

## Appendix 1

**Table 5**

*IIP-32-Subscales determined by Principal Component Analysis (Varimax rotation), with Factor Loadings and Original Subscales of Items.*

<b>IIP-32 Factor 1: Subassertiveness</b>		<b>IIP-32 Factor 2: Submissiveness/Pleasing</b>		<b>IIP-32 Factor 3: Social dysfunction with aggressive features</b>	
6. It is hard for me to confront people with problems that come up (0.75)	NA	1. It is hard for me to say “no” to other people (.67)	OA	9. It is hard for me to socialize with other people (.73)	SI
7. It is hard for me to be assertive with another person (.77)	NA	31. I let other people take advantage of me too much (.71)	OA	19. It is hard for me to ask other people to get together socially with me (.59)	SI
12. It is hard for me to be firm when I need to be (.46)	NA	23. I try to please other people too much (.69)	SS	11. It is hard for me to get along with people (.70)	C/D
8. It is hard for me to let other people know I am angry (.72)	OA	26. I put other people’s needs before my own too much (.70)	SS	22. I am too aggressive toward other people (.60)	D/C
20. It is hard for me to be assertive without worrying about hurting	OA	27. I am overly generous to other people (.76)	SS		

the other  
person's  
feelings (.52)

32. I am           SS  
affected by  
another  
person's  
misery too  
much (.63)

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*Note.* NA = non-assertive, OA = overly accommodating, SS = self-sacrificing, SI = socially inhibited, C/D = cold/distant, D/C = domineering/controlling. Percent explained variance by each factor: factor 1 = 23.3%; factor 2 = 13.7%; factor 3 = 9.0%.

## Appendix 2

**Table 6**

*Results of the Sensitivity Analyses with Complete Cases (N = 127)*

	OR	95% UL- LL	<i>p</i>	<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	Hosmer- Lemeshow test
<b>Univariate</b>					
<b>Regression</b>					
PTSD Severity	1.04	0.99 – 1.10	.105	.05	.321
Problematic Alcohol Use	1.01	0.97 – 1.04	.731	.03	.643
Problematic Drug Use	1.02	0.99 – 1.05	.253	.04	.398
IIP Factor 1	0.91	0.84 – 0.99	.035*	.06	.970
IIP Factor 2	0.97	0.90 – 1.04	.334	.04	.254
IIP Factor 3	1.03	0.92 – 1.15	.611	.03	.793
Sex	0.84	0.37 – 1.86	.664	.03	.018
Age	0.95	0.92 – 0.99	.011*	.08	.286
<b>Multiple</b>					
<b>Regression</b>					
Overall model				.17	.242
PTSD Severity	1.05	0.99 – 1.12	.086		
Problematic Alcohol Use	1.02	0.98 – 1.06	.274		
Problematic Drug Use	0.99	0.96 – 1.04	.814		
IIP Factor 1	0.86	0.77 – 0.96	.008**		
IIP Factor 2	1.00	0.92 – 1.09	.978		
IIP Factor 3	1.14	0.99 – 1.32	.082		
Sex	0.64	0.25 – 1.60	.347		
Age	0.94	0.90 – 0.98	.007**		

*Note.* OR = odds ratio, 95% UL – LL refers to the upper and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval of the OR, respectively. We controlled for educational background (low, medium, high) and setting of the addiction treatment (inpatient vs outpatient) in all analyses. Significant *p*-values were denoted with  $p < .05^*$ ,  $p < .01^{**}$ ,  $p < .001^{***}$ . For the Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit analysis on univariate regression with sex as the predictor, we had to reduce the default number of bins from  $g = 10$  to  $g = 4$  because of an error in R.

**Table 7***Results of the Sensitivity Analyses with Observed Data (N = 176)*

	OR	95% UL-LL	<i>p</i>	<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	Hosmer-Lemeshow test
Univariate Regression					
PTSD Severity	1.06	1.02 – 1.11	.007**	.06	.453
Problematic Alcohol Use	1.00	0.97 – 1.03	.813	.02	.198
Problematic Drug Use	1.03	1.00 – 1.06	.066	.04	.845
IIP Factor 1	0.94	0.87 – 1.01	.085	.04	.947
IIP Factor 2	0.99	0.93 – 1.06	.753	.02	.033
IIP Factor 3	1.05	0.95 – 1.16	.313	.03	.226
Sex	1.16	0.56 – 2.38	.688	.02	.208
Age	0.95	0.92 – 0.98	.004**	.07	.262
Multiple Regression					
Overall model				.14	.355
PTSD Severity	1.06	1.01 – 1.11	.027*		
Problematic Alcohol Use	1.02	0.99 – 1.06	.223		
Problematic Drug Use	1.01	0.98 – 1.05	.493		
IIP Factor 1	0.91	0.82 – 0.99	.042*		
IIP Factor 2	1.00	0.93 – 1.08	.940		
IIP Factor 3	1.07	0.95 – 1.20	.291		
Sex	1.04	0.46 – 2.36	.919		
Age	0.95	0.91 – 0.99	.023*		

*Note.* OR = odds ratio, 95% UL – LL refers to the upper and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval of the OR, respectively. We controlled for educational background (low, medium, high) and setting of the addiction treatment (inpatient vs outpatient) in all analyses. Significant *p*-values were denoted with  $p < .05^*$ ,  $p < .01^{**}$ ,  $p < .001^{***}$ . For the Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit analysis on univariate regression with sex as the predictor, we had to reduce the default number of bins from  $g = 10$  to  $g = 4$  because of an error in R.