

“Authoritarianism, social dominance, and other roots of generalized prejudice.”
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Major Scales Used

Items marked (-) were reverse scored for these studies.

The response scale for all Likert scales ranged from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 5 (*strongly agree*).

Social Dominance Orientation (All studies):

1. Some groups of people are simply inferior to other groups.
2. In getting what you want, it is sometimes necessary to use force against other groups.
3. It's OK if some groups have more of a chance in life than others.
4. To get ahead in life, it is sometimes necessary to step on other groups.
5. If certain groups stayed in their place, we would have fewer problems.
6. It's probably a good thing that certain groups are at the top and other groups are at the bottom.
7. Inferior groups should stay in their place.
8. Sometimes other groups must be kept in their place.
9. It would be good if groups could be equal. (-)
10. Group equality should be our ideal.(-)
11. All groups should be given an equal chance in life.(-)
12. We should do what we can do to equalize conditions for different groups.(-)
13. I support increased social equality.(-)
14. We would have fewer problems if we treated people more equally.(-)
15. We should strive to make incomes as equal as possible.(-)
16. No one group should dominate society.(-)

Right-Wing Authoritarianism (Studies 1 to 3):

1. It is always better to trust the judgment of the proper authorities in government and religion than to listen to the noisy rabble-rousers in our society who are trying to create doubt in people's minds.
2. It would be best for everyone if the proper authorities censored magazines and movies to keep trashy material away from the youth.
3. It's a wonderful thing that young people today have greater freedom to protest against things they don't like and to "do their own thing."(-)
4. The facts on crime, sexual immorality, and the recent public disorders all show we have to crack down harder on deviant groups and troublemakers if we are going to save our moral standards and preserve law and order.
5. Some of the worst people in our country nowadays are those who do not respect our flag, our leaders, and the normal way things are supposed to be done.
6. In these troubled times laws have to be enforced without mercy, especially when dealing with the agitators and revolutionaries who are stirring things up.

7. Atheists and others who have rebelled against the established religions are no doubt every bit as good and virtuous as those who attend church regularly.(-)
8. There is absolutely nothing wrong with nudist camps.(-)
9. The real keys to the "good life" are obedience, discipline, and sticking to the straight and narrow.
10. It is best to treat dissenters with leniency and an open mind, since new ideas are the lifeblood of progressive change.(-)
11. The biggest threat to our freedom comes from the Communists and their kind, who are out to destroy religion, ridicule patriotism, corrupt the youth, and in general undermine our whole way of life.

Right-Wing Authoritarianism (Studies 4 and 5)

1. It would be best for everyone if the proper authorities censored magazines and movies to keep trashy material away from the youth.
2. There is no "ONE right way" to live life; everybody has to create their *own* way. (-)
3. Our country will be destroyed someday if we do not smash the perversions eating away at our moral fiber and traditional beliefs.
4. Everyone should have their own lifestyle, religious beliefs, and sexual preferences, even if it makes them different from everyone else. (-)
5. The only way our country can get through the crisis ahead is to get back to our traditional values, put some tough leaders in power, and silence the troublemakers spreading bad ideas.
6. Our country *needs* free thinkers who will have the courage to defy traditional ways, even if this upsets many people. (-)
7. There is nothing wrong with premarital sexual intercourse. (-)
8. What our country *really* needs, instead of more "civil rights," is a good stiff dose of law and order.
9. Obedience and respect for authority are the most important virtues children should learn.
10. The real keys to the "good life" are obedience, discipline, and sticking to the straight and narrow.

Empathy (All studies):

1. I often have tender, concerned feelings for people less fortunate than me.
2. I sometimes find it difficult to see things from the "other guy's" point of view.(-)
3. Sometimes I don't feel very sorry for other people when they are having problems.(-)
4. I try to look at everybody's side of a disagreement before I make a decision.
5. When I see someone being taken advantage of, I feel protective towards them.
6. I sometimes try to understand my friends better by imagining how things look from their perspective.
7. Other people's misfortunes do not usually disturb me a great deal.(-)
8. If I'm sure I'm right about something, I don't waste much time listening to other people's arguments.(-)

9. When I see someone being treated unfairly, I sometimes don't feel very much pity for them.(-)
10. I am often quite touched by things that I see happen.
11. I believe that there are two sides to every question and try to look at them both.
12. I would describe myself as a pretty soft-hearted person.
13. When I'm upset at someone, I usually try to "put myself in his shoes" for a while.
14. Before criticizing somebody, I try to imagine how I would feel if I were in their place.

Prejudice Measures:

Anti-gay attitudes (All studies except Study 4):

1. I would not mind having homosexual friends.(-)
2. I won't associate with known homosexuals if I can help it.
3. I would look for a new place to live if I found out that my roommate was gay.
4. Homosexuals should be kept separate from the rest of society (i.e., separate housing, restricted employment).
5. Two individuals of the same sex holding hands or displaying affection in public is revolting.
6. I would not mind being employed by a homosexual. (-)
7. The increasing acceptance of homosexuality in our society is aiding in the deterioration of morals.
8. I would not decline membership in an organization just because it had homosexual members. (-)
9. If I knew that someone were gay, I would still go ahead and form a friendship with that individual. (-)
10. If I were a parent, I could accept my son or daughter being gay. (-)

Anti-Black attitudes (All studies except Study 4):

1. I favor laws that permit black persons to rent or purchase housing even when the person offering the property for sale or rent does not wish to rent or sell it to blacks.(-)
2. Generally speaking, I favor full racial integration.(-)
3. Over the past few years, the government and news media have shown more respect to blacks than they deserve.
4. It is easy to understand the anger of black people in America.(-)
5. Discrimination against blacks is no longer a problem in the United States.(-)
6. Over the past few years, blacks have gotten more economically than they deserve.
8. Blacks are getting too demanding in their push for equal rights.

Sexism items (All studies except Study 4):

1. I would be equally comfortable having a woman as a boss as a man.(-)
2. It is more important to encourage boys than to encourage girls to participate in athletics.
3. Women are just as capable of thinking logically as men.(-)
4. It is easy to understand the anger of women's groups in America.(-)
5. It is easy to understand why women's groups are still concerned about societal limitations

- on women's opportunities.(-)
6. Discrimination against women in the labor force is no longer a problem in the United States.
 7. Women's requests in terms of equality between the sexes are simply exaggerated.
 8. Over the past few years, women have gotten more from government than they deserve.

Patriotism items (All studies except Study 4):

1. I'm for my country, right or wrong.
2. Despite its faults, the United States is closer to being an ideal country than any other nation.
3. I don't feel any special pride in being an American.(-)
4. Americans who think this nation is the best are either conceited or badly misinformed.(-)
5. Those who are constantly finding fault with America should leave it.
6. Americanism is just a childish desire to "beat the world."(-)
7. The United States has no right to keep immigrants out.(-)
8. Patriotism toward America is more important than one's individual beliefs and should have precedence over them.
9. America's main goal should be protecting our own national interests, not helping other countries; they are usually ungrateful, anyway.
10. America should not try to be the world's only superpower.(-)

Manitoba Ethnocentrism Scale (All studies except for student sample in Study 1):

1. If we don't watch out, Asians will control our economy and we will be their cheap workers.
2. We should take in more refugees (Asians, Africans, Bosnians, etc.) fleeing from repressive governments.(-)
3. Arabs are too emotional, and they don't fit well into our country.
4. It is good to live in a country where there are a growing number of minorities, such as Blacks, Asians and Hispanics.(-)
5. "Foreign" religions like Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam are just as good as Christianity, all things considered. (-)
6. The Japanese are still sly and untrustworthy, just as they were before the war.
7. As a group, Indians are naturally lazy, dishonest, and lawless.
8. It is simply a waste of time to train some races for good jobs; they simply don't have the drive and determination it takes to learn a complicated skill.
9. There is nothing wrong with intermarriage among the races.(-)
10. It is a sad fact that many minorities have been persecuted in our country, and some are still treated very unfairly.(-)
11. The more we can let people from all over the world into our country, the better.(-)
12. It is probably still in the nature of Russians to want to expand and dominate.

Masculinity and Femininity (Study 1):

How well does each of the following characteristics describe you?

A = Never or Almost Never

B = Rarely

C = Sometimes

D = Usually

E = Always or Almost Always

1. Independent (M)
2. Active (M)
3. Competitive (M)
4. Can make decisions easily (M)
5. Never gives up easily (M)
6. Self-confident (M)
7. Feel superior (M)
8. Stand up well under pressure (M)
9. Emotional (F)
10. Able to devote to others (F)
11. Gentle (F)
12. Helpful to others (F)
13. Kind (F)
14. Aware of feelings of others (F)
15. Understanding of others (F)
16. Warm in relations to others (F)

Nurturance (Study 1):

1. I think a man is smart to avoid being talked into helping acquaintances. (-)
2. I feel very sorry for lonely people.
3. People like to tell me their troubles because they know that I will do everything I can to help them.
4. I really do not pay much attention to people when they talk about their problems. (-)
5. I am usually the first to offer a helping hand when it is needed.
6. If someone is in trouble, I try not to become involved. (-)
7. People's tears tend to irritate me more than arouse my sympathy. (-)
8. I feel most worthwhile when I am helping someone who is disabled.
9. I become irritated when I must interrupt my activities to do a favor for someone. (-)
10. I can remember that as a child I tried to take care of anyone who was sick.

Narcissism (Study 1):

1. I like to have authority over other people.
2. I am an extraordinary person.
3. I really like to be the center of attention.

4. I want to amount to something in the eyes of the world.
5. I find it easy to manipulate people.
6. I know that I am good because everybody keeps telling me so.
7. I have a strong will to power.
8. I can make anyone believe what I want them to.
9. I can usually talk my way out of anything.
10. I would prefer to be a leader.
11. I think I am a special person.

Implicit Person Theory (Study 2; scored in the direction of human nature as unchangeable):

1. The kind of person someone is, is something basic about them, and it can't be changed very much.
2. Everyone, no matter who they are, can significantly change their basic characteristics. (-)
3. People can do things differently, but the important parts of who they are can't really be changed.
4. People can substantially change the kind of person they are. (-)
5. Everyone is a certain kind of person, and there is not much that they can do to really change that.
6. People can change even their most basic qualities. (-)
7. As much as I hate to admit it, you can't teach an old dog new tricks. People can't really change their deepest attributes.
8. No matter what kind of person someone is, they can always change very much. (-)

NEO Five-Factor Inventory, Form S (Study 3). This scale is a proprietary product of Psychological Assessment Resources. For further information, or to obtain the scale, see <http://www3.parinc.com/default.aspx>.

Materialism (Study 5):

1. I admire people who own expensive homes, cars, and clothes.
2. The things I own say a lot about how well I am doing in life.
3. I don't place much emphasis on the amount of material things people own as a sign of success. (-)
4. I like to own things that impress people.
5. I try to keep my life simple, as far as possessions are concerned. (-)
6. Buying things gives me a lot of pleasure.
7. I like a lot of luxury in my life.
8. I put less emphasis on material things than most people I know. (-)
9. I wouldn't be any happier if I owned nicer things. (-)
10. I'd be happier if I could afford to buy more things.
11. I don't pay much attention to the material objects other people own. (-)
12. I have all the things I really need to enjoy life. (-)

Defining Issues Test (DIT2)

Because this scale is proprietary, only one item is presented. For further information, or to obtain the full Defining Issues Test, contact the Center for the Study of Ethical Development at <http://www.centerforthestudyofethicaldevelopment.net/>,

On this page and the following pages, several stories about social problems will be described. After each story, there is a list of questions. The questions represent different issues that might be raised by the problem described in the story. You will be asked to rate the questions in terms of how important each one seems to you. Finally, you will be asked to pick out which questions raise the most important issues of the story.

Famine — Story #1

The small village in northern India has experienced shortages of food before, but this year's famine is worse than ever. Some families are even trying to sustain themselves by making soup from tree bark. Mustaq Singh's family is near starvation. He has heard that a rich man in his village has supplies of food stored away and is hoarding food while its price goes higher so that he can sell the food later at a huge profit. Mustaq was desperate and thinks about stealing some food from the rich man's warehouse. The small amount of food that he needs for his family probably wouldn't even be missed.

What should Mustaq Singh do? Do you favor taking the food? (*Check one.*)

1 []	2 []	3 []	4 []	5 []	6 []	7 []
Strongly Favor	Favor	Slightly Favor	Neutral	Slightly Disfavor	Disfavor	Strongly Disfavor

Rate each of the following issues in terms of importance for deciding the right course of action. (1=great, 2= much, 3= some, 4=little, 5=no). Please put a number from 1 to 5 beside every item.

1. [] Is Mustaq Singh courageous enough to risk getting caught for stealing?
2. [] Isn't it only natural for a loving father to care so much for his family that he would steal?
3. [] Shouldn't the community's laws be upheld?
4. [] Does Mustaq Singh know a good recipe for preparing soup from tree bark?
5. [] Does the rich man have any legal right to store food when other people are starving?
6. [] Is the motive of Mustaq Singh to steal for himself or to steal for his family?
7. [] What values are going to be the basis for social cooperation?
8. [] Is the epitome of eating reconcilable with the culpability of stealing?
9. [] Does the rich man deserve to be robbed for being so greedy?
10. [] Isn't private property an institution to enable the rich to exploit the poor?
11. [] Would stealing bring about more total good for everybody concerned or not?
12. [] Are laws getting in the way of the most basic claim of any member of a society?

Which of these 12 issues is the first most important? (*write in the number of the item*) []

Which of these 12 issues is the second most important? []

Which of these 12 issues is the third most important? []

Which of these 12 issues is the fourth most important? []

For this study, three items in each story were scored as representing principle moral reasoning (#7, #11, and #12 for the famine story). Four points were assigned if an individual selected one of these items as the "first most important," three if second most important, etc. Scores for each story ranged from 0 (if none of the principled moral reasoning items were rated among the four most important) to 9 (if the three principled moral reasoning items were rated as the three most important (e.g., 4 + 3 + 2)).