration and rivalry as described by Back et al. (2013), and as assessed by the corresponding NARQ scales (NARQ-A and NARQ-R)[1], correspond to these differing patterns of dominance and hostility across various interpersonal characteristics. However, to our knowledge, no studies yet have examined associations of the NARQ scales with

[1] To minimize confusion, we hereafter use NARQ-A and NARQ-R to specifically reference the admiration and rivalry domains, respectively, as measured by the NARQ. Otherwise, the terms admiration and rivalry will be used in the context of conceptual discussion (i.e., the underlying NARC model).

multiple IPC-based measures. Examining the NARQ across multiple interpersonal surfaces provides a more comprehensive assessment of interpersonal functioning in the context of narcissistic admiration and rivalry (and related components) (e.g., see Dowgwillo & Pincus, 2017). As a further test of the NARC model, and a further test of the construct validity of the NARQ scales, we examined their IPC correlates. Given the conceptual description (i.e., the NARC model) and related research using the NARQ described above, we predicted that the NARQ-A (and component subscales) would be associated with dominant interpersonal style, goals, and problems. In contrast, we predicted that the NARQ-R (and component subscales) would be associated with hostile interpersonal style, goals, and problems. We also predicted that individuals would report greatest sensitivities to others' social behavior that is opposite to their own interpersonal tendencies (Hopwood et al., 2011). Thus, we predict NARQ-A will be associated with sensitivity to submissiveness and NARQ-R will be associated with sensitivity to warmth In testing these predictions, we used a recently developed quantitative approach that builds upon the Structural Summary Method (SSM; Zimmerman & Wright, 2017). This approach facilitates comparisons between IPC correlates by generating confidence intervals for the SSM parameters and their differences between groups. The SSM parameters parsimoniously describe a measure's correlations with the IPC scales and provide information about the measure's interpersonal style, distinctiveness, and association with the IPC scales' general factor, which reflects general interpersonal distress (for measures of interpersonal problems) or general social engagement (for measures of interpersonal goals).

We also examined other correlates of the NARQ-A and NARQ-R. First, because both dimensions reflect pursuit of status, we examined their association with a widely-used measure of subjective social status (Adler, Epel, Castellazzo, & Ickovics, 2000). We predicted that the

NARQ-A would be more strongly associated with perceived status than the NARQ-R, given that admiration is expected to be generally more interpersonally effective than rivalry (Back et al., 2013). Further, admiration and rivalry reflect differing approaches to securing status. In the dominance and prestige model (Cheng, Tracy, Foulsham, Kingstone, & Henrichm, 2013; Cheng & Tracy, 2014), status can be coerced through intimidation (i.e., aggressive dominance) or freely granted as respect from others (i.e., prestige). Based on the NARC model and related research with the NARQ, we predicted that the NARQ-A would be associated with both strategies but most strongly with prestige, whereas NARQ-R would be strongly associated with the coercive approach, and we examined this using the measure corresponding to the dominance and prestige model (Cheng et al., 2014). We also expected that rivalry and admiration would relate to different styles of status-seeking (Gilbert et al., 2007). That is, given that narcissistic rivalry involves the anticipation of status loss and rejection, we predicted that NARQ-R would be associated with an insecure style of seeking status that is rooted in fear of failure, inferiority, and rejection (i.e., insecure striving). In contrast, given that narcissistic admiration involves a more confident and assertive approach to seeking status, we predicted that NARQ-A would be associated with a more secure status-seeking style (i.e., secure non-striving).

Also, given its dysfunctional nature regarding anticipating and experiencing more rejection and devaluation from others, we predicted that NARQ-R would be associated with a variety of related emotional difficulties and social outcomes (e.g. social support), specifically: higher anger, anxiety, shame, rumination, and emotion regulation difficulties; lower subjective well-being; lower social support; and more conflict with others). Given that it is less directly dysfunctional, and initially associated with positive outcomes (Back et al., 2013; Leckelt et al., 2015), we predicted the opposite pattern for NARQ-A. Finally, we examined associations with

symptoms of borderline personality disorder (BPD), predicting NARQ-R would be more closely related to this indicator of general personality dysfunction (Sharp et al., 2015), given the conceptual description in the NARC model and prior NARQ research described previously.

Method

Participants

Participants included two samples of undergraduate students from the University of Utah. Participants were recruited from introductory psychology participant pool and received course credit for participation. In Sample 1 (N = 290; 65% Female), the mean age was 21.6 years (SD = 4.6), and 74% of the participants identified as Caucasian, 8% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 5% Hispanic. In Sample 2 (N = 188, 63% Female), the mean age was 22.1 years (SD = 5.2), and 66% of the participants identified as Caucasian, 11% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 5% Hispanic.

Measures and Procedures

Participants completed self-report surveys in a computer lab monitored by research staff. When not presented in the following text, see Table 5 for internal consistency information. Whereas both samples completed all of the interpersonal measures, several of the remaining measures were completed by just one sample (see Table 5 for specifics).

Narcissism. The NARQ (Back et al., 2013) is an 18-item measure yielding scores for admiration (NARQ-A) and rivalry (NARQ-R), as well as component scores for admiration (i.e., grandiosity, strive for uniqueness, charmingness) and rivalry (i.e., strive for supremacy, aggressiveness, devaluation). Across both samples, internal consistency for the NARQ-A and NARQ-R domain scores ranged from .80 to .84. Further, internal consistency for the NARQ-A component scales ranged from .48 to .66, and scores for the NARQ-R component scales ranged from .63 to .86.

Interpersonal Style. The 64-item *Interpersonal Adjective Scales* (IAS-R; Wiggins et al., 1988) requires participants to rate adjectives on a Likert scale ranging from 1 (extremely inaccurate) to 8 (extremely accurate), and yields scores for the two IPC dimensions (affiliation and control), as well as for IPC octants. Scores for IPC octants are used to calculate the two IPC dimensions agency and communion (i.e., control and affiliation). Internal consistency for IAS octants ranged from .62 to .83 for Sample 1, and .68 to .87 for Sample 2.

Interpersonal Motives. The 64-item *Circumplex Scale of Interpersonal Values* (Locke, 2000) measures goals, values, and motives corresponding to the IPC, using a Likert scale ranging from 0 (not important) to 4 (extremely important). Internal consistency for CSIV octants ranged from .77 to .86 for Sample 1, and .76 to .85 for Sample 2.

Interpersonal Problems. The 32-item *Inventory of Interpersonal Problems-32* (IIP; Barkham, Hardy, Startup, 1996) assesses distress or difficulty in interpersonal functioning, using a Likert scale of the degree of difficulty, from 0 (not at all) to 4 (extremely). Items either pertain to the absence of effective social behaviors (e.g., adaptive behaviors that are "hard to do") or the presence of ineffective social behaviors (maladaptive behaviors done "too much"). Octant scores had internal consistencies ranging from .65 to .88 for Sample 1, and .60 to .86 for Sample 2.

Interpersonal Sensitivities. 64-item *Interpersonal Sensitives Circumplex* (ISC; Hopwood et al., 2011) measures respondent's aversion or annoyance with others' behavior, as described using the IPC. Using Likert scale items (ranging from 1 to 8), the ISC yields scores for octants pertaining to others' aversive behaviors (control, antagonism, remoteness, timidity, passivity, dependence, affection, and affection seeking). Octant scores had internal consistencies ranging from .69 to .86 for Sample 1, and .69 to .89 for Sample 2.

Status Measures. The *MacArthur Scale of Subjective Social Status* (Adler et al., 2000) is a brief measure on which respondents indicate their status rank relative to individuals in their community and the United States, using a 9-rung ladder. These two single item scales have considerable evidence of construct validity (Cundiff, Smith, Uchino, Berg, 2011; 2013).

The 17-item *Dominance and Prestige scale* (D&P; Cheng, Tracy, & Henrich, 2010) measures the extent to which one strives for, and achieves, dominance (e.g., "I am willing to use aggressive tactics to get my way") and prestige (e.g., "Members of my group respect and admire me") in pursuing status, using Likert scales (1: not at all to 7: very much).

Participants completed Part 1 of the *Striving to Avoid Inferiority Scale* (Gilbert et al., 2007), which consists of 31 items measuring the extent to which an individual exerts effort to avoid inferiority, as well as their perceived acceptance from others regardless of status. These items (e.g., "To be valued by others I have to strive to succeed") use Likert scale ranging from 0 (never) to 4 (always), and yields scores for 'insecure striving' and 'secure non-striving.'

Emotional adjustment and well-being. The trait scales of the *State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory* (STAXI; Spielberger, Jacobs, Russell, & Crane, 1983), assess Trait Anger (10 items) and Anger Expression (32 items), using Likert items ranging from 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much so). Trait Anger Scale measures general tendencies for anger, whereas the Anger Expression Inventory yields scores for Anger-In, Anger-Out, and Anger-Constructive.

Participants competed the 20-item trait measure from the *State-Trait Anxiety Inventory* (STAI; Spielberger, Gorsuch, & Lushene, 1970), which uses a 1 to 4 Likert rating scale (e.g., "I feel nervous and restless").

Participants completed the Shame subscale from the *State Shame and Guilt Scale* (Marschall, Sanftner, & Tangney, 1994), which was modified to assess general experiences (i.e.,

how often they experience), and includes 15 Likert scale items (e.g., "I feel like I am a bad person", ranging from 1 (I never feel this way) to 5 (I feel this way all the time).

The *Difficulties with Emotion Regulation Scale* (DERS; Gratz et al., 2004) is a 36, 5-point Likert-item measure of the extent to which individuals generally experience difficulties regulating emotions (e.g., "When I'm upset, I lose control over my behavior").

The 12-item self-rumination scale from the *Rumination/Reflection Questionnaire* (RSQ; Trapnell & Campbell, 1999) measures individual differences in rumination, using Likert items.

Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS; Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985) is widely used and five-item measure of one's overall satisfaction with life (e.g., "I am satisfied with life"). This scale uses 7 point Likert scale ranging from 1 (Strongly disagree) to 7 (Strongly Agree).

Psychological Well-Being Scale (PWB; Diener et al., 2009) is an eight-item measure of optimal human functioning (e.g., "I lead a purposeful and meaningful life"). This scale uses a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (Strongly disagree) to 7 (Strongly Agree).

Scale of Positive and Negative Experiences (SPANE; Diener et al., 2009) measures the extent to which individuals have experienced positive emotions (e.g., "Joyful") over past four weeks using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (Very rarely/never) and 5 (Very often/always).

Social Functioning. *Interpersonal Support Evaluation List* (ISEL; Cohen, Mermelstein, Kamarck, & Hoberman., 1985) is a widely used 12-item measure examining one's level of perceived social support and ease one would have in finding social support under different scenarios (e.g., "If I were sick, I could easily find someone to help me with my daily choirs"). This scale uses a 4-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (definitely false) to 4 (definitely true).

Test of Negative Social Exchanges (TENSE; Ruehlman & Karoly, 1991) is an 18-item measure examining the extent to which an individual experienced negative interpersonal

interactions over the past month (e.g., "Over the past month someone lost their temper with me"). For each item, participants are asked to rate the frequency of these occurrences using 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (almost every day).

Personality Functioning. *Borderline Symptom List-23* (BSL-23; Bohus et al., 2008) is a 23-item measure of borderline personality symptoms experienced over the past two weeks (e.g., "I felt worthless") using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 4 (very strong).

The *Five Factor Borderline Inventory* (FFBI; Mullins-Sweat et al., 2012) assesses 12 traits associated with borderline personality disorder (e.g., anxious uncertainty, anger, behavioral and affective dysregulation, manipulation). The total score used here combines the facets.

Overview of Analyses

Associations with IPC-based measures were examined with the Structural Summary Method (SSM) (Gurtman, 1992; Gurtman & Pincus, 2003), specifically a refinement that generates confidence intervals for SSM parameters using the SSM package for R, version 0.1.-1 (Zimmerman & Wright, 2017). In the SSM, correlations of a measure with IPC octant scale scores are examined. To the extent that the measure has specific interpersonal content conforming to the IPC, correlations should follow a specific pattern. For example, if NARQ-A displays the predicted interpersonal pattern, its correlation with domineering octant of the IIP-C should be the strongest positive correlation, with the next strongest being the adjacent vindictive (i.e., hostile-dominance) and intrusive (warm-dominance) octants. The strongest inverse associations should be with the nonassertive (i.e., submissiveness) octant, followed by avoidant (hostile-submissive) and exploitable (warm-submissive) octants. Associations with the coldhearted (hostile) and overly nurturant (warm) octants should fall between these positive and negative associations. This sinusoidal pattern of circumplex associations is depicted in Figure 2.

The association of NARQ-A with the average correlation across all octants is the profile elevation (i.e., the general factor if one exists). For example, elevation for IIP-C reflects general interpersonal distress, whereas elevation for CSIV represents general engagement. Angular displacement refers to the peak correlation relative to overall elevation, where 0° is the warm pole of the IPC (i.e., the primary interpersonal style in terms of octants). Amplitude, the magnitude of the peak correlation relative to overall elevation, represents the degree to which the NARQ-A demonstrates *specific* or differentiated interpersonal content. The extent to which the observed correlations conform to the predicted circumplex pattern is quantified as model fit or R^2. Angular displacement and amplitude are only interpretable when fit is sufficient, with values of $R^2 > .80$ representing good fit, and $R^2 > .70$ adequate fit. Elevation values of |.15| or more are notable, and when fit is adequate, amplitude values of .15 or more reflect differentiation or specificity of interpersonal content (Wright et al., 2012; Zimmerman & Wright, 2017). The refined SSM also generates a probability value, indicating the extent to which confidence intervals for amplitude and angular displacement are accurate. Given sample size requirements (Zimmerman & Wright, 2017), samples 1 and 2 were combined for these analyses. When examined separately, results did not differ significantly for any of the IPC measures.

In additional to construct validation analyses, we followed the approach of Back et al. (2013); correlations of NARQ-A and NARQ-R scales with criterion measures were calculated, and the difference between them tested. Criterion variables were also regressed on NARQ-A and NARQ-R simultaneously, to determine the independent associations.

Results

As expected, NARQ-A and NARQ-R were significantly correlated in both samples: Sample 1, $r(288) = .35$, $p<.001$; Sample 2 $r(186) = .36$, $p<.001$.

Interpersonal Circumplex Associations

Interpersonal Style. As seen in Table 1, in the SSM analyses using the IAS-R fit with the predicted circumplex pattern was good for all NARQ scales, and the probability of accurate confidence intervals for amplitude and angular displacement was high. Elevations were low, consistent with the view that the general factor in the IAS-R does not have a strong meaning. Amplitudes are consistently high, indicating differentiated or specific interpersonal content associated with the NARQ scales. The angular displacements for the NARQ-A and its subscales are tightly grouped near the dominant pole of the IPC, with only the charmingness subscale showing a small significant inverse association with affiliation.

NARQ-R and its subscales, in contrast, are tightly grouped near the hostile pole. Importantly, these associations with low affiliation are significantly larger than associations of NARQ-A with affiliation, and the associations of NARQ-R with dominance are significantly smaller than those for NARQ-A. These IPC locations and the related confidence intervals are depicted in Figure 3 (Panel A). Thus, consistent with predictions, NARQ-A and its components were associated with a dominant interpersonal style, which as predicted was quite distinct from the association of NARQ-R and its components with a hostile style.

Interpersonal Goals. As seen in Table 2, in the SSM analyses using the CSIV fit with the predicted circumplex pattern was good for all NARQ scales, and the probability of accurate confidence intervals for amplitude and angular displacement was high. Elevations were notable, suggesting that NARQ-A and NARQ-R were associated with a general tendency to endorse interpersonal goals, suggesting a pattern of heightened interpersonal engagement. Amplitudes are consistently high, indicating strongly differentiated or specific interpersonal content associated with the NARQ scales. As predicted, angular displacements for the NARQ-A and its subscales

are tightly grouped near the dominant pole of the CSIV, with only Uniqueness showing a small significant association with higher affiliation.

As predicted, NARQ-R and its subscales are grouped near the hostile pole of the CSIV. The NARQ-R Superiority scale also had a small positive association with dominance. These strong associations with goals reflecting low affiliation are significantly larger than the parallel associations for NARQ-A, and the associations of NARQ-R with dominant goals are smaller than those for NARQ-A. These IPC locations and the related confidence intervals are depicted in Figure 3 (Panel B). Overall, consistent with predictions, NARQ-A and its components were associated with dominant interpersonal goals, and NARQ-R and its components were associated with endorsement of hostile goals. Thus, although both aspects of narcissism were associated with heightened interpersonal engagement generally (i.e., greater profile elevation), this elevated engagement was in the pursuit of quite distinct interpersonal goals, as predicted.

Interpersonal Problems. As seen in Table 3, in the SSM analyses using the IIP-C fit with the circumplex pattern was good for all NARQ scales, and the probability of accurate confidence intervals was high. Elevations were low for NARQ-A and its components, suggesting minimal associations with general interpersonal distress. In contrast, elevations were notable for NARQ-R and its components, consistent with the prediction that this component of narcissism would be associated with generalized interpersonal difficulties. Amplitudes are consistently high, indicating strongly differentiated or specific interpersonal content.

The angular displacements for the NARQ-A and its subscales are grouped near the dominant pole, as predicted, reflecting domineering interpersonal problems. NARQ-R and its subscales are grouped around hostile-dominance, suggesting the strongest problems with excessive criticism and vindictiveness. Importantly, the associations of NARQ-R with problems

reflecting low affiliation are significantly larger than the parallel associations for NARQ-A. Both narcissism dimensions are associated with dominance in interpersonal problems. These IPC locations and the related confidence intervals are depicted in Figure 3 (Panel C). Thus, consistent with predictions, NARQ-A and its components were associated with reported interpersonal problems involving expression of excessive dominance, whereas NARQ-R was associated with hostile-dominant problems, such as excessive vindictiveness and criticism.

Interpersonal Sensitivities. As seen in Table 4, in the SSM analyses for the ISC, fit with the circumplex pattern was generally poor, as was probability of accurate confidence intervals. Elevations were notable for NARQ-R, suggesting a general interpersonal sensitivity. Circumplex locations and confidence intervals are depicted in Figure 3 (Panel D), but should be interpreted with caution given the poor fit and low probability of accurate estimates. NARQ-A showed some association with sensitivity to hostile-submissiveness displayed by others, whereas NARQ-R showed some association with sensitivity to warmth from others. This could reflect negative responses to others' withholding attention and appreciation among persons high in narcissistic admiration, and mistrust of others' friendly overtures among those high in narcissistic rivalry.

Additional Construct Validation

Associations with Status-Related Constructs. As seen in Table 5, both NARQ-A and NARQ-R were significantly associated with subjective social status in the community (SSS-C), but this association was stronger for NARQ-A. When included in the simultaneous regression predicting SSS-C, only NARQ-A was significant. NARQ-A and NARQ-R were equally associated with subjective social status in the United States (SSS-US).

The associations of NARQ-A and NARQ-R with the dominance and prestige scales were similar for Samples 1 and 2. As seen in Table 5, NARQ-A and NARQ-R were significantly

associated with dominance, but this association was significantly stronger for NARQ-R. NARQ-A was significantly associated with prestige, whereas NARQ-R had a small inverse association with this status strategy. Hence, both narcissistic admiration and rivalry were associated with higher perceived social status, although more so for admiration. Further, they were related to distinct approaches to pursuing status; NARQ-A was strongly associated with prestige but also with dominance, whereas NARQ-R was related strongly and only to dominance.

For the inferiority scales, NARQ-A was associated with secure non-striving, whereas NARQ-R was inversely associated with this motivational style, and the two NARQ scales differed significantly in this regard. NARQ-A was unrelated to the insecure striving motivational style, whereas NARQ-R was positively related to this style, and this association was significantly larger relative to NARQ-A. Hence, admiration was associated with adaptive competitiveness, where success/failure is not immediately tied to anxiety about loss of status (i.e., secure non-striving). In contrast, rivalry was linked with maladaptive competitiveness, driven by fear of inferiority and loss of status (i.e., insecure striving).

Associations with Adjustment, Well-Being, and Social Functioning. As also presented in Table 5, NARQ-R was consistently related to higher negative affect (e.g., anger, anxiety, shame), and anger expression styles, emotion regulation difficulties, rumination, and lower well-being. NARQ-A was linked with outward anger expression, though this association was significantly weaker in comparison to NARQ-R. NARQ-A was not independently associated with aspects of anger. Further, NARQ-A was significantly and inversely associated with other measures of negative affect, emotion regulation difficulties, rumination, and significantly related to higher well-being. NARQ-A and NARQ-R significantly differed from one another in these

associations. Hence, admiration is largely related positive emotional adjustment and wellbeing, whereas rivalry relates to maladaptive emotional adjustment and lower well-being.

With regard to social functioning, NARQ-A was related to increased social support, whereas NARQ-R was linked with lower social support, and the difference between these associations was significant. Both domains were positively correlated with interpersonal conflict. However, in multiple regression analyses involving both domains simultaneously predicting conflict, only NARQ-R remained significant. The magnitude of difference between the NARQ-A and NARQ-R correlations with conflict was not significant. These findings indicate that these two domains of narcissism predict largely divergent interpersonal outcomes, such that narcissistic admiration is associated with greater social support and rivalry is associated with less social support and greater instances of conflict with others. This pattern is consistent with the IIP-C results described above, in which only NARQ-R was associated with overall elevation.

Associations with Borderline Personality Disorder Symptoms. Across both samples and measures, NARQ-A was consistently inversely associated with BPD symptoms, whereas NARQ-R was strongly and positively associated with BPD. Further, the two NARQ domains were significantly different in their relationship to BPD symptoms.

Discussion

Narcissistic admiration and rivalry have been proposed as distinct domains of grandiose narcissism (Back et al., 2013). The present study used the interpersonal perspective to both test the predicted conceptual distinction between these aspects of narcissism and evaluate the validity of the NARQ, given that tests of construct validity are simultaneously tests of related theory (Straus & Smith, 2009). We also examined correlations of the NARQ scales with additional measures of social status, emotional adjustment, well-being, and social functioning.

For IPC correlates, we used the structural summary method (SSM) (Zimmerman & Wright, 2017), which permits tests of differences in associations with interpersonal measures. Consistent with hypotheses, NARQ-A and NARQ-R had distinct associations with interpersonal characteristics. NARQ-A was related to a dominant interpersonal style, interpersonal motives involving dominance, and problems reflecting the tendency to express dominance or control excessively. In contrast, NARQ-R was related to hostile interpersonal style, hostile goals, and interpersonal problems reflecting excessive hostile-dominance (e.g., vindictiveness, criticism). Both domains were related to interpersonal sensitivities, although the distinctiveness was inconclusive. Altogether, these results suggest distinct interpersonal patterns or pathways for admiration and rivalry in the pursuit of a grandiose sense of self, consistent with the NARC model and prior research (e.g., Wurst et al., 2016). That is, admiration and its components (i.e., grandiosity, uniqueness, and charmingness) are primarily associated with the agentic route (via dominance), whereas rivalry and its components (i.e., devaluation, supremacy, and aggressiveness) are associated with a (low) communal route (via hostility).

NARQ-A was associated with higher perceived social status in the community, and was strongly associated with the prestige mechanism in the pursuit of status (Cheng et al., 2013), but also to a lesser extent with the dominance or coercive mechanism. In contrast, NARQ-R was also only marginally associated with perceived social status, and was more strongly associated with the dominance mechanism in status pursuit and was inversely associated with prestige. Further, NARQ-A was uniquely associated with a secure motivational style in pursuing status and achievement, whereas NARQ-R was uniquely associated with an insecure motivational style characterized by avoidance of inferiority. Insecurity regarding potential inferiority has been linked with antagonistic interpersonal tactics, and this style can potentiate interpersonal conflict

(Lambe, Hamilton-Giachritsis, Garner, & Walker, 2016). Overall, these results support the NARC model regarding the distinct status motive and strategy correlates.

Also as expected, admiration and rivalry demonstrated unique associations with multiple measures of emotional and social functioning. NARQ-R was uniquely associated with emotional maladjustment (e.g., anxiety, emotion dysregulation, trait shame, etc.), negatively associated with measures of well-being, and uniquely related to general interpersonal problems and low social support. In contrast, NARQ-A was generally associated with these aspects of emotional and social functioning in the opposite direction. Both narcissism domains predicted interpersonal conflict, though this association was stronger for NARQ-R. Overall, these results are consistent with the view that compared to the admiration, narcissistic rivalry relates more directly to interpersonal difficulties and emotional distress (Leckelt et al., 2015).

NARQ-R was also uniquely associated with personality dysfunction, as measured by two measures of borderline personality disorder (BPD) symptoms. BPD is commonly comorbid with vulnerable/pathological narcissism (i.e., NPD) (Tomko, Trull, Wood, & Sher, 2014), and the NARQ-R scale may capture this overlap. For example, BPD and aspects of NPD reflecting narcissistic rivalry are both related to anger and hostility, and to dysregulated behavior in response to perceived rejection/abandonment (Freis, Brown, Carroll, & Arkin, 2015; Scott, Stepp, & Pilkonis, 2014). Narcissistic admiration may be a point of distinction between NPD and BPD. Unlike NARQ-R and BPD, NARQ-A is largely uncorrelated with these multiple aspects of (low) communal interpersonal behavior emotional distress. Further, attention seeking, a feature of narcissistic admiration, distinguishes individuals with NPD from those with BPD (Fosatti et al., 2016). Thus, although the NARC is proposed as a model of less pathological grandiose

narcissism, the NARQ may have utility for the assessment of personality pathology, particularly in explicating areas of overlap and specificity among often co-morbid personality disorders.

Overall, our results suggest that the IPC correlates of the NARQ-A scale resemble those obtained for narcissistic authority, leadership, and self-absorption (Bradley & Emmons, 1992; Crowe et al., 2016; Miller et al., 2013; Miller et al., 2012; Ruiz et al., 2001; Southard et al., 2015), and the more general pattern of grandiose narcissism (Dickinson & Pincus, 2003; Miller et al., 2012). In contrast, the IPC correlates of NARQ-R resemble aspects of hostility and aggressiveness (Gallo & Smith, 1998; Smith, Traupman, Uchino, & Berg, 2010), as well as the more directly dysfunctional aspects of narcissism, such as exploitiveness and entitlement (Ruiz et al., 2001) and the more general pattern of vulnerable narcissism (Dickinson & Pincus, 2003; Miller et al., 2012). In this regard, it is interesting to note that hostility, aggressiveness, and other aspects of antagonism predict difficulties in close relationships (e.g., Baron et al., 2007), as do hostile aspects of narcissism such as exploitativeness and entitlement (Rauthmann, 2012) and the NARQ-R (Wurst et al., 2016). Similarly, the hostile forms of narcissism predict declining status and popularity over time in the context of peer relationships (Carlson & DesJardin, 2015).

Thus, the present results and related findings support the NARC model. Narcissistic admiration is a largely dominant and appetitive approach to the pursuit of status, with fewer adverse interpersonal consequences and even some successes, at least initially. In contrast, narcissistic rivalry reflects a hostile and defensive approach to avoiding the potential loss of desired status, with considerably greater interpersonal and emotional dysfunction.

Limitations and Future Directions

There are a number of limitations of the current study. First, only self-report measures were utilized, and common method bias could contribute to observed associations (Podsakoff,

MacKenzie, Lee, & Podsakoff, 2003). Although the NARQ has demonstrated good concordance with other methods (e.g., behavioral coding) in prior studies (see Leckelt et al., 2015), a multi-method approach would be useful for future IPC-based examinations of NARQ. In addition, the current sample was composed of mostly white undergraduate students, and thus our findings may not be representative of other populations. Further, we did not include other measures of narcissism (e.g., Pathological Narcissism Inventory; Pincus et al., 2009), which could provide more complete construct validation.

Inclusion of additional narcissism measures would help address other limitations and issues relevant to the broader literature. Our results and those of previous studies (Back et al., 2013; Miller et al., 2014) suggest that NARQ-A has more in common with the concepts of grandiose narcissism than does NARQ-R, whereas the NARQ-R has more in common with vulnerable narcissism. Despite the intent that the NARQ assesses two components of grandiose narcissism, NARQ-A and NARQ-R apparently assess narcissistic grandiosity and vulnerability, respectively. This raises the further question as to whether the NARC model and the parallel NARQ scales represent a necessary addition to the existing sets of labels and measures. That is, do the conceptualization and measurement of multiple aspects of narcissism currently present an example of the jangle fallacy (Block, 1995) in which the distinct terms imply greater differentiation among aspects of this domain than is justified by the available evidence?

It is possible that the major features of this domain can be adequately described with a smaller set of labels (Miller et al., 2017), capturing the distinction between grandiose narcissism, and the closely related admiration and normal variants, versus vulnerable narcissism, and the closely related rivalry and pathological variants. It is important to emphasize, however, that the NARC framework and the related NARQ scales potentially provide a unique contribution

through testable hypotheses and empirical support regarding the specific personality processes and interpersonal dynamics distinguishing these two domains. Further, there is at least some evidence of incremental predictive utility of the NARQ (Back et al., 2013). However, additional research examining structure across multiple measures, patterns of convergent and discriminant validity, and further tests of incremental predictive utility is needed to derive the optimally parsimonious *and* sufficiently fine-grained, conceptually-driven integration.

There is a similar issue of potential concern regarding the use of multiple IPC-based measures. The results were quite similar for the measures of interpersonal style, goals, and problems, raising a question as to whether future research requires multiple IPC assessments. However, it is important to note that style, goals, and problems are conceptually distinct elements of interpersonal process, and they can provide unique information in both research and clinical assessment (Dowgwillo & Pincus, 2017; Hopwood, Wright, Ansell, & Pincus, 2013; Pincus et al., 2014). The less clear results for interpersonal sensitivities may reflect the weaker circular structure of its correlations with aspects of narcissism (i.e., poor model fit).

These limitations notwithstanding, this research provides novel evidence of the construct validity of the NARQ scales and support for the NARC model, by including numerous well-validated measures of inter- and intra-personal processes not previously examined as correlates of the NARQ. Within the IPC framework, admiration and rivalry appear to be distinctly related to qualities involving dominance and hostility, respectively. The application of the SSM, a robust and novel bootstrapping technique, facilitates direct tests of these interpersonal distinctions.

Our results also confirm prior work indicating that despite clear distinctions, these aspects of narcissism are correlated. Future research should examine how they combine (e.g., Wetzel, Leckelt, Gerlach, & Back, 2016) and interact. For example, among individuals scoring

high on both dimensions, narcissistic admiration may be the initial tendency, with rivalry emerging over time when needs for admiration are not met.

The current study underscores the utility of the interpersonal approach in the interrelated goals of construct validation and theory testing. Interpersonal theory and IPC measures provide a nomological network (Gurtman, 1992) well-suited for comprehensive examination of constructs such as narcissistic admiration and rivalry, given that they differ most clearly with regard to interpersonal processes. Future research should further explore the overlap and distinction between admiration and rivalry, how they relate to other subtypes and distinctions within the narcissism literature, and their role in patterns of personality functioning in clinical populations. The concepts and methods of the interpersonal perspective (Horowitz & Strack, 2011; Pincus & Ansell, 2013; Pincus & Wright, 2011) may be particularly useful in this regard.

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Table 1: Structural Summary Statistics with 95% Confidence Intervals for the NARQ Scales and Facets Compared to the IAS

Scale	Elevation	Affiliation	Dominance	Amplitude	Angle (in °)	R^2	Prob
NARQ-A	.058 [.034 .085]	-.040 [-.116 .032]	.397 [.330 .460]	.399 [.337 .462]	95.8 [85.5 107.1]	.987	1
ADM-G	.047 [.019 .074]	.013 [-.065 .088]	.351 [.282 .418]	.351 [.284 .421]	87.9 [75.9 101.2]	.979	1
ADM-U	.048 [.022 .075]	-.015 [-.091 .057]	.317 [.249 .379]	.317 [.253 .381]	92.7 [80.1 107.2]	.967	1
ADM-C	.051 [.024 .078]	-.093 [-.169 -.025]	.329 [.257 .397]	.342 [.280 .409]	105.9 [93.8 119.8]	.997	1
NARQ-R	.072 [.046 .098]	-.349 [-.418 -.275]	.003 [-.071 .077]	.349 [.280 .421]	179.5 [166.3 191.4]	.986	1
RIV-D	.054 [.026 .080]	-.318 [-.382 -.255]	-.053 [-.122 .022]	.323 [.257 .390]	189.5 [176.1 201.1]	.968	1
RIV-S	.074 [.047 .098]	-.343 [-.412 -.271]	.008 [-.063 .082]	.343 [.274 .413]	178.7 [165.6 190.5]	.983	1
RIV-A	.040 [.013 .066]	-.162 [-.241 -.083]	.045 [-.039 .122]	.168 [.101 .248]	164.3 [135.6 193.7]	.988	.994

Note. $N = 478$. Prob = probability of accurate confidence intervals for amplitude and angular displacement. ADM-G = grandiosity, ADM-U = striving for uniqueness, ADM-C = charmingness. RIV-D = devaluation, RIV-S = supremacy, RIV-A = aggressiveness.

Table 2: Structural Summary Statistics with 95% Confidence Intervals for NARQ Scales and Facets Compared to the CSIV

Scale	Elevation	Affiliation	Dominance	Amplitude	Angle (in °)	R^2	Prob
NARQ-A	.210 [.156 .266]	.022 [-.039 .086]	.207 [.158 .252]	.209 [.161 .257]	83.9 [67.2 100.5]	.969	1
ADM-G	.152 [.089 .215]	.050 [-.009 .108]	.204 [.158 .252]	.210 [.164 .261]	76.3 [61.4 92.7]	.982	1
ADM-U	.215 [.158 .274]	.066 [.007 .126]	.172 [.123 .221]	.184 [.136 .238]	68.9 [51.6 87.8]	.974	1
ADM-C	.159 [.099 .220]	-.055 [-.115 .000]	.147 [.100 .192]	.157 [.113 .205]	110.7 [89.8 132.0]	.926	1
NARQ-R	.263 [.210 .317]	-.245 [-.301 -.191]	.074 [.029 .128]	.256 [.204 .311]	163.1 [151.0 173.6]	.977	1
RIV-D	.116 [.052 .178]	-.204 [-.266 -.147]	.029 [-.022 .082]	.206 [.150 .270]	171.9 [157.3 186.6]	.958	1
RIV-S	.209 [.151 .267]	-.238 [-.295 -.181]	.094 [.045 .146]	.256 [.204 .312]	158.5 [146.0 169.4]	.973	1
RIV-A	.294 [.241 .345]	-.135 [-.192 -.079]	.043 [-.005 .091]	.141 [.090 .199]	162.2 [141.5 182.1]	.917	.998

Not $N = 478$. Prob = probability of accurate confidence intervals for amplitude and angular displacement. ADM-G = grandiosity, ADM-U = striving for uniqueness, ADM-C = charmingness. RIV-D = devaluation, RIV-S = supremacy, RIV-A = aggressiveness.

Table 3: Structural Summary Statistics with 95% Confidence Intervals for the NARQ Scales and Facets Compared to the IIP-C

Scale	Elevation	Affiliation	Dominance	Amplitude	Angle (in °)	R^2	Prob
NARQ-A	-.026 [-.088 .031]	.030 [-.028 .089]	.220 [.172 .270]	.223 [.176 .272]	82.2 [66.4 96.8]	.929	1
ADM-G	-.060 [-.119 -.003]	.044 [-.013 .104]	.161 [.112 .212]	.167 [.123 .218]	74.7 [52.6 94.7]	.927	1
ADM-U	-.016 [-.074 .040]	.021 [-.036 .073]	.148 [.100 .196]	.150 [.105 .199]	82.0 [59.6 103.1]	.877	1
ADM-C	.007 [-.053 .068]	.012 [-.043 .062]	.239 [.188 .289]	.240 [.192 .290]	87.1 [74.4 100.2]	.949	1
NARQ-R	.246 [.194 .301]	-.152 [-.203 -.101]	.150 [.097 .200]	.214 [.158 .267]	135.4 [122.6 148.7]	.901	1
RIV-D	.169 [.115 .224]	-.158 [-.211 -.102]	.099 [.033 .158]	.187 [.123 .249]	148.0 [133.1 167.4]	.934	1
RIV-S	.188 [.127 .247]	-.158 [-.207 -.108]	.132 [.073 .188]	.206 [.152 .262]	140.0 [126.1 155.3]	.885	1
RIV-A	.230 [.176 .281]	-.043 [-.098 .013]	.122 [.067 .177]	.129 [.076 .186]	109.5 [84.2 133.2]	.818	.997

Note. $N = 478$. Prob = probability of accurate confidence intervals for amplitude and angular displacement. ADM-G = grandiosity, ADM-U = striving for uniqueness, ADM-C = charmingness. RIV-D = devaluation, RIV-S = supremacy, RIV-A = aggressiveness.

Table 4: Structural Summary Statistics with 95% Confidence Intervals for the NARQ Scales and Facets Compared to the ISC

Scale	Elevation	Affiliation	Dominance	Amplitude	Angle (in °)	R^2	Prob
NARQ-A	.128 [.061 .195]	-.067 [-.116 -.016]	-.060 [-.106 -.016]	.090 [.047 .139]	221.9 [192.4 256.8]	.614	.828
ADM-G	.088 [.018 .159]	-.070 [-.121 -.018]	-.053 [-.098 -.009]	.088 [.046 .138]	216.9 [187.0 254.6]	.640	.830
ADM-U	.109 [.043 .175]	-.086 [-.139 -.037]	-.024 [-.069 .022]	.090 [.046 .144]	195.7 [165.7 230.1]	.595	.953
ADM-C	.122 [.058 .186]	-.014 [-.066 .039]	-.072 [-.118 -.027]	.073 [.035 .122]	259.3 [215.8 301.3]	.739	.895
NARQ-R	.211 [.148 .273]	.072 [.019 .127]	-.022 [-.068 .024]	.076 [.029 .133]	343.3 [301.7 22.6]	.626	.858
RIV-D	.106 [.038 .172]	.112 [.059 .165]	-.076 [-.121 -.031]	.136 [.088 .192]	325.8 [304.8 345.4]	.975	.996
RIV-S	.160 [.096 .222]	.077 [.022 .130]	-.006 [-.054 .040]	.077 [.029 .133]	355.5 [314.1 37.2]	.535	.878
RIV-A	.234 [.171 .291]	-.014 [-.062 .036]	.021 [-.026 .067]	.025 [.007 .077]	123.4 [329.9 273.1]	.201	.174

Note. $N = 478$. Prob = probability of accurate confidence intervals for amplitude and angular displacement. ADM-G = grandiosity, ADM-U = striving for uniqueness, ADM-C = charmingness. RIV-D = devaluation, RIV-S = supremacy, RIV-A = aggressiveness.

Table 5. Reliability statistics, correlations and multiple regression results for associations of external variables with NARQ-Admiration and NARQ-Rivalry scales.

Scale (sample)		Correlations (*r*)/Standardized Coefficients (β)			
Status Measures	α	ADM	RIV	*Z*	*R*
SSS Community (1)	-	.40***/ .41***	.13*/ -.01	4.24***	.40***
SSS US (1)	-	.30***/ .26***	.21***/ .12*	1.40	.32***
Dominance (1)	.829	.42***/.24***	.61***/.52***	3.53***	.65***
Dominance (2)	.821	.43***/.25***	.61***/.52***	2.72**	.65***
Prestige (1)	.818	.44***/.55***	-.13*/-.32***	9.91***	.53***
Prestige (2)	.720	.43***/.54***	-.13 /-.32***	7.04***	.52***
Secure Non-Striving (2)	.880	.17*/.32***	-.31***/-.42***	5.91***	.43***
Insecure Striving (2)	.910	.12/-.05	.46***/.48***	4.39***	.47***
Emotional Adjustment and Well-Being					
Trait Anger (2)	.816	.15*/-.03	.49***/.50***	4.46***	.49***
Anger-Out (2)	.675	.24***/.10	.42***/.39***	2.35*	.43***
Anger-In (2)	.795	-.07 /-.27***	.46***/.55***	6.72***	.52***
Trait Anxiety (2)	.926	-.19**/-.37***	.37***/.50***	6.96***	.51***
Shame (2)	.863	-.25***/-.41***	.32***/.47***	7.05***	.50***
Difficulties w/ Emotion Regulation (2)	.950	-.16*/-.36***	.43***/.56***	7.41***	.55***
Rumination (1)	.914	-.03/-.14*	.27***/.32***	4.59***	.30***
Subjective Well-Being (2)	.897	.25***/.41***	-.32***/-.47***	7.05***	.50***
Positive Affect (2)	.944	.20**/.30***	-.19**/-.30***	4.24***	.34***
Positive Well-Being (2)	.937	.32***/.47***	-.25***/-.42***	7.05***	.51***
Social Functioning	.897				
Social Support (1)	.874	.19**/.32***	-.26***/-.37***	6.81***	.39***
Negative Exchanges (1)	.881	.12*/.05	.22***/.21**	1.52	.23***
Borderline Personality Symptoms					
BSL (1)	.947	-.17**/-.30***	.26***/.36***	6.53***	.38***
BSL (2)	.951	-.21**/-.33***	.23**/.35***	5.38***	.39***
FFBI (1)	.976	-.03/-.21***	.46***/.53***	7.73***	.50***
FFBI (2)	.971	.03/-.16*	.49***/.54***	5.93***	.51***

Sample 1 n = 290. Sample 2 n = 188. *p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001. *Z* is test of difference between correlation of scale with NARQ-A and NARQ-R. *R* = multiple correlation with NARQ-A and NARQ-R.

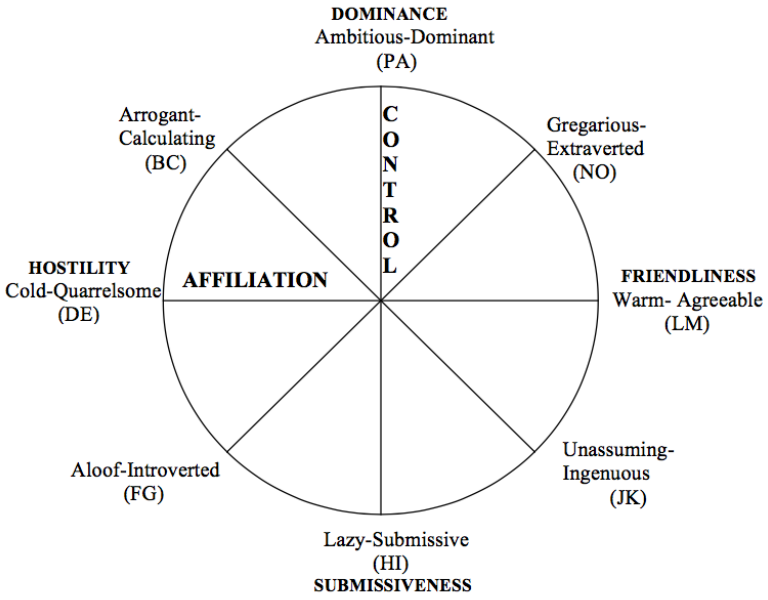

Figure 1. The interpersonal Circumplex.

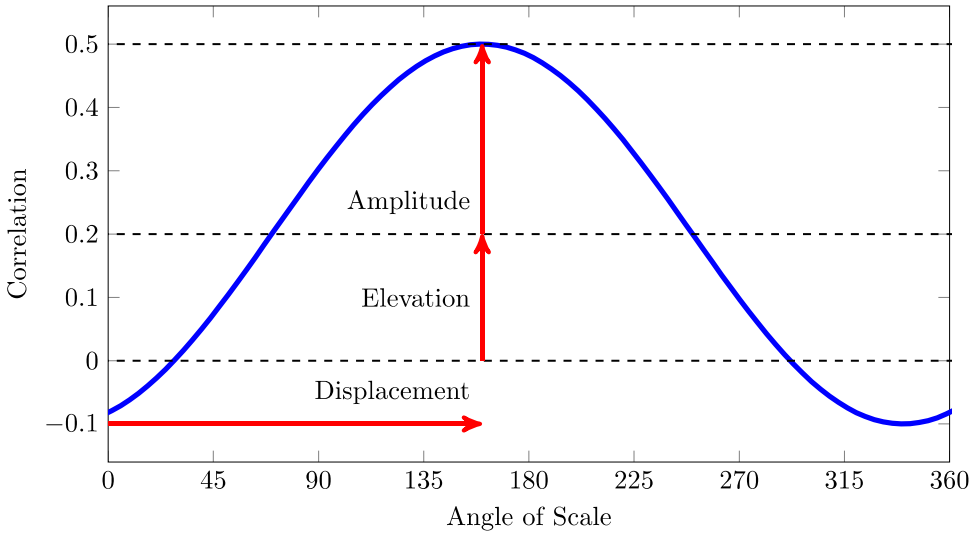

Figure 2. Circumplex profile structural summary

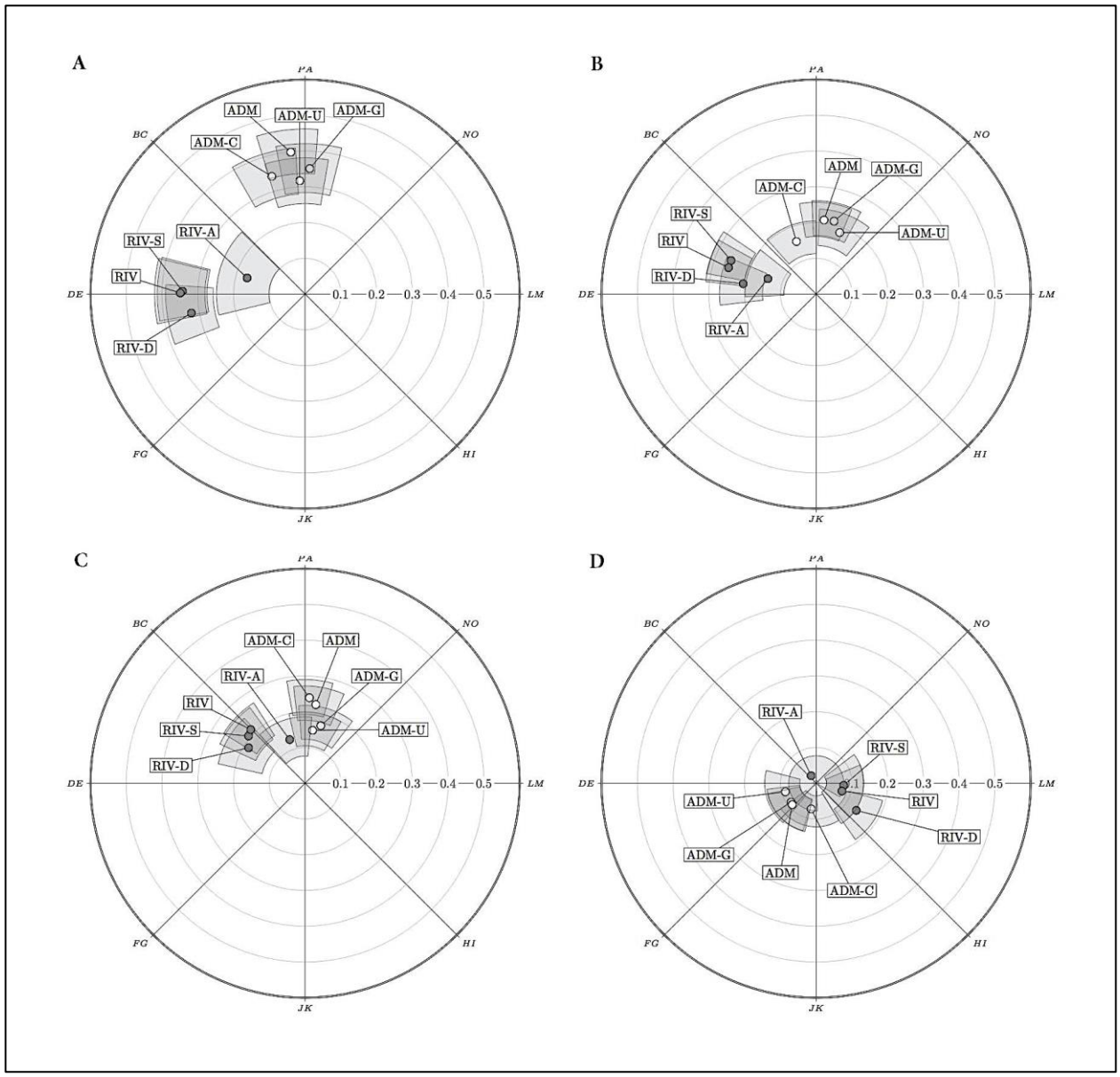

Figure 3. Amplitude and angular displacement confidence intervals for NARQ-A and NARQ-R components for interpersonal style (Panel A), goals/motives (Panel B), problems (Panel C), and sensitivities (Panel D). *Note.* ADM=Admiration domain, RIV=Rivalry domain, ADM-G=Grandiosity, ADM-U=Uniqueness, ADM-C=Charmingness, RIV-S=Supremacy, RIV-A=Aggressiveness, RIV-D=Devaluation.

Supplemental Materials

Table 6: Intercorrelations of all variables in Sample 1.

	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
1. NARQ-A	-																			
2. NARQ-R	.35**	-																		
3. IAS Dom	.50**	0.05	-																	
4. IAS Lov	-0.03	-.43**	0.11	-																
5. CSIV Dom	.42**	.19**	.54**	-.13*	-															
6. CSIV Lov	0.09	-.33**	.15**	.57**	0.02	-														
7. IIP Dom	.33**	.25**	.63**	-.19**	.53**	-0.1	-													
8. IIP Lov	0.11	-.29**	.19**	.60**	-0.02	.48**	-0.08	-												
9. IIP Dysfun.	-0.07	.36**	-.40**	-.18**	-.28**	-.17**	-.29**	-0.02	-											
10. ISC Dom	-.18**	-0.08	-.22**	.19**	-.19**	.12*	-.36**	0.08	.15**	-										
11. ISC Lov	-.16**	.13*	-0.1	-.40**	-0.03	-.48**	0.04	-.44**	0.04	-.33**	-									
12. Dominance (D&P)	.42**	.61**	.36**	-.44**	.40**	-.31**	.49**	-.16**	.16**	-.26**	.17**	-								
13. Prestige (D&P)	.44**	-.13*	.45**	.35**	.26**	.37**	.17**	.35**	-.36**	-0.01	-.25**	0.01	-							
14. SSS Comm.	.40**	.13*	.35**	-0.01	.31**	0	.26**	0.06	-.16**	-.19**	-0.03	.20**	.34**	-						
15. SSS U.S.	.30**	.21**	.25**	-0.04	.17**	0	.20**	0.01	-0.1	-.24**	0	.21**	.20**	.59**	-					
16. Rumination	-0.03	.27**	-.31**	-0.09	-.18**	-0.08	-.15*	0	.53**	.21**	-0.09	0.09	-.19**	-.20**	-.20**	-				
17. Social Supp.	.19**	-.26**	.39**	.31**	.13*	.33**	.18**	.33**	-.41**	-0.01	-.13*	-.16**	.51**	.24**	0.11	-.27**	-			
18. Neg. Exchan.	.12*	.22**	0.08	-.12*	.16**	-0.05	.17**	0.05	.28**	-0.01	0.03	.24**	-0.11	-0.03	-0.04	.28**	-.13*	-		
19. BSL	-.17**	.26**	-.22**	-.14*	-0.1	-.15*	-0.02	-0.05	.41**	0.08	0.09	.20**	-.29**	-.30**	-.19**	.49**	-.34**	.35**	-	
20. FFBI	-0.03	.46**	-.16**	-.33**	-0.07	-.26**	0.09	-.13*	.53**	0.07	0.07	.37**	-.39**	-.23**	-.15*	.59**	-.43**	.44**	.71**	-

Note. Dom = Control domain score for interpersonal measures; Lov = Affiliation domain score for interpersonal measures; IAS = Interpersonal Adjectives Scale; CSIV = Circumplex Scale of Interpersonal Values; IIP = Inventory of Interpersonal Problems; ISC = Interpersonal Sensitivities Scale; D&P = Dominance & Prestige Scale; SSS Comm = Subjective Social Status in the Community; SSS U.S. = Subjective Social Status in the U.S.; BSL=Borderline Symptom List; FFBI = Five Factor Borderline Inventory.

Table 7: Intercorrelations of all variables in Sample 2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1. NARQ-A	-																									
2. NARQ-R	.36**	-																								
3. IAS Dom	.47**	-0.06	-																							
4. IAS Lov	-0.08	-.45**	0.11	-																						
5. CSIV Dom	.34**	0.05	.50**	-0.1	-																					
6. CSIV Lov	-0.03	-.42**	.20**	.57**	0.04	-																				
7. IIP Dom	.43**	.21**	.52**	-.28**	.39**	-0.08	-																			
8. IIP Lov	0	-.21**	.17*	.54**	-0.08	.45**	-0.07	-																		
9. IIP Dysfun.	-0.1	.36**	-.45**	-.23**	-.35**	-.15*	-.21**	-0.02	-																	
10. ISC Dom	-0.09	-0.06	-.31**	0.1	-.22**	0.06	-.32**	0.05	.16*	-																
11. ISC Lov	-0.11	-0.01	-0.11	-.32**	0.01	-.41**	-0.06	-.41**	0	-.28**	-															
12. Dominance	.43**	.61**	.31**	-.48**	.31**	-.42**	.49**	-.23**	0.12	-.23**	0.14	-														
13. Prestige	.43**	-0.13	.43**	.21**	.32**	.22**	0.13	.17*	-.26**	-0.02	-0.12	0.01	-													
14. Sec Non St.	.17*	-.31**	.25**	.38**	.14*	.32**	-0.02	.30**	-.33**	.16*	-.16*	-.22**	.36**	-												
15. Insec. Strive	0.12	.46**	0.03	-.30**	0	-.25**	0.13	-.20**	.22**	-.17*	0.03	.35**	-0.02	-.48**	-											
16. Trait Anger	.15*	.49**	0.02	-.35**	0.06	-.19**	.18*	-0.06	.37**	-0.08	-0.05	.45**	-0.12	-.26**	.38**	-										
17. Anger-In	-0.07	.46**	-.19**	-.38**	-.17*	-.31**	-0.09	-.19**	.45**	0.07	0.07	.28**	-.18*	-.37**	.52**	.55**	-									
18. Anger-Out	.24**	.42**	.26**	-.39**	.22**	-.19*	.44**	-0.1	0.1	-.24**	-0.01	.50**	-0.12	-.15*	.27**	.54**	.40**	-								
19. Trait Anx.	-.19**	.37**	-.38**	-.30**	-.28**	-.27**	-0.14	-0.11	.49**	0.08	0.03	.17*	-.34**	-.47**	.45**	.41**	.68**	.28**	-							
20. Trait Shame	-.25**	.32**	-.40**	-.36**	-.31**	-.25**	-0.12	-0.1	.49**	0.06	0.05	.17*	-.30**	-.48**	.37**	.30**	.58**	.25**	.74**	-						
21. DERS	-.16*	.43**	-.38**	-.39**	-.28**	-.35**	-0.12	-.16*	.55**	0.06	0.07	.25**	-.34**	-.51**	.43**	.42**	.60**	.24**	.78**	.70**	-					
22. SWB	.24**	-.32**	.31**	.24**	.20**	.30**	0.1	0.08	-.43**	0.03	-0.1	-.15*	.28**	.43**	-.35**	-.34**	-.48**	-0.14	-.69**	-.54**	-.62**	-				

23. Pos. Affect	.20**	-.19**	.41**	.29**	.19*	.30**	.17*	.19*	-.36**	-0.04	-0.1	-0.09	.24**	.39**	-.33**	-.22**	-.44**	-0.03	-.68**	-.55**	-.64**	.70**	-		
24. PWB	.32**	-.25**	.40**	.37**	.21**	.35**	.18*	.22**	-.45**	-0.04	-0.13	-0.1	.39**	.61**	-.29**	-.18*	-.44**	-.17*	-.64**	-.63**	-.58**	.61**	.56**	-	
25. BSL	-.21**	.23**	-.30**	-.23**	-.25**	-.17*	-.15*	-0.08	.45**	0.04	-0.02	0.14	-.21**	-.42**	.32**	.31**	.53**	0.12	.70**	.69**	.71**	-.56**	-.57**	-.50**	-
26. FFBI	0.03	.49**	-.18*	-.44**	-0.09	-.27**	0.12	-0.08	.58**	-0.01	0.02	.44**	-.26**	-.46**	.45**	.56**	.62**	.40**	.75**	.65**	.77**	-.66**	-.59**	-.53**	.68**	-

Note. SWB = Sec Non St. = Secure Non-Striving; Insec Strive = Insecure Striving; Subjective Wellbeing Scale; DERS = Difficulties with Emotion Regulation Scale; PWB = Positive Wellbeing Scale.