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The National Election Studies

TECHNICAL REPORT #50

NES Measurement of Values and Predispositions, 1984-1992

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This brief report consists of 19 tables, which display the frequencies, means, and standard deviations for the equalitarianism, racial prejudice, moral traditionalism, and government interventionism scales, as well as the inter-item correlations, the average of correlations and the reliabilities for each of these scales for each year in which they have appeared in an Election Study. For this report, we have selected only items and scales which are currently in use in NES data collections, as defined by their appearance in the 1992 Election Study.

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Table 1
The Equalitarianism Scale
Frequencies, Means, and Standard Deviations of the Items (1984-1992)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.					
1.00 Agree strongly	66.1	66.5	61.6	60.3	63.7
0.75 Agree somewhat	24.3	23.2	27.9	29.7	27.6
0.50 Neither agree nor disagree	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.8
0.25 Disagree somewhat	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.9	3.4
0.00 Disagree strongly	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.5
Mean	.87	.87	.86	.86	.87
Standard deviation	.22	.22	.22	.22	.21
We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country.					
0.00 Agree strongly	18.3	17.7	15.0	17.1	14.9
0.25 Agree somewhat	26.4	29.3	29.4	31.5	30.3
0.50 Neither agree nor disagree	12.1	15.4	15.6	15.0	14.6
0.75 Disagree somewhat	21.3	17.6	22.8	20.2	21.3
1.00 Disagree strongly	21.9	20.0	17.2	16.2	18.9
Mean	.50	.48	.49	.47	.50
Standard deviation	.36	.35	.34	.34	.34
One of the big problem in this country is that we don't give everyone equal chance.					
1.00 Agree strongly	21.4	25.6	20.6	24.7	32.2
0.75 Agree somewhat	27.1	27.5	31.9	30.1	31.9
0.50 Neither agree nor disagree	9.7	12.6	13.6	13.8	10.2
0.25 Disagree somewhat	25.4	23.3	24.8	23.0	18.4
0.00 Disagree strongly	16.4	11.0	9.1	8.4	7.4
Mean	.53	.58	.58	.60	.66
Standard deviation	.36	.34	.32	.33	.32

Table 1 (continued)

		<u>1984</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others.						
0.00	Agree strongly	9.5	7.6	8.8	9.1	8.0
0.25	Agree somewhat	26.4	24.5	27.3	23.8	24.1
0.50	Neither agree nor disagree	16.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	15.0
0.75	Disagree somewhat	29.4	25.6	27.4	26.9	30.0
1.00	Disagree strongly	18.1	23.8	17.9	21.5	22.9
	Mean	.55	.58	.55	.57	.59
	Standard deviation	.32	.32	.31	.32	.32
This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are.						
0.00	Agree strongly	22.2	19.0	17.7	20.1	17.2
0.25	Agree somewhat	30.9	26.7	32.4	27.6	30.5
0.50	Neither agree nor disagree	10.9	16.0	13.1	17.2	11.4
0.75	Disagree somewhat	19.0	19.8	20.8	20.0	22.8
1.00	Disagree strongly	17.1	18.5	15.9	15.0	18.1
	Mean	.44	.48	.46	.46	.49
	Standard deviation	.36	.35	.34	.34	.35
If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problem.						
1.00	Agree strongly	29.5	32.7	31.6	33.2	40.8
0.75	Agree somewhat	34.8	28.6	35.8	31.0	35.3
0.50	Neither agree nor disagree	12.3	15.9	14.4	13.5	10.0
0.25	Disagree somewhat	17.1	16.1	13.9	17.0	10.5
0.00	Disagree strongly	6.2	6.7	4.3	5.3	3.5
	Mean	.66	.66	.69	.67	.75
	Standard deviation	.31	.32	.29	.31	.28

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least equalitarianism) and 1 the highest.

2. The cell entries are percentages except means and standard deviations.

Table 2
The Racial Prejudice Scale
Frequencies, Means, and Standard Deviations of the Items (1986-1992)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
Generation of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class.				
0.00 Agree strongly	21.1	15.8	19.0	19.0
0.25 Agree somewhat	39.8	34.0	34.9	34.9
0.50 Neither agree nor disagree	9.5	11.8	11.9	10.3
0.75 Disagree somewhat	17.8	24.5	22.0	22.2
1.00 Disagree strongly	11.9	13.9	12.2	13.6
Mean	.40	.47	.43	.44
Standard deviation	.33	.33	.33	.34
It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if blacks would only try harder, they could be just as well off as whites.				
1.00 Agree strongly	20.8	22.9	21.5	22.8
0.75 Agree somewhat	34.6	34.7	32.8	38.1
0.50 Neither agree nor disagree	12.8	13.9	15.7	11.6
0.25 Disagree somewhat	19.7	19.9	19.0	19.1
0.00 Disagree strongly	12.1	8.6	11.0	8.3
Mean	.58	.61	.59	.62
Standard deviation	.33	.32	.33	.31
Irish, Italians, Jewish and many other minorities worked their way up and blacks should do the same without special favors.				
1.00 Agree strongly	30.8	40.5	27.3	39.2
0.75 Agree somewhat	32.4	31.6	38.5	34.2
0.50 Neither agree nor disagree	12.4	10.2	12.7	8.7
0.25 Disagree somewhat	16.7	13.4	14.9	11.5
0.00 Disagree strongly	7.6	4.3	6.6	6.4
Mean	.66	.73	.66	.72
Standard deviation	.32	.30	.30	.31

Table 2 (continued)

		<u>1986</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
Over the past few years, blacks have gotten less than they deserve.					
0.00	Agree strongly	8.2	6.8	10.8	11.4
0.25	Agree somewhat	17.3	21.2	24.1	25.5
0.50	Neither agree nor disagree	21.3	21.3	22.9	15.1
0.75	Disagree somewhat	34.5	31.8	28.6	31.9
1.00	Disagree strongly	18.7	18.9	13.6	16.1
	Mean	.60	.59	.53	.54
	Standard deviation	.30	.30	.31	.32

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least racial prejudice) and 1 the highest.
 2. The cell entries are percentages except means and standard deviations.

Table 3
The Moral Traditionalism Scale
Frequencies, Means, and Standard Deviations of the Items (1986-1992)

		<u>1986</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
The newer lifestyles are contributing to the breakdown of our society.					
1.00	Agree strongly	33.4	37.1	30.5	35.6
0.75	Agree somewhat	35.4	36.2	36.9	34.1
0.50	Neither agree nor disagree	14.9	14.2	19.6	12.2
0.25	Disagree somewhat	10.4	9.5	8.5	12.9
0.00	Disagree strongly	5.9	2.9	4.5	5.3
	Mean	.70	.74	.70	.70
	Standard deviation	.29	.27	.27	.30
The world is always changing and we should adjust our view of moral behavior to those changes.					
0.00	Agree strongly	11.8	15.9	13.8	17.3
0.25	Agree somewhat	32.6	33.1	32.3	35.6
0.50	Neither agree nor disagree	10.6	10.4	12.4	8.1
0.75	Disagree somewhat	23.6	18.8	21.8	17.0
1.00	Disagree strongly	21.3	21.9	19.7	22.0
	Mean	.52	.49	.50	.48
	Standard deviation	.34	.36	.34	.36
This country would have many fewer problems if there were more emphasis on traditional family ties.					
1.00	Agree strongly	50.1	47.6	46.9	47.0
0.75	Agree somewhat	31.1	34.4	34.5	34.2
0.50	Neither agree nor disagree	10.8	12.4	11.8	9.1
0.25	Disagree somewhat	6.4	4.2	5.4	7.9
0.00	Disagree strongly	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7
	Mean	.80	.81	.80	.79
	Standard deviation	.25	.23	.24	.25

Table 3 (continued)

		<u>1986</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
We should be more tolerant of people who choose to live according to their own moral standards, even if they are very different from our own.					
0.00	Agree strongly	23.2	18.8	23.1	19.5
0.25	Agree somewhat	39.2	41.3	37.1	41.0
0.50	Neither agree nor disagree	12.8	16.1	15.8	11.7
0.75	Disagree somewhat	16.5	15.9	15.1	17.5
1.00	Disagree strongly	8.3	7.9	8.9	10.2
	Mean	.37	.38	.37	.39
	Standard deviation	.31	.30	.31	.32

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least moral traditionalism) and 1 the highest.
 2. The cell entries are percentages except means and standard deviations.

Table 4
The Governmental Interventionism Scale
Frequencies, Means, and Standard Deviations of the Items (1990-1992)

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
We need a strong government to handle today's complex economic problems; Or, the free market can handle these problems without the government.		
1.00 Strong government	73.3	70.1
0.50 Both, depends	3.1	4.5
0.00 Free market	23.6	25.3
Mean	.75	.72
Standard deviation	.42	.43
The less government the better; Or, these are more things the government should be doing.		
0.00 Less government	29.5	34.1
0.50 Both, depends	3.5	2.8
1.00 More things government should do	67.0	63.1
Mean	.69	.65
Standard deviation	.45	.47
The main reason the government has gotten bigger is because it has gotten involved in things that people should do for themselves; Or, the government has become bigger because the problem we face have become bigger.		
0.00 Gotten involved in things	31.1	37.7
0.50 Both, depends	3.7	5.1
1.00 Problems we face are bigger	65.2	57.2
Mean	.67	.60
Standard deviation	.46	.48

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least governmental intervention) and 1 the highest.
2. The cell entries are percentages except means and standard deviations.

Table 5-A
The Equalitarianism Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1984)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.	1.00					
2. We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country.	.14	1.00				
3. One of the big problem in this country is that we don't give everyone equal chance.	.22	.18	1.00			
4. It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others.	.08	.21	.06	1.00		
5. This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are.	.11	.39	.10	.34	1.00	
6. If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problem.	.25	.24	.40	.05	.14	1.00

Average of correlation = .19

Reliability (Alpha) = .59

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least equalitarianism) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 5-B
The Equalitarianism Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1986)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.	1.00					
2. We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country.	.14	1.00				
3. One of the big problem in this country is that we don't give everyone equal chance.	.29	.18	1.00			
4. It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others.	.20	.28	.15	1.00		
5. This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are.	.19	.43	.13	.40	1.00	
6. If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problem.	.30	.22	.46	.18	.17	1.00

Average of correlation = .25

Reliability (Alpha) = .66

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least equalitarianism) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 5-C
The Equalitarianism Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1988)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.	1.00					
2. We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country.	.13	1.00				
3. One of the big problem in this country is that we don't give everyone equal chance.	.29	.23	1.00			
4. It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others.	.19	.31	.17	1.00		
5. This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are.	.18	.50	.21	.41	1.00	
6. If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problem.	.32	.14	.55	.11	.17	1.00

Average of correlation = .26

Reliability (Alpha) = .68

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least equalitarianism) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 5-D
The Equalitarianism Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1990)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.	1.00					
2. We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country.	.16	1.00				
3. One of the big problem in this country is that we don't give everyone equal chance.	.26	.07	1.00			
4. It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others.	.15	.27	.08	1.00		
5. This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are.	.14	.39	.06	.40	1.00	
6. If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problem.	.36	.17	.44	.14	.14	1.00

Average of correlation = .22

Reliability (Alpha) = .62

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least equalitarianism) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 5-E
The Equalitarianism Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1992)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.	1.00					
2. We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country.	.15	1.00				
3. One of the big problem in this country is that we don't give everyone equal chance.	.28	.24	1.00			
4. It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others.	.15	.40	.26	1.00		
5. This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are.	.15	.55	.22	.47	1.00	
6. If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problem.	.30	.20	.57	.22	.20	1.00

Average of correlation = .29

Reliability (Alpha) = .72

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least equalitarianism) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 6-A
The Racial Prejudice Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1986)

	1	2	3	4
1. Generation of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class.	1.00			
2. It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if blacks would only try harder, they could be just as well off as whites.	.34	1.00		
3. Irish, Italians, Jewish and many other minorities worked their way up and blacks should do the same without special favors.	.35	.57	1.00	
4. Over the past few years, blacks have gotten less than they deserve.	.40	.40	.43	1.00

Average of correlation = .42

Reliability (Alpha) = .75

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least racial prejudice) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 6-B
The Racial Prejudice Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1988)

	1	2	3	4
1. Generation of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class.	1.00			
2. It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if blacks would only try harder, they could be just as well off as whites.	.36	1.00		
3. Irish, Italians, Jewish and many other minorities worked their way up and blacks should do the same without special favors.	.35	.53	1.00	
4. Over the past few years, blacks have gotten less than they deserve.	.47	.35	.40	1.00

Average of correlation = .41

Reliability (Alpha) = .74

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least racial prejudice) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 6-C
The Racial Prejudice Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1990)

	1	2	3	4
1. Generation of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class.	1.00			
2. It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if blacks would only try harder, they could be just as well off as whites.	.35	1.00		
3. Irish, Italians, Jewish and many other minorities worked their way up and blacks should do the same without special favors.	.38	.65	1.00	
4. Over the past few years, blacks have gotten less than they deserve.	.48	.40	.40	1.00

Average of correlation = .44

Reliability (Alpha) = .75

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least racial prejudice) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 6-D
The Racial Prejudice Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1992)

	1	2	3	4
1. Generation of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class.	1.00			
2. It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if blacks would only try harder, they could be just as well off as whites.	.34	1.00		
3. Irish, Italians, Jewish and many other minorities worked their way up and blacks should do the same without special favors.	.35	.58	1.00	
4. Over the past few years, blacks have gotten less than they deserve.	.52	.39	.41	1.00

Average of correlation = .43

Reliability (Alpha) = .75

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least racial prejudice) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 7-A
The Moral Traditionalism Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1986)

	1	2	3	4
1. The newer lifestyles are contributing to the breakdown of our society.	1.00			
2. The world is always changing and we should adjust our view of moral behavior to those changes.	.30	1.00		
3. This country would have many fewer problems if there were more emphasis on traditional family ties.	.45	.23	1.00	
4. We should be more tolerant of people who choose to live according to their own moral standards, even if they are very different from our own.	.27	.39	.23	1.00

Average of correlation = .30

Reliability (Alpha) = .63

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least moral traditionalism) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 7-B
The Moral Traditionalism Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1988)

	1	2	3	4
1. The newer lifestyles are contributing to the breakdown of our society.	1.00			
2. The world is always changing and we should adjust our view of moral behavior to those changes.	.23	1.00		
3. This country would have many fewer problems if there were more emphasis on traditional family ties.	.44	.17	1.00	
4. We should be more tolerant of people who choose to live according to their own moral standards, even if they are very different from our own.	.23	.39	.14	1.00

Average of correlation = .27

Reliability (Alpha) = .59

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least moral traditionalism) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 7-C
The Moral Traditionalism Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1990)

	1	2	3	4
1. The newer lifestyles are contributing to the breakdown of our society.	1.00			
2. The world is always changing and we should adjust our view of moral behavior to those changes.	.23	1.00		
3. This country would have many fewer problems if there were more emphasis on traditional family ties.	.34	.19	1.00	
4. We should be more tolerant of people who choose to live according to their own moral standards, even if they are very different from our own.	.23	.37	.15	1.00

Average of correlation = .26

Reliability (Alpha) = .58

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least moral traditionalism) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 7-D
The Moral Traditionalism Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1992)

	1	2	3	4
1. The newer lifestyles are contributing to the breakdown of our society.	1.00			
2. The world is always changing and we should adjust our view of moral behavior to those changes.	.23	1.00		
3. This country would have many fewer problems if there were more emphasis on traditional family ties.	.53	.17	1.00	
4. We should be more tolerant of people who choose to live according to their own moral standards, even if they are very different from our own.	.31	.47	.22	1.00

Average of correlation = .33

Reliability (Alpha) = .65

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least moral traditionalism) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 8-A
The Governmental Intervention Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1990)

	1	2	3
1. We need a strong government to handle today's complex economic problems; Or, the free market can handle these problems without the government.	1.00		
2. The less government the better; Or, these are more things the government should be doing.	.48	1.00	
3. The main reason the government has gotten bigger is because it has gotten involved in things that people should do for themselves; Or, the government has become bigger because the problem we face have become bigger.	.40	.43	1.00

Average of correlation = .44

Reliability (Alpha) = .70

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least governmental intervention) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 8-B
The Governmental Intervention Scale
Inter-item Correlations, Average of Correlations and Reliability (1992)

	1	2	3
1. We need a strong government to handle today's complex economic problems; Or, the free market can handle these problems without the government.	1.00		
2. The less government the better; Or, these are more things the government should be doing.	.53	1.00	
3. The main reason the government has gotten bigger is because it has gotten involved in things that people should do for themselves; Or, the government has become bigger because the problem we face have become bigger.	.38	.45	1.00

Average of correlation = .46

Reliability (Alpha) = .72

Note: 1. All items are recoded into 0 to 1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest (least governmental intervention) and 1 the highest.
2. Inter-item correlation is Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values.
3. Average of correlation and reliability are based on listwise treatment of missing values.

Table 9-A
Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Values and Predispositions (1986)

	Equalitarianism	Racial Prejudice	Moral Traditionalism
We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country (v1).	1.00		
Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed (v2).	.40 (.07)	.18 (.06)	
One of the big problem in this country is that we don't give everyone equal chance (v3)	.41 (.06)		
It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others (v4).	.74 (.06)		
This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are (v5)	1.40 (.19)	.28 (.14)	
If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problem (v6).	.41 (.05)		
Irish, Italians, Jewish and many other minorities worked their way up and blacks should do the same without special favors (v7).		1.00	
Generation of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class (v8).		.63 (.05)	
It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if blacks would only try harder, they could be just as well off as whites (v9).		1.01 (.05)	
Over the past few years, blacks have gotten less than they deserve (v10).		.69 (.05)	

Table 9-A (continued)

	Equalitarianism	Racial Prejudice	Moral Traditionalism
The newer lifestyles are contributing to the breakdown of our society (v11).			1.00
The world is always changing and we should adjust our view of moral behavior to those changes (v12).			.67 (.08)
This country would have many fewer problems if there were more emphasis on traditional family ties (v13).			.82 (.09)
We should be more tolerant of people who choose to live according to their own moral standards, even if they are very different from our own (v14).			.56 (.07)
Correlations of the scales			
Racial Prejudice	-.35		
Moral Traditionalism	-.09	.11	
N= 986			
Goodness of fit =.96			
Adjusted goodness of fit =.94			
Chi-square/degrees of freedom =269.1 /67			

- Note: 1. All items are recoded to the 0-1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest and 1 the highest.
2. The cell entries are factor loadings (with standard errors in the parentheses). Estimates are based on maximum likelihood estimation computed from the variance-covariance matrix for the items.
3. In addition to the above coefficients, the correlated errors between the following items are estimated but not listed: v2 with v3, v2 with v6, v3 with v6, v8 with v10, and v12 with v14.

Table 9-B
Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Values and Predispositions (1990)

	Equalitarianism	Racial Prejudice	Moral Traditionalism	Governmental Intervention
We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country (v1).	1.00			
Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed (v2).	.45 (.08)	.23 (.06)		
One of the big problem in this country is that we don't give everyone equal chance (v3)	.25 (.06)			
It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others (v4).	.73 (.07)			
This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are (v5)	1.07 (.16)	.07 (.12)		
If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problem (v6).	.37 (.06)			
Irish, Italians, Jewish and many other minorities worked their way up and blacks should do the same without special favors (v7).		1.00		
Generation of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class (v8).		.58 (.05)		
It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if blacks would only try harder, they could be just as well off as whites (v9).		1.01 (.05)		
Over the past few years, blacks have gotten less than they deserve (v10).		.59 (.04)		

Table 9-B (continued)

	Equalitarianism	Racial Prejudice	Moral Traditionalism	Governmental Intervention
The newer lifestyles are contributing to the breakdown of our society (v11).			1.00	
The world is always changing and we should adjust our view of moral behavior to those changes (v12).			.66 (.11)	-.15 (.04)
This country would have many fewer problems if there were more emphasis on traditional family ties (v13).			.77 (.10)	
We should be more tolerant of people who choose to live according to their own moral standards, even if they are very different from our own (v14).			.68 (.10)	
The less government the better; Or, these are more things the government should be doing (v15).				1.00
We need a strong government to handle today's complex economic problems; Or, the free market can handle these problems without the government (v16).				.84 (.07)
The main reason the government has gotten bigger is because it has gotten involved in things that people should do for themselves; Or, the government has become bigger because the problem we face have become bigger (v17).				.86 (.07)
Correlations of the scales				
Racial Prejudice	-.39			
Moral Traditionalism	-.13	.15		
Governmental Intervention	.11	-.02	-.12	

N= 859

Goodness of fit =.95

Adjusted goodness of fit =.93

Chi-square/degrees of freedom =360.42 / 105

- Note: 1. All items are recoded to the 0-1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest and 1 the highest.
2. The cell entries are factor loadings (with standard errors in the parentheses). Estimates are based on maximum likelihood estimation computed from the variance-covariance matrix for the items.
3. In addition to the above coefficients, the correlated errors between the following items are estimated but not listed: v2 with v3, v2 with v6, v3 with v6, v8 with v10, and v12 with v14.

Table 9-C
Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Values and Predispositions (1992)

	Equalitarianism	Racial Prejudice	Moral Traditionalism	Governmental Intervention
We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country (v1).	1.00			
Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed (v2).	.27 (.04)	.10 (.04)		
One of the big problem in this country is that we don't give everyone equal chance (v3)	.49 (.03)			
It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others (v4).	.76 (.03)			
This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are (v5)	1.19 (.16)	.18 (.07)		
If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problem (v6).	.34 (.03)			
Irish, Italians, Jewish and many other minorities worked their way up and blacks should do the same without special favors (v7).		1.00		
Generation of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class (v8).		.64 (.03)		
It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if blacks would only try harder, they could be just as well off as whites (v9).		.94 (.03)		
Over the past few years, blacks have gotten less than they deserve (v10).		.71 (.03)		

Table 9-C (continued)

	Equalitarianism	Racial Prejudice	Moral Traditionalism	Governmental Intervention
The newer lifestyles are contributing to the breakdown of our society (v11).			1.00	
The world is always changing and we should adjust our view of moral behavior to those changes (v12).			.35 (.04)	-.16 (.02)
This country would have many fewer problems if there were more emphasis on traditional family ties (v13).			.70 (.04)	
We should be more tolerant of people who choose to live according to their own moral standards, even if they are very different from our own (v14).			.52 (.04)	
The less government the better; Or; these are more things the government should be doing (v15).				1.00
We need a strong government to handle today's complex economic problems; Or; the free market can handle these problems without the government (v16).				.79 (.04)
The main reason the government has gotten bigger is because it has gotten involved in things that people should do for themselves; Or; the government has become bigger because the problem we face have become bigger (v17).				.75 (.04)
Correlations of the scales				
Racial Prejudice	-.42			
Moral Traditionalism	-.27	.28		
Governmental Intervention	.16	-.11	-.17	
N= 2055				
Goodness of fit =.95				
Adjusted goodness of fit =.92				
Chi-square/degrees of freedom =889.79 / 105				

- Note: 1. All items are recoded to the 0-1 interval and are adjusted to be the same direction, with 0 the lowest and 1 the highest.
2. The cell entries are factor loadings (with standard errors in the parentheses). Estimates are based on maximum likelihood estimation computed from the variance -covariance matrix for the items.
3. In addition to the above coefficients, the correlated errors between the following items are estimated but not listed: v2 with v3, v2 with v6, v3 with v6, v8 with v10, and v12 with v14.

Table 10-A
The Equalitarianism Scale
Stability of the Items and Scale for the 1990-1992 Panel Respondents

	1990-1992 stability
Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.	.32
We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country.	.42
One of the big problem in this country is that we don't give everyone equal chance.	.27
It is not really that big a problem if some people have more of a chance in life than others.	.31
This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are.	.35
If people were treated more equally in this country we would have many fewer problem.	.30
Stability of the scale	.81

Note: For the individual items, the measure of stability is the Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values. The stability of the scale is unstandardized and has been corrected for attenuation. The model assumes that the error terms for each item are correlated over time.

Table 10-B
The Racial Prejudice Scale
Stability of the Items and Scale for the 1990-1992 Panel Respondents

	1990-1992 stability
Generation of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class.	.48
It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if blacks would only try harder, they could be just as well off as whites.	.55
Irish, Italians, Jewish and many other minorities worked their way up and blacks should do the same without special favors.	.54
Over the past few years, blacks have gotten less than they deserve.	.47
Stability of the scale	.76

Note: For the individual items, the measure of stability is the Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values. The stability of the scale is unstandardized and has been corrected for attenuation. The model assumes that the error terms for each item are correlated over time.

Table 10-C
The Moral Traditionalism Scale
Stability of the Items and Scale for the 1990-1992 Panel Respondents

	1990-1992 stability
The newer lifestyles are contributing to the breakdown of our society.	.31
The world is always changing and we should adjust our view of moral behavior to those changes.	.47
This country would have many fewer problems if there were more emphasis on traditional family ties.	.32
We should be more tolerant of people who choose to live according to their own moral standards, even if they are very different from our own.	.43
Stability of the scale	1.03

Note: For the individual items, the measure of stability is the Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values. The stability of the scale is unstandardized and has been corrected for attenuation. The model assumes that the error terms for each item are correlated over time.

Table 10-D
The Governmental Intervention Scale
Stability of the Items and Scale for the 1990-1992 Panel Respondents

	1990-1992 stability
We need a strong government to handle today's complex economic problems; Or, the free market can handle these problems without the government.	.32
The less government the better; Or, these are more things the government should be doing.	.47
The main reason the government has gotten bigger is because it has gotten involved in things that people should do for themselves; Or, the government has become bigger because the problem we face have become bigger.	.42
Stability of the scale	.84

Note: For the individual items, the measure of stability is the Pearson correlation with pairwise treatment of missing values. The stability of the scale is unstandardized and has been corrected for attenuation. The model assumes that the error terms for each item are correlated over time.