Interpersonal Perception Method (IPM) scoring program in FORTRAN IV

JOSEPH P. CARDILLO

*Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131*

The Interpersonal Perception Method (IPM) is a questionnaire developed by Laing, Phillipson, and Lee (1966) to measure the degree of agreement/disagreement, understanding/misunderstanding, and realization/failure of realization between two persons (e.g., husband and wife). The instrument contains 60 dyadic issues with 12 questions per issue, or a total of 720 questions. Each question is in the form of a statement about the relationship between the two persons (e.g., "He/She expects too much of me."). Respondents must answer each question from their own perspective, from their perspective of the other person's perspective, and from their perspective of the other person's perspective of their perspective. The respondent can answer each statement as very true, slightly true, slightly untrue, or very untrue.

The average time to complete the IPM is 70 min, and manual scoring time is 4 to 5 h using the Laing et al. IPM scoring chart. Reciprocally matched comparisons are made of the profile of relationships between the two points of view.

The IPM presents several problems to the user including (1) theoretical and interpretational complexities, (2) lengthy manual scoring time, (3) high probability of computational error in manual scoring, and (4) inefficient tabulation of scores for statistical analyses. The IPM60 scoring program alleviates most of these problems, particularly in reducing scoring time and computational error and in facilitating statistical analyses. Total scoring time of the IPM60 scoring program for each dyad is about 30 min for card punching and 3/100ths h for computer time (IBM 1130).

This abstract is based on part of the author's doctoral dissertation, submitted to George Peabody College, under the direction of J. R. Newbrough. James H. Hogge, Judith H. Picklesimer, and William A. Hill of the George Peabody College Computer Center were most helpful in developing the program.

Input. For each dyad the IPM scores are punched on 60 data cards, one card for each of the 60 issues. Each data card contains 24 numerically coded responses (single digit per response) for both persons in the dyad (12 per person per issue).

Output. The program output consists of the following: (1) the IPM chart, (2) mean raw scores for 14 IPM variables, and (3) percentage raw scores for six IPM variables. The IPM chart is printed for each dyad with the 60 issues printed in numerical order. The 24 indices of interpersonal perception per issue are grouped according to person and type of statement. For each of the 14 IPM variables, eight mean raw scores which are grouped by person and type of statement are printed. Also, for each of the 14 variables, an overall mean raw score for each person and a grand average for both persons combined are printed. For six IPM variables, eight percentage raw scores are printed for each variable, grouped by person and type of statement. Finally, for each of the six variables, an overall mean percentage raw score for each person and a grand average for both persons combined are printed.

Computer and Language. The program is written in FORTRAN IV for the IBM 1130.

Restrictions. The program collapses the two positive and two negative IPM responses into one positive and one negative response.

Options. The IPM15 scoring program is also available for a subanalysis of any 15 issues on the IPM. The basic program can be easily modified to score and print any number of issues.

Availability. Further information, a program printout, and sample output are available at no cost from Joseph P. Cardillo, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131.

REFERENCE

- LAING, R. D., PHILLIPSON, H., & LEE, A. R. *Interpersonal perception*. New York: Springer, 1966.

(Accepted for publication November 7, 1977.)