Developing brief versions of the Moral Foundations Vignettes using a Genetic Algorithm-based approach

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Abstract

The time-efficient assessment of moral values using systematically validated measures is a high priority in moral psychology research. However, few such options exist for researchers working with Moral Foundations Theory, one of the most popular theories in moral psychology. Across two samples totaling 1,336 participants (756 Australian undergraduates and 580 American Mechanical Turk workers), we used a Genetic Algorithm-based (GA) approach to construct and validate abbreviated versions of the Moral Foundations Vignettes (MFV), a 90-item scale comprising vignettes of concrete violations of each of the six moral foundations. We constructed 36- and 18-item versions of the MFV, demonstrating close correspondence with the complete MFV, and adequate reliability, predictive validity, and factor-analytic goodness of fit for both abbreviated versions. Overall, the abbreviated scales achieve substantially reduced length with minimal loss of information, providing a useful resource for moral psychology researchers.

Introduction

In recent decades, moral psychology has taken to describing individual variation in people's moral concerns. Most prominent among these descriptions is Moral Foundations Theory (MFT; Graham et al., 2013; Haidt & Joseph, 2004), according to which differences in moral judgments can be explained by differential endorsement of five (or six) foundational moral values: Care, Fairness, Ingroup loyalty, respect for Authority, Purity, and Liberty. This constellation of moral values has been used to describe moral judgments of phenomena ranging from real life political issues (Koleva et al., 2012) to responses to sacrificial moral dilemmas (Crone & Laham, 2015), and much else besides.

To date, three systematically validated questionnaire measures have been developed to measure endorsement of these different moral values. Most prominent among these are the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ; Graham et al., 2011) and Moral Foundations Sacredness Scale (Graham & Haidt, 2012). Recently, an independent group of researchers developed the Moral Foundations Vignettes (MFV; Clifford, Iyengar, Cabeza, & Sinnott-Armstrong, 2015), comprising 90 standardized, concrete moral transgressions, covering all six foundations (unlike the MFQ and MFSS, which cover the original five),¹ assessing the extent to which respondents disapprove of violations of each foundation.

Although the MFV benefits from being long enough to yield reliable scores, its length has the obvious drawback of rendering the scale impractically long in many settings, prompting researchers to administer subsets of the items to reduce test length (e.g., Ottaviani, Mancini,

¹ MFQ-style items for Liberty do exist as a separate measurement (Iyer, Koleva, Graham, Ditto, & Haidt, 2012), however their factor structure (particularly with respect to the rest of the MFQ) has not received extensive attention.

Provenzano, Collazzoni, & D'Olimpio, 2018; Wagemans, Brandt, & Zeelenberg, 2018).²

Without a systematically abbreviated scale however, researchers will tend to use ad hoc abbreviations that may vary in their quality, and insofar as researchers use different item subsamples, results will not be readily comparable.

Given the promise of the MFV as a measure of concern about the six moral foundations, and given that no abbreviated version of the MFV exists, we aimed to create abbreviated MFV scales using rigorous scale-shortening methods to allow time-efficient, standardized assessment of the extent to which people disapprove of violations of the six moral foundations.

Method

Participants

We used two samples to develop and validate the abbreviated versions of the MFV. The first sample (henceforth labelled UG) comprised 756 Australian undergraduate psychology students (age $M = 19.56$, $SD = 3.85$, range 17 to 51) participating in a larger study for course credit between January 2015 and November 2016. The second sample (labelled AMT) comprised 580 Mechanical Turk workers (age $M = 34.01$, $SD = 10.07$, range 17 to 71), recruited between May 2017 and November 2017. Additional demographic information is available in Supplementary Tables S1 and S2.

Sample partitioning

In developing an abbreviated version of the MFV, we identified three goals that had to be traded off against one another. First, it is desirable to have a sufficiently large training sample to

² A recent review of scale lengths in papers published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* revealed that the average scale length for measures of latent constructs is less than seven items (Flake, Pek, & Hehman, 2017). This suggests that many researchers would be reluctant to use the average 15 items per Moral Foundation required by the full MFV.

ensure that sampling error has minimal influence on the item selection process. Second, it is desirable to have a sufficiently diverse sample for the abbreviation process to ensure that the abbreviated scales are not just optimized for use in a single, narrow population or context. Finally, related to the second goal, it is desirable to have large quantities of independent data for cross-validation to provide a concrete test of generalizability.

To strike a balance between these competing goals, we assembled a balanced “training sample” comprising 800 participants (i.e., 400 randomly drawn from each of the two samples) which we used to select items and to perform the majority of our initial analyses (described below). The remaining participants form the two “validation samples” (UG validation sample $N = 356$; AMT validation sample $N = 180$) in which we replicated the same analyses as conducted in the training sample.

Materials

Participants completed the 90-item version of the Moral Foundations Vignettes (Clifford et al., 2015). Vignettes in the MFV describe third-person moral violations, each relating to a specific moral foundation (e.g., “You see a student copying a classmate’s answer sheet on a makeup final exam” for Fairness). For each item, participants rated how morally wrong the behavior is on a 5-point scale (“Not at all wrong” to “Extremely wrong”).

Additionally, in the UG sample, participants completed a survey of political issue positions on 13 issues (e.g., abortion) taken from Koleva et al. (2012). Participants rated the issues on a 5-point scale (“Morally acceptable in most or all cases” to “Morally wrong in most or all cases”). Given MFT’s widespread use as an explanation for political differences (Graham et al., 2013), these issues served as criterion variables with which to compare the abbreviated versions of the MFV.

Further details of the materials (including descriptions of subtle variations in question wording across samples) are available in the SI.

Scale abbreviation procedure

To abbreviate the scale, we used the *GAabbreviate* package for R (Sahdra, Ciarrochi, Parker, & Scrucra, 2016). *Gaabbreviate* uses a genetic algorithm (GA) to iterate through a large number of possible shortened scales to try to find the abbreviated scale that maximizes explained variance in the complete scale (for further details, see Sahdra et al., 2016; Schroeders, Wilhelm, & Olaru, 2016; Yarkoni, 2010). GA-based approaches have been shown to be preferable to common manual scale shortening strategies such as selecting items with the highest loadings, both in terms of maximizing explained variance, and in terms of performance on conventional scale evaluation metrics such as factor analytic fit indices (Schroeders et al., 2016). See the analysis code available at <https://osf.io/cmwpv/> for further details.

The recommended MFV set contains 90 vignettes overall, covering all six foundations (including Liberty), and containing three Care-related subscales (Animal harm, Human emotional harm, and Human physical harm). For the Care foundation, we created an overall Care scale by averaging the three Care subscales.³ We attempted to construct two abbreviated scales with three and six items per foundation, respectively, choosing three items as the shortest version given such is one more than the minimum number of indicators per factor typically required to identify a CFA model (Kenny & Milan, 2012). Moreover, as shown in the analyses below, any

³ If we instead averaged over all Care items to create a Care scale, the Care facets would be weighted in proportion to the number of items measuring each facet, implying that Animal harm is more than twice as important as Physical harm, and Emotional harm more than five times so (simply because of the unbalanced number of items). Given that we are aware of no literature justifying such an imbalanced weighting of different facets of Care, and given that measures such as the MFQ emphasize breadth, we opted to weight each of the three facets equally.

further reduction would be unlikely to yield a useable measure for such broad constructs. Our choice of six items as the longer abbreviated scale was motivated by a desire to make a short scale with minimal loss of information compared to the full MFV, but which is also of comparable length to the commonly used and substantially shorter MFQ (which also uses six items per foundation compared to the MFV's average of 15).

Results

The final items for both abbreviated scales are presented in the Appendix.⁴ Our primary analyses consisted of four components: (1) examining correlations between the original and abbreviated scales, (2) computing scale reliabilities, (3) performing confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), and (4) estimating a set of regression models in which the different MFV scale versions are used to predict political issue positions.

Correlations between the original and abbreviated 3- and 6-item scales are respectively shown in Figures 1 and 2 for the training sample, and in Table 1 for the two validation samples. Correlations between the complete and abbreviated scales were all extremely high (r s respectively $\geq .95$ and $.91$ for the 6- and 3-item scales in the training sample, and $\geq .91$ and $.86$ for the 6- and 3-item scales across the two validation samples).

⁴ Note that the 3-item version only partially overlaps with the 6-item version: 15 of the 18 items in the 3-item version appear amongst the 36 items in the 6-item version.

Figure 1. Training sample correlations between abbreviated 3-item scale and complete scale. Each cell depicts the association between each participants' scores on the complete and 3-item version scales for a given moral foundation.

Figure 2. Training sample correlations between abbreviated 6-item scale and complete scale. Each cell depicts the association between each participants' scores on the complete and 6-item version scales for a given moral foundation.

Table 1
Validation sample correlations between complete and analogous
abbreviated scales

	6-item		3-item	
	UG	AMT	UG	AMT
Care	.95	.97	.88	.93
Fairness	.91	.97	.86	.93
Ingroup	.94	.97	.87	.94
Authority	.95	.98	.89	.94
Purity	.97	.98	.89	.95
Liberty	.96	.98	.89	.93

Note: Each cell represents the correlation between a given complete MFV subscale (e.g., Care) and its corresponding 3- or 6-item counterpart in either the Undergraduate (UG) or Mechanical Turk (AMT) sample.

Next, we compared the reliabilities of the complete and abbreviated scales, as shown in Table 2. Unsurprisingly, reliabilities for the abbreviated scales tended to be slightly lower (given that scale length is used in the computation of Cronbach's alpha). However, the reliabilities of the 6-item scales were comparable with the MFQ (which contains the same number of items per foundation).⁵ Reliabilities for the 3-item scales were slightly lower than the 6-item scales, but comparable to the MFQ. In a substantial number of cases, mean inter-item correlations tended to

⁵ In the original MFQ validation paper, alphas across the five subscales ranged from .65 (Fairness) to .84 (Purity) with an average of .73 (see Table 1 in Graham et al., 2011), while a meta-analysis of MFQ subscale reliabilities by Tamul et al. (2020) yielded estimates between .64 (Fairness) and .83 (Purity). It is also worth noting that alphas for the 3-item scales described here are substantially better than the 15-item MFQ described in Table 1 of Graham et al. (2011), whose alphas ranged from .39 to .70, with an average of .59.

be slightly *higher* for both abbreviated scales vs. the complete scales. Thus, the abbreviated scales seem to be adequately reliable despite their brevity.

Table 2
Scale reliabilities

	Complete			Abbreviated (6-item)			Abbreviated (3-item)		
	Train	UG (test)	AMT (test)	Train	UG (test)	AMT (test)	Train	UG (test)	AMT (test)
<i>Alpha</i>									
Care	.95	.93	.96	.82	.78	.87	.65	.63	.72
Fairness	.89	.84	.93	.80	.73	.88	.77	.66	.82
Ingroup	.94	.92	.96	.87	.81	.91	.78	.62	.83
Authority	.93	.91	.95	.85	.80	.89	.76	.70	.83
Purity	.90	.87	.93	.85	.81	.89	.72	.63	.76
Liberty	.90	.86	.92	.83	.77	.86	.75	.68	.76
<i>Omega total</i>									
Care	.95	.94	.96	.82	.78	.87	.65	.64	.72
Fairness	.89	.84	.93	.81	.74	.88	.77	.67	.83
Ingroup	.94	.92	.96	.87	.81	.91	.78	.62	.83
Authority	.93	.91	.95	.85	.80	.89	.77	.71	.83
Purity	.90	.87	.94	.85	.81	.89	.73	.64	.76
Liberty	.90	.86	.92	.83	.78	.86	.75	.69	.76
<i>Mean Inter-Item Correlation</i>									
Care	.40	.35	.44	.43	.37	.52	.38	.36	.46
Fairness	.40	.31	.53	.40	.31	.55	.53	.40	.61
Ingroup	.51	.41	.60	.53	.42	.62	.54	.35	.61
Authority	.49	.41	.58	.49	.40	.58	.52	.44	.61
Purity	.49	.39	.59	.48	.41	.57	.47	.37	.51
Liberty	.45	.35	.52	.46	.36	.51	.50	.41	.51

Next we performed CFAs for the complete and abbreviated scales, summarized in Table 3. Although the models for the scales of differing lengths are not formally comparable given that they are based on non-identical covariance matrices, the abbreviated measure performed

identically or slightly better according to RMSEA, and substantially better according to the CFI and TLI. Note also that the abbreviated versions approached or exceeded conventional criteria for well-fitting models (RMSEA < .06; CFI > .95; Hu & Bentler, 1999). For additional CFA results such as factor loadings, see the R Notebook available at <https://osf.io/cmwpv/>.

Table 3
Goodness of fit statistics for Confirmatory Factor Analyses

	Complete	Abbreviated (6-item)	Abbreviated (3-item)
<i>Training Sample</i>			
Chi-square	12508.396	1796.951	327.428
df	3900	545	120
<i>p</i>	<.001	<.001	<.001
SRMR	.066	.055	.043
RMSEA [95% CI]	.053 [.051, .054]	.054 [.051, .056]	.046 [.040, .053]
CFI	.801	.901	.961
TLI	.795	.892	.950
<i>UG Sample</i>			
Chi-square	7512.254	988.755	209.763
df	3900	545	120
<i>p</i>	<.001	<.001	<.001
SRMR	.070	.058	.048
RMSEA [95% CI]	.051 [.049, .053]	.048 [.043, .053]	.046 [.035, .056]
CFI	.764	.894	.945
TLI	.758	.884	.930
<i>AMT Sample</i>			
Chi-square	8161.59	1076.758	233.308
df	3900	545	120
<i>p</i>	<.001	<.001	<.001
SRMR	.090	.073	.059
RMSEA [95% CI]	.078 [.076, .080]	.074 [.067, .080]	.072 [.058, .086]
CFI	.705	.868	.926
TLI	.697	.856	.906

Finally, to test the construct validity of the abbreviated scales, we fitted a set of OLS regressions in which scores on all six moral foundations were used to predict UG participants' positions on various political issues (i.e., 39 models: 3 scale versions by 13 political issues).⁶ The amount of explained variance for each of the three scale versions across these issues is summarized in Figure 3 (analogous structural equation models are described in the SI). Across the set of regressions, the 6- and 3-item scales explained slightly less variance in the criterion variables. Despite the substantial reduction in length, however, the scales still achieved average R^2 values of 90% and 87% of the full scale across the 13 issues, once again suggesting that much of the information in the complete scales is retained despite dramatic reductions in scale length.

⁶ Note that unlike the preceding analyses, these analyses were conducted just once, on the entire UG sample (because such data are only available in this sample). These analyses are thus not replicated in the AMT sample.

Figure 3. *R-Squared estimates from regressions predicting issue positions based on moral foundation scores.*

Discussion

The present study aimed to create abbreviated versions of the MFV to allow time-efficient, standardized assessment of people's endorsement of the six moral foundations. To this end, we constructed two abbreviated versions of the MFV comprising 40% and 20% of the original items. Across wide-ranging analyses, these shortened scales corresponded closely to the original scales, and exhibited promising levels of reliability, as well as factor analytic and predictive validity. Here, we close with a brief discussion of recommendations for, and limitations of, use of these new abbreviated scales.

Firstly, we note that the abbreviated scales we present were validated in an Australian undergraduate sample and American Mechanical Turk sample. One obvious direction for future

studies is to validate these scales in other populations. However, we believe our results provide strong evidence for the validity of the abbreviated scales in samples that (for better or worse) resemble a substantial proportion of the most frequently studied populations in psychological research.

Overall, we recommend the 6-item version of the MFV for accurate results with substantially reduced testing time. While the 3-item scale does largely possess adequate psychometric properties (especially in comparison to shortened MFQ scales of comparable length), it is limited by its somewhat lower reliability. The drawbacks of the lower reliabilities can be partly remedied by using latent variable models (Cole & Preacher, 2014; Westfall & Yarkoni, 2016).⁷ Finally, we note that brief scales might not be suitable for all settings. In some cases, researchers will have strict time constraints yet also want to collect more observations to enhance precision and generalizability. In such contexts, researchers might consider other time-efficient alternatives such as image stimuli (Crone, Bode, Murawski, & Laham, 2018). In many cases, however, we believe the abbreviated MFV scales presented here will be a useful resource for moral psychology researchers.

Open practices statement

The study reported in this paper was not preregistered. Analysis code and data from the UG sample are available at <https://osf.io/cmwpv/>. Data from the AMT sample is stored in a separate OSF repository available upon request.

⁷ As shown in the SI, however, the 3-item scales may be vulnerable to overly optimistic R^2 estimates in SEMs, compared to the longer scales.

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Appendix

Table A1
Final items for abbreviated 6-item scale

Foundation / Item #	Item
<i>Care</i>	
5	a boy telling a woman that she looks just like her overweight bulldog
18	a woman throwing her cat across the room for scratching the furniture
20	a boy throwing rocks at cows that are grazing in the local pasture
25	a boy placing a thumbtack sticking up on the chair of another student
26	a teacher hitting a student's hand with a ruler for falling asleep in class
27	a woman spanking her child with a spatula for getting bad grades in school
<i>Fairness</i>	
29	a runner taking a shortcut on the course during the marathon in order to win
31	a soccer player pretending to be seriously fouled by an opposing player
33	a referee intentionally making bad calls that help his favored team win
34	a judge taking on a criminal case although he is friends with the defendant
35	an employee lying about how many hours she worked during the week
36	a boy skipping to the front of the line because his friend is an employee
<i>Liberty</i>	
40	a man telling his fiancée that she has to switch to his political party
42	a man telling his girlfriend that she must convert to his religion
43	a mother telling her son that she is going to choose all of his friends
46	a woman pressuring her daughter to become a famous evening news anchor
49	a father requiring his son to take up the family restaurant business
50	a pastor banning his congregants from wearing bright colors in the church
<i>Authority</i>	
52	a girl repeatedly interrupting her teacher as he explains a new concept
54	a teenage girl coming home late and ignoring her parents' strict curfew
57	a man secretly watching sports on his cell phone during a pastor's sermon
59	a teaching assistant talking back to the teacher in front of the classroom
62	a man turn his back and walk away while his boss questions his work
64	a star player ignoring her coach's order to come to the bench during a game
<i>Ingroup</i>	

- 67 a former Army General from your country saying publicly he would never buy any of your country's products
- 70 a man leaving his family business to go work for their main competitor
- 73 the class president saying on TV that her rival college is a better school
- 75 a college president singing a rival school's fight song during a pep rally
- 77 one of your countrymen telling foreigners that your country is an evil force in the world
- 78 the coach's wife sponsoring a bake sale for her husband's rival team

Purity

- 81 a man having sex with a frozen chicken before cooking it for dinner
- 82 a drunk elderly man offering to have oral sex with anyone in the bar
- 83 a man in a bar using his phone to watch people having sex with animals
- 84 a woman having intimate relations with a recently deceased loved one
- 87 a story about a remote tribe eating the flesh of their deceased members
- 90 a single man ordering an inflatable sex doll that looks like his secretary

Note: All items begin with "You see ..." (omitted above for brevity). Items use non-American wording employed for the UG sample. Item number represented location in the complete version of the MFV.

Table A2
Final items for abbreviated 3-item scale

Foundation / Item #	Item
<i>Care</i>	
5	a boy telling a woman that she looks just like her overweight bulldog
20	a boy throwing rocks at cows that are grazing in the local pasture
27	a woman spanking her child with a spatula for getting bad grades in school
<i>Fairness</i>	
29	a runner taking a shortcut on the course during the marathon in order to win
33	a referee intentionally making bad calls that help his favored team win
35	an employee lying about how many hours she worked during the week
<i>Liberty</i>	
40	a man telling his fiance that she has to switch to his political party
43	a mother telling her son that she is going to choose all of his friends
48	a mother forcing her daughter to enroll as a pre-med student in college
<i>Authority</i>	
54	a teenage girl coming home late and ignoring her parents' strict curfew
60	a staff member talking loudly and interrupting the mayor's speech to the public
62	a man turn his back and walk away while his boss questions his work
<i>Ingroup</i>	
67	a former Army General from your country saying publicly he would never buy any of your country's products
72	a head cheerleader booing her high school's team during a homecoming game
78	the coach's wife sponsoring a bake sale for her husband's rival team
<i>Purity</i>	
82	a drunk elderly man offering to have oral sex with anyone in the bar
83	a man in a bar using his phone to watch people having sex with animals
87	a story about a remote tribe eating the flesh of their deceased members

Note: All items begin with "You see ..." (omitted above for brevity). Items use non-American wording employed for the UG sample. Item number represented location in the complete version of the MFV.

Supplementary Materials

Sample demographic characteristics

Table S1
Summary of major demographic groups in undergraduate sample

Variable	Category	Percentage
Gender	Female	78
	Male	21
Ethnicity	Australian	46
	Asian	37
Religion	Atheist / No religion	50
	Christian	27
Family income (AUD)	\$0 - \$39,999	11
	\$40,000 - \$79,999	26
	\$80,000 - \$119,999	30
	\$120,000 or greater	32

Table S2
Summary of major demographic groups in Mechanical Turk sample

Variable	Category	Percentage
Gender	Female	49
	Male	51
Ethnicity	White	77
	Asian/Asian American	7
	African American	7
	Hispanic/Latino	6
	Other	3
Religion	Atheist / No religion	54
	Christian/Catholic	39
	Other	7

Minor modifications to survey materials

A number of items in the original MFV make reference to the United States (e.g., “You see a former US General saying publicly he would never buy any American product”). For all such items in the UG sample, we changed “US” to refer to “your country” (e.g., re-wording the abovementioned item to “You see a former Army General from your country saying publicly he would never buy any of your country’s products”). Similarly, for the political issue questionnaire taken from Koleva et al. (2012) and administered in the UG sample, the item “Burning a US flag” was changed to “Burning an Australian flag.” These changes are summarized in Table S3 below.

Table S3
Summary of question modifications

Original item	Modified item
You see a former US General saying publicly he would never buy any American product	You see a former Army General from your country saying publicly he would never buy any of your country's products
You see the US Ambassador joking in Great Britain about the stupidity of Americans	You see the Ambassador from your country joking about the stupidity of your country's people (69)
You see a Hollywood star agreeing with a foreign dictator's denunciation of the US	You see a movie star from your country agreeing with a foreign dictator's denunciation of your country
You see an American telling foreigners that the US is an evil force in the world	You see one of your countrymen telling foreigners that your country is an evil force in the world
You see a former Secretary of State publicly giving up his citizenship to the US	You see a former Secretary of State publicly giving up his citizenship to his country
You see a US swimmer cheering as a Chinese foe beats his teammate to win the gold	You see an Olympic swimmer cheering as a competitor from another country beats his teammate to win the gold

Structural equation models predicting criterion variables

In a set of analyses paralleling the regressions reported in the main manuscript, we conducted a set of Structural Equation Models (SEMs) in which scores on all six moral foundations were used to predict participants' positions on various political issues (i.e., 39 models: 3 scale versions by 13 political issues). The amount of explained variance for each of the three scales across these issues is depicted in Figure S1.

Figure S1. *R-Squared estimates from SEMs predicting issue positions based on moral foundation scores.*

In a reversal of the regression-based analyses, we found that the 3-item scales tended to explain the most variance in political issue positions while the complete version explained the least. At least one possible reason for this counterintuitive finding is overfitting. Given that the goal of SEM is to derive a model that explains as much variance as possible in the overall covariance matrix, and given the relatively smaller number of parameters in the measurement model for the abbreviated scales, loadings can change from issue to issue in a way that will tend to increase the explained variance so as to produce a smaller residual covariance matrix.

To explore this possibility, we can examine variation in the loadings across the 13 SEMs for a given scale. If no overfitting were occurring, we would expect the factor loading for a given item for a given scale version to be highly stable across the 13 different models covering the

different political issues. If, however, overfitting explains (at least part) of the counterintuitively high criterion validity for the abbreviated scales relative to the complete scales, we would expect items in the shorter scales to have factor loadings that exhibit noticeably more variability across the 13 models predicting positions on the different political issues.

As shown in Figure S2, increased loading variability is indeed what we observe. Comparing the average item-wise factor loading standard deviation across issues for the complete and 3-item scales, we see that the factor loadings for a given item on the 3-item scale were on average around four times more variable than for the complete scale (with items in the 6-item version exhibiting around 2.5 times as much loading variability as the complete scale). In other words, the relatively small number of items in the abbreviated scales do in fact result in more flexible measurement models. In absolute terms, however, variability in a given loading across issues was still quite small, with loading SDs for each item falling below .01 (in models identified by setting latent variable variances to 1). This suggests that a large portion of variability in R^2 estimates across scale versions may be attributable to other causes.

Figure S2. Item-wise variances in SEM measurement models across issues and scale version. Each hollow point represents an MFV item in a given scale version, with the x-axis representing the SD of that item's factor loadings across the 13 models predicting positions on the 13 different political issue; Red points represent the average SD across items for a given scale version.