

# Content & Variables of the Interpersonal Relationships Questionnaire

## Demographic Questions, etc.

1. What is your age ? (quantitative)
2. Sex assigned at birth (2 categories)
3. Circle your ethnic/racial membership (6 categories)
4. Circle the type of family in which you were raised (4 categories)
5. How many siblings do you have ? (quantitative)
6. How many times did you move as a child ? (quantitative)
7. What was the population of your hometown ? (quantitative)
8. Are you a member of a fraternity or sorority (2 categories)
9. What is your current GPA (quantitative)
10. How many close friends do you currently have ? (quantitative)
11. Are you currently in a relationship ? (2 categories)
12. Circle how you describe your current relationship (3 categories)
13. How long was your current or last relationship? Months (quantitative)
14. Please rate the seriousness of your current or last relationship (quantitative)
15. How many different dating relationships have you been in during the last year ? (quantitative)

## Scales

- 16 Liking People Scale (LPS) -- single scale score** (higher scores mean more liking of people)  
TheLPS measures, the general liking of other people.  
**Reference:** E.E. Filsinger. A measure of interpersonal orientation: The Liking People Scale. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 45, 295-300. 1981.
- 17 Interpersonal Trust Scale** -- single scale score (higher scores mean more trusting)  
The ITS measures interpersonal trust in a variety of situations, involving a number of different social agents.  
**Reference:** Rotter, J. B. (1971). Interpersonal Trust Scale (ITS). Department of Psychology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut – 06268.
- 18-19 Dating and Assertion Questionnaire (DAQ) -- Dating** (higher scores mean more dating-appropriate activities) **and Assertion subscales** (higher scores mean more interpersonal assertiveness)  
The DAQ was designed to measure social competence in two social situations: dating and interpersonal assertion.  
**Reference:** R.W. Levenson and J.M. Gottman. Toward the assessment of social competence. *Journal of consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 46, 453-463 (1978).
- 20-23 Trust Scale (TS) – Predictability** (higher scores mean more predictable), **Dependability** (higher scores mean more dependable), **Faith subscales** (higher scores mean more faithful) **and Total Scale Score**  
Three aspects of trust are covered: predictability, dependability, and faith.  
**Reference:** J.K. Rempel, J.G. Holmes. How do I trust thee? *Psychology Today*, 28-34, February, 1986.
- 24 Miller Social Intimacy Scale (MSIS) -- single scale score** (higher scores mean greater amounts of social intimacy)  
The MSIS measures closeness with others in the context of friendship or romantic relationships.  
**Reference:** R.S. Miller and H.M.Lefcourt. The assessment of social intimacy. *Journal of personality Assessment*, 46, 514-518, 1982.
- 25-27 Interpersonal Dependency Inventory (IDI) -- Emotional Reliance** (higher scores mean more reliance), **Lack of Self-confidence** (higher scores mean less self-confidence), **Assertion of Autonomy subscales** (higher scores mean more autonomy)  
The IDI measures the thoughts, behaviors, and feelings revolving around the need to associate closely with valued people.  
**Reference:** Robert M. A. Hirschfield, G.L. Klerman, H.G. Gough, J. Barret, S.J. Korchin & P. Chodoff (1977). A measure of interpersonal dependency, *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 41, 610-618.
- 28-29 Bakker Assertiveness-Aggressiveness Inventory (AS-AGI) -- Assertiveness and Aggressiveness subscales** (lower scores mean more assertiveness or aggressiveness, respectively)  
This measures assertiveness in terms of two components necessary for social functioning: the ability to refuse unreasonable requests (“assertiveness” AS), and the ability to take the initiative, make requests, or ask for favors (“aggressiveness” AG).  
**Reference:** Fibel, B., & Hale, W. D. (1978). The generalized expectancy for success scale – A new measure. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 46, 924-931.
- 30 Internal Versus External Locus of Control Scale -- single scale score** (higher scores mean more external attribution)  
An internal locus of control indicates that an individual believes that he or she is responsible for the reinforcements experienced; in effect, that the person’s actions, characteristics, qualities, etc. are prominent determinants of the experiences being queried. An external locus of control, however, indicates that the person views his or her outcomes as being primarily determined by external forces, whether they be luck, social context, other persons, or whatever.  
**Reference:** J.B. Rotter Generalized expectancies for internal versus external control of reinforcement. *Psychological Monographs*, 80, 1966 (whole No. 609).