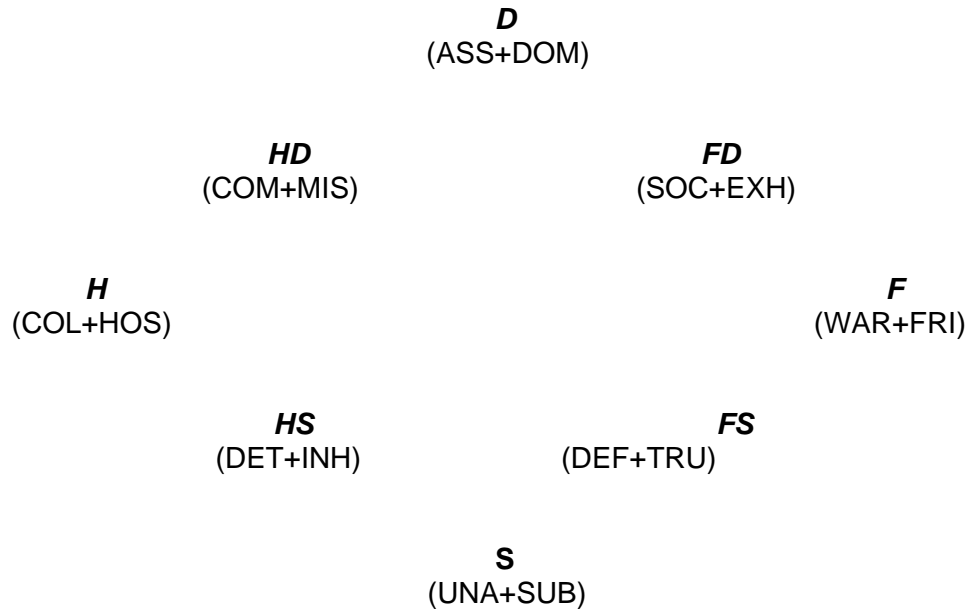


CALCULATING AXIS SCORES AND COMPLEMENTARITY SCORES USING THE OCTANT
SCORES OF THE CLOIT-R or CLOPT-R

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I. OCTANT SCORES

D (Dominant) = ASS + DOM	S (Submissive) = UNA + SUB
HD (Hostile Dominant) = COM + MIS	FS (Friendly Submissive) = DEF + TRU
H (Hostile) = COL + HOS	F (Friendly) = WAR + FRI
HS (Hostile Submissive) = DET + INH	FD (Friendly Dominant) = SOC + EXH

II. CALCULATING AXIS SCORES

CON (CONTROL) = D - S + .707 (HD + FD) - .707 (HS + FS)

AFF (AFFILIATION) = F - H + .707 (FD + FS) - .707 (HD + HS)

III. Formulas for Calculating Complementarity Between Dyadic Interactants' Interpersonal Behavior (C. C. Wagner, 2001)

An analysis of the degree of complementarity present between two interactants' (e.g. physician, patient) sets of CLOIT-R scores (between their CLOIT-R profiles) is extremely important for tests of interpersonal theory and for general analysis of patterns present between a pair of interactants' interpersonal behavior.

We have found to be especially useful analyses of complementarity that use each of the interactant's Axis scores (Control, Affiliation) separately as well as their combined Axis scores (Control + Affiliation). The formulas below use Absolute scores ("ABS"). Subscripts "1" and "2" refer to the CLOIT-R scores from each of the two interactants. Subscripts "C" and "A" refer to "control" and "affiliation."

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{ABS}_C &= \text{ABS} (\text{CON}_1 + \text{CON}_2) \\ &= \text{ABS} [(\text{DOM}_1 - \text{SUB}_1) + (\text{DOM}_2 - \text{SUB}_2)]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{ABS}_A &= \text{ABS} (\text{AFF}_1 - \text{AFF}_2) \\ &= \text{ABS} [(\text{FRI}_1 - \text{HOS}_1) - (\text{FRI}_2 - \text{HOS}_2)]\end{aligned}$$

These absolute scores are then inserted into the formulas below to obtain the three complementarity scores : "reciprocity" complementarity on the Control axis, "correspondence" complementarity on the Affiliation axis, and "total" complementarity for all the interpersonal behavior categorized on the full interpersonal circle (control and affiliation).

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{COMP}_C &= \text{ABS}_C \\ &= \text{ABS} (\text{CON}_1 + \text{CON}_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{COMP}_A &= \text{ABS}_A \\ &= \text{ABS} (\text{AFF}_1 - \text{AFF}_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{COMP}_{\text{TOT}} &= \text{ABS}_C + \text{ABS}_A \\ &= \text{ABS} (\text{CON}_1 + \text{CON}_2) + \text{ABS} (\text{AFF}_1 - \text{AFF}_2)\end{aligned}$$

In each case, the score obtained characterizes "**deviation from complementarity**": that is, the higher the score, the less the complementarity present among the pair of interactants; the lower the score, the more the complementarity present among the pair of interactants. For example, the possible obtainable range of total complementarity scores is "0" (perfect complementarity) to "12" (maximum non-complementarity).

Comparison of the two separate axis complementarity scores (COMP_C and COMP_A) – "reciprocity" in control, "correspondence" in affiliation – helps the investigator determine which of the circle axes is contributing more to the level of total complementarity (COMP_{tot}) obtained. In some cases, complementarity may be found primarily for only one of the axes, but not for the other axis or for total complementarity. Some previous complementarity studies (e.g. during medical consultations) have shown that it is crucial to examine the axes separately to tease out the (e.g. patient-physician) patterns that are present.