

### **Resistance to change and preference for equality scales**

Reference: Nilsson, A. & Jost, J. T. (2020). Rediscovering Tomkins' Polarity Theory: Humanism, normativism, and the psychological basis of left-right ideological conflict in the U.S. and Sweden. *PLOS ONE*, 15(7): e0236627. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0236627>

#### **Resistance to change**

1. Young people sometimes get rebellious ideas, but as they grow up they ought to get over them and settle down.
2. This country would be better off if there were more emphasis on traditional family ties.
3. Our customs and national heritage are the things that have made us great, and some people should show greater respect for them.
4. If you start changing things very much, you often end up making them worse.
5. Changing any institution (e.g., government, religion, business) is risky, so it is better to change at a slow than a rapid pace.
6. If something is wrong with an institution (e.g., government, religion, business), it is necessary to make immediate changes. (**reverse-scored**)
7. The answers for today's questions can often be found in the traditions and customs of the past.
8. Looking back, life was much better in the past.
9. \*The "old-fashioned ways" and "old-fashioned values" still show the best way to live.
10. \*Our society would be better off if we showed tolerance and understanding for untraditional values and opinions. (**reverse-scored**)
11. If something grows up over a long time, there will usually be much wisdom in it.

#### **Preference for equality**

1. Companies should be held accountable for promoting racial diversity and a tolerant atmosphere in their offices and corporate culture.
2. The government should take more measures to eliminate economic disparities between men and women who are doing the same work.
3. It is the responsibility of the government to take care of people who can't take care of themselves.
4. We need to take care of the poor and disadvantaged before helping the rest of the country.
5. We should find ways to help others less fortunate than ourselves.
6. Prosperous nations have a moral obligation to share some of their wealth with poor nations.
7. Whether we like it or not, some people are just more worthy than others. (**reverse-scored**)
8. Large fortunes and estates should be taxed fairly heavily over and above income taxes.
9. A person should always be concerned about the well-being of others.

\* = items that were dropped in newer work:

Nilsson, A. & Azevedo, F. (2020). *Measuring preference for equality and resistance to change*. Manuscript in progress, Linköping University and University of Jena.