**Appendix**

**Example Experiment and Scoring Instructions**

An experiment was conducted using a list that consisted of 36 unrelated nouns, which were presented in a random order (see Table A1). After memorizing the list (study trial 1), participants were asked to recall as many words as possible in any order (test trial 1). The procedure was repeated once more (study trial 2 and test trial 2). The investigator is interested in (1) the number of correct responses on each test trial and (2) the degree of subjective organization.

Table A1

Study List Consisted of 36 Unrelated Nouns

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | sheep | 9 | failure | 17 | moment | 25 | advice | 33 | pressure |
| 2 | soldier | 10 | sigh | 18 | space | 26 | storm | 34 | teeth |
| 3 | idea | 11 | minute | 19 | lord | 27 | bird | 35 | silk |
| 4 | coat | 12 | fortune | 20 | wage | 28 | nature | 36 | party |
| 5 | brush | 13 | cake | 21 | thought | 29 | blame |  |  |
| 6 | silver | 14 | dinner | 22 | book | 30 | gold |  |  |
| 7 | fashion | 15 | brick | 23 | career | 31 | flesh |  |  |
| 8 | weight | 16 | tide | 24 | meaning | 32 | page |  |  |

Table A2 shows the recall output of Participant Aon test trials 1 and 2.

Table A2a

Recall Output of Participants A on Test Trial 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| silver | failure | moment |
| gold | Blame | career |
| cake | Brick | solider |
| dinner | Weight | coat |
| thought | Storm |  |

Table A2b

Recall Output of Participants A on Test Trial 2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| gold | Brick | solider | teeth |
| silver | weight | flesh | table |
| failure | dinner | minute |  |
| blame | storm | moment |  |
| storm | career | bird |  |

Note: “Storm” was repeated twice, and “Table” was an incorrect item.

The first step in scoring the output for this participant is to assign a unique number to each recalled item. Any convenient coding system can be used for this purpose; however, the simplest would be to use the serial positions of the study list from Table A1. Tables A3 and A4 show such coding example for the first and second test trials.

Table A3

Coded Recall Output of Participants A on Test Trial 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Item | Code | # | Item | Code | # | Item | Code |
| 1 | silver | 6 | 6 | failure | 9 | 11 | moment | 17 |
| 2 | gold | 30 | 7 | blame | 29 | 12 | career | 23 |
| 3 | cake | 13 | 8 | brick | 15 | 13 | solider | 2 |
| 4 | dinner | 14 | 9 | weight | 8 | 14 | coat | 4 |
| 5 | thought | 21 | 10 | storm | 26 |  |  |  |

Table A4

Coded Recall Output of Participants A on Test Trial 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Item | Code | # | Item | Code | # | Item | Code | # | Item | Code |
| 1 | gold | 30 | 6 | brick | 15 | 11 | solider | 2 | 16 | teeth | 34 |
| 2 | silver | 6 | 7 | weight | 8 | 12 | flesh | 31 | 17 | table | 67 |
| 3 | failure | 9 | 8 | dinner | 14 | 13 | minute | 11 |  |  |  |
| 4 | blame | 29 | 9 | storm | ~~26~~ 66 | 14 | moment | 17 |  |  |  |
| 5 | storm | 26 | 10 | career | 23 | 15 | bird | 27 |  |  |  |

Note: The output orders are indicated by the column #. For item #9 “storm” the code '26,' which was assigned to item #5, cannot be used because this item is a repeated item. The researcher can eliminate this item or assign another number (like '66' in this example). Also, item #17 “table” is an incorrect item which was not on the study list. The researcher can either exclude this item or assign a unique code such as ’67’ because this item can be a part of a bidirectional pair.

The next step is to input the scored output into the Subjective Organization Calculator. Input the 3rd, 6th, and 9th columns of the Table A3 (labeled *Code*) to the column labeled *Trial\_t* (Column B) in the Calculator. Input the 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th columns of Table A4 (labeled *Code*) to the column labeled *Trial\_t*+*1* (Column C) in the Calculator. Be sure to maintain the output order of the recalled items.

The Calculator will compute the following subjective organization measures for this participant: SO (Subjective Organization; Tulving, 1962), DS´ (Difference Score of Subjective Organization; A. K. Bousfield and W. A. Bousfield,1966), ARC´ (Pellegrino’s, 1971, measure of subjective organization), along with *M* (number of items recalled on Trial *t*), *N* (number of items recalled on Trial *t+1*), *C* (number of common items recalled on Trials *t* and *t+1*), *O(ITR)* (number of observed pairwise bidirectional repetitions), *R* (number of units from trial *t* that have one or more items not recalled on trial *t+1*)*, Max* (maximum number of bidirectional repetitions), and *E(ITR)* (expected number of bidirectional repetitions). These computed values are also outputted in a format that can be cut and pasted in statistical software.