INVENTORY OF INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS
CIRCUMPLEX SCALES (IIP-C)

Reference:

Description of Measure:
It is a 64-item self-report measure designed to assess interpersonal problems. The 64 items make up a circumplex of problems, which is composed of the following 8 scales:
1.) Domineering – being too aggressive
2.) Vindictive – being suspicious and distrustful
3.) Cold -- having trouble with affection and sympathy
4.) Socially Inhibited –being socially anxious and shy
5.) Nonassertive – failing to be forceful
6.) Overly Accommodating – being too trusting and permissive
7.) Self-Sacrificing –being too eager to please others
8.) Intrusive – seeking attention inappropriately

The Circumplex has the following main Axis:
1.) Domineering to Nonassertive
2.) Cold to Self Sacrificing

Participants respond to each item using a 5-point scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 4 (extremely).

Abstracts of Selected Related Articles:

This article describes a new instrument, the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP), which measures distress arising from interpersonal sources. The IIP meets the need for an easily administered self-report inventory that describes the types of interpersonal problems that people experience and the level of distress associated with them before, during, and after psychotherapy. Two studies are reported. In Study 1, psychometric data are presented for 103 patients who were tested at the beginning and end of a waiting period before they began brief dynamic psychotherapy. On both occasions, a factor analysis yielded the same six subscales; these scales showed high internal consistency and high test-retest reliability. Study 2 demonstrated the instrument's sensitivity to clinical change. In this study, a subset of patients was tested before, during, and after 20 sessions of psychotherapy. Their improvement on the IIP agreed well with all other measures of their improvement, including those generated by the therapist and by an independent evaluator. Although the HP and the Symptom
Self Report Measures for Love and Compassion Research: Loneliness and Interpersonal Problems

Checklist-90-Revised (SCL-90-R) were both sensitive to change during the first 10 sessions, only the IIP was sensitive to change in the second 10 sessions. Furthermore, the difference between patient distress on the IIP and on the SCL-90-R successfully discriminated between patients who completed the full treatment and those who did not. Finally, some kinds of problems were more amenable to treatment than others. Problems of assertiveness, for example, were discussed more often and improved more readily than problems of intimacy.


We constructed a set of circumplex scales for the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP; Horowitz, Rosenberg, Baer, Ureno, & Villasenor, 1988). Initial scale construction used all 127 items from this instrument in two samples of university undergraduates (n = 197; n = 273). Cross-sample stability of item locations plotted against the first two principal components was high. A final set of eight 8-item circumplex scales was derived from the combined sample (n = 470) and cross-validated in a third university sample (n = 974). Finally, we examined the structural convergence of the IIP circumplex scales with an established measure of interpersonal dispositions, the Revised Interpersonal Adjective Scales (IAS-R; Wiggins, Trapnell, & Phillips, 1988). Although both circumplex instruments were derived independently, they shared a common circular space. Implications of these results are discussed with reference to current research methods for the study of interpersonal behavior.


In this study, we examined the relationship between treatment outcome and variables from the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems Circumplex scales (IIP–C; Horowitz, Alden, Wiggins, & Pincus, 2000) in the Pennsylvania Psychological Association’s Practice Research Network (PRN; Borkovec, Echemendia, Ragusea, & Ruiz, 2001). The PRN was a naturalistic observation treatment outcome study conducted with clinicians who were providing outpatient therapy. Assessment instruments, including the Compass Assessment System (Howard, Brill, Lueger, O’Mahoney, & Grissom, 1993; Sperry, Brill, Howard, & Grissom, 1996) and the IIP–C, were used to assess outcome at the 7th session (N = 73) and at termination (N = 42). Significant associations were identified between seventh-session outcome and most of the IIP variables. Only IIP elevation and amplitude were related to termination outcome. Elevation, amplitude, and hostile submissive problems were related to treatment length. Ad hoc analyses indicated that the IIP elevation fully mediated the relationships between interpersonal problems and seventh-session outcome but not the relationship between amplitude and outcome. We discuss the results in relation to the external validity of the IIP.

**Scale:**

The IIP is available for purchase only.

One can buy it at this website: [http://buros.unl.edu/buros/jsp/reviews.jsp?item=07001277](http://buros.unl.edu/buros/jsp/reviews.jsp?item=07001277)