Toward The Development of a New Multidimensional Trust Scale

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This work or any part thereof has not previously been presented in any form to the university or any other body whether for the purpose of assessment, publication or for any other purpose (unless otherwise specified). Save for any express acknowledgements, references and/or bibliographies cited in the work, I confirm that the intellectual content of the work is the result of my own efforts and of no other person.

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SUMMARY

This thesis comprises three main sections: a literature review, research report, and a critical appraisal of the research process. The literature reviewed is the existing research relating to trust as a construct. An attempt is made to clarify the conceptual confusion that exists in the area, by suggesting a comprehensive definition of what is meant by the term trust for the purposes of both the current study and future research. The importance of trust in relation to mental health and therapeutic relationships is discussed. Current measures of the construct are critically examined, and the 'scientist' versus 'humanist' divide is explored. It is concluded that a new multidimensional trust measure is required to further research efforts in the area.

The aim of the research project was to develop a trust measure to form a part of a larger endeavour to operationalise the concept of mental health via key set of basic human emotions and responses. The research reported in Section 2 consists of a Pilot Test, Main Study, and follow up validation study of a new multidimensional measure of trust. Three bases of trust were hypothesised and tested. These were: self trust, interpersonal trust, and environmental trust (that is, trust in wider social, cultural, or political context). A new measure was constructed and validity tested using an inductive approach, and the relationship between trust and trait anxiety was also examined. The results supported the hypothesis that trust is a multidimensional construct, and demonstrated a strong relationship between trust and trait anxiety. It is hoped that this work will rekindle research interest in this important area.

The final section is the researcher's critical appraisal of the research process based on her personal research diary. It is a reflective piece that examines the impact of the research on the researcher (and vice versa) and the critical events in the research process.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Unsurprisingly, this work has prompted me to reflect long and hard on the subject of trust. When I examine its effects in my own life, I am pleased to be able to concur with Carl Rogers that it is powerful and positive force. I would like to acknowledge the contribution of those closest to me in helping me to produce this thesis, for trusting me to eventually resurface and return to normal life, and for repaying my trust in them tenfold.

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I realise how much all of you have had to put up with over the last few years, when I never seemed to have had enough time, and always had my ‘head stuck in a book’.

I promise that I will try my best to never be “too busy” again.

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SEARCH STRATEGY

To identify the literature relevant to this review, searches were conducted using the Science Direct, PsycINFO, and SwetsWise databases. Combinations of the following search terms were used to identify articles in peer reviewed journals: trust; defining/definition; construct; importance; measures/measuring; components; developing; game theory; therapeutic relationships; therapy; therapist; in self; personal trust; mental health; anxiety; depression; uncertainty; alienation; social isolation; environment; fear; loneliness; interpersonal; in others; reviews; Rotter; Social Learning Theory; Bandura; Social Cognitive Theory. The search results were examined for relevance, and additional literature was also identified from references within these papers. This process was repeated until no new literature came to light. The search terms listed above were also entered into the 'Google' internet search engine, to examine information available in the public domain in these areas. The 'Google Alert' facility was also used to identify and monitor current news stories in the area on a daily basis. A search of Medline using the words trust and self-esteem was also conducted.

TRUST

"Practice, theory, and research make it clear that the person-centered approach is built on a basic trust in the person. This is perhaps the sharpest point of difference from most of the institutions in our culture. Almost all of education, government, business, much of religion, much of family life, much of psychotherapy, is based on distrust of the person. Goals must be set because the person is seen as incapable of choosing suitable aims. The individual must be guided towards these goals, since otherwise she might stray from the selected path. Teachers, parents, supervisors must develop procedures to make sure the individual is progressing towards the goal – examinations, inspections, interrogations. The individual is seen as innately sinful, destructive, lazy, or all three – as someone who must be constantly watched over.

The person-centered approach, in contrast, depends on the actualizing tendency present in every living organism – the tendency to grow, to develop, to realize its full potential. This way of being trusts the constructive directional flow of the human being toward a more complete development. It is this directional flow that we aim to release."

Carl Rogers (1990, pp. 136-137)

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SECTION 1 – LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Abstract

This is a review of the research relating to trust as a construct, with particular reference to its importance in relation to mental health and therapeutic relationships. It aims to clarify the conceptual confusion that exists in the area by suggesting a comprehensive definition of what is meant by the term trust for the purposes of future research. Existing trust measures are critically reviewed, the tensions between 'science' and 'humanism' are explored, and issues relating to the development and use of psychometrics by counselling psychologists are discussed. It is concluded that a new multidimensional trust measure is required to facilitate an examination of the contribution of the interpersonal, personal, and environmental factors that emerge as consistent themes in the research; and to assist in research efforts aimed at mental health promotion.

1.2 Introduction

In the last two hundred years we have progressed from describing mental illness, through treating it, and on to preventing it. The next stage in the process is to shift our focus to the promotion of mental health, rather than prevention of mental illness. However, in order to do this we must have a clear idea of what we are trying to promote. Mental 'health' is commonly defined in terms of the absence of mental 'illness'. They are seen as opposite ends of the same continuum. However, this view gives us an arbitrary cross-over point between the two, and leaves us unable to conceptualise health and illness individually (Trent & Reed, 1994). Therefore, until we have an integrated idea of what constitutes mental health, it is difficult to promote it

successfully. With this in mind, work is underway to identify a key set of basic human emotions and responses that combine to form an independent measure of mental health (Peterson & Seligman, 2004; Trent & Reed, 1994).

A key factor that regularly emerges in clinical settings is the importance of trust. Trust is identified as an important variable in contributing to both psychological well-being (Garske, 1976; Rotter, 1980; Zak, Gold, Ryckman, Lenney, 1998), and psychological distress (Andrews, Guadalupe & Bolden, 2003; Barefoot, Maynard, Beckham, Brummer, Hooker, & Siegler, 1998; Berry & Rogers, 2003; Riggs, Jacobvitz & Hazen, 2003; Rogers, 1990; Rotenberg, MacDonald & King 2002; Wissman & Tankel, 2001). However, while the effect of trust as a variable is acknowledged, it is rarely examined directly, or explored in detail (see for example, Deci & Ryan, 1987). For example, Berry and Rogers (2003) use the 81 item 'Organisational Trust Inventory' (Cummings & Bromiley, 1996), and one item in the eponymous World Values Survey (2007), to examine the relationship between trust and distress in rural Australians. Both of these measures focus solely on aspects of interpersonal trust. Barefoot *et. al* (2003) also focus on interpersonal factors, by using the Interpersonal Trust Scale (Rotter, 1967) in a longitudinal study of an 'elderly' (55-80 years) sample in the U.S.A. Andrews *et al.* (2003) enquiry is a qualitative study on intrapersonal attitudes towards trust, optimism, and empowerment in rural women. While Rotenberg, MacDonald and King (2002) measure children's generalised trust beliefs, and their trust beliefs in specific familiar peers, in relation to loneliness, using Imber's (1971) Children's Trust scale and a 'variation of measures' developed by Rotenberg (1986) and Wentzel (1991). These studies do not clearly define what is meant by the term 'trust', and adopt a narrow,

interpersonal, perspective. Furthermore, the lack of synergy in both definitions and measures means that it is impossible to generalise between studies.

Trust was a 'hot' topic in research psychology in the 1970's. More recent investigations have largely centred on organisational psychologists' examinations of cooperative, or 'trusting', behaviour in the workplace (Burt & Knez, 1996; Butler, 1991; Currall & Judge, 1995; Mayer & Davies, 1999; Romano, 2003). Lewis & Weigert, (1985) highlighted widespread conceptual confusion regarding the meaning of trust in psychology, and its place in social life. This confusion still exists and stems from conflicting assumptions about what type of construct trust is, and how it is experienced. As a result, the term is often applied inconsistently and inappropriately, making it difficult for researchers to decide what it is and when it occurs (Clark & Payne, 1997). Therefore, a useful starting point is to decide what is meant by the term 'trust'.

1.3 Defining Trust

The Oxford English Dictionary (1989) defines it as, "*Confidence in or reliance on some quality or attribute of a person or thing, or the truth of a statement…Confident expectation of something; hope"* (p.623). Research based on early sociological theories saw trust as a behaviour that was a function of individual personality variables (Cole, 1973; Wolfe, 1976). However, in this and later work trust is often confused with related concepts like cooperation (Burt & Knez, 1996), honesty, loyalty (Rich, 1997), sincerity, hope, altruism, credibility (Butler, 1991), confidence (McAllister, 1995), and risk (Sheppard & Sherman, 1998).

Later research describes trust as an attitude with cognitive, emotional and behavioural dimensions (McKnight, Cummings, & Chervany, 1998). Its cognitive processes discriminate between persons and institutions by classifying them into trustworthy, distrusted, and unknown categories. Its affective component is demonstrated by the emotional bond between those who participate in the trust relationship. This is underwritten by social actions, or an emotional evaluation of the resulting outcome. Its behavioural component is illustrated by the undertaking of a 'risky' course of action, as an element of ambiguity is required in order for it to be necessary to trust. Kee & Knox (1970) argue that trust is a subjective experience, and should therefore be defined from the perspective of its source. When considered from the trustor's perspective, trust is always intended to serve their best interests; that is to attain good and, or, avoid bad (Luhmann, 2000). Most importantly for counselling psychologists, research confirms that trust appraisals are associated with an increased sense of personal control over outcomes in ambiguous situations (Sorrentino, Holmes, Hanna, & Sharp, 1995; Zand, 1972). Therefore, a close relationship between trust and anxiety might be expected. Romano (2003), for example, suggests that trust represents an attempt to attain a sense of control where it might not otherwise exist.

'Predictability' might be a more appropriate term than 'control' to consider in relation to trust. According to Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1986), trust involves a *"dependence on something future or contingent; confident anticipation"* (p. 2456). Trustors can only speculate about their prospective influence, and predict its potential impact on the outcome of a given situation (Bhattacharya, Devinney, & Pillutla, 1998; Gambetta, 2000; Romano, 2003). When people trust that something will happen it is self-evident that they are not in control of the outcome. For trust to be

necessary, there must be the possibility of disappointment or betrayal, and so it is particularly relevant in conditions of uncertainty.

Findings suggest that trustors not only predict their level of influence in a given situation, they attach personal feelings to the outcomes of this influence (Wicks, Berman, & Jones, 1999). They also react emotionally when their expectations of influence are not met (Bies & Tripp, 1996; Sitkin & Roth, 1993). Motivation to trust can be the result of strong affects for the object of trust; a belief that there are good reasons to trust; a belief that trust enhances personal interests; or a combination of all these factors (Williams, 2000).

Some theorists argue that trust is an inseparable dimension of the social structure in which it operates (Lewis & Weitgert, 1985), others that it is a reflection of the situation in which it occurs (Couch, Adams, & Jones, 1996). Some research suggests that situational factors (relationship longevity, contextual demands, and so on) are antecedents to trust, that affect the extent to which it is experienced, but not the actual attitude being experienced (Burt & Knez, 1996; Currall & Judge, 1995). Seeing trust from a social perspective makes it possible to show how building, or damaging, trust on a micro-level can contribute to more abstract trust, or distrust, on a macro level (Luhmann, 2000). For example, clients who arrive with negative experiences of consulting their local doctor may exhibit reduced confidence in the medical system as a whole, which could have implications for the development of the therapeutic relationship.

Steel (1991) found a positive correlation between interpersonal trust and self-disclosure (as measured by Jourard's [1964] self-disclosure questionnaire). She found that women disclosed more often than men, and Caucasians more often than Asians; while participants recording low trust scores tended to disclose to family members more often than to non-family members. Wheeless and Grotz (1977) also found that higher levels of trust were associated with both intended disclosure and a greater amount of disclosure. However, Cash, Stack, and Luna (1975) did not find a correlation between scores on Rotter's Interpersonal Trust Scale and Jourard's Self-Disclosure Scale (see also MacDonald, Kessel, & Fuller, 1972; and Vondracek & Marshall, 1971), but found that high trustors had shorter latencies on a behavioural trust task. Unsurprisingly, 'low trustors' have been also found to be more likely to deny feelings of suspicion than 'high trustors' (Geller, 1966). Individuals' willingness to disclose personal and uncomplimentary information about themselves has also been found to be significantly related to their trust scores (Christie & Geis, 1970; Gilbert, 1967). All of these factors have relevance for the therapeutic relationship.

Sztompka (1999) suggests that trust can either be seen as the quality of a relationship, a personality disposition, or as a 'cultural rule'. These are seen as complementary, rather than competing, views. Personal and positional trust interacts and overflows into social institutions. We can trust people we know either personally, through the mass media, or through their social roles. Doctors, judges, and policemen, for example, are expected to behave in trustworthy ways due to their incumbent roles, not due to their personalities. However, when individuals do not live up to expectations the resulting distrust can be applied to the whole professional group. It is also possible to assign trust or distrust on the basis of group membership, even if one does not know the members personally

(Sztompka, 1999; see also Wright, 1975). Institutions in society can be viewed as collective actors, and issues of trust only arise when these institutions do not behave as expected. Therefore, assessments are role and institution specific (Sztompka, 1999). Hence clients' initial preconceptions of 'men' or 'women', 'the NHS', and 'therapists', for example, will affect their responses to treatment.

While interpersonal trust is the main focus for most research, in more recent times the effect of social or contextual setting, or political culture, has begun to be considered. (For the purposes of this discussion, 'environmental factors'.) Another important factor that is largely ignored is the effect of trustors' level of belief in themselves as capable, competent, and trustworthy actors. This is key to client work, and is highlighted as a crucial determining factor in therapeutic outcome (Rogers, 1980, 1990). Furthermore, work by Bandura (1977a, 1978) clearly demonstrates that people's expectations about outcome are heavily influenced by whether or not they think they will succeed at the things they attempt, and that this has a significant effect on performance (Bandura, 1977b).

The following definition encapsulates the major themes of this discussion:

> *Trust is a person's assessment of the probability that they, other people, or environmental factors, will perform in an expected manner, consistent with their best interests, independent of their ability to always monitor these actions.*

1.4 Trust and Mental Health

The distinction between common human experience and clinically significant dysfunction is an arbitrary line to draw. Two practical guidelines are commonly used in mental health settings: (i) behaviour is examined in context to determine whether it causes impaired functioning; (ii) there is consideration of whether the person displays a consistent set of maladaptive feelings or behaviours that have been defined by 'experts' and formalised in discourses, like DSM-IV-TR (American Psychological Association, APA, 1994) and ICD 10 (World Health Organisation, WHO, 1992), as constituting psychological abnormality. DSM-IV-TR and ICD 10 list issues of trust in their diagnostic criteria for mental health disorders in relation to conditions like Paranoid Personality Disorder. However, while not explicitly listed as a contributory factor, its effects can be seen to underlie a range of other difficulties. For example, an examination of the diagnostic features for generalised anxiety, agoraphobia, social phobia, and various personality disorders, all include symptoms associated with lack of trust in one, or more, of the three bases of trust highlighted in the definition above. In contrast to contemporary psychopathology, many humanists oppose the practise of diagnosing abnormal behaviour, and believe that labelling pays insufficient attention to the client's inner experiences and sense of self. However, humanistic theory also recognises the importance of trust, the key role it plays in the sense of predictability and control that is essential anxiety reduction (Rogers, 1951; Erikson, 1963; Rotter, 1980), and its importance to healthy psychological adjustment (Rogers, 1990). Therefore, issues of trust, and the influence of the construct, are important considerations for clinical practice (Gilson, Palmer, & Schneider, 2005; Scheflin, 2002).

Barefoot *et al.* (1998) found that high levels of trust were associated with better self-rated health, and more life satisfaction in general in a study of 'elderly' (55-80 years) Americans. Rotter (1980) reviewed a number of trust studies that were mainly focused on individual differences. They suggest a strong relationship between high trust (as defined by scores on the Interpersonal Trust Scale [ITS, Rotter, 1967] and sociometric ratings) and trustworthiness (see also Steinke, 1975). Gullibility and dependency were negatively related to trust; suggesting that high trustors do not trust out of a need to have someone else take care of them, and are not regarded as people who are naive or easily fooled (Rotter, 1980). These results support Rogers' (1990, 1961) assertions on the positive effects of trust. Rotter (1980) found that those who scored high on the ITS were more likely to respect the rights of others, and to give people a second chance, were sought out by friends more often (see also Hochreich, 1977), and were less likely to invade the privacy of others (see also Boroto, 1970). They were also less likely to be unhappy, conflicted, or 'maladjusted'. In six of the studies in the review (Rotter, 1980) trust was significantly related to better adjustment (as measured by the Incomplete Sentences Blank, Rotter & Rafferty, 1950) for the total sample of the study. Those scoring low on the ITS were found to have significantly greater feelings of being distrusted (Rotter, 1980), which was significantly related to frequency of shoplifting in one study (Wright & Kirmani, 1977); but Fitzgerald, Pasewark, and Noah (1970) did not find any significant differences between ITS scores in 'delinquent' and 'nondeliquent' adolescents. It cannot be determined from these studies whether low trust leads to adjustment problems, or whether both are by products of developmental experiences.

The ITS is an additive test. Its stated purpose is to sample a broad range of situations of more or less equivalent strength, with adequacy of sampling determining effectiveness. Most of the work in the studies reviewed by Rotter (1980) was conducted with college students, and its generalisability to other populations has not been fully explored. The studies do not examine the experiences of deprived populations, or groups that are subject to strong prejudice. They could also be accused of pointing towards a 'good guy' – 'bad guy' stereotype, and some of Rotter's (1980) data does suggest that high trustors may be more conventional and moralistic than low trustors. Garske (1976), for example, found a relationship between trust (measured by the ITS) and concrete thinking and conformity (measured by the 16PF). Also the effect of high risk on trust was not tested, and therefore we cannot generalise results to those conditions. Furthermore, the studies reviewed by Rotter (1980) only examine the effect of *interpersonal* trust. The effects of self trust and level of trust in environmental factors, though arguably important contributors to trusting behaviours, were not considered. The investigations were also based on the hypothesis that there is a generalised expectancy of trust, or distrust, (Rotter, 1966) but it has been argued that trust expectancies can be highly specific, and that whatever generalisation does occur can be highly idiosyncratic (Mischel, 1973).

Whilst this discussion has highlighted some of the positive benefits of trust, it should also be acknowledged that distrust has its time and place. Distrust can be a valuable mechanism that prevents us from falling prey to a naive view of other people that could blind us to clues that identify them as untrustworthy. A certain amount of distrust allows us to set boundaries around other people's behaviour, thereby limiting their freedom but at the same time permitting functional interaction. For example, I might

trust someone to walk my dog, but not trust them with a key to my house. Remaining vigilant of others, monitoring their behaviour periodically, and formalising contracts are all reasonable ways of maintaining appropriate boundaries in relationships and ensuring compliance. A certain level of distrust is also vital in preventing excessive group cohesion, since unanimous agreement with a single range of ideas or options can preclude sound decision making (Lewicki & Tomlinson, 2003).

Both trust and distrust must be managed, to ensure that they are appropriate to the context. Rotenberg, Boulton and Fox (2005) found that 9 year old children with very high or very low trust beliefs regarding peers and/or best friends displayed higher internalised maladjustment, lower self perceived social acceptance, higher social exclusion, and lower social preference. However, the relation between trust beliefs and internalised maladjustment was asymmetrical, and children who held very low trust beliefs were comparatively more disadvantaged. Distrust is also associated with a lack of cooperation, lower satisfaction and commitment, and possibly even retribution and actively hostile behaviour. Taken to its extreme, distrust can give rise to paranoid cognitions that drive individuals into hypervigilance and rumination (Lewicki & Tomlinson, 2003). This could result in flawed decision making about whether others can be trusted or not. The negative emotions that emerge with distrust (for example, suspicion, fear and anger) can also cause the prospective trustor to demonise the potential trustee. This view becomes especially damaging in conflict situations, when parties can use these perspectives of each other to justify retaliatory actions that escalate out of control. Communication becomes less effective, as messages are assumed to be distorted or deceptive, and even bona-fide opportunities to heal the relationship can be discounted (Lewicki & Tomlinson, 2003). Research suggests that modelling and direct

teaching are the most potent forces in developing high or low trust beliefs (for example, Akers,1998). Schlenker, Helm, and Tedeschi (1973) found that high trustors' belief in the promises of other players in a mixed-motive conflict simulation produced higher levels of cooperation, which in turn led to a greater probability of promise fulfilment. Although 'promise credibility' was more closely related to cooperation than trust, both variables affected participants' use of communication, and their subsequent perceptions of the trustee.

Therapists must also consider the degree to which client difficulties are a function of the social and material context with which they may be struggling (Prilleltensky & Nelson, 2003). If therapists only encourage clients to look inwards to explain their difficulties, they may be complicit in obscuring the social origins of client distress, and promoting implicit notions of self-blame for their difficulties (Moloney & Kelly 2003; see also Vera & Speight, 2003). Practitioners must recognise that, in some circumstances, it makes no sense to try to rebuild trust in the absence of social change. When low trust attitudes are an adaptive response to the environmental factors influencing clients' lives, it may be access to social power and resources, rather than therapy, that is needed in order to facilitate healing, at least initially.

1.5 Measuring Trust

It has been argued that when research interest in an area gathers momentum, the initial enthusiasm can result in insufficient attention to both the refinement of measures and the development of guiding theory (Chun & Campbell, 1974). In the name of continuity of research, pressure develops for the continued use of existing measures without further examination of their operating characteristics or theoretical bases. The

accumulation of studies further increases the pressure for use of the same measures, creating a spiralling cycle. However, if the original measure is not fully refined, the data which accumulates from its continued use can be ambiguous (Chun & Campbell, 1974). Rotter's (1967) Interpersonal Trust Scale (ITS) is still the most widely cited measure in the area of trust. Yet it can be argued that it is a legitimate target for these criticisms.

While Social Learning Theory (SLT, Rotter, 1954) provided a respectable theoretical base for Rotter's early investigations of trust, the important refinements offered by Bandura's (1986, 1989) Social Cognitive Theory were not incorporated into the measure. In particular, the effect of individuals' assessments of their own capabilities was ignored and the influence of wider environmental factors was not intentionally considered or examined. An important step in scale construction is the conceptual task of clearly defining the construct. The ITS was only designed to measure interpersonal trust, defined as the *"expectancy that... the word, promise or written statement of another individual or group can be relied upon"* (Rotter, 1967, p.651). High scores on the scale are seen as reflecting a high level of generalised trust across a variety of sources, *"parents, teachers, physicians, politicians, classmates, friends" (*Rotter, 1967, p.653). However, some items were stated in broader terms, *"presumed to measure a more general optimism regarding the society"* (Rotter, 1967, p.653). For example, "*If we really knew what was going on in international politics, the public would have reason to be more frightened than now seems to be* (sic)*"*. There are seven such items that have questionable relevance to Rotter's (1967) definition of interpersonal trust, and might tap into what I have previously described as 'environmental factors'. Rotter's (1967) narrow focus on the interpersonal elements of trust also ignores a central premise of SLT, namely the importance of the interaction between individual and

environment. This would suggest that a measure of trust should facilitate an examination of self trust; that is, belief in oneself as competent, reliable, and able to cope in risky situations where trust is required. It should also allow a wider consideration of context, through examination of individuals' trust beliefs about the wider environment that they inhabit. This is an important oversight in the ITS. It is reasonable to suggest that an attitude like trust can only be adequately explored by a scale built upon a number of subscales, and factor analyses of the ITS have consistently revealed the potential for at least three underlying dimensions (Chun and Campbell, 1974; Corazzani, 1977; Kaplan, 1973; Rotenberg, 1990; Tedeschi & Wright, 1980; Wright & Tedeschi, 1975). However, these dimensions are unintended features of the scale, therefore they were not identified or explored in Rotter's (1980) studies. Unfortunately, neither are the ITS items with which they are associated identified in the follow up research.

Chun and Campbell (1974) identify three dimensions underlying the ITS: 'interpersonal exploitation'; 'political cynicism'; and 'societal hypocrisy'. The 'interpersonal exploitation' factor appears to fit into the category of interpersonal trust; but 'political cynicism' and 'societal hypocrisy' have the potential to be brought together into a subscale relating to contextual, or environmental factors. Wright and Tedeschi (1975) also identify three dimensions: 'political trust' (trust in politicians and the media); 'paternal trust' (perceived trustworthiness of benign authorities); and 'trust of strangers' (trust in anonymous others). Again the first two might be encompassed in an environmental factors subscale, while the latter would seem to relate to interpersonal trust. Corazzani (1977) identified four factors within the construct: 'suspicion', 'personal risk-taking', 'gambling', and a factor associated with expectancy and public

credibility which was finally labelled ‘cynicism’. Again, a ‘suspicion’ factor might relate to interpersonal trust; but ‘cynicism’ (which was associated with expectancy and public credibility) might be better placed in an environmental factors subscale. While, ‘personal risk-taking’ and ‘gambling’ may be more closely related to self trust. Kaplan (1973) proposed that the ITS measures three distinct components of trust: trust toward institutions; perceived sincerity of others; and need to be cautious of others. Other authors also suggest that the ITS would be more successfully employed if factors, or dimensions, of the instrument were used in follow up work, rather than the general scale (Walker & Robinson, 1979). For example, Hochreich and Rotter (1970) used the ITS to conclude that college freshmen had become less trusting in the years between 1964 and 1970. However, Kaplan (1973) argues that most of the items for which a change in trust had been shown concerned either the government or mass media, whereas few of the items for which changes had been non-significant concerned those institutions. Therefore, trust in others may have remained constant during that period, and only trust in major social agents, like political institutions, and the media, may have deteriorated. This reinforces earlier arguments that the complexity of trust suggests that a single score, such as those obtained by the ITS is insufficient to give a full understanding to the variable.

The Trust Inventory (Couch, 1994; Couch, Adams, & Jones, 1996) offers three scores: ‘Partner Trust’, defined as trust or confidence in a romantic partner or in a romantic relationship; ‘Network Trust’ defined as the feelings of confidence and security a person has in their network of relationships with family and friends; and ‘Generalized Trust’, or the tendency to entertain positive assumptions about people in general, or to attribute positive characteristics to ‘human nature’ (Couch, 1994; Couch, Adams, &

Jones, 1996). Couch and Jones (1997) found that relational and global trust are related, but distinct constructs; and that on average measures of relational trust are considerably more strongly related to each other than to measures of global trust, and vice versa. Separate measures of relational trust appeared to be virtually interchangeable, whereas measures of global trust were less strongly intercorrelated. Taken together, these findings would also seem to support the need for differentiating between different types of trust.

The most recent trust measures have largely been developed by organisational psychologists, to examine specific trusting behaviours in the workplace. Some focus on the trustor's opinions regarding colleagues' characteristics (such as loyalty, competence and honesty), using items like: "*I never have to wonder whether [Name] will stick to his/her word*" (Mayer & Davies, 1999; McAllister, 1995; see also Butler, 1991). Inferring trust from potential antecedents assumes that a particular factor (like competence or loyalty) is valued by all trustors across all situations. However, although a trustor may rate a trustee as highly competent, perceived competence may not be a significant predictor of trust in some situations (Butler & Cantrell, 1984). Other attempts to measure trust focus on potential behavioural manifestations of the attitude, like incidences of cooperation, communication, and delegation (Burt & Knez, 1996; Currall & Judge, 1995). However, trust is an attitude that may not manifest into specific behaviour. Furthermore, an individual who cooperates with someone, does not necessarily trust that person. Cooperation involves "*working jointly towards the same end*" or "*complying with a reques*t" (Word Power Dictionary, 2001, p.206). This can be done without the need for either party in the transaction trusting the other. For example, prisoners might cooperate with their captors in performing cleaning duties to maintain a

healthy living environment, but this does not mean that they trust each other. Johnson-George and Swap's (1982) Specific Interpersonal Trust Scale examines what trust might look like in various situations, with items like: "*If [Name] agreed to feed my pet while I was away, I wouldn't worry about the kind of care it would receive*" (see also Romano's Functional Trust Scale*, 2*003). However, this limits the scale's usefulness to the specific situations referenced in its items.

1.6 The 'scientist' versus 'humanist' problem

The primary task of counselling psychologists is to use their understanding to help their clients to live meaningful and productive lives. The profession endorses a scientist-practitioner model, and its guidelines encourage the development of models of both research and practice which "*marry the scientific demand for rigorous empirical enquiry*" with a humanistic value base (British Psychological Society, Division of Counselling Psychology, 2007). It has been argued that the humanistic approach has not maintained a strong presence in the academic world, due to a general sense that empiricist methods are not consistent with the values and philosophy of humanism (Giorgi, 1987); and that while it is strong in its subjective understanding of the person, the model is weak in its promotion of the scientific knowledge of client difficulties (Peterson, & Seligman, 2004). Rogers' (1951) theory of personality, for example, was an outgrowth of his theory of psychotherapy. The inductive approach is one important way in which theories are constructed, but is only acceptable on a temporary basis, otherwise the theorist falls into circular reasoning (Maddi, 1972). However, humanistic research has tended to focus on therapeutic process (see for example Rennie, 1994), rather than testing theoretical foundations. Rogers' early research (for example, Rogers and Dymond, 1954) and Greenberg, Elliott, and Lietaer's (1994) review of outcome

studies show that there is evidence for its efficacy; but more research needs to be carried out to evaluate its effectiveness with different client groups. Since the importance of trust is a central tenet of person-centred theory, it could be argued that it is a useful area for further research.

Testing has traditionally played a significant role in satisfying the demand for 'rigorous empirical enquiry' in psychology. However, the use of tests has been a contentious issue throughout the history of counselling psychology in the UK (Sequeira & Van Scoyoc, 2004). This is especially so in clinical practice, where some counselling psychologists believe that psychological testing can seriously interfere with the therapeutic relationship (Vogel, 2004). The 'science-human' problem is a lingering one (Aspy, 2004). Barzun (2000) argues that societies have adapted to the growing power of science by contending that reality is split between scientific fact and human experience. This implies a forced choice between the roles of 'scientist' and 'humanist'. Some humanists argue that, in a field like therapy, science is irrelevant to the experience, and makes it more difficult to live the relationship as a personal experiential event (Aspy, 2004). The danger is that people are transformed into objects, and the end result can lead towards manipulation (Rose, 1998). However, while acknowledging that therapy is a complex phenomenon that is difficult to measure, others argue that anything that exists can be measured; and that tentative laws of personality and interpersonal relationships need to be formulated to '*offer public and replicable statements that if certain operationally definable conditions exist in the therapist or in the relationship, then certain client behaviors may be expected with a known degree of probability*' (Rogers, 1961, p.208). This was the stated goal of Rogers' research efforts, and he

argues for a broader, more inclusive, formulation of 'science', to bridge the science-human divide (Rogers, 1961).

Rogers identifies the fundamental error as the description of science as something 'out there', a body of knowledge existing somewhere in space and time, when science exists in people. He concurs with commentators like Rose (1998) in acknowledging that science has its inception in individuals who are pursuing aims, values, and purposes, which have personal and subjective meaning for them. However, in his view, scientific methodology is essential as a means of *'preventing me from deceiving myself in regard to my creatively formed subjective hunches which have developed out of the relationship between me and my material'* (Rogers, 1961, p.218). He argues that, in this context, operationalism, logical positivism, research design, tests of significance, and so on, are *'the best instrument we have yet been able to devise to check upon our organismic sensing of the universe'* (Rogers, 1961, p.218). For Rogers, science does not de-personalise, manipulate, or control individuals, it is '*only persons who can and will do that*' (1961, p.221). For him, the way in which scientific findings are used in the field of personality is a matter of subjective personal choice. It could be argued that Rogers was 'trapped' in the scientific traditions of his time (Aspy, 2004; see also Rose, 1998). However, a more useful perspective might be that each individual presents both probabilities and possibilities. Probabilities-oriented ('traditional' science) therapists might 'fit' the client into the conditions that guarantee the accuracy of their predictions. For example, the 'right' way of thinking or being. On the other hand, the possibilities-oriented ('inclusive' science) therapists might work interdependently with the client to generate the conditions (internal and external) that actualise the assets that lie within the partners and the relationship (Aspy, 2004).

Positive psychologists, for example, see both character 'strength' and 'weakness' as authentic and amenable to scientific testing (Peterson, & Seligman, 2004). They recognise that an exclusive focus on what is wrong with people can lead us to overlook what is right with them, and that one of the best ways to address a client's 'weakness' is by encouraging their 'strengths'. Therefore they have been working to unpack the notion of 'character' by specifying the separate strengths and virtues that comprise it, and then devising ways of assessing them as individual differences (Peterson & Chang, 2003; Peterson & Seligman, 2004). There is also a recognition that character traits do not operate in isolation from the settings in which people are found (educational and vocational opportunity, family, neighbourhood, and political culture, and so on) and need to be placed in context. It is also interesting to note that the important role of trust is implicit in much of the research concerning these 'Character Strengths and Values' (Peterson, & Seligman, 2004), but once again receives little direct attention.

A hard reality, within the National Health Service (NHS) and outside, is that financial constraints are driving the move towards time-limited therapeutic interventions. Brief assessment interviews, supported by test results, are increasingly being used in service provision. However, the most frequently used tests rate the intensity or severity of symptoms experienced (for example, the Beck Depression Inventory [Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996] or the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale [Zigmond & Snaith, 1983]), rather than examining strength or vulnerability in key areas that may provide indications as to *why* clients feel depressed or anxious and put their symptoms into context. Finn and Tonsanger (1997) call the use of assessment to plan treatment the 'information-gathering paradigm', because the focus is on collecting data that will aid

in communication and decision-making about clients. They contrast this with the 'therapeutic model' of assessment, in which the focus is on producing positive change in clients. In their view, the foundations of the 'science-human' problem lie in the overemphasis of one model over another, when they are complementary rather than mutually exclusive. The therapeutic model of assessment relies uniquely on the skills of psychologists to integrate nomothetic and idiothetic data (as available), formulate difficulties, test hypotheses, and interact with clients (Finn & Tonsanger, 1997); but research highlights that traditional clinical interviews can be imprecise and unreliable (McGorry *et al.*, 1995; Miller *et al.*, 2001; Miller 2001; Miller 2002; Mojtabai & Nicholson, 1995; Williams *et al*., 1992). Although tests can never replace the skills of a good therapist, many humanistic psychologists are moving away from objections to testing as a form of 'labelling', to explore their use in providing clients with information to promote self understanding and positive growth (Sequeira & Van Scoyoc, 2004; Van Scoyoc, 2004). Tests can provide information to support, or add objective weight to, subjective assessments like interviews or observation (Van Scoyoc, 2004). They can also provide another entry point into the client's phenomenal world and, used creatively, they can help build an effective alliance where the therapist can work with the client to move towards agreed outcomes (Grimley, 2004).Used as part of a broader psychological assessment, they can also offer an independent measure of the nature and degree of an individual's psychological difficulties or strengths. This information can be used in a number of ways: to plan therapy; measure change; evaluate the effectiveness of interventions; and provide support for evidence-based treatment (Finn & Tonsager, 1997; Fischer, 1994; Pillay, 2004; Ploszajski, 2004; Raspin & Kanellakis, 2004; Sequeira & Van Scoyoc, 2004).

An updated and comprehensive trust measure is required to contribute to further research into the factors that contribute to mental health, provide a useful tool for wider psychological research into this important construct, and offer a platform for research to provide further evidence of the efficacy of humanistic theory. However, it could also prove useful in clinical settings by offering additional insight into areas of client difficulty. Whether identified via a trust measure, explored through interview, or a combination of both, this understanding could play a key role in ensuring that clients are offered the best possible treatment options at the earliest possible stage. It is important to stress that any clinical test must be used both sensibly and sensitively. However, if individual practitioners remain mindful of the humanistic underpinnings of counselling psychology, and ensure that their decisions aim to integrate this philosophy with their practice, then there is no need for a 'science-human' divide (Rogers, 1980).

1.7 Recommendations for Future Trust Research

both This review has demonstrated that trust plays an important role in healthy psychological adjustment, and that interpersonal, personal, and environmental factors emerge as consistent themes in the research. An important next step is to produce a multidimensional measure. This should contain updated interpersonal items that are relevant to contemporary language and society. It should also feature additional subscales designed to examine self trust, and trust related to environmental factors. This is an intuitively logical progression, and a line of enquiry that appears warranted to provide a sound foundation for further research into this important construct.

SECTION 2 – RESEARCH REPORT

2.1 Abstract

A Multidimensional Trust Scale (MTS) was constructed to investigate adults' attitudes in respect to three bases of trust: self, others, and environmental factors. It was pilot tested (N=63) alongside the Rotter Interpersonal Trust Scale (ITS, 1967), and Levenson's (1981) IPC locus of control scale. Correlational analysis supported the validity of both the scale and its subscales in relation to these measures. Item analysis resulted in a 30 item scale ($\alpha = 0.85$), with three 10-item subscales *Self* ($\alpha = 0.85$); *Others (*$\alpha = 0.81$), and *Environmental Factors* ($\alpha = 0.70$). The scale was then tested (N = 224) alongside Speilberger's (1983) STAI-T trait anxiety measure. Principal components analysis supported the hypothesised factor structure regarding *Self* and *Others*, but suggested a reduction to 21 items. This resulted a redefinition of the *Environmental Factors* subscale as *'Safety'* items. A strong negative correlation between the MTS and the STAI-T ($r = -0.65$) highlighted the importance of trust as a potential mediator of anxiety. The *Self* subscale displayed the strongest correlation with trait anxiety ($r = -0.61$), illustrating the importance of individuals' subjective appraisal of their own ability to cope to the level of anxiety experienced. There were negative correlations between trait anxiety and trust in *Others* ($r = -0.41$) and the *Safety* items ($r = -0.34$), suggesting the importance of a consideration of the influence of systemic factors on trust and anxiety. The scale achieved a good test-retest correlation (0.76) after 4 weeks. A further study (N=51) was conducted on the *Self* and *Others* subscales in relation to Tafarodi and Swann's (2001, revised) Self-Liking/Self-Competence self-esteem measure, and the ITS. Correlational analysis supported the validity of both MTS subscales in relation to these measures.

2.2 Introduction

The concept of trust is central to the practice of person-centred therapy (Rogers,1990). There is widespread support for its importance in contributing to both psychological well-being (De Neve & Cooper, 1998; Rotter, 1980; Zak, Gold, Ryckman, Lenney, 1998) and psychological distress (Andrews, Guadalupe & Bolden, 2003; Barefoot, Maynard, Beckham, Brummer, Hooker, & Siegler, 1998; Berry & Rogers, 2003; Riggs, Jacobvitz & Hazen, 2003; Rogers, 1990; Rotenberg, MacDonald & King 2002; Wissman & Tankel, 2001). DSM-IV-TR (American Psychological Association, APA, 1994) and ICD 10 (World Health Organisation, WHO, 1992) list issues of trust in their diagnostic criteria for mental health disorders in relation to conditions like 'Paranoid Personality Disorder', and its effects can be seen to underlie a range of other difficulties. For example, 'generalised anxiety', 'agoraphobia', 'social phobia', and various 'personality disorders', all include feelings of anxiety associated with issues of trust. Trust is also highly related to the effectiveness and efficiency of therapeutic relationships (Rogers, 1961; Yalom, 1975). (See the Literature Review in Section 1 for a more detailed discussion.)

To date, the most active line of trust research has been based on Julian Rotter's Interpersonal Trust Scale (ITS, 1967), which was designed to measure the "*expectancy that... the word, promise or written statement of another individual or group can be relied upon*" (Rotter, 1967). The ITS is still the most widely cited measure in the area. However, Rotter's (1967) simple definition of trust, from a purely interpersonal perspective, ignores other important facets of the construct. For example, trust in self as competent, reliable, and able to cope in risky situations where trust might be required;

and trust beliefs regarding the wider social, cultural, or political context in which trusting behaviour takes place. Furthermore, factor analyses of the ITS have consistently revealed at least three underlying dimensions, some of which may relate to these newly proposed subconstructs (Chun & Campbell, 1974; Corazzani, 1977; Kaplan, 1973). Without a well-defined construct, it is difficult to write good items and derive hypotheses for the purposes of validation, and at least seven of the 26 ITS items have a questionable relevance to Rotter's (1967) definition. For example: "*The future seems very promising"*. A narrow focus on the interpersonal elements of trust also ignores a central premise of the Social Learning Theory (Rotter, 1982) that underpins Rotter's investigations, namely the importance of the interaction between individual and environmental stimuli in shaping behaviour.

Following on from the ITS, trust measures have been developed largely by organisational psychologists to examine cooperative, or trusting, behaviour in the workplace. Some measures focus on trustors' opinions regarding colleagues' characteristics, such as loyalty, competence, and honesty (Butler, 1991; Mayer & Davies, 1999). However, a factor like competence may not be valued by all trustors across all situations, and research indicates that different trustee characteristics predict trust in different situations (Butler & Cantrell, 1984). Other measures focus on potential behavioural manifestations of trust, like incidences of cooperation, communication, and delegation (Burt & Knez, 1996; Currall & Judge, 1995); but trust does not always manifest itself into specific behaviour, and an individual who cooperates with someone does not necessarily trust that person.

The aim of the current study was to develop a multidimensional trust measure. This scale would then form a part of a larger endeavour to operationalise the concept of mental 'health' (as opposed to mental 'illness') via key set of basic human emotions and responses. This larger project aims to develop an integrated concept of what constitutes mental health, in order to shift the wider focus to the promotion of mental health, rather than prevention of mental illness. It was also hoped that this research study would also provide a platform for further research into the role of trust in psychology, and counselling psychology in particular. In addition, this measure might also prove useful in clinical practice. While tests can never replace the skills of a good therapist, many humanistic psychologists are moving away from objections to testing as a form of labelling, to explore its use in providing clients with information to promote self understanding and positive growth (Sequeira & Van Scoyoc, 2004; Van Scoyoc, 2004). (See Section 1.6 for a discussion of the use of psychometrics within counselling psychology.)

An inductive approach to scale construction was adopted, informed by Spector's (1992) five step approach: construct definition; scale design; pilot test; administration and item analysis; validation and development of norms. As a first step in the development of the new scale the following definition of trust was adopted and used to guide the development work:

> *Trust is a person's assessment of the probability that they, other people, or environmental factors, will perform in an expected manner, consistent with their best interests, independent of their ability to always monitor these actions.*

Since psychological constructs are theoretical abstractions that cannot be directly validated, validation can only occur within a system of hypothesised relations between

the construct of interest and other constructs (Howitt & Cramer, 2006). The validation of a scale is like the testing of a theory, in that its appropriateness cannot be proven. Instead evidence is collected to either support or refute validity, and when a sufficient amount of data supporting validity is collected the scale can (tentatively) declared to be construct valid (Spector, 1992). Therefore studies were designed to test the hypothesis that trust is a multidimensional construct composed of three subconstructs: trust in self, others, and environmental factors.

2.3 Pilot Study

2.3.1 Research Hypotheses

1. Trust is a multidimensional construct composed of three subconstructs: trust in self (*S*), others (*O*), and environmental factors (*E*). This hypothesis would be supported by the identification of three internally consistent subscales within the global measure using item analysis and factor analysis.

2. The validity of the global measure and its subconstructs would be established through the pattern of its correlations with related measures, namely the ITS (Rotter, 1967), and Levenson's (1981) Internality, Powerful Others and Chance scale (IPC). Specific relationships were hypothesised as follows:

   i. The ITS (Rotter, 1967) was expected to achieve a significant moderate correlation with the *O* subscale demonstrating convergent validity. A higher level of correlation was not expected, as at least seven of the 26 ITS items have questionable relevance to a strict definition of interpersonal trust. Since these items relate to environmental factors, a significant moderate to low correlation

of the ITS with the *E* subscale was expected. This would demonstrate a degree of concurrent validity. No significant correlation with the *S* subscale was expected, which would demonstrate discriminant validity in this area.

ii. Levenson's (1981) Internality, Powerful Others and Chance scale (IPC) is a three dimensional locus of control measure. The Internality (*I*) scale measures the extent to which individuals believe they have control over their lives, and addresses the concept of self-determination. This was expected to display a significant moderate correlation with the *S* subscale, since self trust is also associated with the perception of control (Rogers, 1990; Sorrentino, Holmes, Hanna, & Sharp, 1995), thereby demonstrating concurrent validity. The Powerful Others (*P*) scale concerns the belief that other persons control events in the individual's life (Levenson, 1981). This aspect of locus of control, and the phrasing of Levenson's items, appear related to attitudes addressed by the *E* subscale; that is, a distrust of potentially powerful groups at work in society. (See Appendix 6 for PTS and IPC items.) Therefore, a significant moderate negative correlation was expected. This would demonstrate concurrent validity. Levenson's (1981) Chance (*C*) scale measures the degree to the individual believes that fate or luck affects their experiences and outcomes. This was also expected to correlate significantly (moderate to low) with the *E* subscale in reflecting the individual's level of trust, or distrust, in their contextual setting, thereby demonstrating concurrent validity. A lack of correlation between the IPC scales and the PTS *O* subscale would demonstrate discriminant validity in this area.

2.3.2 Participants

An informal sample of 11 participants (5 male, 6 female, age ranging from approximately 24 to 55 years) critically evaluated the first-draft items. An opportunity sample of 63 students from a British university was then recruited by the researcher to complete the pilot questionnaire: Fourteen were male, and 44 female (5 failed to record their sex). Ages ranged from 20 to 43 years, *Mean* 23.6 and *SD*=6.0 (see Appendix 10 for descriptive statistics).

2.3.3 Design

To test the first hypothesis item analysis was performed using Cronbach's (1951) Alpha coefficient (α). To test the second set of hypotheses Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to examine convergent, concurrent, and discriminant validity in relation to the ITS (Rotter, 1967) and IPC (Levenson, 1981).

2.3.4 Trust scale design

Many psychometricians suggest that the optimal number of items to constitute a reliable scale is ten; with the suggestion to pilot twice as many items as will be used in the final test (Kline, 2000). The researcher's concept was that the final trust scale would comprise 30 items, with 10-item subscales for each subconstruct, which could then be used as stand-alone measures as appropriate. Therefore, 60 items were pilot tested.

Items

A range of strategies were used to elicit items for inclusion: research literature; theory in the field; examination of scales in related areas; and feedback gleaned from the researcher's interactions with a wide range of people in both clinical and non-clinical situations. This produced a set of 118 draft items reflecting each of the proposed subconstructs (see Appendix 5). Items were written as declarative statements, with a balance of positive and negative wording to minimise the potential for response bias.

Face and content validity testing

An informal sample of 11 participants critically evaluated the draft items to assess whether they appeared to measure trust and its subsconstructs. The Pilot Trust Scale (PTS, see Appendix 6) was finalised on the basis of this feedback.

2.3.5 Materials

Participants completed a three part questionnaire (see Appendix 6). Section one was the PTS comprising 60 items, 20 relating to each of the hypothesised trust subconstructs. Section two comprised the ITS (Rotter, 1967). (The researcher is not authorised to publish ITS items in full, but an overview is provided in Appendix 6.) The ITS is the most widely cited measure in trust research. It has an internal consistency of 0.76; and reported test-retest reliabilities for five weeks, three months, and seven months are respectively, 0.69, 0.68, and 0.56 (Rotter, 1971). Section three comprised the IPC scales (Levenson, 1981), consisting of 24 items; with three eight-item subscales, corresponding to three dimensions of locus of control: Internality (*I*); Powerful Others (*P*); and Chance (*C*). High scores on each IPC subscale are interpreted as indicating

high expectancies of control by the designated source, and vice versa. The reported internal consistency estimates for the IPC are only moderately high; but Levenson (1981) argues that this is to be expected, since the items sample from a variety of situations and the correlations compare favourably with those obtained in a locus of control study by Rotter (1966). For a student sample (N = 152) Kuder-Richardson reliabilities yielded 0.64 for the *I* scale, 0.77 for the *P* scale, and 0.78 for the *C* scale (Levenson, 1974; see also Wallston, Wallston, and De Vellis, 1978; Levenson, 1973; and Lee, 1976).

2.3.6 Procedure

At time of recruitment, and via consent forms completed at the start of the study, participants were provided with written information regarding their rights and options (see Appendix 7). Participants were asked to read each statement carefully and indicate the extent to which they agreed, or disagreed, with that statement. At the end of the study a debriefing document was made available (see Appendix 8). Participants were also invited to discuss the study further with the researcher after the session to give additional feedback on their experience of the test.

Examination of box and whisker plots and the Kolmogorov Smirnov test indicated the data was normally distributed (see Appendix 10 for SPSS output). It was divided into *S*, *O*, and *E* data sets. Each subset was subjected to item analysis using Cronbach's α. Cronbach's α is a function of the number of test items and the average intercorrelation among the items. Therefore it tests how well a set of items measures a single unidimensional latent construct. As the average inter-item correlation increases, α increases. Therefore, if the inter-item correlations are high there is evidence that the

items are measuring the same underlying construct. (It should also be noted that if you increase the number of items, you also increase α.) Cronbach's α improves on other measures of internal reliability by being the mean of all possible split-half reliabilities, and gives the best overall picture (Howitt & Cramer, 2006). If values are above α = 0.7 the scale can be considered reliable (Pallant, 2001). The aim was to finalise sets of ten items that formed internally consistent subscales within the overall PTS. The primary focus was on finding well worded, meaningful items, with the statistical analysis providing additional clarity to the decision making process.

2.3.7 Results

As might be expected with this number of items, the PTS, and all its subscales, reached acceptable levels on the first analysis, although the *E* subscale was less robust than the other two (PTS α = 0.87, *S* α = 0.85, *O* α = 0.81, and *E* α = 0.68). However, 20-item subscales were considerably longer than was desired, and since most of item-total correlations were above 0.4, this indicated that the scales could be successfully reduced in length (Spector, 1992).

The items to be deleted were determined by three factors: face validity; their '*Alpha if Item Deleted'* values; and an examination of the relationships in Correlation Matrix. Items were deleted step-by-step, and the α correlations were then recalculated. The aim was to select the best five positively worded and the best five negatively worded items for each of the final subscales. Negatively worded items tended to be highlighted for deletion first, so when only five negatively worded items remained only positively worded items were considered for deletion (see Pilot syntax file Appendix 9, and Pilot output Appendix 10 for order of item deletion). When this process was completed, and

each subscale was reduced to 10 items, the final values for the subscales were: *S* α = 0.85; *O* α = 0.81, and *E* α = 0.70. Reliability for the overall 30-item PTS was calculated at α = 0.85 (see Appendix 10).

Validity correlations

Table 1 below presents the correlations of the PTS and its subscales with the ITS (Rotter, 1967) and IPC (Levenson, 1981).

Table 1 – Pilot study trust scale and subscales correlations with other measures

		O subscale	ITS	IPC Others	E subscale	IPC Chance	S subscale	IPC Internal	Pilot trust scale
O subscale	Pearson Correlation	1							
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.							
ITS	Pearson Correlation	.481	1						
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.						
IPC Others	Pearson Correlation	.032	-.199	1					
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.806	.117	.					
E subscale	Pearson Correlation	.478	.276	-.268	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.029	.034	.				
IPC Chance	Pearson Correlation	-.167	-.228	.732	-.413	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.192	.073	.000	.001	.			
S subscale	Pearson Correlation	.101	-.096	-.302	.311	-.309	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.430	.455	.016	.013	.014	.		
IPC Internal	Pearson Correlation	.008	-.116	-.097	.127	.019	.245	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.953	.366	.452	.323	.881	.053	.	
Pilot trust scale	Pearson Correlation	.750	.318	-.234	.813	-.399	.622	.166	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.011	.065	.000	.001	.000	.193	.
	N	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63

There was a moderate positive correlation between the *O* subscale and the ITS, but the *O* subscale did not correlate with the IPC's *Powerful Others* subscale. There was no significant correlation between the ITS and IPC *Powerful Others*. There was a weak negative correlation between the IPC *Powerful Others* items and the *E* subscale. The *S* subscale narrowly missed correlating with the IPC *Internal* subscale, and there was no significant correlation between the *S* subscale and the ITS. There was a moderate negative correlation between *E* subscale and IPC *Chance*, and a weak correlation between the *E* subscale and the ITS. There was also a weak correlation between the final 30-item Pilot Trust scale and the ITS.

2.3.8 Discussion

Item analysis resulted in a 30-item Trust scale with a strong Cronbach α coefficient. The α coefficients for the 10-item subscales were also good. The results confirmed that the scales were suitable to go forward into a further study for full administration and item analysis (Pallant, 2001).

A moderate positive correlation between the PTS *O* subscale and the ITS supported convergent validity, suggesting that the scales are measuring the same construct (interpersonal trust). There was no significant correlation between the PTS *O* subscale and IPC *Powerful Others*, neither was there a significant relationship between the ITS and IPC *Powerful Others*. Since the IPC is a locus of control, rather than a trust measure, these results are useful in confirming the difference between the two constructs (discriminant validity).

Levenson (1981) states that the *Powerful Others* scale concerns the belief that other people control events in one's life. On the face of it, the phrasing of Levenson's items seem to have a degree of synergy with the beliefs addressed by the PTS *E* subscale; that is, a distrust of potentially powerful groups at work in society. For example: "*People like myself have very little chance of protecting our personal interests when they conflict with those of strong pressure groups"*. Confirmation of this is found in the weak negative correlation between *Powerful Others* items and the *E* subscale. This suggests that when trust in *Environmental Factors* increases belief in the influence of *Powerful Others* diminishes, and provides evidence of concurrent validity.

The *S* subscale narrowly missed correlating with the IPC *Internal* subscale, which was surprising since both sets of items appear to describe attitudes relating to self determination, and a sense of personal capability and agency. A clear difference between the scales is that the *S* subscale features a balance of positive and negatively worded items, while the IPC *Internal* items are all worded in the positive direction. Wording direction has previously been shown to have an effect on correlations (Kline & Lapham, 1990). However, since p-value is related to sample size a larger sample might have produced a significant result, or this result may simply be evidence of the differences between the trust and locus of control constructs. As expected, there was no significant relationship between the *S* subscale and the ITS. The stated intention of the ITS is to measure trust in other individuals or groups, while the *S* subscale is designed to assess

individuals' level of trust in themselves. This is an indication of discriminant validity (Rust & Golombuk, 1989).

There was a moderate negative correlation between *E* subscale and IPC *Chance* which suggests that as trust in *Environmental Factors* increases, belief in the power of chance diminishes and vice versa. This supports concurrent validity in this area. There was also a weak correlation between the *E* subscale and the ITS. This is unsurprising since, rather than being exclusively focused on interpersonal trust, the ITS features at least seven items that could be argued to have synergy with the *E* subscale. For example, *"Most people would be horrified if they knew how much news the public hears and sees is distorted"*. On the face of it, these ITS items appear to relate to the individual's beliefs about what are defined here as *Environmental Factors*, rather than interpersonal trust.

There was a weak correlation between the final 30-item PTS and the ITS, providing some evidence of concurrent validity. A stronger correlation was not expected, and would have been disturbing, since the purpose of the new scale is to sample additional areas of the construct that are not incorporated in the ITS.

In summary, the pilot study produced encouraging results. Both the PTS, and its subscales returned strong Cronbach α results, and they also performed well in the validity tests. Given these promising results, it was decided to test the remaining 30 items in a follow up study. From now on these items will be referred to as the Multidimensional Trust Scale (MTS).

2.4 Study 1

2.4.1 Research Hypotheses

1. Trust is a multidimensional construct composed of three subconstructs: trust in self (*S*), others (*O*), and environmental factors (*E*). This hypothesis would be supported by the identification of three internally consistent subscales within the global measure using factor analysis.

2. The validity of the global measure and its subconstructs would be established through the pattern of its correlations with a related measure, namely the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory Trait anxiety scale (STAI-T, Speilberger & Rickman, 1991). The STAI-T was developed as a brief, self-report, measure for assessing trait anxiety in research and clinical practice. Since lack of trust is associated with adjustment and mental health difficulties (APA, 1994; Rogers, 1990; WHO, 1992), a negative correlation between trait anxiety and trust was expected. Specific relationships were hypothesised as follows:

   i. The STAI-T would achieve significant moderate to high negative correlations with both the global trust measure and its subscales. This would demonstrate concurrent validity in the new measure, and point towards the importance of trust as mediator of anxiety.

ii. Self trust would achieve the strongest correlation with trait anxiety, providing support for a central tenet of person-centred theory; that is, self-trust is vital to healthy psychological adjustment, and plays a key role in the mediation of anxiety (Rogers, 1990).

2.4.2 Participants

An opportunity sample of 224 students from a British university and members of the general public were recruited: 43 male, 165 female (16 failed to record their sex). Age ranged from 18 to 62 years, *Mean* 23.2 and *SD* = 8.0 (see Appendix 12, SPSS Study 1 output for descriptive statistics, and Appendix 11 for SPSS Study 1 syntax).

2.4.3 Materials

A two-part questionnaire was given to participants. The first part of the test pack consisted of the 30-item MTS developed from the pilot study (see Appendix 13). The second part of the test pack comprised the 20-item STAI-T trait anxiety questionnaire (Spielberger, Sydeman, Owen, & Marsh, 1999). (See Appendix 14 for permission and example items. The researcher is not authorised to publish the scale in full.) It is a 20-item self-report scale for assessing trait anxiety in research and in clinical practice. It has good internal consistency, with $\alpha = 0.90$ for large independent samples of students, working adults and military recruits. In normative samples the item-remainder correlations for STAI-T items were 0.30 or higher for both sexes, and were 0.50 or higher for more than half the items. Median test-retest stability coefficients for a number of different samples of high school and college students were 0.77 and 0.70 respectively.

Evidence of the construct validity of the STAI-T is also provided by high mean scores for clinical groups for whom anxiety is a major symptom, who recorded substantially higher scores than non-clinical participants (Speilberger, 1983).

2.4.4 Design

The study was designed to meet the requirements for the use of factor analysis (at least 100 participants, and 5 times as many participants as variables). Factor analysis was performed to test the internal consistency of the MTS and investigate hypothesis 1. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test the concurrent validity of the MTS with the STAI-T and investigate hypothesis 2. Age was included in some analyses as a covariate to partial out any influence of age. Sex differences in trust and anxiety were examined with t-tests.

2.4.5 Procedure

At time of recruitment, and via consent forms completed at the start of the study, participants were provided with written information regarding their rights and options (see Appendix 7). Participants were asked to read each statement carefully and indicate the extent to which they agreed, or disagreed, with that statement. At the end of the study a debriefing document was made available (see Appendix 8). Participants were also invited to discuss the study further with the researcher after the session to give additional feedback on their experience of the test.

Examination of box and whisker plots and the Kolmogorov Smirnov test indicated the data was normally distributed. The data was also checked for suitability of use with factor analytic techniques using the Kaiser-May-Olin (KMO) calculation of sampling adequacy. This produced an acceptable result of 0.78. (See Appendix 12 for SPSS output).

The data was divided into Self (*S*), Others (*O*) and Environmental Factors (*E*) data sets. Item analysis was performed using Cronbach's α coefficient to examine the internal consistency of the subscales. Then factor analysis was used to examine if the MTS featured subscales that reduced into the hypothesised dimensions or factors. A correlation matrix was used, which had the effect of standardising the data (Dancey & Reidy, 2004). Pearson's correlation was used to test concurrent validity of the MTS and STAI-T, and examine the relationship between trust and anxiety.

2.4.6 Results

Item analysis

Cronbach's α for the MTS was $\alpha = 0.84$, and the *S* ($\alpha = 0.81$) and *O* ($\alpha = 0.78$) subscales also returned strong results, confirming internal consistency. However, the *E* subscale ($\alpha = 0.57$) gave cause for concern. The STAI-T produced a very strong result of $\alpha = 0.91$.

Factor analysis

Since the *S*, *O,* and *E* subscales were developed from a theoretical rationale, it was considered important to test the assumption that the three subconstructs that they

represented clustered empirically into the orientations of Self, Others, and Environmental Factors. Therefore responses to the 30 items were subjected to a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) using the Varimax method with Kaiser normalisation. Correlations of less than 0.40 were suppressed to further assist the clarity of the data presentation. Eigenvalues show the proportion of variance accounted for by each factor, and any factor that has an Eigenvalue of 1.00 is retained.

The rotation yielded nine factors accounting for 61 % of the variance (see Appendix 12). Whilst it is considered good practice to try to account for approximately 75% of the variance, this must be balanced with the equally important aim of explaining the most variance with the least number of factors (Dancey & Reidy, 2004). The first two factors (Factor One comprising six items, accounting for 9.3% of variance; and Factor Two comprising five items, accounting for 9.1% of variance) were composed entirely of *S* items. The majority of Factor One items (four out of five) were negatively worded. The majority of Factor Two items (four out of five) were positively worded.

Factor Three (comprising five items, accounting for 8.6% of variance) was composed of three *E* items related to the idea of safety, for example "*There is no such thing as a 'safe' place*". There was some overlap with two *O* items that had higher correlations with Factors Four and Five: "*People let you down*"; and "*People are basically good*". This is unsurprising since these items are also likely to be associated with safety appraisals.

Factors Four (comprising five items, accounting for 7.6% of variance) and Five (comprising three items, accounting for 7.2% of variance) were composed entirely of eight *O* items. Factor Four consisted of five positively worded *O* items. For example "*People try to be helpful*". Factor Five consisted of three negatively worded *O* items. For example, "*People let you down*". Factor Six (comprising three items, accounting for 6.7% of variance) comprised two *E* items relating to the legal system, "*The legal system ensures that justice is done*" and "*I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society*", with some overlap from the *O* item *"People bring up their children to be honest"* (Factor Four 0.50, Factor Six 0.47). This could indicate a relationship between concepts like justice and honesty.

Factor Seven (comprising three items, accounting for 4.4% of variance) comprised one *O* item, "*It is better not to trust strangers*" and two *E* items "*Things will improve in the future*" and "*Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly*". A link between these items that was strong enough to justify their retention as a factor could not be identified, therefore the decision was taken to remove them. The final two factors, also consisted of two single *E* items: "*Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful*" (4.3% of variance); and "*It isn't safe to be in a car*" (3.8% of variance). These were solitary items, and so the decision was also taken to remove them.

Two items did not correlate with any of the factors identified by the analysis. These were an *E* item, "*The government hides the truth from us because it's much worse than we*

could imagine"; and an *O* item "*People rarely do what they say they will do*". Therefore these items were also removed.

A factor analysis was run on the remaining 23 items. Six factors, that explained 59% of the variance, were extracted (see Appendix 12). The Rotated Component Matrix also became clearer. Although the negatively worded *S* item "*If I have to make a decision I usually mess it up*" still loaded on both Factor One (0.537) and Factor Two (-0.482), it now loaded more strongly with the other negatively worded items in Factor One. All of the *S* items still loaded on Factors One and Two. Five of the six items in Factor One were now negatively worded, and all of the items in Factor Two were positively worded.

The correlation between Factor Four and the *O* item, *"People bring up their children to be honest"* had strengthened (0.62), although its association with Factor Six was unchanged (0.41).

Reliability analysis

Cronbach α reliability coefficients were calculated for the revised *O* and *E* subscales, and the new 23-item MTS. Alpha values had reduced in comparison to the 30-item scale (this is unsurprising since if you decrease the number of items, you also decrease α), but most remained strong (see Table 2). However, the α value for the *E* subscale had dropped even further to $\alpha = 0.52$. Therefore the remaining *E* items were closely scrutinised.

Table 2 – Comparison of Cronbach α values when items deleted

Scale	Number of Items	Cronbach α value
MTS	30 23	α = 0.85 α = 0.82
Others	10 8	α = 0.81 α = 0.77
Environment	10 5	α = 0.57 α = 0.52
Self	10	α = 0.81

The relationship between the *E* items, the other remaining trust scale items, and trait anxiety was examined using Pearson's correlations. The pattern of correlations showed that the *E* items "*I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society*" and "*The legal system ensures that justice is done*" failed to correlate with the other *E* items. Furthermore, unlike the other *E* items, these items did not correlate with trait anxiety. In addition, "*The legal system ensures that justice is done*" displayed the lowest correlation with the other items in the MTS (r =0.14, p = 0.04). So the effect of removing these two items was examined.

The items were removed and Cronbach α was calculated for the 21-item MTS. Alpha rose from α = 0.82 to α = 0.83 for the MTS; and the three-item *E* subscale returned α 0.71, which was a substantial improvement from its previous level of α = 0.55. Factor analysis was performed on the remaining 21 items, and five factors were extracted accounting for 57% of the variance (see Tables 6 and 7).

Table 3 - Factor Analysis Rotated Component Matrix for 21-item MTS scale

Factor	1	2	3	4	5
I make more mistakes than most people (R)	.718				
I am an under-achiever (R)	.708				
Other people make better decisions than me (R)	.703				
I have faith in myself	-.567				
No-one would want a friend like me (R)	.557				
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up* (R)	.522	-.493			
I can be relied upon		.740			
My help is worth having		.675			
If a problem arises I can usually solve it		.630			
I am competent		.581			
No-one is safe in the world today (R)			.774		
I feel safe when I go out of the house (R)			-.734		
There is no such thing as a safe place (R)			.656		
People bring up their children to be honest				.743	
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy				.687	
People try to be helpful				.642	
People are basically good				.494	
People can be relied upon **				.462	-.423
People lie to get ahead (R)					.779
People let you down***(R)			.424		.711
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being(R)					.541

*Included in Factor 1, **Included in Factor 4, ***Included in Factor 5, (R) Reverse scored

Table 4 – Variance explained in the item reduction process

Factor	30 Item MTS	23 Item MTS	21 Item MTS
One	9.3%	12.3%	13.3%
Two	9.1%	11.0%	12.2%
Three	8.6%	10.1%	11.0%
Four	7.6%	9.5%	10.5%
Five	7.2%	8.8%	9.8%

All of the *S* items still loaded on Factors One and Two. Five out of the six *S* items in Factor One were negatively worded, and the one positively worded item ("*I have faith in myself*") displayed negative loading (-0.567).

Factor Three was again composed of the three *E* items related to the idea of safety. Factor Four was composed of positively worded *O* items, and Factor Five was composed of negatively worded *O* items. "*People let you down*" was the only item to load across two factors. This is unsurprising since there is an obvious link between judgments regarding the likelihood of people letting you down and assessments of wider safety.

Therefore, the final factors were defined as shown in Table 5.

Table 5 – Factor definitions

Factor	**Definition**
One	Trust in Self – negatively worded
Two	Trust in Self – positively worded
Three	Safety
Four	Trust in Others – positively worded
Five	Trust in Others – negatively worded

As the items relating to Environmental trust had reduced down to 3 items focused on safety issues, it was clear that this subscale did not meet its purpose as originally defined. Therefore, from now on these three items will be referred to as the 'Safety' items, rather than the Environmental Factors subscale. The way in which *S* and *O* items loaded onto

two sets of distinct factors can be explained in terms of the positive and negative wording of the items. Indeed, Kline (2000) reports on similar instances of unexpected factor loadings, or items that fail to load at all. For example, Kline and Lapham (1990) found that items that appeared to describe identical factors, except that one contained a negative and was therefore reverse scored (like those in Factors One, Two, Four and Five) loaded on different factors (see also Brown, 2003; Burwinkle, Robinson, & Turk, 2005; Dunbar, Ford, Hunt, & Der, 2000). Factor analysis is not a precise science. It requires the researcher to consider the research hypothesis in conjunction with the statistical output in coming to a decision on how many factors to retain. The primary focus was on finding well worded, meaningful items; with the statistical analysis providing additional clarity to the decision-making process. An examination of the wording of the items and the analysis suggested that the split of *S* and *O* items across four factors was a method effect resulting from the wording direction of items (Brown, 2003; Burwinkle, Robinson, & Turk, 2005; Dunbar, Ford, Hunt, & Der, 2000; Kline, 2000; Kline & Lapham, 1990). Therefore, Factors One and Two could legitimately be grouped together under the heading 'trust in self' (*S*), and Factors Four and Five could be grouped together the heading 'trust in others' (*O*) for the follow up analyses. (The items comprising these factors are listed in Table 3.) Therefore, this approach resulted in three subscales of the MTS, and these three subscales were used in the analyses that followed: *S* (10 items), *O* (8 items), and *Safety* (3 items).

Pearson's correlations were run to examine the relationship between trust and trait anxiety. Since age was found to correlate with global trust ($r = -0.26$, $p<0.001$) and trait

anxiety (r = -0.21, p<0.001), age was partialed out to remove any possible effect of age. As hypothesised, there was a strong negative correlation between the MTS and the STAI-T (r = -0.63, p<0.001). The results for the subscales and trait anxiety are shown in Table 6 below. As hypothesised, the *S* subscale demonstrated the strongest negative correlation with trait anxiety, but the *O* subscale and Safety items also achieved significant negative correlations. As would be expected the *S*, *O* and Safety subscales correlated strongly with the MTS. They also achieved weak correlations with each other, but the Safety items were more strongly associated with the *O* than the *S* subscale.

Table 6 – Correlations for Study 1 trust subscales and trait anxiety controlling for age

Control Variables			**MTS**	**T-Anx**	**S**	**O**	**Safety**
Age	**MTS**	Correlation	1.000				
		Significance (2-tailed)	.				
		df	0				
	T-Anx	Correlation	-.634	1.000			
		Significance (2-tailed)	.001	.			
		df	220	0			
	S	Correlation	.774	-.601	1.000		
		Significance (2-tailed)	.001	.001	.		
		df	220	220	0		
	O	Correlation	.783	-.391	.301	1.000	
		Significance (2-tailed)	.001	.001	.001	.	
		df	220	220	220	0	
	Safety	Correlation	.564	-.323	.164	.374	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.001	.001	.015	.001	.
		df	220	220	220	220	0
		Significance (2-tailed)	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001
		df	220	220	220	220	220

Sex differences

Rotter (1967) did not describe any sex differences using the ITS, but Kaplan (1973) found that males demonstrated significantly less trust than females. In the current study independent t-tests assessed sex differences in the trust and anxiety scales. Women (*Mean* = 10.8, *SD* = 3.12) were found to report lower scores on the Safety items than men (*Mean* = 12.4, *SD* = 2.85), (t (206) = 3.0, *p* = 0.003). No other sex differences were found. See Table 7 below.

Table 7 – t-tests for sex differences in trust and anxiety

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
									95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
MTS	Equal variances assumed	.213	.645	.957	206	.339	1.83439	1.91592	-1.94293	5.61171
S	Equal variances assumed	1.380	.241	.464	206	.643	.51727	1.11500	-1.68102	2.71555
O	Equal variances assumed	.976	.324	-.301	206	.763	-.28020	.92951	-2.11277	1.55238
Safety	Equal variances assumed	1.177	.279	3.041	206	.003	1.59732	.52525	.56177	2.63287
T-Anx	Equal variances assumed	2.287	.132	-1.645	205	.102	-2.91747	1.77355	-6.41420	.57926

2.4.7 Summary of results

The first item analysis of the 30-item scale produced good results for the MTS (α = 0.84), the *S* (α = 0.81), and the *O* (α = 0.78) subscales; but the *E* subscale (α = 0.57) gave cause for concern. Factor and item analysis suggested a reduction to 23-items. The *S* subscale remained unchanged. The *O* subscale reduced to 8 items. The *E* subscale reduced to 5 items. Item analysis on the 23-item scale yielded a slightly reduced α for the MTS (α = 0.82) and the *O* subscale (α = 0.77). The *E* subscale fell to an unacceptable level (α = 0.52). Further analyses using Pearson's correlations suggested that only three of the *E* items (associated with ideas of safety) constituted an internally consistent subscale. Therefore Cronbach α was calculated for a 21-item MTS (α = 0.83), and the three Safety (previously *E*) items strengthened (α 0.71). Factor analysis on the 21-item scale extracted five factors, accounting for 57% variance. The factors mapped onto the hypothesised subconstructs of trust in *Self* and *Others*, but the 3 remaining *E* items did not meet the defined purpose of the *Environmental Factors* subscale, and were renamed 'Safety' items. (A method effect resulting from wording direction was responsible for the division of *Self* and *Others* subscales into four factors, rather than two. Therefore they were treated as two factors for the purpose of subsequent analyses.) Pearson's correlations were used to examine the MTS and its subscales in relation to trait anxiety. A strong negative correlation was demonstrated between trust and trait anxiety (r = -0.63). As hypothesised, of the subscales *S* (r = 0.60) returned the strongest correlation with trait anxiety.

2.4.8 Discussion

Item and factor analysis of the MTS uncovered internally consistent subscales in support of hypothesis 1, that trust is a multidimensional construct. As weaker items were deleted the variance explained by each of the remaining factors showed good increases. Although the total variance explained in the factor analysis fell slightly from 61% for the 30-item scale to 57% for the 21-item scale, the proportion of variance explained by the core factors increased by 15%. Four of the final five factors that remained mapped onto the hypothesised subconstructs of trust in self (*S*) and trust in others (*O*). Examination of the literature revealed that a method effect resulting from wording direction was the most likely explanation for the fact that positively and negatively worded items within these subscales were mapping onto separate factors. A review of the items revealed no other logical explanation. Therefore, it was reasonable to conclude that the *S* and *O* items mapped onto the hypothesised subconstructs, and for clarity to treat them as two (rather than four) factors in examining their correlations with each other and trait anxiety.

The *E* subscale was originally designed to sample beliefs about the influence of a range of environmental factors on trust. The three items that were retained related to beliefs about safety. Items relating to trust in science, the police, the government, the legal system, and the media did not correlate well with each other, or the other MTS subscales. Therefore, the validity of this subscale as it was originally defined was not established. Further work is required in this area to find a way of assessing trust in wider social structures and organisations. However, the pattern of correlations between the Safety items, the MTS, and the *S* and *O* subscales suggests that safety appraisals

play a contributory role in wider trust assessments. Therefore, these items are a useful starting point on which to build a revised *E* subscale.

The strong negative correlation between the MTS and the STAI-T demonstrates that as trust decreases then trait anxiety increases, and vice versa. This suggests that, as hypothesised, trust plays a role in the mediation of anxiety. It also provides evidence of the concurrent validity of the MTS, since lack of trust is associated with anxiety related mental health difficulties (APA, 1994; Rogers, 1990; WHO, 1992). As hypothesised, of the subscales *S* displayed the strongest negative correlation with trait anxiety; returning an even stronger result than anxiety's correlation with ideas of Safety, for example. This gives an indication of the important relationship between individuals' subjective appraisal of their ability to cope with potential stressors and the level of anxiety they experience, and provides support for Roger's (1990) assertion that self trust is vital to healthy psychological adjustment. As expected, there were also negative correlations between trait anxiety, the *O* subscale, and the Safety items, highlighting the importance of a consideration of the influence of systemic factors on trust and anxiety. These results also provide support for the concurrent validity of the MTS and the subscales.

As would be expected, the *S*, *O,* and Safety subscales correlated well with the overall MTS. However, the weak correlations between the three subscales provide support for the idea that they are related but separate subconstructs, and offer evidence of discriminant validity. There was a higher level of correlation between *S* and *O*, than *S* and Safety. Self trust may engender a degree of trust in others, since the more trust one has in one's own agency, the less likely it is that other people will invoke a sense of threat. The weaker correlation between *S* subscale and the Safety items, as compared to

that between the *O* subscale and the Safety items, is logical. The attitudes expressed in the Safety items are likely to have a closer relationship to beliefs about the trustworthiness of other people, rather than self trust. Also self trust is likely to be based largely on a personal evaluation of one's own agency, while *O* and Safety will be more affected by appraisals of external factors. Threat appraisals of the wider environment can be realistic assessments of the level of danger present that are unconnected to beliefs about one's own agency.

Although no sex differences were found in *S*, *O*, or trait anxiety, women recorded lower scores on the Safety items than men. This provides further evidence of validity since, although men are more likely to be victims of violence, women have been shown to be almost three times as worried about being victims of a physical attack (Economic and Social Research Council, 2007).

2.5 Test-Retest

As part of Study 1 participants had been briefed that a follow up study would take place in four weeks time at the same time and venue. Interested parties had recorded their participant number for use again in the retest, and arranged to return. Although the analysis of Study 1 identified that the *E* scale needed additional work, the Safety items had been shown to offer insight into an important element of this subscale. Also the *S* and *O* subscales had recorded encouraging results. Therefore, the decision was taken to proceed with the retest, since it would provide useful information on the stability of the measure over time, and any issues that might be uncovered could then be addressed in follow up validation work.

2.5.1 Participants

Participants were 52 students from a British university. Eight were male, and 42 female (2 failed to record sex). Age ranged from 19 to 50 years, *Mean* 23.2 and *SD* = 7.1 (see Appendix 15 for SPSS syntax, and Appendix 16 for SPSS output with descriptive statistics).

2.5.2 Design

Pearson's correlation coefficient was used in a repeated measures study to test the reliability of the MTS over time.

2.5.3 Procedure

The materials and instructions given were the same as those used in Study 1 (see Appendices 7, 8, and 13).

2.5.4 Results

The test-retest correlations were good for all variables (see Table 8).

Table 8 – Test-retest correlations

	r	***p***	**n**
MTS	0.76	0.001	52
S	0.71	0.001	52
O	0.82	0.001	52
Safety	0.61	0.001	52

2.5.5 Discussion

The test-retest reliabilities were pleasing, and compared favourably with the five week ITS retest reliability of 0.69 reported by Rotter (1971). The retest correlations for the Safety items were lower than would be hoped, but since the subscale requires more development work this was not of major concern. Overall the strong correlations between participants' scores in Study 1 and their scores at the retest suggested that the measure was stable over time.

2.6 Study 2

2.6.1 Research Hypotheses

Since the final MTS *O* subscale had only been validity tested in relation to the STAI-T, a follow up study was conducted to reconfirm the construct validity of this subscale in relation to the ITS (Rotter, 1967). The first hypothesis was:

1. The ITS (Rotter, 1967) would achieve a significant moderate correlation with the *O* subscale demonstrating convergent validity. A higher level of correlation was not expected, as at least seven of the 26 ITS items have questionable relevance to the strict definition of interpersonal trust as described by the *O* subscale.

It was also useful to collect further evidence to support the validity of the *S* subscale by examining its correlation with a self-esteem measure. Whilst logic would infer that they are related constructs, very little has been written on the relationship between trust and self-esteem. For example, a search of Medline from 1950 (using the terms trust and self-esteem) to date returned five articles, only one of which was a psychology paper (Deci

& Ryan, 1987) discussing the influence of a range of general personality orientations on behaviour regulation. However, since self-esteem includes a person's subjective appraisal of themselves as intrinsically positive or negative to some degree (Sedikides & Gregg, 2003) a correlation between trust in self and self-esteem would be expected. Tafarodi and Swann's (2001, revised) Self-Liking/Self Competence scale distinguishes two dimensions of global self esteem: the evaluation of oneself as a social object, a good or bad person; and the overall positive or negative orientation towards oneself as a source of power and efficacy. These appraisals have an obvious connection with the *S* subscale in describing individuals' level of trust in themselves as agents. It is logical to assume that a person with a high level of self trust would also rate their own self competence highly. It is also likely that positive evaluations in self trust and self competence would contribute to positive feelings of self liking. Therefore it was hypothesised that:

2. There would be a moderate to high level of correlation between the *S* subscale and the SLSC-R and its subscales. There would be a positive correlation between *S* and self competence. There would be a positive correlation between *S* and self-liking. This would provide evidence of concurrent validity.

On the face of it, the phrasing of the *S* items appears similar to those used in self-esteem measures. However, it was hypothesised that:

3. Although self trust and self-esteem share similarities they are different constructs, and their correlational pattern would demonstrate a level of discriminant validity.

2.6.2 Participants

Participants were 51 students from a British university. Nine were male, and 37 female (5 failed to record sex). Mean age was 25.2 years, *SD* = 7.8 (see Appendix 18 for SPSS Syntax and Appendix 19 for SPSS output with descriptive statistics).

2.6.3 Materials

A three-part questionnaire was given to participants. The first part of the test pack consisted of the MTS *S* and *O* subscales (18 items, see Appendix 20). The second part was the ITS (Rotter, 1967, the researcher is not authorised to reproduce these items in full). The final part was Tafarodi and Swann's Self-Liking/Self-Competence scale (SLSC revised, 2001, see Appendix 21). Chronbach's α for self-competence items was α 0.83 women and α 0.82 men. For self-liking items it was α 0.90 for both women and men. Test-retest over a three month interval produced correlations of 0.78 for self-competence, and 0.75 for self-liking (Tafarodi & Swann, 2001).

2.6.4 Design

Pearson's correlation was used to test the research hypotheses by examining the relationship between the *S* subscale and the SLSC-R (Tafarodi & Swann, 2001), and the *O* subscale and the ITS (Rotter, 1967).

2.6.5 Procedure

At time of recruitment, and via consent forms completed at the start of the study, participants were provided with written information regarding their rights and options (see Appendix 22). Participants were asked to read each statement carefully and indicate

the extent to which they agreed, or disagreed, with that statement. At the end of the study a debriefing document was made available (see Appendix 23).

Examination of box and whisker plots and the Kolmogorov Smirnov test indicated the data approximated normal distribution. Therefore it was divided into the relevant data sets and Pearson's correlation coefficient was used in validity testing. (See Appendices 18 and 19 for SPSS syntax and output files).

2.6.6 Results

There was a moderate to strong correlation between the *S* subscale and global self esteem ($r = 0.58$, $p < 0.001$, 34% of variance shared). The correlations between the *S* subscale and SLSC-R Self-Liking was moderate ($r = 0.48$, $p < 0.001$, 23% of variance shared). The correlation between *S* and Self-Competence was strong ($r = 0.61$, $p < 0.001$, 37% of variance shared). There was a moderate ($r = 0.54$, $p < 0.001$, 30% of variance shared) correlation between the *O* subscale and the ITS. There was also a weak correlation between the *O* subscale and Self-Competence ($r = 0.30$, $p = 0.04$, 7% of variance shared), and a weak correlation between the *O* and *S* subscales ($r = 0.33$, $p = 0.01$, 11% of variance shared).

2.6.7 Discussion

The hypothesised relationship between trust and self-esteem was confirmed by the moderate to strong correlation between the *S* subscale and the SLSC-R. The SLSC-R's Self-Competence subscale also returned a moderate to strong correlation with the *S* subscale. This is logical since evaluations of one's own competence would be an obvious contributor to decisions regarding self trust, and vice versa. The moderate

correlation between Self-Liking and the *S* subscale also supported the hypothesis that positive evaluations in regard to self trust contribute to the wider range of positive evaluations of self. These results provide evidence of the concurrent validity of the *S* subscale, and demonstrate the relationship between self trust and self esteem. They also suggest that, though related, self trust and self esteem are separate constructs since they share less than 40% variance. The weak correlation between the *S* and *O* subscales can be explained by the fact that they are measuring different underlying facets of the same global trust construct.

The new eight-item *O* subscale returned a moderate significant correlation with the ITS (somewhat stronger than ITS' correlation with the ten-item scale in the pilot study). The correlation was not expected to be any higher than moderate since, as previously discussed, over 30% of Rotter's (1967) items have questionable relevance to a strict definition of interpersonal trust. However, this result still provides support for an appropriate level of convergent validity in the revised eight-item scale. There was also a weak positive correlation between the *O* subscale and Self-Competence. This also makes sense, since if a person experiences a sense of self competence then other people are likely to be viewed with less apprehension and are less likely to be categorised as untrustworthy.

2.7 Conclusion

This research provides support for the hypothesis that trust is a multidimensional construct, evidenced by the results of a range of studies using item analysis, factor analysis and Pearson's correlations. It also identifies three potential bases of trust: trust in self; interpersonal trust; and safety appraisals of the context or wider environment in

which trust may take place. A strong relationship between trust and trait anxiety was also demonstrated. Of the three constituent factors that were identified as underlying global trust, self trust was shown to have the strongest relationship to trait anxiety, providing support for Roger's (1990) assertion regarding the importance of the role of self trust in supporting mental health. No significant difference in overall trust or trait anxiety was found between men and women. Convergent and concurrent validity testing with reliable associated measures supported the construct validity of the *S* and *O* subscales. However, the development of a scale is an ongoing process that never really ends. Most constructs are theoretical abstractions embedded in theoretical frameworks. Just as with a theory, one can never prove that a scale actually measures the construct of interest, but it can be demonstrated that a scale behaves in a manner that is consistent with its theoretical framework (Spector, 1992). Additional work is required to develop a subscale of *Environmental Factors* (*E*) items, to examine the influence of a wider range of environmental factors on trust if the MTS is to fulfil its original objectives. Nevertheless, the pattern of correlations between the MTS, the *S* and *O* subscales, and the Safety items suggests that safety appraisals play a contributory role in wider trust assessments. Therefore, these items are a useful starting point on which to build a revised *E* subscale. The measure also produced good test-retest correlations, suggesting that the items are stable over time.

2.8 Clinical Implications

The aim of this project was to contribute a trust measure to the research efforts directed toward the identification of a key set of basic human emotions and responses that combine to support mental health in individuals. The overarching goal being that when we have developed an integrated idea of what constitutes mental health, we will then be

able to successfully promote it. However, an updated trust measure is also needed for use in wider psychological research, and could also prove useful in clinical practice. Investigations into the effects of trust have almost exclusively focused on the interpersonal element. Yet the current research study identifies three distinct factors influencing attitudes towards trust: trust in self; interpersonal trust; and wider safety appraisals. A strong relationship between trust and trait anxiety has been demonstrated, with trust in self playing the most significant role.

The Office for National Statistics (2000) estimates that 4.7 percent of adults experience generalised anxiety disorders, not including depression, at any one time. The importance of the relationship between trust and trait anxiety must be recognised and addressed when planning therapeutic interventions. Constraints in service provision mean that it is common practice to examine results from state anxiety measures, prior to brief assessment interviews, to determine client suitability for treatment programmes like: 'Anxiety Management', 'Depression', or 'Confidence Building' groups; carousel style Cognitive Behavioural Therapy programmes; or individual time limited therapy. It is not until the assessment interview stage that the attitudes to trust that can underpin client difficulties have an opportunity to be aired. However, an early identification and consideration of trust attitudes can offer important clues to the factors that predispose, precipitate, or perpetuate, client difficulties. Whether highlighted via a trust measure, explored through interview questions, or a combination of both, this understanding could play a key role in ensuring that clients are offered the best possible treatment options at the earliest stage.

Therapists must consider the effect of systemic factors on trust and anxiety. Wider social, cultural, and political factors play an important role. If safety factors are demonstrated to be of more concern to the client than personal or interpersonal factors, for example, then this should receive immediate attention, since this study shows that it is likely to be an atypical pattern. To be truly effective therapy cannot be practised in isolation. It is crucial that therapists argue that it is unrealistic for clients to be expected to simply 'cope' with unacceptable environmental factors, and lend their support to help identify and engage sources of practical support from other professionals. For example, clients may need additional advice or assistance in areas like personal safety, or housing. Some client difficulties cannot be addressed through psychological interventions alone. It is important that therapists identify other avenues of support, have an awareness of what can be offered, and seek to develop good working relationships with other professionals providing these services.

Mixed anxiety and depression (7 percent for men, 11 percent for women) and anxiety (4 percent for men, 5 percent for women) are the most common mental health disorders in the UK population (Office for National Statistics, 2000). There is widespread evidence that state anxiety affects women to a greater extent than men across different countries and different settings; and that pressures created by their multiple roles, gender discrimination, and associated factors of poverty, overwork, domestic violence and sexual abuse, combine to account for women's poor mental health (World Health Organisation, 2007). The current study suggests that there are no underlying sex differences in trait anxiety, at least in the population sampled here. This provides further confirmation of the importance of close consideration of these other contributory factors. Yet research also shows that communication between health workers and

women clients is extremely authoritarian in many countries, making women's' disclosure of psychological and emotional distress difficult, and often stigmatised. Furthermore, when women do disclose, health workers tend to have gender biases which lead them to either over treat or under treat women (World Health Organisation, 2007).

Of the three bases of trust, self trust typically displays the strongest association with trait anxiety in a non-clinical sample. This highlights the importance of individuals' subjective appraisal of their ability to cope in relation to the level of anxiety experienced, and the necessity of focusing sufficient attention on the key issue of self trust as a starting point for therapeutic interventions. The link between trust in self and interpersonal trust also suggests that the more trust one has in one's own agency, the less likely it is that other people will invoke a sense of threat. If trust in self is identified as an area of client vulnerability, then early entrance to an education, skills building, self-esteem or confidence building programmes may be more appropriate initial interventions than anxiety management, or being placed on a waiting list for individual therapy, for example.

Finally, it is worth restating that a major focus of therapy is often to assist clients in developing a sense of basic trust. It is vital that therapists take special care to help clients build appropriate levels of trust, especially self trust, and educate their wider family systems on the importance of these factors to mental health. A crucial task is to develop a trusting relationship, and help clients to feel comfortable with their therapist. To achieve this, the therapist must be trustworthy. This encompasses a wide area, from being reliable and keeping time commitments, for example, to being congruent or

'dependably real' (Rogers 1990) in their communications with clients. That is, having the honesty and courage to sensitively share their feelings and reactions with clients, since "*if acting consistently acceptant when feeling annoyed or skeptical one is certainly in the long run perceived to be inconsistent or untrustworthy*" (Rogers, 1990 p. 119).

2.9 Suggestions for future research

The next step is to undertake further development work on a more comprehensive environmental factors subscale to build upon the safety items. A qualitative research study might be helpful in this regard, to identify additional themes to be explored and incorporated in relation to environmental trust. A follow up validation study with adults from a non-clinical sample more closely approximating the U.K. general population would be useful to re-examine the issue of environmental trust, and provide further confirmation of the validity of the other subscales. In particular, a better balance of male and female participants would be useful to provide further confirmation that sex differences do not influence global trust and trait anxiety. The scale should then be tested with a clinical population, to further explore the relationship between trust and mental health. Further studies are needed to clarify the relative importance of the three bases of trust, and how they interact. Cross-cultural studies would provide information on trust attitudes in other cultures, and countries. Research from a longitudinal perspective would contribute insight into how trust develops and changes over time.

SECTION 3 – CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF THE RESEARCH PROCESS

A review of the proposal that I submitted to the University of Wolverhampton Ethics Committee in 2005 to gain approval for this research confirms that, outwardly at least, the finished project closely resembles the one originally described (see Appendix 1). However, my internal conception of the project has undergone significant changes as a result of the actual research process. My interest was initially stimulated by the fact that issues concerning lack of trust had regularly emerged as important factors for clients in my own clinical practice, and anecdotal evidence also suggested that that it was of similar relevance to the work of other practitioners. Yet in the range of academic discussions relating to mental health difficulties (from diagnostic criteria, to theoretical conceptions of potential underlying causes of client difficulties, and suggested interventions) it seemed that issues of trust were either obliquely referenced, or largely ignored. Therefore, when I heard about a project, to operationalise the concept of mental 'health' (as opposed to mental 'illness') via a key set of basic human attitudes and responses, I took the opportunity to research a component scale relating to trust.

The aim of this project was to develop a trust measure to form a part of a larger endeavour to operationalise the concept of mental health via key set of basic human emotions and responses. The aims of the larger project are to develop an integrated concept of what constitutes mental health, in order to shift the wider focus to the promotion of mental health, rather than prevention of mental illness (Trent & Reid, 1994). It was also hoped that this research study would contribute to efforts directed

towards testing out hypotheses generated by practice, thereby continuing the drive towards theory enhancement and development that will continue to foster the scientific basis of the profession of counselling psychology. Rogers and his associates were pioneers in attempting to demystify the therapeutic process by facilitating an open discussion of both theoretical background and therapeutic processes and their impact on both clients and therapists. Although their work was largely based on quantitative methodology, more recent follow up work has been mainly qualitative in nature, with many studies resembling the 'process reports' that now constitute an accepted component of practitioner training. The philosophy of counselling psychology continues, quite rightly, to place a high value on the subjective experience of clients, and qualitative approaches to research are most commonly used in the search for meaning and understanding in this area. Therefore, it was a challenge for me to return to quantitative methodology (traditionally at the core of wider psychological research) to guide this project.

When I started the work, my enthusiasm was tempered by apprehension. I questioned what I could contribute to the academic debate on such a fundamental construct. It appeared to be such an important area for research that my overriding concern during the early months was that the work I was doing had surely been completed by someone else. Daily 'Google Alerts' popped into my 'Inbox' attesting to the wide visibility of issues of trust, and its increasing value as an asset due to the erosion of historical bases for social cooperation. My literature searches uncovered literally thousands of articles, but closer examination revealed wide ranging conceptual confusion with regard to the meaning of trust, and its place in psychology, and social life. The term was inconsistently, and often inappropriately, applied making the process of sifting out

relevant material difficult and time consuming. It is axiomatic that trust cannot be regarded as a solely personal domain, separate from society, since the processes by which it is produced are constitutively social. Therefore, I was not wholly surprised to find that the small body of empirical research in existence was concentrated almost exclusively on the interpersonal aspects of the construct. However, the lack of attention to issues surrounding self trust and the influence of environmental factors, which would logically be expected to exert an influence on the attitude, was of significant concern.

Very little concerted research has been done in the area of trust since Rotter's studies, using his Interpersonal Trust Scale (ITS, 1967), stimulated a flurry of research interest in the 1970's. I was surprised to find that, although questions have been raised regarding the validity of the ITS as an adequate measure from its early inception, it continues to be used in research to this day. This is evidence of the process through which an accumulation of studies in a particular area increases the pressure for use of the same measures in follow up research. However, if these measures are not refined and updated, as a result of the feedback, the data that results from their continued use is often ambiguous, or of poor quality (Chun & Campbell, 1974). When researching the issues involved in scale development, I was astounded to find that this criticism applies to many of the other 'standard' measures in current use in psychological settings. For example, Kline (2000) identified "severe problems" with the most widely used personality questionnaire, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI, Hathaway & McKinley, 1967) and MMPI-2 (Graham, 1990), which at the time of his writing had over 12,000 references, mainly to clinical studies. These problems include poor reliabilities, uncertain factor structures, and 'dubious psychological meaning'. Yet the MMPI is still in regular use in clinical settings. It is also frequently referenced in

court reports and expert witness testimony. Butcher (1990) even cites a number of MMPI-2 scales which are thought to be useful in evaluating the likely success of 'patients' in therapy. (Psychometrics aside, it is heartening that Kline [2000] raises the ethical issue of whether a test score can ever be a justification for regarding a person as unsuitable for treatment.) These considerations provided a salutary lesson in the necessity of going back to basics in evaluating the research (and when necessary the instruments used in studies) that informs my own practice, however respectable it might initially appear in terms of legitimacy or reputation.

I began to develop focus in my own project by starting with a clear definition of trust for the purposes of this research, and reviewing its place in the humanistic ethos underlying my own practice. I revisited Rogers (1961, 1980, 1990) with the issue of trust foremost in my mind, and was surprised to (re)discover the extent to which it underpins and permeates both person-centred theory and therapy. This was a milestone for me. In the latter stages of my training, there has been a recurring theme of 'coming full circle'. I have reflected many times on how, because the core conditions (Rogers, (1961) are the starting point in counselling psychology training, and appear simple and intuitive (at least to understand, if not to put into practice), some of their impact can be lost in the struggle to master other seemingly more complex theories, skills, and techniques which they underpin. However, when I returned to them, with the benefit of greater psychological awareness (from both a personal and an academic perspective) it was with new insight, and a deeper appreciation of their real value and meaning.

Some commentators have argued that the use of psychological measures or tests implies that norms for distress and wellbeing exist outside the client's subjective experience

(see for example, Rose, 1998) and are contrary to a humanistic ethos. Testing has been seen as pathology orientated, a reinforcement of therapists' power over that of the client, and a means of discriminating against clients in terms of their right to therapy. Positive psychologists, however, argue that individuals and their traits must be given a central role in understanding 'the good life', arguing that both strength and weakness are authentic and amenable to scientific testing (Peterson & Seligman, 2004). This approach is in the spirit of personality psychology and contemporary trait theory in that it recognises individual differences that are stable and general, but also shaped by the individual's setting and thus capable of change. Therefore they are working to unpack the notion of 'character' (which is seen as plural) by specifying the separate strengths and virtues that comprise it, and then devising ways of assessing these as individual differences. The idea is that what they learn can then be used to answer other questions about character: its dimensionality (facets and what we can measure about it), its stability, its enabling conditions, consequences, and so on. New measures have been developed to assist in this work, like the Values in Action Inventory of Strengths (VIA-IS, Peterson & Seligman, 2004), which has gone through five incarnations and been completed by over 150,000 adults.

Humanistic psychologists like Fischer (1994) and Finn and Tonsager (1997) also argue that we should move away from objections to testing as a form of 'labelling', and explore their use in providing clients with information to promote self understanding and positive growth. Whilst my primary objective was that the measure developed in this project would be used to facilitate further research into the effects of trust (and distrust) on mental health, it is hoped that with further development work it may also prove useful in this regard. The hard reality is that financial constraints are driving the

move towards time-limited therapeutic interventions, and that brief assessment interviews, supported by test results, are increasingly being used in service provision. The most frequently used tests (for example the BDI [Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996] or the HADS [Zigmond & Snaith, 1983]) tend to rate the severity of 'disorder' by the intensity of symptoms experienced. However, if we examine clients' strength or vulnerability in key areas it could provide useful insight as to *why* they feel depressed or anxious and put their symptoms into context. This could generate information that is much more useful in assisting recovery. However, new material is needed in the wider therapeutic arena to support these new approaches to issues of mental health, its constituents, and its promotion. Although they only offer a 'snap-shot' in time, good tests could provide clients with an outside view of their areas of difficulty, and be used as a source of evidence to facilitate 'ego strengthening' (see for example, Ploszajski's [2004] work in an addiction service).

It is not my intention that this, or any other, test is used to discriminate against clients in terms of their right to therapy, or in any other way. I concur with Rogers' view that 'science' does not de-personalise, manipulate, or control individuals, it is '*only persons who can and will do that*' (Rogers, 1961, p.221). The way in which research findings are used in the wider arena is a matter of subjective personal choice. It would be regrettable if this measure is used in ways that are contrary to humanistic principles, since the most rewarding aspect of the research for me has been in providing additional support for person-centred theory regarding the importance of trust, and self trust in particular, to psychological wellbeing. However, since I have a measure of copyright control over the items I hope to be able to ensure that it is used in accordance with its original objectives, and not as a tool for discrimination.

When reflecting back on this project, I now have first hand experience of the difficulties to be encountered in describing, defining, and measuring psychological constructs. (The fact that significant development work remains to be completed on the environmental factors subscale is a clear testament to this.) Advocates of qualitative research methods argue that we cannot separate the world of objects and subjects from our experience of it; and that all objects and subjects present themselves to us as something, and this manifestation constitutes their reality at any one time (Danziger, 1990; Gergen, 1999; Husserl, 1859-1938/1999). The object of psychology cannot be regarded as something independent, that pre-exists knowledge and which is 'discovered', because psychology constitutes its object in the process of knowing it. In this sense, the subject of psychology must be socially constructed, both in the sense of the construction of the discipline and in the sense of the construction of its object, the human subject (see Danziger, 1990; and Gergen, 1999).

Psychological constructs are theoretical abstractions that cannot be directly validated. The validity of a scale cannot be proven, only inferred from the evidence collected. Furthermore, trust is a concept that is of great interest and relevance to me at the personal level, and so it was important to ensure that in sifting through the literature, I gave as fair coverage as the word limit would allow to the range of perspectives. I also ensured as far as possible that the questions used in the scale did not reflect my personal biases, by inviting wider critical discussion and evaluation of the draft items for the scale, and feedback from participants. Therefore, I endeavoured to control for personal bias in this aspect of the research. However, the factor analysis technique used to analyse the correlations between items and reduce them to a smaller number of

underlying dimensions is not a precise science, and requires the researcher to consider the research hypothesis in conjunction with the statistical output in coming to a decision on how many factors and items to retain. The primary focus is on finding well-worded, meaningful items, with statistical analysis providing additional clarity to the decision-making process; but the final decision rests with the researcher. I made these decisions in isolation and, while I tried to remain objective, it might have been helpful to canvas the opinions of individuals who were not as closely connected to the research process at this stage.

When reducing the complexity of the human experience to a relatively small number of variables, one must not overestimate the ecological validity of the results produced. An exclusive focus on appearances without regard for their cause, or origin, limits our understanding of the phenomenon being studied (Willig, 2001). This research confirms that trust is not a simple unidimensional construct, therefore the interaction between its subconstructs as well as possible confounding factors requires ongoing examination. For example, it was surprising that the environmental factors subscale, ultimately distilled down to three items relating to personal safety. This is one simple indication that more detailed examination of the conditions and circumstances in which trust attitudes develop is required. Follow up studies, using qualitative research methods, have the potential to add richer detail, and perhaps identify additional themes. Past events and social structures influence motivation. Therefore, investigations from a longitudinal perspective are needed to give richer insight into how trust develops and changes over time. Finally, ongoing testing of issues concerning the validity and generalisability of results generated by the scale is essential. Follow up studies are required with participants representing both non-clinical and clinical samples. Cross-

cultural studies would also be useful in providing information on trust attitudes in other cultures, and countries.

To end on the circular theme, it is perhaps appropriate that the last word is given to Julian Rotter, since his work produced the first trust scale and stimulated the first series of studies focused on the construct:

> *"If our society is to be improved, it will not come about because one group or another have seized power, but rather because social planners and people in power will have access to knowledge about how socially desirable traits or characteristics are developed or maintained, and will make use of that knowledge."* (Rotter, 1971, p.443).

In more recent times, this view has been echoed by those within the positive psychology movement (see for example Peterson & Selgiman, 2004). It is my hope that, with further development work, this project may also prove useful in this regard.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: University of Wolverhampton RES 20B (copy)

UNIVERSITY OF WOLVERHAMPTON

RES 20B

(October 2003)

School of Applied Sciences Ethics Committee: submission of project for approval

To be completed by SEC**:**
Date Received:
Project No:

- This form must be word processed – no handwritten forms can be considered
- ALL sections of this form must be completed
- No project may commence without authorisation from the School Ethics Committee

CATEGORY B PROJECTS:

There is identifiable risk to the participant's wellbeing, such as:

• significant physical intervention or physical stress.

• use of research materials which may bring about a degree of psychological stress or upset.

• use of instruments or tests involving sensitive issues.

• participants are recruited from vulnerable populations, such as those with a recognised clinical or psychological or similar condition. Vulnerability is partly determined in relation to the methods and content of the research project as well as an *a priori* assessment.

All Category B projects are assessed first at Divisional level and once approved are forwarded to the School Ethics Committee for individual consideration. Undergraduates are not permitted to carry out Category B projects.

Title of Project:	A new scale for the measurement of trust: in self, others and environment.
Name of Supervisor: **(for all student projects)**	Dr Neil Morris and Dr Dennis Trent
Name of Investigator(s):	Karen Carrington
Location of Research: **(Module code, MPhil/PhD, Staff)**	D. Psych.
Qualifications/Expertise of the investigator relevant to the submission:	BSSc, Grad Dip Psych, Cert Counselling Skills
Participants: **Please indicate the population and number of participants, the nature of the participant group and how they**	An opportunity sample of the general public will be recruited via a poster campaign. In addition participants will be actively recruited from other groups, e.g. sports clubs, the psychology department participant pool, members of the psychology

will be recruited.	department, professional associations etc. Attempts will also be made to reach a wider population (some of whom may be clinical) by seeking permission to include links to an on-line version of the questionnaire via various websites; e.g. educational and general interest sites, and sites providing support for those experiencing difficulties associated with clinical conditions such as anxiety, depression etc. A full briefing document explaining the nature of, and rationale behind, the study will be easily accessible and participation will be completely voluntary. No personal friends of the researcher will be approached.

Please attach the following and tick the box provided to confirm that each has been included::

Rationale for and expected outcomes of the study	Y
Details of method: materials, design and procedure	Y
Information sheet* and informed consent form for participants ***to include appropriate safeguards for confidentiality and anonymity***	Y
Details of how information will be held and disposed of	Y
Details of if/how results will be fed back to participants	Y
Letters requesting, or granting, consent from any collaborating institutions	Y
Letters requesting, or granting, consent from head teacher or parents or equivalent, if participants are under the age of 16	N/A
Is ethical approval required from any external body? NO (delete as appropriate) If yes, which Committee? ***NB. Where another ethics committee is involved, the research cannot be carried out until approval has been granted by both the School committee and the external committee.***	

Signed: ..... Date: .....
(Investigator)

Signed: ..... Date: .....
(Supervisor)

Except in the case of staff research, all correspondence will be conducted through the supervisor.

FOR USE BY THE SCHOOL ETHICS COMMITTEE

Divisional Approval Granted: _____ Date:
(Chair of Divisional Ethics Committee)

School Approval Granted: _____ Date .....
(Chair of School Ethics Committee)

Appendix 2: Copy of Notes for Contributors

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY REVIEW

Guide for Authors

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS: Authors should submit their articles electronically via the Elsevier Editorial System (EES) page of this journal (http://ees.elsevier.com/cpr). The system automatically converts source files to a single Adobe Acrobat PDF version of the article, which is used in the peer-review process. Please note that even though manuscript source files are converted to PDF at submission for the review process, these source files are needed for further processing after acceptance. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, takes place by e-mail and via the Author's homepage, removing the need for a hard-copy paper trail. Questions about the appropriateness of a manuscript should be directed (prior to submission) to the Editorial Office, details at URL above. Papers should not exceed 50 pages (including references).

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, without the written consent of the Publisher.

FORMAT: We accept most wordprocessing formats, but Word, WordPerfect or LaTeX are preferred. Always keep a backup copy of the electronic file for reference and safety. Save your files using the default extension of the program used.

Please provide the following data on the title page (in the order given).

Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

Author names and affiliations. Where the family name may be ambiguous (e.g., a double name), please indicate this clearly. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name, and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.

Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who is willing to handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. **Ensure that telephone and fax numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete**

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Present/permanent address. If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Abstract. A concise and factual abstract is required (not exceeding 200 words). This should be typed on a separate page following the title page. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. References should therefore be avoided, but if essential, they must be cited in full, without reference to the reference list.

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For Books: Hersen, M. (Ed.). (2005). Comprehensive handbook of behavioral assessment (2 Volumes). New York: Academic Press (Elsevier Scientific).

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Appendix 3: Permission from Dr Rotter for use of the ITS

From: Coldwell, Eleanor [mailto:eleanor.coldwell@uconn.edu]
Sent: Tue 20/06/2006 17:09
To: Carrington, Karen mary
Subject: RE: Interpersonal Trust

Karen,

Actually I don't recall having received your email.

Dr. Rotter will grant permission to use the ITS with the following conditions: the scale will 1) be used for research purposes only, 2) not be published in any form (internet, article, etc.) and 3) all hard copies will be returned to you by any research participants. In other words, he does not want the scale "out there" in the public domain. If you agree, I can send you an electronic version of scale, key, and scoring key.

Eleanor (Lindy) Coldwell, Ph.D.

Academic Advisor

Psychology & CLAS Academic Services Center

University of Connecticut, Storrs

860-486-2822

From: Coldwell, Eleanor [mailto:eleanor.coldwell@uconn.edu]
Sent: Wed 21/06/2006 18:06
To: Carrington, Karen mary
Subject: RE: Interpersonal Trust

As promised, three documents are attached.

Eleanor (Lindy) Coldwell, Ph.D.

Academic Advisor

Psychology & CLAS Academic Services Center

University of Connecticut, Storrs

860-486-2822

Appendix 4: Permission from Dr Levenson for use of the IPC

From: <LIFTCENTER@aol.com>
To: <karencarrington@blueyonder.co.uk>
Sent: 17 September 2006 03:43
Subject: Re IPC Scales

Yes, Karen, I developed the I, P, and C Scales. I would be delighted to give you permission to use the scales in your research. Would you give me your address and I can send you a chapter about the scales with descriptions on their reliability and validity? Also could you email me about the focus of your study?

Sincerely,

Hanna Levenson, PhD
Wright Institute

Appendix 5: Draft items for Pilot Study trust subconstructs

1.1.1 SELF

Positive	**Negative**
I can cope with the challenges that life throws at me.	I worry that I might make a bad decision.
If a problem arises I can usually solve it.	I never know when people are trying to deceive me.
I can be relied upon.	My judgment is not always as good as it should be.
I have faith in myself.	If I was alone, I don't know how I would survive.
I am competent.	I make more mistakes than most people.
I get the job done.	I regret many of the decisions that I have made.
If I say I will do something, then I do it.	Other people make better decisions than me.
I can be trusted with important responsibilities.	If I have to make an important decision, I usually mess it up.
I am a good person to have on your side.	No-one would want a friend like me.
My help is worth having.	I am an underachiever.
Most of my decisions are good.	I can't take care of myself.
My judgment is as good as most people's.	I can't forgive my mistakes
I am good at most things.	My friends shouldn't trust me.
I keep my promises.	I don't trust myself.
I can think on my feet.	
I am good at organizing things.	
I cope well with changes.	
I am a winner.	
I am a good friend to have.	
My friends can trust me.	
Overall, I would say that I'm a good person.	

OTHERS

Positive

Most people try to be helpful.
Most people can be relied upon.

Most people bring up their children to be honest.
People feel bad about lying.
Most people live by the idea that 'honesty is the best policy'.
I can depend on my family and friends.

Most people know right from wrong.
People are basically good.
I am usually surprised when I find out that someone has lied to me.
Most people try to do the right thing.
People try not to lie.
I rely on people to keep their promises.
Bad people are in the minority.
Most professional people (e.g. doctors & lawyers) are honest & caring.
Most people want to do the right thing.
Women/men are trustworthy
On the whole, people prefer to tell the truth.
Most religious people are sincere in their beliefs.

Negative

The only person I can depend on is myself.
People are only interested in themselves & their own well-being.
People let you down.

People rarely do what they say they will.
It is better not to trust strangers.

People cheat if they think they won't get caught.
People lie to get ahead.
I never trust people from other cultures.
Workmen will overcharge you if they think they can get away with it.
If I was in trouble no-one would help me.
People can't be trusted.
Other people cannot be relied upon.
People will take advantage of you.
Most politicians lie, even when they say they are telling the truth.
I am very careful who I trust.
Women/men are untrustworthy
Other people cannot be trusted.

It's stupid to trust people

Most people lie when they answer these kinds of questionnaires.
It's a dog eat dog world.
There are more criminals than honest people on the street.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Positive	**Negative**
Scientists will find the solutions for most world problems.	Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful.
I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society.	No-one is safe in the world today.
Things will improve in the future.	We are poisoning the planet.
On the whole, the legal system ensures that justice is done.	Our food is full of chemicals that cause cancer.
Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly.	I feel anxious when my loved ones go out at night.
Nothing really bad will happen in my community.	It isn't safe to be in a car.
I feel safe when I go out of the house.	I worry about being robbed.
The threat of terrorism is exaggerated.	There is no such thing as a 'safe' place.
Nothing is as it seems.	The world is an unsafe place.
I feel safe in my home.	The government hides the truth from us because it's much worse than we could imagine.
I can plan ahead for a safe future.	It is not safe to walk down the street.
Crime is largely under control.	The country is in moral decline.
	I feeler safer in my house than I do outdoors.
	We are all targets for criminals.
	Only money can get you justice.
	Even sport is fixed these days.
	Doctors aren't properly qualified these days.
	The education system is in decline.
	Seat belts just increase the cost of cars, they don't protect us.
	'Big Brother' is watching all of us.
	There is no such thing as privacy.
	War could break in this country at any time.
	Other negatives continued…
	We are all in serious danger from terrorists.
	I feel anxious when my loved ones go out at during the day.
	The police are out of control.
	No-one can control the criminals in society.
	Drug addicts are roaming the streets.
	We are in danger of riots.
	I worry about being burgled nearly every time I leave the house.
	Hospitals aren't safe places
	Our drinking water is probably contaminated.

Appendix 6: PTS and IPC Questions, and ITS briefing information

Response options: strongly agree, agree somewhat, slightly agree, slightly disagree, disagree somewhat, strongly disagree,

PTS SELF

I can cope with the challenges that life throws at me.

I have faith in myself.

I get the job done.

Other people make better decisions than me.

I regret many of the decisions that I have made.

If I say I will do something, then I do it.

I am competent.

My judgment is not always as good as it should be.

I can be trusted with important responsibilities.

I am an under-achiever.

If I was alone, I don't know how I would survive.

If I was in trouble no-one would help me.

I am a good person to have on your side.

I can be relied upon.

No-one would want a friend like me.

I worry that I might make a bad decision.

I make more mistakes than most people.

If a problem arises I can usually solve it.

My help is worth having.

If I have to make an important decision, I usually mess it up.

PTS OTHERS

People lie to get ahead.

I can depend on my family and friends.

People let you down.

People cheat if they think they won't get caught.

I am surprised when I find out that someone has lied.

People bring up their children to be honest.

It is better not to trust strangers.

People know right from wrong.

People rarely do what they say they will do.

People can be relied upon.

People live by the idea that 'honesty is the best policy'.

The only person I can depend on is myself.

People try to do the right thing.

People are basically good.

I never trust people from other cultures.

Workmen will overcharge you if they think they can get away with it.

People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being.

I find it impossible to tell when people are trying to deceive me.

People feel bad about lying.

People try to be helpful.

PTS ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

There is no such thing as a 'safe' place.

I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society.

Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful.

I worry about being robbed.

No-one is safe in the world today.

We are poisoning the planet.

The legal system ensures that justice is done.

Things will improve in the future.

It isn't safe to be in a car.

The government hides the truth from us because it's much worse than we could imagine.

Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly.

Our food is full of chemicals that cause cancer.

I feel safe when I go out of the house.

Nothing really bad will happen in my community.

Scientists will find the solutions for most world problems.

I feel anxious when my loved ones go out at night.

The world is an unsafe place.

The threat of terrorism is exaggerated.

I feel safe in my home.

We have no influence over the people who really control society.

IPC (Levenson, 1981)

Response options: strongly disagree, disagree somewhat, slightly disagree, slightly agree, agree somewhat, strongly agree

1. Whether or not I get to be a leader depends mostly on my ability. (Internal)

2. To a great extent my life is controlled by accidental happenings. (Chance)

3. I feel like what happens in my life is mostly determined by powerful people. (Powerful Others)

4. Whether or not I get into a car accident depends mostly on how good a driver I am. (Internal)

5. When I make plans, I am almost certain to make them work. (Internal)

6. Often there is no chance of protecting my personal interests from bad luck happenings. (Chance)

7. When I get what I want, it's usually because I'm lucky. (Chance)

8. Although I might have good ability, I will not be given leadership responsibility without appealing to those in positions of power. (Powerful Others)

9. How many friends I have depends on how nice a person I am. (Internal)

10. I have often found that what is going to happen will happen. (Chance)

11. My life is chiefly controlled by powerful others. (Powerful Others)

12 Whether or not I get into a car accident is mostly a matter of luck. (Chance)

13 People like myself have very little chance of protecting our personal interests when they conflict with those of strong pressure groups. (Powerful Others)

14 It's not always wise for me to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune. (Chance)

15 Getting what I want requires pleasing those people above me. (Powerful Others)

16 Whether or not I get to be a leader depends on whether I'm lucky enough to be in the right place at the right time. (Chance)

17 If important people were to decide they didn't like me, I probably wouldn't make many friends. (Powerful Others)

18 I can pretty much determine what will happen in my life. (Internal)

19 I am usually able to protect my personal interests. (Internal)

20 Whether or not I get into a car accident depends mostly on the other driver. (Powerful Others)

21 When I get what I want, it's usually because I worked hard for it. (Internal)

22 In order to have my plans work, I make sure that they fit in with the desires of people who have power over me. (Powerful Others)

23 My life is determined by my own actions. (Internal)

24 It's chiefly a matter of fate whether or not I have a few friends or many friends. (Chance)

ITS Briefing Information

Response options: strongly agree, mildly agree, agree and disagree, mildly disagree, strongly disagree

The ITS comprises 40 questions, with 15 filler items. Twelve of the 25 items are reverse-scored. Example items:

- In dealing with strangers, one is better off to be cautious until they have provided evidence that they are trustworthy.
- Most parents can be relied upon to carry out their threats of punishment. (Reverse scored)
- Most people answer public opinion polls honestly

It is an additive scale, where high scores are seen as reflecting a generalised trust across a variety of sources, "*parents, teachers, physicians, politicians, classmates, friends*" (Rotter, 1967, p.653). However, some items are stated in broader terms, "presumed to measure a more general optimism regarding the society" (Rotter, 1967, p.653). For example, "*If we really knew what was going on in international politics, the public would have reason to be more frightened than now seems to be* (sic)".

Appendix 7: Consent Form

This experiment is part of a research programme at the University of Wolverhampton run by Karen Carrington in the Psychology Division. If you choose to participate in the study you will be asked to complete questionnaires that rate your level of agreement or disagreement with a series of statements. There are no correct or incorrect answers. All responses will remain anonymous and completely confidential.

If you agree to take part, please read and sign below.

To keep your answers anonymous from the person who gave you the questionnaire you can, if you wish, return the whole questionnaire sealed in the large brown self addressed envelope to Karen Carrington. [Note: Please place your consent form and debriefing form in the small white envelope, and enclose this in the brown envelope along with the completed questionnaire.] She will ensure that your name is separated from all of your answers before the information is entered into a computer. We only ask for your signature in order to prove, if required, that we adhere to the Ethical Code of Conduct of the British Psychological Society, by fully informing you of the nature of the experiment before you begin and telling you that you may withdraw at any time.

Thank you in advance for your help with this study. We will be happy to answer any questions regarding the aims of the study at the end. Individual results will not be available as all data is anonymous and only statistical results for groups of people will ever be presented.

I have read the information above and understand what I am required to do. I am aware that any information I give will remain confidential and that I am able to withdraw at any point in the study without penalty. I fully consent to my participation.

Signature: ----------

Print Name: ----------

Date:----------

A summary of the results of this research will be available in Autumn 2007. If you would like to receive a copy, please email your contact details to k.carrington@wlv.ac.uk or provide your email address below.

Email address:----------

Appendix 8: Debriefing Document

Many thanks for completing the questionnaire, we value your participation.

This is a research project to develop a new measure of trust. The study examines people's level of trust in themselves, their trust in other people, and their trust in their wider environment. The findings will contribute to a larger project which will study how these aspects of trust contribute to overall mental health.

If you have any further questions please ask the investigator. We cannot release your individual results, as all data is anonymous and only statistical results for groups of people will ever be presented.

Further information regarding the results of the study can be obtained from Autumn 2007. Please feel free to contact:

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Psychology Division
University of Wolverhampton
Wulfruna Street
Wolverhampton
WV1 1SB
Tel: +44 (o) 1902 323 534
k.carrington@wlv.ac.uk

Appendix 9: SPSS syntax for Pilot Study

```
*Key.
*its 1-40 - Interpersonal Trust Scale items.
*t 1-60 - Pilot Trust Scale items.
*ipc 1- 24 Internality, Powerful Others, and Chance scale items.


*Descriptives.

DESCRIPTIVES
  VARIABLES=age
  /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX .

FREQUENCIES
  VARIABLES=gender
  /ORDER=  ANALYSIS .

*zero off its fillers.
RECODE
  its1 its7 its10 its12 its17 its19 its20 its22 its25 its27 its28 its30 its33
  its35 its38
  (1=0)  (2=0)  (3=0)  (4=0)  (5=0)  INTO  Rits1  Rits7  Rits10  Rits12
  Rits17  Rits19  Rits20  Rits22  Rits25  Rits27  Rits28  Rits30  Rits33
  Rits35  Rits38 .
VARIABLE LABELS Rits1 'ITS FILLER' /Rits7 'ITS FILLER' /Rits10 'ITS FILLER'
 /Rits12 'ITS FILLER' /Rits17 'ITS FILLER' /Rits19 'ITS FILLER' /Rits20 'ITS FILLER' /Rits22
'ITS FILLER'
 /Rits25 'ITS FILLER' /Rits27 'ITS FILLER'
 /Rits28 'ITS FILLER' /Rits30 'ITS FILLER' /Rits33 'ITS FILLER' /Rits35 'ITS FILLER' /Rits38
'ITS FILLER'.
EXECUTE .

*reverse code its scores.
RECODE
  its6 its11 its13 its15 its18 its23 its24 its31 its32 its34 its36 its39
  (1=5)  (2=4)  (3=3)  (4=2)  (5=1)  INTO Rits6rv  Rits11rv  Rits13rv  Rits15rv  Rits18rv
Rits23rv
  Rits24rv  Rits31rv  Rits32rv Rits34rv  Rits36rv  Rits39rv .
VARIABLE LABELS Rits6rv 'Parents can usually be relied upon to keep their promises'
/Rits11rv 'Most people can be counted on to do what they say they will do'
 /Rits13rv 'As evidenced by recent books and movies morality seems on the downgrade in
this country'
/Rits15rv 'The future seems very promising'
/Rits18rv 'Most elected public officals are really sincere in their campaign promises'
 /Rits23rv 'Most experts can be relied upon to tell the truth about the limits of their knowledge'
/Rits24rv 'Most parents can be relied upon to carry out their threats of punishment'
/Rits31rv 'Education in this country is not really prepating young men and women to deal with
the problems of the future'
/Rits32rv 'Most salesmen are honest in descriving their products'
 /Rits34rv 'Most students in school would not cheat even if they were sure of getting away
with it'
/Rits36rv 'Most repairmen will not overcharge even if they think you are ignorant of their
speciality'
/Rits39rv 'Most people answer public opinion polls honestly'.
EXECUTE .
```

***reverse code pilot trust scale scores.**

```
RECODE
  t2 t3 t5 t9 t11 t14 t15 t17 t19 t22 t23 t24 t26 t29 t31 t32 t34 t35 t38 t39
  t41 t43 t45 t46 t48 t52 t53 t55 t56 t58 t60
  (3=-3) (2=-2) (1=-1) (-3=3) (-2=2) (-1=1) INTO Rt2rv Rt3rv Rt5rv
  Rt9rv Rt11rv Rt14rv Rt15rv Rt17rv Rt19rv Rt22rv Rt23rv Rt24rv
  Rt26rv Rt29rv R31rv Rt32rv Rt34rv Rt35rv Rt38rv Rt39rv Rt41rv
  Rt43rv Rt45rv Rt46rv Rt48rv Rt52rv Rt53rv Rt55rv Rt56rv Rt58rv
  Rt60rv .
VARIABLE LABELS Rt2rv 'T2 Others REV' /Rt3rv 'T3 Env REV' /Rt5rv 'T5 Env REV' /Rt9rv
  'T9 Self REV' /Rt11rv 'T11 Others REV' /Rt14rv 'T14 Others REV' /Rt15rv 'T15 Env REV'
/Rt17rv 'T17 Self REV' /Rt19rv
  'T19 Env REV' /Rt22rv 'T22 Self REV' /Rt23rv 'T23 Others REV' /Rt24rv 'T24 Env REV'
/Rt26rv
  'T26 Self REV' /Rt29rv 'T29 Self REV' /R31rv 'T31 Others REV' /Rt32rv 'T32 Env REV'
/Rt34rv
  'T34 Others REV' /Rt35rv 'T35 Env REV' /Rt38rv 'T38 Self REV' /Rt39rv 'T39 Others REV'
/Rt41rv
  'T41 Self REV' /Rt43rv 'T43 Env REV' /Rt45rv 'T45 Others REV' /Rt46rv 'T46 Self REV'
/Rt48rv
  'T48 Self REV' /Rt52rv 'T52 Env REV' /Rt53rv 'T53 Others REV' /Rt55rv 'T55 Env REV'
/Rt56rv
  'T56 Self REV' /Rt58rv 'T58 Others REV' /Rt60rv 'T60 Env REV' .
EXECUTE .
```

***re-code all pilot trust scores & reverse code into 1-6 values.**

```
RECODE
 t1 t4 t6 t7 t8 t10 t12 t13 t16 t18 t20 t21 t25 t27 t28 t30 t33 t36 t37 t40 t42 t44
t47 t49 t50 t51 t54 t57 t59
Rt2rv  Rt3rv  Rt5rv
  Rt9rv  Rt11rv  Rt14rv  Rt15rv  Rt17rv  Rt19rv  Rt22rv  Rt23rv  Rt24rv
  Rt26rv  Rt29rv  R31rv  Rt32rv  Rt34rv  Rt35rv  Rt38rv  Rt39rv  Rt41rv
  Rt43rv  Rt45rv  Rt46rv  Rt48rv  Rt52rv  Rt53rv  Rt55rv  Rt56rv  Rt58rv
  Rt60rv
(3=6) (2=5) (1=4) (-1=3) (-2=2) (-3=1) INTO  Rt1 Rt4 Rt6 Rt7 Rt8
Rt10 Rt12 Rt13 Rt16 Rt18 Rt20 Rt21 Rt25 Rt27 Rt28 Rt30 Rt33  Rt36 Rt37
Rt40 Rt42 Rt44 Rt47 Rt49 Rt50 Rt51 Rt54 Rt57 Rt59
RRt2  RRt3  RRt5 RRt9  RRt11  RRt14  RRt15  RRt17  RRt19  RRt22  RRt23  RRt24
  RRt26  RRt29  RRt31 RRt32  RRt34  RRt35  RRt38  RRt39  RRt41
  RRt43  RRt45  RRt46  RRt48  RRt52  RRt53  RRt55  RRt56  RRt58
  RRt60.
VARIABLE LABELS Rt1 'S+ I can cope with the challenges that life throws at me'
/Rt4 'S+ I have faith in myself'
/Rt6 'S+ I get the job done'
/Rt7 'E+ The legal system ensures that justice is done'
/Rt8 'O+ People can be relied upon'
/Rt10 'O+ People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy'
/Rt12 'E+ I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society'
/Rt13 'S+ If I say I will do something then I will do it'
/Rt16 'O+ People try to be helpful'
/Rt18 'O+ People bring up their children to be honest'
/Rt20 'S+ I am competent'
/Rt21 'O+ People feel bad about lying'
/Rt25 'S+ I can be trusted with important responsibilities'
/Rt27 'O+ I can depend on my family and friends'
/Rt28 'E+ Things will improve in the future'
/Rt30 'O+ People know right from wrong'
/Rt33 'S+ I am a good person to have on your side'
/Rt36 'O+ I am surprised when I find out that someone has lied'
```

/Rt37 'S+ I can be relied upon'
/Rt40 'E+ Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly'
/Rt42 'O+ People try to do the right thing'
/Rt44 'E+ I feel safe when I go out of the house'
/Rt47 'E+ Nothing really bad hapens in my community'
/Rt49 'E+ Scientists will find solutions for most world problems'
/Rt50 'O+ People are basically good'
/Rt51 'S+ If a problem arises I can usually solve it'
/Rt54 'S+ My help is worth having'
/Rt57 'E+ The threat of terrorism is exaggerated'
/Rt59 'E+ I feel safe in my house'
RRt2 'O- People rarely do what they say they will do'
/RRt3 'E- Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful'
/RRt5 'E- There is no such thing as a safe place'
/RRt9 'S- I regret many of the decisions I have made'
/RRt11 'O- The only person I can depend on is myself'
/RRt14 'O- It is better not to trust strangers'
/RRt15 'E- I worry about being robbed'
/RRt17 'S- Other people make better decisions than me'
/RRt19 'E- Noone is safe in the world today'
/RRt22 'S- My judgement is not always as good as it should be'
/RRt23 'O- People let you down'
/RRt24 'E- We are poisioning the planet'
/RRt26 'S- I am an underachiever'
/RRt29 'S- If I was alone I dont know how I would survive'
/RRt31 'O- If I was in trouble noone would help me'
/RRt32 'E- It isnt safe to be in a car'
/RRt34 'O- People cheat if they think they wont get caught'
/RRt35 'E- The government hides the truth from us because its much worse than we could imagine'
/RRt38 'S- No-one would want a friend like me'
/RRt39 'O- People lie to get ahead'
/RRt41 'S- I worry that I might make a bad decision'
/RRt43 'E- Our food is full of chemicals that cause cancer'
/RRt45 'O- People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being'
/RRt46 'S- I find it impossible to tell when people are trying to deceive me'
/RRt48 'S- I make more mistakes than most people'
/RRt52 'E- I feel anxious when my loved ones go out at night'
/RRt53 'O- I never trust people from other cultures'
/RRt55 'E- The world is an unsafe place'
/RRt56 'S- If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up'
/RRt58 'O- Workmen will overcharge you if they think they can get away with it'
/RRt60 'E- We have no influence over the people who really control society' .
EXECUTE .

***re-code levenson ipc into 1-6 values.**
RECODE
ipc1 ipc2 ipc3 ipc4 ipc5 ipc6 ipc7 ipc8 ipc9 ipc10 ipc11 ipc12 ipc13 ipc14 ipc15 ipc16 ipc17 ipc18 ipc19 ipc20
ipc21 ipc22 ipc23 ipc24
(3=6) (2=5) (1=4) (-1=3) (-2=2) (-3=1) INTO Ripc1 Ripc2 Ripc3 Ripc4 Ripc5 Ripc6 Ripc7 Ripc8 Ripc9 Ripc10
Ripc11 Ripc12 Ripc13 Ripc14 Ripc15 Ripc16 Ripc17 Ripc18 Ripc19 Ripc20 Ripc21 Ripc22 Ripc23 Ripc24.
VARIABLE LABELS Ripc1 'I Whether or not I get to be a leader depends mostly on my ability'
/Ripc2 'C To a great extent my life is controlled by accidental happenings'
/Ripc3 'O I feel like what happens in my life is mostly determined by powerful people'
/Ripc4 'I Whether or not I get into a car accident depdends mostly on how good a driver I am'

```
/Ripc5 'I When I make plans I am almost certain to make them work'
/Ripc6 'C Often there is no chance of protecting my personal interests from bad luck
happenings'
/Ripc7 'C When I get what I want its usually because Im lucky'
/Ripc8 'O Although I might have good ability I will not be given leadership responsibility
without appealing to those in positions of power'
/Ripc9 'I How many friends I have depends on how nice a person I am'
/Ripc10 'C I have often found that what is going to happen will happen'
/Ripc11 'O My life is chiefly controlled by powerful others'
/Ripc12 'C Whether or not I get into a car accident is mostly a matter of luck'
/Ripc13 'O People like myself have very little chance of protecting our personal interests
when they conflict with those of strong pressure groups'
/Ripc14 'C Its not always wise for me to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to
be a matter of good or bad fortune'
/Ripc15 'O Getting what I want requires pleasing those people above me'
/Ripc16 'C Whether or not I get to be a leader depends on whether Im lucky enough to be in
the right place at the right time'
/Ripc17 'O If important people were to decide they didnt like me I probably wouldnt make
many friends'
/Ripc18 'I I can pretty much decide what will happen in my life'
/Ripc19 'I I am usually able to protect my personal interests'
/Ripc20 'O Whether or not I get into a car accident depends mostly on the other driver'
/Ripc21 'I When I get what I want its usually because I worked hard for it'
/Ripc22 'O In order to have my plans work I make sure that they fit in with the desires of
people who have power over me'
/Ripc23 'I My life is determined by my own actions'
/Ripc24 'C Its chiefly a matter of fate whether or not I have few friends or many friends' .
EXECUTE .

*Totals for pilot trust scale T SELF.
COMPUTE tselftot =
SUM(Rt1,Rt4,Rt6,Rt13,Rt20,Rt25,Rt33,Rt37,Rt51,Rt54,RRt9,RRt17,RRt22
 ,RRt26,RRt29,RRt38,RRt41,RRt46,RRt48,RRt56) .
VARIABLE LABELS tselftot 'T SELF TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Total for pilot trust scale T OTHERS.
COMPUTE tothtot = SUM(Rt8,Rt10,Rt16,Rt18,Rt21,Rt27,Rt30,Rt36,Rt42,Rt50,RRt2,RRt11
 ,RRt14,RRt23,RRt31,RRt34,RRt39,RRt45,RRt53,RRt58) .
VARIABLE LABELS tothtot 'T OTHERS TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Total for pilot trust scale T ENV.
COMPUTE tenvtot =
SUM(Rt7,Rt12,Rt28,Rt40,Rt44,Rt47,Rt49,Rt57,Rt59,RRt3,RRt5,RRt15,RRt19,RRt24,RRt32,
RRt35,
RRt43,RRt52,RRt55,RRt60).
VARIABLE LABELS tenvtot 'T ENV TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Total for Rotter ITS.
COMPUTE ITStotal = SUM(its2,its3,its4,its5,its8,its9,its14,its16,its21,its26

,its29,its37,its40,rits6rv,rits11rv,rits13rv,rits15rv,rits18rv,rits23rv,rits24rv,rits31rv,rits32rv,rits3
4rv,rits36rv,rits39rv) .
VARIABLE LABELS itstotal 'ITS TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .
```

```
*Total for IPC INTERNAL.
COMPUTE ipcint = SUM(Ripc1,Ripc4,Ripc5,Ripc9,Ripc18,Ripc19,Ripc21,Ripc23) .
VARIABLE LABELS ipcint 'IPC INT TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Total for IPC OTHERS.
COMPUTE ipcoth = SUM(Ripc3,Ripc8,Ripc11,Ripc13,Ripc15,Ripc17,Ripc20,Ripc22).
VARIABLE LABELS ipcoth 'IPC OTHERS TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Total for IPC CHANCE.
COMPUTE ipcchtot = SUM(Ripc2,Ripc6,Ripc7,Ripc10,Ripc12,Ripc14,Ripc16,Ripc24) .
VARIABLE LABELS ipcchtot 'IPC CHANCE TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

* pilot trust scale overall T TOTAL.
COMPUTE ttotal = SUM(tselftot,tothtot,tenvtot) .
VARIABLE LABELS ttotal 'T TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*IPC overall TOTAL.
COMPUTE IPCTOT = SUM(ipcint,ipcoth,ipcchtot) .
VARIABLE LABELS ipctot 'IPC TOTAL'.
EXECUTE .

*Check for normal distribution.
GRAPH
  /HISTOGRAM(NORMAL)=ttotal .

*Check for normal distribution - Kolmogorov-Smirnov.
EXAMINE
  VARIABLES=ttotal
  /PLOT BOXPLOT STEMLEAF NPPLOT
  /COMPARE GROUP
  /PERCENTILES(5,10,25,50,75,90,95) HAVERAGE
  /STATISTICS DESCRIPTIVES
  /CINTERVAL 95
  /MISSING LISTWISE
  /NOTOTAL.

*Cronbach Reliability – Self subscale.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt1 rt4 rt6 rt13 rt20 rt25 rt33 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt9 rrt17 rrt22
  rrt26 rrt29 rrt38 rrt41 rrt46 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

* Item 9rv deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt1 rt4 rt6 rt13 rt20 rt25 rt33 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17 rrt22
  rrt26 rrt29 rrt38 rrt41 rrt46 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

* Item 41rv deleted.
```

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt1 rt4 rt6 rt13 rt20 rt25 rt33 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17 rrt22
  rrt26 rrt29 rrt38 rrt46 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

*** Item 29rv deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt1 rt4 rt6 rt13 rt20 rt25 rt33 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17 rrt22
  rrt26 rrt38 rrt46 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

*** Item 46rv deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt1 rt4 rt6 rt13 rt20 rt25 rt33 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17 rrt22
  rrt26 rrt38 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

*** Item 22rv deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt1 rt4 rt6 rt13 rt20 rt25 rt33 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17
  rrt26 rrt38 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

*** NB No more rvs (i.e. negatively-worded items) Item 33 deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt1 rt4 rt6 rt13 rt20 rt25 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17
  rrt26 rrt38 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

*** NB No more rvs Item 13 deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt1 rt4 rt6 rt20 rt25 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17
  rrt26 rrt38 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

*** NB No more rvs Item 25 deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt1 rt4 rt6 rt20 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17
  rrt26 rrt38 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
```

```
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

*** NB No more rvs Item 1 deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt4 rt6 rt20 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17
  rrt26 rrt38 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

*** NB No more rvs Item 6 deleted - Final 10 item subscale for Self.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt4 rt20 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17
  rrt26 rrt38 rrt48 rrt56
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Cronbach Scale Reliability – Others subscale.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt21 rt27 rt30 rt36 rt42 rt50 rrt2 rrt11
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt31 rrt34 rrt39 rrt45 rrt53 rrt58
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Item 53rv deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt21 rt27 rt30 rt36 rt42 rt50 rrt2 rrt11
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt31 rrt34 rrt39 rrt45 rrt58
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Item 36 deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt21 rt27 rt30 rt42 rt50 rrt2 rrt11
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt31 rrt34 rrt39 rrt45 rrt58
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Item 31rv deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt21 rt27 rt30 rt42 rt50 rrt2 rrt11
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt34 rrt39 rrt45 rrt58
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Item 27 deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
```

```
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt21 rt30 rt42 rt50 rrt2 rrt11
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt34 rrt39 rrt45 rrt58
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 11rv deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt21 rt30 rt42 rt50 rrt2
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt34 rrt39 rrt45 rrt58
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 58rv deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt21 rt30 rt42 rt50 rrt2
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt34 rrt39 rrt45
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 34rv deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt21 rt30 rt42 rt50 rrt2
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt39 rrt45
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 42 deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt21 rt30 rt50 rrt2
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt39 rrt45
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 30 deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt21 rt50 rrt2
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt39 rrt45
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 21 deleted - Final 10 item subscale for Others.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt50 rrt2
  rrt14 rrt23 rrt39 rrt45
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
```

```
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Cronbach Reliability – Environmental factors subscale.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rt47 rt49 rt57 rt59 rrt3 rrt5 rrt15
  rrt19 rrt24 rrt32 rrt35 rrt43 rrt52 rrt55 rrt60
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 60rv deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rt47 rt49 rt57 rt59 rrt3 rrt5 rrt15
  rrt19 rrt24 rrt32 rrt35 rrt43 rrt52 rrt55
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 57 deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rt47 rt49 rt59 rrt3 rrt5 rrt15
  rrt19 rrt24 rrt32 rrt35 rrt43 rrt52 rrt55
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 49 deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rt47 rt59 rrt3 rrt5 rrt15
  rrt19 rrt24 rrt32 rrt35 rrt43 rrt52 rrt55
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 24rv deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rt47 rt59 rrt3 rrt5 rrt15
  rrt19 rrt32 rrt35 rrt43 rrt52 rrt55
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 15rv deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rt47 rt59 rrt3 rrt5
  rrt19 rrt32 rrt35 rrt43 rrt52 rrt55
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Item 59 deleted.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rt47 rrt3 rrt5
```

```
  rrt19 rrt32 rrt35 rrt43 rrt52 rrt55
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Item 43rv deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rt47 rrt3 rrt5
  rrt19 rrt32 rrt35 rrt52 rrt55
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Item 47 deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rrt3 rrt5
  rrt19 rrt32 rrt35 rrt52 rrt55
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Item 52rv deleted.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rrt3 rrt5
  rrt19 rrt32 rrt35 rrt55
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Item 55rv deleted - Final 10 item subscale for Environmental Factors.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rrt3 rrt5
  rrt19 rrt32 rrt35
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Cronbach for overall 30 item trust scale.**

```
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rt4 rt20 rt37 rt51 rt54 rrt17 rrt26 rrt38 rrt48 rrt56
rt8 rt10 rt16 rt18 rt50 rrt2 rrt14 rrt23 rrt39 rrt45
rt7 rt12 rt28 rt40 rt44 rrt3 rrt5 rrt19 rrt32 rrt35
  /FORMAT=LABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

***Correlations with other measures.**

```
 CORRELATIONS
   /VARIABLES=tothtot itstotal ipcoth tenvtot ipcchtot tselftot ipcint ttotal
   /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
   /MISSING=PAIRWISE .
```

Appendix 10 SPSS output for Pilot Study

Descriptive statistics

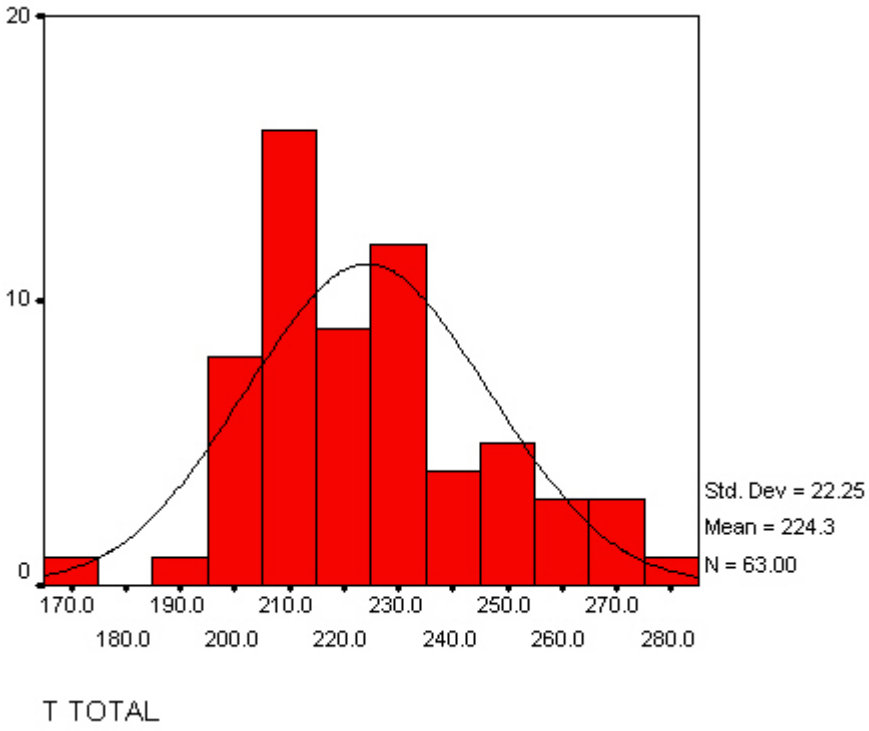
Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	59	20	43	23.61	6.032
Valid N (listwise)	59				

Frequencies

Statistics Gender		
N	Valid	58
	Missing	5

Gender					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	14	22.2	24.1	24.1
	Female	44	69.8	75.9	100.0
	Total	58	92.1	100.0	
Missing	System	5	7.9		
Total		63	100.0		

Check for normal distribution



Explore

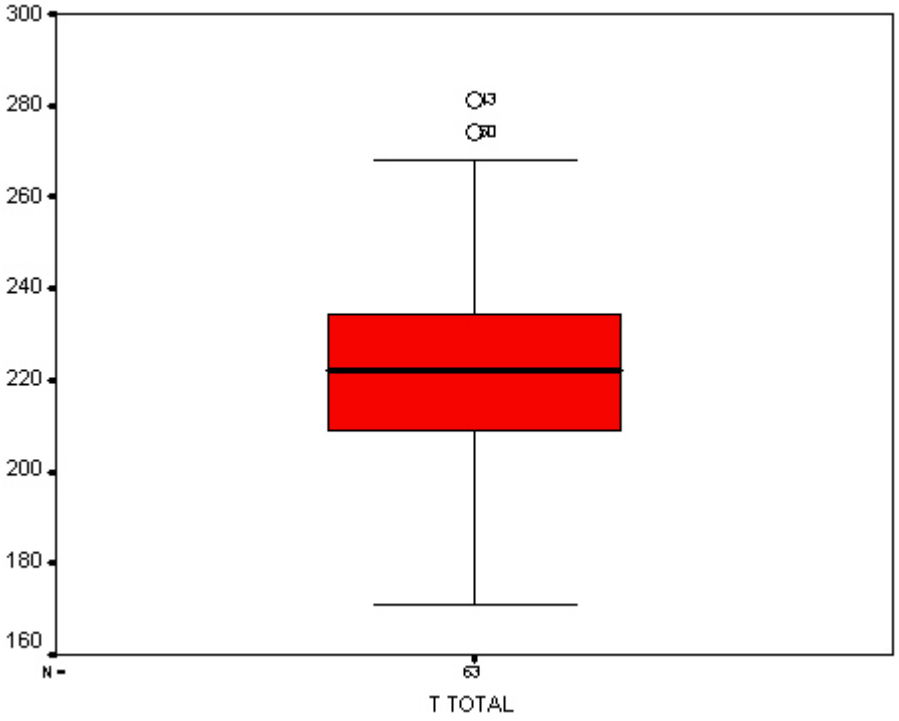
Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
T TOTAL	63	100.0%	0	.0%	63	100.0%

Descriptives				
			Statistic	Std. Error
T TOTAL	Mean		224.29	2.803
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	218.68	
		Upper Bound	229.89	
	5% Trimmed Mean		223.67	
	Median		222.00	
	Variance		494.853	
	Std. Deviation		22.245	
	Minimum		**	
	Maximum		**	
	Range		**	

	Interquartile Range	26.00	
	Skewness	.522	.302
	Kurtosis	.116	.595

Percentiles								
		Percentiles						
		5	**10**	**25**	**50**	**75**	**90**	**95**
Weighted Average(Definition 1)	**TTOTAL**	196.40	201.00	209.00	222.00	235.00	261.00	268.00
Tukey's Hinges	**TTOTAL**			209.00	222.00	234.50		

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
T TOTAL	.091	63	.200(*)	.966	63	.080
* This is a lower bound of the true significance.						
a Lilliefors Significance Correction						



Chronbach Reliability – Self subscale

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this Analysis *

 R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT1          S+ I can cope with the challenges that l
 2.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 3.     RT6          S+ I get the job done
 4.     RT13         S+ If I say I will do something then I w
 5.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 6.     RT25         S+ I can be trusted with important respo
 7.     RT33         S+ I am a good person to have on your si
 8.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 9.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
10.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
11.     RRT9         S- I regret many of the decisions I have
12.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
13.     RRT22        S- My judgement is not always as good as
14.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
15.     RRT29        S- If I was alone I dont know how I woul
16.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
17.     RRT41        S- I worry that I might make a bad decis
18.     RRT46        S- I find it impossible to tell when peo
19.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
20.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT1	RT4	RT6	RT13	RT20
RT1	1.0000				
RT4	.6298	1.0000			
RT6	.2883	.3143	1.0000		
RT13	.1130	.1074	.4153	1.0000	
RT20	.4996	.5528	.5264	.3669	1.0000
RT25	.2676	.0858	.3126	.4142	.3554
RT33	.1091	.2649	.0992	.3403	.3210
RT37	.1688	.2030	.2773	.5200	.4700
RT51	.3590	.4696	.4382	.5067	.5435
RT54	.3755	.3462	.3748	.3067	.4501
RRT9	-.0798	.0262	-.2063	-.0498	-.0706
RRT17	.4724	.3832	.1366	-.0200	.4052
RRT22	.1699	.3037	.0751	.1758	.2891
RRT26	.1613	.2420	.2974	.1426	.2609
RRT29	.2019	.1314	.0385	-.1232	.1970
RRT38	.2287	.4253	.2870	.3088	.3920
RRT41	.1482	-.0557	-.1984	-.0752	.0275
RRT46	-.1036	-.0667	.0908	.2028	.2375
RRT48	.3586	.3141	.2282	.1745	.4121
RRT56	.3079	.3058	.1140	.1985	.4231

	RT25	RT33	RT37	RT51	RT54
RT25	1.0000				
RT33	.2070	1.0000			
RT37	.3866	.7286	1.0000		
RT51	.2561	.2578	.4717	1.0000	
RT54	.2833	.4560	.5673	.5297	1.0000
RRT9	-.2906	-.1619	-.0651	.0208	-.1851
RRT17	.2783	.0191	.0946	.2289	.3599
RRT22	.2051	.0675	.1589	.1658	-.0182
RRT26	.0514	.0952	.2085	.1964	.0152

RRT29	-.0772	-.0509	-.0275	.1205	.1408
RRT38	.2245	.4115	.4043	.2700	.2569
RRT41	-.0722	-.0801	.0265	-.1367	-.0895
RRT46	.1813	.0003	.1701	.1858	.0822
RRT48	.1550	.1239	.3367	.3089	.4231
RRT56	.1190	.2855	.3906	.3865	.4788

	RRT9	RRT17	RRT22	RRT26	RRT29
RRT9	1.0000				
RRT17	-.0381	1.0000			
RRT22	.1095	.2293	1.0000		
RRT26	.2229	.3096	.2484	1.0000	
RRT29	.1290	.3413	.1843	.1259	1.0000
RRT38	.1068	.3656	.2115	.4444	.1353
RRT41	.2524	.3036	.0801	.2146	.2136
RRT46	-.0533	.2071	.2827	.1277	.2092
RRT48	.0664	.6748	.2828	.4020	.2641
RRT56	.0671	.4769	.1544	.2439	.3103

	RRT38	RRT41	RRT46	RRT48	RRT56
RRT38	1.0000				
RRT41	.2085	1.0000			
RRT46	.2893	.2125	1.0000		
RRT48	.3679	.3594	.2817	1.0000	
RRT56	.3743	.2526	.1861	.5867	1.0000

N of Cases = 55.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT1	85.6545	78.7488	.4735	.5904	.8087
RT4	85.6364	77.6431	.4856	.6867	.8075
RT6	85.6909	81.3286	.3533	.5635	.8144
RT13	85.7091	80.8027	.3503	.5231	.8144
RT20	85.5455	77.2896	.6740	.6270	.8014
RT25	85.2545	81.5266	.2951	.4754	.8169
RT33	85.3636	82.2357	.2880	.6834	.8170
RT37	85.2364	80.4061	.5117	.7602	.8093
RT51	85.9455	79.4970	.5439	.6009	.8074
RT54	85.7273	79.9057	.4834	.6411	.8094
RRT9	86.1636	85.1394	.0066	.3385	.8381
RRT17	86.6364	73.6431	.5685	.6808	.8015
RRT22	87.4545	79.3266	.3679	.3374	.8136
RRT26	85.8545	77.8673	.4245	.4198	.8106
RRT29	86.4364	77.3616	.2813	.2766	.8239
RRT38	85.0545	79.4970	.5989	.5636	.8064
RRT41	87.6364	81.0875	.2099	.4178	.8238
RRT46	86.3091	78.8101	.2839	.4051	.8206
RRT48	85.9636	75.1468	.6702	.6641	.7983
RRT56	85.7091	77.1731	.5987	.5097	.8031

Reliability Coefficients 20 items

Alpha = .8202 Standardized item alpha = .8502

Reliability – Item 9 deleted (I regret many of the decisions that I have made)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


  R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT1          S+ I can cope with the challenges that l
 2.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 3.     RT6          S+ I get the job done
 4.     RT13         S+ If I say I will do something then I w
 5.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 6.     RT25         S+ I can be trusted with important respo
 7.     RT33         S+ I am a good person to have on your si
 8.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 9.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
10.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
11.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
12.     RRT22        S- My judgement is not always as good as
13.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
14.     RRT29        S- If I was alone I dont know how I woul
15.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
16.     RRT41        S- I worry that I might make a bad decis
17.     RRT46        S- I find it impossible to tell when peo
18.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
19.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT1	RT4	RT6	RT13	RT20
RT1	1.0000				
RT4	.6223	1.0000			
RT6	.2675	.3321	1.0000		
RT13	.1161	.0829	.3343	1.0000	
RT20	.4885	.5605	.5439	.3248	1.0000
RT25	.2578	.1050	.3477	.3645	.3744
RT33	.1120	.2428	.0496	.3590	.2888
RT37	.1710	.1817	.2174	.5336	.4338
RT51	.3543	.4756	.4459	.4762	.5497
RT54	.3723	.3103	.2854	.3356	.3979
RRT17	.4727	.3785	.1253	-.0162	.3969
RRT22	.1645	.3144	.1106	.1453	.3045
RRT26	.1443	.2643	.3621	.0728	.2951
RRT29	.1935	.1491	.0892	-.1535	.2204
RRT38	.2254	.4308	.2984	.2858	.3992
RRT41	.1448	-.0442	-.1612	-.0915	.0423
RRT46	-.1070	-.0268	.1744	.1291	.2732
RRT48	.3077	.3303	.3263	.0674	.4357
RRT56	.2510	.3200	.2425	.0711	.4415

	RT25	RT33	RT37	RT51	RT54
RT25	1.0000				
RT33	.1733	1.0000			
RT37	.3473	.7349	1.0000		
RT51	.2687	.2387	.4488	1.0000	
RT54	.2311	.4730	.5805	.4925	1.0000
RRT17	.2701	.0216	.0963	.2260	.3551
RRT22	.2246	.0458	.1350	.1768	-.0473
RRT26	.1061	.0416	.1473	.2166	-.0553
RRT29	-.0412	-.0769	-.0544	.1358	.0953
RRT38	.2355	.3924	.3851	.2761	.2310
RRT41	-.0531	-.0931	.0116	-.1261	-.1078

RRT46	.2272	-.0472	.1115	.2066	.0070
RRT48	.2190	.0415	.2285	.3190	.2698
RRT56	.1945	.1662	.2547	.3814	.2905

	RRT17	RRT22	RRT26	RRT29	RRT38
RRT17	1.0000				
RRT22	.2247	1.0000			
RRT26	.2881	.2761	1.0000		
RRT29	.3323	.2040	.1746	1.0000	
RRT38	.3626	.2203	.4471	.1480	1.0000
RRT41	.3004	.0918	.2327	.2263	.2149
RRT46	.1908	.3083	.2142	.2523	.3005
RRT48	.5945	.3109	.4825	.3134	.3658
RRT56	.4014	.2003	.3596	.3549	.3646

	RRT41	RRT46	RRT48	RRT56
RRT41	1.0000			
RRT46	.2307	1.0000		
RRT48	.3623	.3803	1.0000	
RRT56	.2648	.3120	.6799	1.0000

N of Cases = 56.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT1	81.0179	81.3633	.4652	.5834	.8307
RT4	81.0179	79.8724	.4973	.6879	.8288
RT6	81.0893	82.4464	.4308	.5519	.8323
RT13	81.0536	84.1607	.2869	.4943	.8381
RT20	80.9286	79.2675	.7025	.6346	.8223
RT25	80.6429	82.7429	.3713	.3956	.8346
RT33	80.7143	85.1169	.2577	.6617	.8389
RT37	80.5893	83.4464	.4585	.7507	.8323
RT51	81.3214	81.8584	.5513	.5940	.8287
RT54	81.0714	83.0494	.4210	.6320	.8329
RRT17	82.0000	76.4000	.5535	.6103	.8253
RRT22	82.8393	81.6282	.3749	.3380	.8347
RRT26	81.2679	79.5815	.4380	.4614	.8317
RRT29	81.8393	79.3010	.2964	.2919	.8446
RRT38	80.4286	82.0675	.5893	.5477	.8283
RRT41	83.0179	83.9451	.1925	.4083	.8455
RRT46	81.7321	79.4360	.3439	.4244	.8390
RRT48	81.3929	75.9883	.6822	.6880	.8190
RRT56	81.1429	77.8338	.6112	.5612	.8232

Reliability Coefficients 19 items

Alpha = .8397 Standardized item alpha = .8591

Reliability - Item 41 deleted (I worry that I might make a bad decision)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT1          S+ I can cope with the challenges that l
 2.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 3.     RT6          S+ I get the job done
 4.     RT13         S+ If I say I will do something then I w
 5.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 6.     RT25         S+ I can be trusted with important respo
 7.     RT33         S+ I am a good person to have on your si
 8.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 9.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
10.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
11.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
12.     RRT22        S- My judgement is not always as good as
13.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
14.     RRT29        S- If I was alone I dont know how I woul
15.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
16.     RRT46        S- I find it impossible to tell when peo
17.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
18.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
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Correlation Matrix

	RT1	RT4	RT6	RT13	RT20
RT1	1.0000				
RT4	.6223	1.0000			
RT6	.2675	.3321	1.0000		
RT13	.1161	.0829	.3343	1.0000	
RT20	.4885	.5605	.5439	.3248	1.0000
RT25	.2578	.1050	.3477	.3645	.3744
RT33	.1120	.2428	.0496	.3590	.2888
RT37	.1710	.1817	.2174	.5336	.4338
RT51	.3543	.4756	.4459	.4762	.5497
RT54	.3723	.3103	.2854	.3356	.3979
RRT17	.4727	.3785	.1253	-.0162	.3969
RRT22	.1645	.3144	.1106	.1453	.3045
RRT26	.1443	.2643	.3621	.0728	.2951
RRT29	.1935	.1491	.0892	-.1535	.2204
RRT38	.2254	.4308	.2984	.2858	.3992
RRT46	-.1070	-.0268	.1744	.1291	.2732
RRT48	.3077	.3303	.3263	.0674	.4357
RRT56	.2510	.3200	.2425	.0711	.4415

	RT25	RT33	RT37	RT51	RT54
RT25	1.0000				
RT33	.1733	1.0000			
RT37	.3473	.7349	1.0000		
RT51	.2687	.2387	.4488	1.0000	
RT54	.2311	.4730	.5805	.4925	1.0000
RRT17	.2701	.0216	.0963	.2260	.3551
RRT22	.2246	.0458	.1350	.1768	-.0473
RRT26	.1061	.0416	.1473	.2166	-.0553
RRT29	-.0412	-.0769	-.0544	.1358	.0953
RRT38	.2355	.3924	.3851	.2761	.2310
RRT46	.2272	-.0472	.1115	.2066	.0070
RRT48	.2190	.0415	.2285	.3190	.2698
RRT56	.1945	.1662	.2547	.3814	.2905

	RRT17	RRT22	RRT26	RRT29	RRT38
RRT17	1.0000				
RRT22	.2247	1.0000			
RRT26	.2881	.2761	1.0000		
RRT29	.3323	.2040	.1746	1.0000	
RRT38	.3626	.2203	.4471	.1480	1.0000
RRT46	.1908	.3083	.2142	.2523	.3005
RRT48	.5945	.3109	.4825	.3134	.3658
RRT56	.4014	.2003	.3596	.3549	.3646

	RRT46	RRT48	RRT56
RRT46	1.0000		
RRT48	.3803	1.0000	
RRT56	.3120	.6799	1.0000

N of Cases = 56.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT1	78.1964	76.1244	.4614	.5499	.8372
RT4	78.1964	74.2334	.5219	.6777	.8340
RT6	78.2679	76.5997	.4686	.5287	.8371
RT13	78.2321	78.4360	.3094	.4934	.8436
RT20	78.1071	73.8065	.7222	.6343	.8276
RT25	77.8214	77.0948	.3917	.3780	.8401
RT33	77.8929	79.4065	.2791	.6554	.8445
RT37	77.7679	77.9269	.4729	.7445	.8380
RT51	78.5000	76.1091	.5888	.5831	.8335
RT54	78.2500	77.3182	.4508	.6217	.8381
RRT17	79.1786	71.7130	.5295	.6076	.8334
RRT22	80.0179	76.3088	.3754	.3350	.8412
RRT26	78.4464	74.6516	.4205	.4595	.8393
RRT29	79.0179	74.5633	.2749	.2889	.8536
RRT38	77.6071	76.8610	.5801	.5340	.8346
RRT46	78.9107	74.6282	.3234	.4158	.8474
RRT48	78.5714	71.3403	.6536	.6778	.8268
RRT56	78.3214	72.9130	.5950	.5583	.8303

Reliability Coefficients 18 items

Alpha = .8455 Standardized item alpha = .8647

Reliability – Item 29 deleted
(If I was alone, I don't know how I would survive)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT1          S+ I can cope with the challenges that l
 2.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 3.     RT6          S+ I get the job done
 4.     RT13         S+ If I say I will do something then I w
 5.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 6.     RT25         S+ I can be trusted with important respo
 7.     RT33         S+ I am a good person to have on your si
 8.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 9.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
10.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
11.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
12.     RRT22        S- My judgement is not always as good as
13.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
14.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
15.     RRT46        S- I find it impossible to tell when peo
16.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
17.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
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Correlation Matrix

	RT1	RT4	RT6	RT13	RT20
RT1	1.0000				
RT4	.6184	1.0000			
RT6	.2683	.3342	1.0000		
RT13	.1191	.1098	.3359	1.0000	
RT20	.4548	.4748	.5029	.2451	1.0000
RT25	.2591	.1221	.3498	.3779	.3147
RT33	.1113	.2363	.0487	.3489	.2807
RT37	.1694	.1712	.2149	.5147	.4269
RT51	.3499	.4519	.4395	.4482	.5497
RT54	.3729	.3125	.2866	.3370	.3645
RRT17	.4658	.4006	.1313	.0275	.2927
RRT22	.1666	.3286	.1149	.1658	.2451
RRT26	.1454	.2688	.3634	.0810	.2635
RRT38	.2269	.4413	.3009	.3009	.3385
RRT46	-.1001	.0035	.1788	.1588	.1965
RRT48	.3070	.3510	.3278	.1009	.3441
RRT56	.2518	.3221	.2438	.0773	.4057

	RT25	RT33	RT37	RT51	RT54
RT25	1.0000				
RT33	.1694	1.0000			
RT37	.3382	.7349	1.0000		
RT51	.2538	.2395	.4509	1.0000	
RT54	.2341	.4716	.5773	.4858	1.0000
RRT17	.2889	.0160	.0818	.1961	.3545
RRT22	.2369	.0426	.1271	.1618	-.0415
RRT26	.1114	.0404	.1444	.2103	-.0530
RRT38	.2466	.3870	.3759	.2613	.2340
RRT46	.2440	-.0503	.1002	.1842	.0144
RRT48	.2368	.0365	.2141	.2925	.2723
RRT56	.1978	.1652	.2521	.3753	.2917

	RRT17	RRT22	RRT26	RRT38	RRT46
RRT17	1.0000				
RRT22	.2473	1.0000			
RRT26	.2918	.2801	1.0000		
RRT38	.3780	.2325	.4495	1.0000	
RRT46	.2255	.3247	.2198	.3153	1.0000
RRT48	.6125	.3280	.4827	.3795	.4026
RRT56	.3995	.2038	.3610	.3665	.3140

	RRT48	RRT56
RRT48	1.0000	
RRT56	.6742	1.0000

N of Cases = 57.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT1	74.3509	67.4104	.4545	.5417	.8453
RT4	74.3333	65.1905	.5381	.6347	.8410
RT6	74.4211	67.5695	.4837	.5165	.8442
RT13	74.3684	68.4868	.3725	.4502	.8489
RT20	74.2982	65.8559	.6248	.5452	.8383
RT25	73.9649	67.5702	.4350	.3620	.8461
RT33	74.0526	70.0508	.3050	.6554	.8514
RT37	73.9298	68.7093	.5009	.7433	.8445
RT51	74.6667	67.4048	.5778	.5660	.8413
RT54	74.4035	68.2807	.4636	.6214	.8452
RRT17	75.2982	63.2130	.5095	.6079	.8432
RRT22	76.1579	67.4568	.3725	.3279	.8496
RRT26	74.5965	65.9593	.4180	.4605	.8478
RRT38	73.7544	67.7957	.5973	.5320	.8414
RRT46	75.0351	65.9630	.3110	.3917	.8579
RRT48	74.7018	62.7845	.6437	.6886	.8350
RRT56	74.4737	64.7538	.5654	.5412	.8396

Reliability Coefficients 17 items

Alpha = .8526 Standardized item alpha = .8651

Reliability - Item 46 deleted

(I find it impossible to tell when people are trying to deceive me)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


 R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT1          S+ I can cope with the challenges that l
 2.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 3.     RT6          S+ I get the job done
 4.     RT13         S+ If I say I will do something then I w
 5.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 6.     RT25         S+ I can be trusted with important respo
 7.     RT33         S+ I am a good person to have on your si
 8.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 9.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
10.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
11.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
12.     RRT22        S- My judgement is not always as good as
13.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
14.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
15.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
16.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
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Correlation Matrix

	RT1	RT4	RT6	RT13	RT20
RT1	1.0000				
RT4	.6186	1.0000			
RT6	.2690	.3347	1.0000		
RT13	.1219	.1118	.3374	1.0000	
RT20	.4551	.4751	.5032	.2448	1.0000
RT25	.2604	.1238	.3519	.3902	.3148
RT33	.1140	.2368	.0540	.3658	.2806
RT37	.1714	.1724	.2183	.5273	.4251
RT51	.3508	.4518	.4410	.4554	.5491
RT54	.3701	.3100	.2884	.3616	.3606
RRT17	.4610	.3967	.1268	.0101	.2894
RRT22	.1616	.3228	.1085	.1381	.2402
RRT26	.1478	.2685	.3647	.1085	.2631
RRT38	.2284	.4407	.3033	.3148	.3385
RRT48	.3080	.3515	.3294	.1108	.3446
RRT56	.2525	.3209	.2469	.1057	.4031

	RT25	RT33	RT37	RT51	RT54
RT25	1.0000				
RT33	.1837	1.0000			
RT37	.3497	.7407	1.0000		
RT51	.2618	.2494	.4576	1.0000	
RT54	.2521	.4870	.5894	.4922	1.0000
RRT17	.2745	.0019	.0665	.1858	.3252
RRT22	.2175	.0222	.1048	.1476	-.0680
RRT26	.1289	.0642	.1658	.2218	-.0157
RRT38	.2569	.3973	.3865	.2691	.2517
RRT48	.2424	.0458	.2211	.2967	.2796
RRT56	.2138	.1863	.2713	.3839	.3172

	RRT17	RRT22	RRT26	RRT38	RRT48
RRT17	1.0000				
RRT22	.2565	1.0000			
RRT26	.2704	.2513	1.0000		
RRT38	.3627	.2134	.4597	1.0000	
RRT48	.6022	.3156	.4858	.3838	1.0000
RRT56	.3755	.1761	.3795	.3787	.6740

	RRT56
RRT56	1.0000

N of Cases = 58.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT1	70.3448	58.5106	.5045	.5166	.8492
RT4	70.3276	56.5750	.5747	.6225	.8453
RT6	70.4138	59.2644	.4856	.5030	.8502
RT13	70.3448	59.9141	.3818	.4588	.8550
RT20	70.2931	57.6494	.6297	.5395	.8439
RT25	69.9483	59.3131	.4291	.3471	.8528
RT33	70.0345	61.0514	.3464	.6587	.8562
RT37	69.9138	60.0451	.5262	.7460	.8495
RT51	70.6552	59.0018	.5892	.5596	.8466
RT54	70.3793	59.3624	.5035	.6143	.8496
RRT17	71.3103	55.6564	.4807	.5850	.8522
RRT22	72.1724	60.0048	.3121	.2877	.8596
RRT26	70.5690	57.6531	.4175	.4353	.8549
RRT38	69.7414	59.5635	.5874	.5000	.8474
RRT48	70.6897	55.2353	.6148	.6748	.8429
RRT56	70.4483	56.6727	.5550	.5493	.8464

Reliability Coefficients 16 items

Alpha = .8582 Standardized item alpha = .8670

Reliability – Item 22 deleted
(My judgement is not always as good as it should be)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT1          S+ I can cope with the challenges that l
 2.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 3.     RT6          S+ I get the job done
 4.     RT13         S+ If I say I will do something then I w
 5.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 6.     RT25         S+ I can be trusted with important respo
 7.     RT33         S+ I am a good person to have on your si
 8.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 9.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
10.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
11.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
12.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
13.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
14.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
15.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
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Correlation Matrix

	RT1	RT4	RT6	RT13	RT20
RT1	1.0000				
RT4	.6186	1.0000			
RT6	.2690	.3347	1.0000		
RT13	.1219	.1118	.3374	1.0000	
RT20	.4551	.4751	.5032	.2448	1.0000
RT25	.2604	.1238	.3519	.3902	.3148
RT33	.1140	.2368	.0540	.3658	.2806
RT37	.1714	.1724	.2183	.5273	.4251
RT51	.3508	.4518	.4410	.4554	.5491
RT54	.3701	.3100	.2884	.3616	.3606
RRT17	.4610	.3967	.1268	.0101	.2894
RRT26	.1478	.2685	.3647	.1085	.2631
RRT38	.2284	.4407	.3033	.3148	.3385
RRT48	.3080	.3515	.3294	.1108	.3446
RRT56	.2525	.3209	.2469	.1057	.4031

	RT25	RT33	RT37	RT51	RT54
RT25	1.0000				
RT33	.1837	1.0000			
RT37	.3497	.7407	1.0000		
RT51	.2618	.2494	.4576	1.0000	
RT54	.2521	.4870	.5894	.4922	1.0000
RRT17	.2745	.0019	.0665	.1858	.3252
RRT26	.1289	.0642	.1658	.2218	-.0157
RRT38	.2569	.3973	.3865	.2691	.2517
RRT48	.2424	.0458	.2211	.2967	.2796
RRT56	.2138	.1863	.2713	.3839	.3172

	RRT17	RRT26	RRT38	RRT48	RRT56
RRT17	1.0000				
RRT26	.2704	1.0000			
RRT38	.3627	.4597	1.0000		
RRT48	.6022	.4858	.3838	1.0000	
RRT56	.3755	.3795	.3787	.6740	1.0000

N of Cases = 58.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT1	67.3448	52.8966	.5082	.5111	.8505
RT4	67.3276	51.3119	.5580	.5907	.8477
RT6	67.4138	53.5451	.4959	.4961	.8513
RT13	67.3448	54.2650	.3822	.4495	.8569
RT20	67.2931	52.1407	.6286	.5344	.8450
RT25	66.9483	53.8043	.4206	.3336	.8550
RT33	67.0345	55.1918	.3613	.6574	.8574
RT37	66.9138	54.2907	.5390	.7436	.8504
RT51	67.6552	53.3176	.5994	.5591	.8474
RT54	67.3793	53.3624	.5404	.5908	.8494
RRT17	68.3103	50.3932	.4688	.5822	.8553
RRT26	67.5690	52.3197	.4033	.4341	.8580
RRT38	66.7414	53.9495	.5879	.4983	.8486
RRT48	67.6897	50.0073	.6011	.6667	.8451
RRT56	67.4483	51.1289	.5594	.5476	.8476

Reliability Coefficients 15 items

Alpha = .8596 Standardized item alpha = .8686

Reliability – No more negatively worded items, Item 33 deleted (I am a good person to have on your side)

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* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT1          S+ I can cope with the challenges that l
 2.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 3.     RT6          S+ I get the job done
 4.     RT13         S+ If I say I will do something then I w
 5.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 6.     RT25         S+ I can be trusted with important respo
 7.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 8.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
 9.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
10.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
11.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
12.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
13.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
14.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
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Correlation Matrix

	RT1	RT4	RT6	RT13	RT20
RT1	1.0000				
RT4	.6186	1.0000			
RT6	.2690	.3347	1.0000		
RT13	.1219	.1118	.3374	1.0000	
RT20	.4551	.4751	.5032	.2448	1.0000
RT25	.2604	.1238	.3519	.3902	.3148
RT37	.1714	.1724	.2183	.5273	.4251
RT51	.3508	.4518	.4410	.4554	.5491
RT54	.3701	.3100	.2884	.3616	.3606
RRT17	.4610	.3967	.1268	.0101	.2894
RRT26	.1478	.2685	.3647	.1085	.2631
RRT38	.2284	.4407	.3033	.3148	.3385
RRT48	.3080	.3515	.3294	.1108	.3446
RRT56	.2525	.3209	.2469	.1057	.4031

	RT25	RT37	RT51	RT54	RRT17
RT25	1.0000				
RT37	.3497	1.0000			
RT51	.2618	.4576	1.0000		
RT54	.2521	.5894	.4922	1.0000	
RRT17	.2745	.0665	.1858	.3252	1.0000
RRT26	.1289	.1658	.2218	-.0157	.2704
RRT38	.2569	.3865	.2691	.2517	.3627
RRT48	.2424	.2211	.2967	.2796	.6022
RRT56	.2138	.2713	.3839	.3172	.3755

	RRT26	RRT38	RRT48	RRT56
RRT26	1.0000			
RRT38	.4597	1.0000		
RRT48	.4858	.3838	1.0000	
RRT56	.3795	.3787	.6740	1.0000

N of Cases = 58.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT1	62.2069	48.2371	.5194	.5062	.8473
RT4	62.1897	46.8581	.5569	.5615	.8450
RT6	62.2759	48.7998	.5134	.4836	.8479
RT13	62.2069	49.9564	.3579	.4489	.8562
RT20	62.1552	47.6773	.6256	.5339	.8421
RT25	61.8103	49.2441	.4192	.3333	.8529
RT37	61.7759	50.2471	.4786	.6154	.8503
RT51	62.5172	48.7804	.5987	.5371	.8446
RT54	62.2414	49.1337	.5088	.5745	.8483
RRT17	63.1724	45.5838	.4926	.5785	.8514
RRT26	62.4310	47.6180	.4154	.4341	.8553
RRT38	61.6034	49.5417	.5694	.4793	.8466
RRT48	62.5517	45.2692	.6265	.6556	.8404
RRT56	62.3103	46.6038	.5646	.5431	.8445

Reliability Coefficients 14 items

Alpha = .8574 Standardized item alpha = .8659

Reliability – Item 12 deleted (If I say I will do something, then I do it)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT1          S+ I can cope with the challenges that l
 2.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 3.     RT6          S+ I get the job done
 4.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 5.     RT25         S+ I can be trusted with important respo
 6.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 7.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
 8.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
 9.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
10.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
11.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
12.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
13.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT1	RT4	RT6	RT20	RT25
RT1	1.0000				
RT4	.6186	1.0000			
RT6	.2690	.3347	1.0000		
RT20	.4551	.4751	.5032	1.0000	
RT25	.2604	.1238	.3519	.3148	1.0000
RT37	.1714	.1724	.2183	.4251	.3497
RT51	.3508	.4518	.4410	.5491	.2618
RT54	.3701	.3100	.2884	.3606	.2521
RRT17	.4610	.3967	.1268	.2894	.2745
RRT26	.1478	.2685	.3647	.2631	.1289
RRT38	.2284	.4407	.3033	.3385	.2569
RRT48	.3080	.3515	.3294	.3446	.2424
RRT56	.2525	.3209	.2469	.4031	.2138

	RT37	RT51	RT54	RRT17	RRT26
RT37	1.0000				
RT51	.4576	1.0000			
RT54	.5894	.4922	1.0000		
RRT17	.0665	.1858	.3252	1.0000	
RRT26	.1658	.2218	-.0157	.2704	1.0000
RRT38	.3865	.2691	.2517	.3627	.4597
RRT48	.2211	.2967	.2796	.6022	.4858
RRT56	.2713	.3839	.3172	.3755	.3795

	RRT38	RRT48	RRT56
RRT38	1.0000		
RRT48	.3838	1.0000	

	RRT38	RRT48	RRT56
RRT56	.3787	.6740	1.0000

N of Cases = 58.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT1	57.3793	43.1869	.5325	.5058	.8451
RT4	57.3621	41.8140	.5743	.5562	.8422
RT6	57.4483	44.0411	.4956	.4716	.8474
RT20	57.3276	42.7855	.6274	.5245	.8401
RT25	56.9828	44.6137	.3889	.3015	.8537
RT37	56.9483	45.6289	.4334	.5873	.8511
RT51	57.6897	44.1125	.5691	.4892	.8443
RT54	57.4138	44.3872	.4875	.5744	.8480
RRT17	58.3448	40.3702	.5221	.5756	.8482
RRT26	57.6034	42.5944	.4246	.4319	.8541
RRT38	56.7759	44.6682	.5581	.4577	.8455
RRT48	57.7241	40.2384	.6491	.6555	.8367
RRT56	57.4828	41.5523	.5835	.5361	.8416

Reliability Coefficients 13 items
Alpha = .8562 Standardized item alpha = .8634

Reliability – Item 25 deleted (I can be trusted with important responsibilities)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT1          S+ I can cope with the challenges that l
 2.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 3.     RT6          S+ I get the job done
 4.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 5.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 6.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
 7.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
 8.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
 9.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
10.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
11.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
12.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT1	RT4	RT6	RT20	RT37
RT1	1.0000				
RT4	.6125	1.0000			
RT6	.2716	.3352	1.0000		
RT20	.4514	.4753	.5035	1.0000	
RT37	.0823	.1488	.1830	.3799	1.0000
RT51	.1928	.3667	.3472	.4487	.5729
RT54	.2527	.2705	.2429	.3166	.6615
RRT17	.4719	.3962	.1305	.2896	.0106
RRT26	.1101	.2598	.3506	.2547	.2250
RRT38	.0849	.3505	.2269	.2671	.5222
RRT48	.2659	.3417	.3164	.3351	.2730
RRT56	.1738	.2945	.2185	.3721	.3718

	RT51	RT54	RRT17	RRT26	RRT38
RT51	1.0000				
RT54	.6077	1.0000			
RRT17	.0879	.2387	1.0000		
RRT26	.2846	.0667	.2410	1.0000	
RRT38	.4963	.4321	.2271	.4777	1.0000
RRT48	.3442	.3268	.5655	.5034	.4144
RRT56	.4885	.4160	.3090	.4142	.4866

	RRT48	RRT56
RRT48	1.0000	
RRT56	.6853	1.0000

N of Cases = 59.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT1	51.8814	42.0029	.4354	.5086	.8470
RT4	51.8814	39.9340	.5588	.5208	.8386
RT6	51.9661	42.4471	.4410	.3845	.8465
RT20	51.8475	41.0970	.5856	.5161	.8380
RT37	51.5085	42.7370	.4661	.6185	.8453
RT51	52.2712	40.6493	.5901	.5600	.8372
RT54	51.9831	41.2238	.5282	.6282	.8411
RRT17	52.8475	39.4074	.4415	.5300	.8508
RRT26	52.1525	39.8901	.4613	.4437	.8473
RRT38	51.3559	41.1987	.5784	.5195	.8384
RRT48	52.2712	37.8217	.6710	.6632	.8296
RRT56	52.0508	38.4974	.6244	.5887	.8334

Reliability Coefficients 12 items

Alpha = .8525 Standardized item alpha = .8583

Reliability – Item 1 deleted
(I can cope with the challenges that life throws at me)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 2.     RT6          S+ I get the job done
 3.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 4.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 5.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
 6.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
 7.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
 8.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
 9.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
10.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
11.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
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Correlation Matrix

	RT4	RT6	RT20	RT37	RT51
RT4	1.0000				
RT6	.3352	1.0000			
RT20	.4753	.5035	1.0000		
RT37	.1488	.1830	.3799	1.0000	
RT51	.3667	.3472	.4487	.5729	1.0000
RT54	.2705	.2429	.3166	.6615	.6077
RRT17	.3962	.1305	.2896	.0106	.0879
RRT26	.2598	.3506	.2547	.2250	.2846
RRT38	.3505	.2269	.2671	.5222	.4963
RRT48	.3417	.3164	.3351	.2730	.3442
RRT56	.2945	.2185	.3721	.3718	.4885

	RT54	RRT17	RRT26	RRT38	RRT48
RT54	1.0000				
RRT17	.2387	1.0000			
RRT26	.0667	.2410	1.0000		
RRT38	.4321	.2271	.4777	1.0000	
RRT48	.3268	.5655	.5034	.4144	1.0000
RRT56	.4160	.3090	.4142	.4866	.6853

	RRT56
RRT56	1.0000

N of Cases = 59.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT4	47.0339	35.3092	.5048	.3805	.8362
RT6	47.1186	37.1753	.4326	.3836	.8413
RT20	47.0000	36.0690	.5598	.4987	.8327
RT37	46.6610	37.1935	.4879	.6185	.8380
RT51	47.4237	35.2829	.6053	.5587	.8289
RT54	47.1356	35.9468	.5291	.6229	.8344
RRT17	48.0000	34.7586	.4007	.4922	.8498
RRT26	47.3051	34.4570	.4801	.4437	.8398
RRT38	46.5085	35.6680	.6093	.4997	.8294
RRT48	47.4237	32.6622	.6817	.6626	.8204
RRT56	47.2034	33.1648	.6466	.5885	.8238

Reliability Coefficients 11 items

Alpha = .8470 Standardized item alpha = .8548

Reliability – Item 6 deleted (I get the job done)
Final 10 item subscale for Self

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 2.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 3.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 4.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
 5.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
 6.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
 7.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
 8.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
 9.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
10.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
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Correlation Matrix

	RT4	RT20	RT37	RT51	RT54
RT4	1.0000				
RT20	.4755	1.0000			
RT37	.1479	.3787	1.0000		
RT51	.3642	.4461	.5738	1.0000	
RT54	.2710	.3171	.6589	.6029	1.0000
RRT17	.3924	.2865	.0143	.0940	.2338
RRT26	.2604	.2553	.2225	.2801	.0685
RRT38	.3507	.2676	.5149	.4851	.4336
RRT48	.3422	.3356	.2696	.3378	.3285
RRT56	.2950	.3725	.3696	.4840	.4169

	RRT17	RRT26	RRT38	RRT48	RRT56
RRT17	1.0000				
RRT26	.2350	1.0000			
RRT38	.2151	.4797	1.0000		
RRT48	.5555	.5050	.4181	1.0000	
RRT56	.3036	.4154	.4877	.6859	1.0000

N of Cases = 60.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT4	42.2833	30.4777	.4911	.3783	.8296
RT20	42.2500	31.3432	.5248	.3930	.8272
RT37	41.9167	32.0438	.4943	.5930	.8301
RT51	42.6833	30.4234	.5929	.5428	.8211
RT54	42.3833	30.9184	.5313	.5983	.8262
RRT17	43.2667	29.7243	.4050	.4425	.8435
RRT26	42.5500	29.7432	.4616	.4111	.8345
RRT38	41.7500	30.5975	.6172	.4928	.8199
RRT48	42.6667	27.8870	.6833	.6449	.8099
RRT56	42.4500	28.2178	.6626	.5728	.8123

Reliability Coefficients 10 items

Alpha = .8403 Standardized item alpha = .8497

Chronbach Reliability – Others subscale

```
 * Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

  1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
  2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
  3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
  4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
  5.     RT21         O+ People feel bad about lying
  6.     RT27         O+ I can depend on my family and friends
  7.     RT30         O+ People know right from wrong
  8.     RT36         O+ I am surprised when I find out that s
  9.     RT42         O+ People try to do the right thing
 10.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
 11.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
 12.     RRT11        O- The only person I can depend on is my
 13.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
 14.     RRT23        O- People let you down
 15.     RRT31        O- If I was in trouble noone would help
 16.     RRT34        O- People cheat if they think they wont
 17.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
 18.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
 19.     RRT53        O- I never trust people from other cultu
 20.     RRT58        O- Workmen will overcharge you if they t
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Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT21
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.3156	1.0000			
RT16	.4396	.3274	1.0000		
RT18	.5690	.3776	.3446	1.0000	
RT21	.4409	.2292	.2466	.4610	1.0000
RT27	.1141	.0701	.0673	.3386	.1037
RT30	.2902	.0318	.2389	.4431	.2265
RT36	.3833	.2385	.0286	.2963	.3251
RT42	.2866	.1131	.2233	.2547	.1557
RT50	.4787	.2275	.4371	.3817	.3085
RRT2	.3999	.3192	.4473	.3097	.1699
RRT11	.0213	-.0155	.2149	.0713	-.0043
RRT14	.2631	.2503	.3419	.1836	.1594
RRT23	.3589	.3991	.3213	.3810	.2454
RRT31	.0057	-.1412	.1753	.1534	.0182
RRT34	.2018	-.0952	.1124	.2177	.0764
RRT39	.2444	.2908	.1793	.2230	.1010
RRT45	.3232	.2699	.2020	.4062	.2502
RRT53	.0545	.1988	.2612	.2297	.1146
RRT58	.1084	.1277	.0455	.0748	.0944

	RT27	RT30	RT36	RT42	RT50
RT27	1.0000				
RT30	.1151	1.0000			
RT36	-.1306	.0187	1.0000		
RT42	.0486	.3863	-.1232	1.0000	
RT50	.1236	.3555	.3190	.1823	1.0000
RRT2	.3610	.1886	.0857	.1470	.4156
RRT11	.1289	.1657	-.2321	.0386	.1482
RRT14	.0005	.1450	.1002	.1186	.0315
RRT23	.0436	.2117	.2453	-.0659	.3150
RRT31	.2435	.2318	.0403	.0562	.2281
RRT34	.1289	.2062	-.1277	.1358	.1427
RRT39	-.0796	.0735	.1942	.1465	.1222
RRT45	.1360	.2899	-.0176	.1319	.0935
RRT53	.1275	.1363	.1744	-.1393	.1776
RRT58	.2559	.0862	-.0394	.0293	.0792

	RRT2	RRT11	RRT14	RRT23	RRT31
RRT2	1.0000				
RRT11	.2426	1.0000			
RRT14	.1602	.1904	1.0000		
RRT23	.2961	.3680	.5098	1.0000	
RRT31	.0672	.3747	.0361	.1644	1.0000
RRT34	.2072	.4378	.0555	.1692	.1111
RRT39	.0687	.2685	.2571	.3406	.0724
RRT45	.3081	.3539	.1413	.3568	-.0654
RRT53	.1285	-.1665	.2800	.0932	.0772
RRT58	.1466	.2984	-.0237	.1584	.1807

	RRT34	RRT39	RRT45	RRT53	RRT58
RRT34	1.0000				
RRT39	.4335	1.0000			
RRT45	.3803	.3974	1.0000		
RRT53	-.0350	.0332	-.1207	1.0000	
RRT58	.3746	.2803	.4696	-.0784	1.0000

N of Cases = 58.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	65.9655	107.3672	.5852	.5815	.7952
RT10	66.5517	110.9534	.3788	.4741	.8067
RT16	65.6034	113.0505	.5262	.4876	.8017
RT18	66.1379	105.5596	.6393	.6512	.7917
RT21	66.3448	111.9492	.4096	.3141	.8049
RT27	64.5690	117.5478	.2486	.4170	.8123
RT30	65.9138	109.9047	.4176	.4227	.8044
RT36	66.3966	116.2084	.1949	.4989	.8170
RT42	65.6552	118.4404	.2259	.4107	.8131
RT50	66.0862	109.5188	.5115	.5040	.7995
RRT2	66.2931	109.0529	.4921	.4786	.8002
RRT11	66.1552	110.3790	.3093	.5344	.8129
RRT14	66.9655	111.9988	.3508	.4777	.8082
RRT23	66.5345	107.3409	.5718	.5770	.7957
RRT31	64.8448	115.1158	.2246	.4121	.8157
RRT34	67.2586	114.5811	.3420	.4901	.8084
RRT39	67.1034	114.9365	.4092	.4666	.8061
RRT45	66.5862	110.6679	.4793	.5863	.8014
RRT53	64.5517	117.5850	.1666	.3885	.8176
RRT58	67.2759	114.3787	.2873	.4213	.8115

Reliability Coefficients 20 items

Alpha = .8143 Standardized item alpha = .8194

Reliability – Item 53 deleted (I never trust people from other cultures)

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* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
 2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
 3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
 4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
 5.     RT21         O+ People feel bad about lying
 6.     RT27         O+ I can depend on my family and friends
 7.     RT30         O+ People know right from wrong
 8.     RT36         O+ I am surprised when I find out that s
 9.     RT42         O+ People try to do the right thing
10.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
11.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
12.     RRT11        O- The only person I can depend on is my
13.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
14.     RRT23        O- People let you down
15.     RRT31        O- If I was in trouble noone would help
16.     RRT34        O- People cheat if they think they wont
17.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
18.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
19.     RRT58        O- Workmen will overcharge you if they t
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Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT21
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.3156	1.0000			
RT16	.4396	.3274	1.0000		
RT18	.5690	.3776	.3446	1.0000	
RT21	.4409	.2292	.2466	.4610	1.0000
RT27	.1141	.0701	.0673	.3386	.1037
RT30	.2902	.0318	.2389	.4431	.2265
RT36	.3833	.2385	.0286	.2963	.3251
RT42	.2866	.1131	.2233	.2547	.1557
RT50	.4787	.2275	.4371	.3817	.3085
RRT2	.3999	.3192	.4473	.3097	.1699
RRT11	.0213	-.0155	.2149	.0713	-.0043
RRT14	.2631	.2503	.3419	.1836	.1594
RRT23	.3589	.3991	.3213	.3810	.2454
RRT31	.0057	-.1412	.1753	.1534	.0182
RRT34	.2018	-.0952	.1124	.2177	.0764
RRT39	.2444	.2908	.1793	.2230	.1010
RRT45	.3232	.2699	.2020	.4062	.2502
RRT58	.1084	.1277	.0455	.0748	.0944

	RT27	RT30	RT36	RT42	RT50
RT27	1.0000				
RT30	.1151	1.0000			
RT36	-.1306	.0187	1.0000		
RT42	.0486	.3863	-.1232	1.0000	
RT50	.1236	.3555	.3190	.1823	1.0000
RRT2	.3610	.1886	.0857	.1470	.4156
RRT11	.1289	.1657	-.2321	.0386	.1482
RRT14	.0005	.1450	.1002	.1186	.0315
RRT23	.0436	.2117	.2453	-.0659	.3150
RRT31	.2435	.2318	.0403	.0562	.2281
RRT34	.1289	.2062	-.1277	.1358	.1427
RRT39	-.0796	.0735	.1942	.1465	.1222
RRT45	.1360	.2899	-.0176	.1319	.0935
RRT58	.2559	.0862	-.0394	.0293	.0792

	RRT2	RRT11	RRT14	RRT23	RRT31
RRT2	1.0000				
RRT11	.2426	1.0000			
RRT14	.1602	.1904	1.0000		
RRT23	.2961	.3680	.5098	1.0000	
RRT31	.0672	.3747	.0361	.1644	1.0000
RRT34	.2072	.4378	.0555	.1692	.1111
RRT39	.0687	.2685	.2571	.3406	.0724
RRT45	.3081	.3539	.1413	.3568	-.0654
RRT58	.1466	.2984	-.0237	.1584	.1807

	RRT34	RRT39	RRT45	RRT58
RRT34	1.0000			
RRT39	.4335	1.0000		
RRT45	.3803	.3974	1.0000	
RRT58	.3746	.2803	.4696	1.0000

N of Cases = 58.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	60.8966	101.8488	.5945	.5608	.7980
RT10	61.4828	105.9032	.3648	.4657	.8113
RT16	60.5345	107.9023	.5088	.4689	.8057
RT18	61.0690	100.5566	.6279	.6401	.7957
RT21	61.2759	106.5892	.4067	.3139	.8087
RT27	59.5000	112.1491	.2403	.4149	.8163
RT30	60.8448	104.6597	.4122	.4050	.8084
RT36	61.3276	111.0662	.1798	.4985	.8218
RT42	60.5862	112.4924	.2474	.3405	.8159
RT50	61.0172	104.3330	.5035	.4979	.8034
RRT2	61.2241	103.7559	.4896	.4765	.8038
RRT11	61.0862	104.0802	.3378	.5062	.8149
RRT14	61.8966	107.1821	.3266	.4117	.8134
RRT23	61.4655	101.9374	.5759	.5634	.7989
RRT31	59.7759	109.6857	.2213	.4110	.8199
RRT34	62.1897	108.8230	.3549	.4856	.8114
RRT39	62.0345	109.3321	.4158	.4646	.8093
RRT45	61.5172	104.6751	.5067	.5734	.8034
RRT58	62.2069	108.4828	.3039	.4210	.8143

Reliability Coefficients 19 items

Alpha = .8176 Standardized item alpha = .8228

Reliability – Item 36 deleted
(I am surprised when I find out that someone has lied)

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* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


 R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

 1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
 2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
 3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
 4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
 5.     RT21         O+ People feel bad about lying
 6.     RT27         O+ I can depend on my family and friends
 7.     RT30         O+ People know right from wrong
 8.     RT42         O+ People try to do the right thing
 9.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
10.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
11.     RRT11        O- The only person I can depend on is my
12.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
13.     RRT23        O- People let you down
14.     RRT31        O- If I was in trouble noone would help
15.     RRT34        O- People cheat if they think they wont
16.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
17.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
18.     RRT58        O- Workmen will overcharge you if they t
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Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT21
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.3156	1.0000			
RT16	.4396	.3274	1.0000		
RT18	.5690	.3776	.3446	1.0000	
RT21	.4409	.2292	.2466	.4610	1.0000
RT27	.1141	.0701	.0673	.3386	.1037
RT30	.2902	.0318	.2389	.4431	.2265
RT42	.2866	.1131	.2233	.2547	.1557
RT50	.4787	.2275	.4371	.3817	.3085
RRT2	.3999	.3192	.4473	.3097	.1699
RRT11	.0213	-.0155	.2149	.0713	-.0043
RRT14	.2631	.2503	.3419	.1836	.1594
RRT23	.3589	.3991	.3213	.3810	.2454
RRT31	.0057	-.1412	.1753	.1534	.0182
RRT34	.2018	-.0952	.1124	.2177	.0764
RRT39	.2444	.2908	.1793	.2230	.1010
RRT45	.3232	.2699	.2020	.4062	.2502
RRT58	.1084	.1277	.0455	.0748	.0944

	RT27	RT30	RT42	RT50	RRT2
RT27	1.0000				
RT30	.1151	1.0000			
RT42	.0486	.3863	1.0000		
RT50	.1236	.3555	.1823	1.0000	
RRT2	.3610	.1886	.1470	.4156	1.0000
RRT11	.1289	.1657	.0386	.1482	.2426
RRT14	.0005	.1450	.1186	.0315	.1602
RRT23	.0436	.2117	-.0659	.3150	.2961
RRT31	.2435	.2318	.0562	.2281	.0672
RRT34	.1289	.2062	.1358	.1427	.2072
RRT39	-.0796	.0735	.1465	.1222	.0687
RRT45	.1360	.2899	.1319	.0935	.3081
RRT58	.2559	.0862	.0293	.0792	.1466

	RRT11	RRT14	RRT23	RRT31	RRT34
RRT11	1.0000				
RRT14	.1904	1.0000			
RRT23	.3680	.5098	1.0000		
RRT31	.3747	.0361	.1644	1.0000	
RRT34	.4378	.0555	.1692	.1111	1.0000
RRT39	.2685	.2571	.3406	.0724	.4335
RRT45	.3539	.1413	.3568	-.0654	.3803
RRT58	.2984	-.0237	.1584	.1807	.3746

	RRT39	RRT45	RRT58
RRT39	1.0000		
RRT45	.3974	1.0000	
RRT58	.2803	.4696	1.0000

N of Cases = 58.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	57.6724	96.5048	.5606	.5352	.8045
RT10	58.2586	100.1951	.3445	.4656	.8174
RT16	57.3103	101.4459	.5211	.4216	.8097
RT18	57.8448	94.9755	.6070	.6261	.8014
RT21	58.0517	101.0324	.3762	.2891	.8150
RT27	56.2759	105.3261	.2643	.3671	.8200
RT30	57.6207	98.2045	.4231	.4022	.8125
RT42	57.3621	105.7087	.2706	.2876	.8197
RT50	57.7931	98.7635	.4763	.4740	.8095
RRT2	58.0000	97.5088	.4939	.4653	.8082
RRT11	57.8621	96.6122	.3809	.4767	.8170
RRT14	58.6724	100.9961	.3236	.4094	.8185
RRT23	58.2414	96.1863	.5607	.5628	.8043
RRT31	56.5517	103.3043	.2230	.3955	.8249
RRT34	58.9655	101.9637	.3829	.4668	.8147
RRT39	58.8103	103.2441	.4034	.4294	.8143
RRT45	58.2931	98.1056	.5257	.5664	.8069
RRT58	58.9828	101.8418	.3187	.4186	.8184

Reliability Coefficients 18 items

Alpha = .8218 Standardized item alpha = .8263

Reliability – Item 31 deleted (If I was in trouble no-one would help me)

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* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
 2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
 3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
 4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
 5.     RT21         O+ People feel bad about lying
 6.     RT27         O+ I can depend on my family and friends
 7.     RT30         O+ People know right from wrong
 8.     RT42         O+ People try to do the right thing
 9.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
10.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
11.     RRT11        O- The only person I can depend on is my
12.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
13.     RRT23        O- People let you down
14.     RRT34        O- People cheat if they think they wont
15.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
16.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
17.     RRT58        O- Workmen will overcharge you if they t
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Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT21
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.3156	1.0000			
RT16	.4396	.3274	1.0000		
RT18	.5690	.3776	.3446	1.0000	
RT21	.4409	.2292	.2466	.4610	1.0000
RT27	.1141	.0701	.0673	.3386	.1037
RT30	.2902	.0318	.2389	.4431	.2265
RT42	.2866	.1131	.2233	.2547	.1557
RT50	.4787	.2275	.4371	.3817	.3085
RRT2	.3999	.3192	.4473	.3097	.1699
RRT11	.0213	-.0155	.2149	.0713	-.0043
RRT14	.2631	.2503	.3419	.1836	.1594
RRT23	.3589	.3991	.3213	.3810	.2454
RRT34	.2018	-.0952	.1124	.2177	.0764
RRT39	.2444	.2908	.1793	.2230	.1010
RRT45	.3232	.2699	.2020	.4062	.2502
RRT58	.1084	.1277	.0455	.0748	.0944

	RT27	RT30	RT42	RT50	RRT2
RT27	1.0000				
RT30	.1151	1.0000			
RT42	.0486	.3863	1.0000		
RT50	.1236	.3555	.1823	1.0000	
RRT2	.3610	.1886	.1470	.4156	1.0000
RRT11	.1289	.1657	.0386	.1482	.2426
RRT14	.0005	.1450	.1186	.0315	.1602
RRT23	.0436	.2117	-.0659	.3150	.2961
RRT34	.1289	.2062	.1358	.1427	.2072
RRT39	-.0796	.0735	.1465	.1222	.0687
RRT45	.1360	.2899	.1319	.0935	.3081
RRT58	.2559	.0862	.0293	.0792	.1466

	RRT11	RRT14	RRT23	RRT34	RRT39
RRT11	1.0000				
RRT14	.1904	1.0000			
RRT23	.3680	.5098	1.0000		
RRT34	.4378	.0555	.1692	1.0000	
RRT39	.2685	.2571	.3406	.4335	1.0000
RRT45	.3539	.1413	.3568	.3803	.3974
RRT58	.2984	-.0237	.1584	.3746	.2803

	RRT45	RRT58
RRT45	1.0000	
RRT58	.4696	1.0000

N of Cases = 58.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	52.8966	88.7610	.5837	.5313	.8061
RT10	53.4828	91.9383	.3791	.4305	.8189
RT16	52.5345	94.0777	.5172	.4091	.8129
RT18	53.0690	87.7145	.6099	.6133	.8042
RT21	53.2759	93.3261	.3889	.2885	.8178
RT27	51.5000	98.1491	.2412	.3501	.8245
RT30	52.8448	91.2562	.4067	.3897	.8171
RT42	52.5862	98.0714	.2734	.2875	.8230
RT50	53.0172	91.7015	.4627	.4709	.8135
RRT2	53.2241	89.9664	.5048	.4637	.8108
RRT11	53.0862	90.4310	.3415	.4100	.8240
RRT14	53.8966	93.3575	.3316	.4065	.8218
RRT23	53.4655	88.9549	.5600	.5583	.8074
RRT34	54.1897	94.5073	.3826	.4500	.8181
RRT39	54.0345	95.6479	.4093	.4181	.8173
RRT45	53.5172	90.1488	.5575	.5132	.8082
RRT58	54.2069	94.6582	.3059	.3853	.8228

Reliability Coefficients 17 items

Alpha = .8249 Standardized item alpha = .8283

Reliability – Item 27 deleted (I can depend on my family and friends)

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* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
 2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
 3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
 4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
 5.     RT21         O+ People feel bad about lying
 6.     RT30         O+ People know right from wrong
 7.     RT42         O+ People try to do the right thing
 8.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
 9.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
10.     RRT11        O- The only person I can depend on is my
11.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
12.     RRT23        O- People let you down
13.     RRT34        O- People cheat if they think they wont
14.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
15.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
16.     RRT58        O- Workmen will overcharge you if they t
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Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT21
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.3156	1.0000			
RT16	.4396	.3274	1.0000		
RT18	.5690	.3776	.3446	1.0000	
RT21	.4409	.2292	.2466	.4610	1.0000
RT30	.2902	.0318	.2389	.4431	.2265
RT42	.2866	.1131	.2233	.2547	.1557
RT50	.4787	.2275	.4371	.3817	.3085
RRT2	.3999	.3192	.4473	.3097	.1699
RRT11	.0213	-.0155	.2149	.0713	-.0043
RRT14	.2631	.2503	.3419	.1836	.1594
RRT23	.3589	.3991	.3213	.3810	.2454
RRT34	.2018	-.0952	.1124	.2177	.0764
RRT39	.2444	.2908	.1793	.2230	.1010
RRT45	.3232	.2699	.2020	.4062	.2502
RRT58	.1084	.1277	.0455	.0748	.0944

	RT30	RT42	RT50	RRT2	RRT11
RT30	1.0000				
RT42	.3863	1.0000			
RT50	.3555	.1823	1.0000		
RRT2	.1886	.1470	.4156	1.0000	
RRT11	.1657	.0386	.1482	.2426	1.0000
RRT14	.1450	.1186	.0315	.1602	.1904
RRT23	.2117	-.0659	.3150	.2961	.3680
RRT34	.2062	.1358	.1427	.2072	.4378
RRT39	.0735	.1465	.1222	.0687	.2685
RRT45	.2899	.1319	.0935	.3081	.3539
RRT58	.0862	.0293	.0792	.1466	.2984

	RRT14	RRT23	RRT34	RRT39	RRT45
RRT14	1.0000				
RRT23	.5098	1.0000			
RRT34	.0555	.1692	1.0000		
RRT39	.2571	.3406	.4335	1.0000	
RRT45	.1413	.3568	.3803	.3974	1.0000
RRT58	-.0237	.1584	.3746	.2803	.4696

	RRT58
RRT58	1.0000

N of Cases = 58.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	47.8448	83.8527	.5893	.5259	.8049
RT10	48.4310	86.9513	.3830	.4277	.8184
RT16	47.4828	89.0260	.5252	.4015	.8119
RT18	48.0172	83.3155	.5922	.5351	.8044
RT21	48.2241	88.3875	.3896	.2879	.8174
RT30	47.7931	86.3775	.4068	.3877	.8168
RT42	47.5345	92.9900	.2762	.2871	.8228
RT50	47.9655	86.8058	.4636	.4703	.8130
RRT2	48.1724	85.6189	.4821	.3898	.8116
RRT11	48.0345	85.6479	.3383	.4056	.8244
RRT14	48.8448	88.2036	.3411	.4034	.8210
RRT23	48.4138	83.8959	.5723	.5521	.8058
RRT34	49.1379	89.5947	.3806	.4496	.8179
RRT39	48.9828	90.3681	.4286	.4068	.8161
RRT45	48.4655	85.2707	.5599	.5041	.8073
RRT58	49.1552	90.0632	.2892	.3181	.8237

Reliability Coefficients 16 items

Alpha = .8245 Standardized item alpha = .8303

Reliability – Item 11 deleted (The only person I can depend on is myself)

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* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
 2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
 3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
 4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
 5.     RT21         O+ People feel bad about lying
 6.     RT30         O+ People know right from wrong
 7.     RT42         O+ People try to do the right thing
 8.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
 9.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
10.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
11.     RRT23        O- People let you down
12.     RRT34        O- People cheat if they think they wont
13.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
14.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
15.     RRT58        O- Workmen will overcharge you if they t
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Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT21
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.3156	1.0000			
RT16	.4396	.3274	1.0000		
RT18	.5690	.3776	.3446	1.0000	
RT21	.4409	.2292	.2466	.4610	1.0000
RT30	.2902	.0318	.2389	.4431	.2265
RT42	.2866	.1131	.2233	.2547	.1557
RT50	.4787	.2275	.4371	.3817	.3085
RRT2	.3999	.3192	.4473	.3097	.1699
RRT14	.2631	.2503	.3419	.1836	.1594
RRT23	.3589	.3991	.3213	.3810	.2454
RRT34	.2018	-.0952	.1124	.2177	.0764
RRT39	.2444	.2908	.1793	.2230	.1010
RRT45	.3232	.2699	.2020	.4062	.2502
RRT58	.1084	.1277	.0455	.0748	.0944

	RT30	RT42	RT50	RRT2	RRT14
RT30	1.0000				
RT42	.3863	1.0000			
RT50	.3555	.1823	1.0000		
RRT2	.1886	.1470	.4156	1.0000	
RRT14	.1450	.1186	.0315	.1602	1.0000
RRT23	.2117	-.0659	.3150	.2961	.5098
RRT34	.2062	.1358	.1427	.2072	.0555
RRT39	.0735	.1465	.1222	.0687	.2571
RRT45	.2899	.1319	.0935	.3081	.1413
RRT58	.0862	.0293	.0792	.1466	-.0237

	RRT23	RRT34	RRT39	RRT45	RRT58
RRT23	1.0000				
RRT34	.1692	1.0000			
RRT39	.3406	.4335	1.0000		
RRT45	.3568	.3803	.3974	1.0000	
RRT58	.1584	.3746	.2803	.4696	1.0000

N of Cases = 58.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	44.3793	71.4325	.6344	.4982	.8007
RT10	44.9655	74.3848	.4170	.4114	.8164
RT16	44.0172	77.1050	.5254	.3888	.8111
RT18	44.5517	71.0938	.6276	.5318	.8008
RT21	44.7586	75.8705	.4213	.2851	.8154
RT30	44.3276	74.5750	.4073	.3877	.8171
RT42	44.0690	80.5917	.2898	.2849	.8224
RT50	44.5000	74.8509	.4719	.4674	.8121
RRT2	44.7069	74.0705	.4734	.3830	.8119
RRT14	45.3793	76.4852	.3317	.4023	.8224
RRT23	44.9483	72.8218	.5456	.5133	.8068
RRT34	45.6724	78.5399	.3278	.4086	.8209
RRT39	45.5172	78.6050	.4114	.4065	.8166
RRT45	45.0000	74.0351	.5354	.4893	.8080
RRT58	45.6897	78.7090	.2558	.3124	.8267

Reliability Coefficients 15 items

Alpha = .8244 Standardized item alpha = .8265

Reliability – Item 58 deleted
(Workmen will overcharge you if they think they can get away with it)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
 2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
 3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
 4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
 5.     RT21         O+ People feel bad about lying
 6.     RT30         O+ People know right from wrong
 7.     RT42         O+ People try to do the right thing
 8.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
 9.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
10.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
11.     RRT23        O- People let you down
12.     RRT34        O- People cheat if they think they wont
13.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
14.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT21
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.2446	1.0000			
RT16	.3749	.3462	1.0000		
RT18	.4943	.3962	.3604	1.0000	
RT21	.3611	.2572	.2682	.4774	1.0000
RT30	.2406	.0549	.2534	.4541	.2449
RT42	.2266	.1398	.2420	.2737	.1817
RT50	.4073	.2513	.4510	.3979	.3302
RRT2	.3288	.3416	.4617	.3290	.1979
RRT14	.2122	.2691	.3553	.2013	.1811
RRT23	.3748	.3674	.2980	.3550	.2167
RRT34	.2386	-.1241	.0839	.1846	.0411
RRT39	.2917	.2360	.1389	.1786	.0532
RRT45	.3668	.2143	.1594	.3531	.1942

	RT30	RT42	RT50	RRT2	RRT14
RT30	1.0000				
RT42	.3986	1.0000			
RT50	.3687	.2037	1.0000		
RRT2	.2064	.1710	.4323	1.0000	
RRT14	.1597	.1377	.0530	.1800	1.0000
RRT23	.1937	-.0832	.2896	.2691	.4860
RRT34	.1799	.1049	.1109	.1712	.0312
RRT39	.0425	.1049	.0806	.0265	.2178
RRT45	.2503	.0896	.0518	.2546	.1049

	RRT23	RRT34	RRT39	RRT45
RRT23	1.0000			
RRT34	.1853	1.0000		
RRT39	.3558	.4544	1.0000	
RRT45	.3717	.4039	.4287	1.0000

N of Cases = 59.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	42.1525	64.5108	.5881	.4111	.7967
RT10	42.6610	66.7797	.4172	.4130	.8108
RT16	41.7288	69.2355	.5448	.4012	.8039
RT18	42.2542	63.3998	.6466	.5086	.7919
RT21	42.4576	68.1146	.4269	.2860	.8093
RT30	42.0339	66.8954	.4164	.3972	.8108
RT42	41.7797	72.6230	.3027	.2986	.8166
RT50	42.2034	67.0959	.4835	.4692	.8051
RRT2	42.4068	66.5213	.4738	.3877	.8058
RRT14	43.0847	68.4237	.3542	.3834	.8155
RRT23	42.6949	65.6984	.5323	.5053	.8013
RRT34	43.4237	71.8346	.2680	.3897	.8195
RRT39	43.2712	71.5804	.3576	.4311	.8137
RRT45	42.7627	67.8738	.4497	.4309	.8076

Reliability Coefficients 14 items

Alpha = .8192 Standardized item alpha = .8198

Reliability – Item 34 deleted (People cheat if they think they won't get caught)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
 2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
 3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
 4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
 5.     RT21         O+ People feel bad about lying
 6.     RT30         O+ People know right from wrong
 7.     RT42         O+ People try to do the right thing
 8.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
 9.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
10.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
11.     RRT23        O- People let you down
12.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
13.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT21
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.2446	1.0000			
RT16	.3749	.3462	1.0000		
RT18	.4943	.3962	.3604	1.0000	
RT21	.3611	.2572	.2682	.4774	1.0000
RT30	.2406	.0549	.2534	.4541	.2449
RT42	.2266	.1398	.2420	.2737	.1817
RT50	.4073	.2513	.4510	.3979	.3302
RRT2	.3288	.3416	.4617	.3290	.1979
RRT14	.2122	.2691	.3553	.2013	.1811
RRT23	.3748	.3674	.2980	.3550	.2167
RRT39	.2917	.2360	.1389	.1786	.0532
RRT45	.3668	.2143	.1594	.3531	.1942

	RT30	RT42	RT50	RRT2	RRT14
RT30	1.0000				
RT42	.3986	1.0000			
RT50	.3687	.2037	1.0000		
RRT2	.2064	.1710	.4323	1.0000	
RRT14	.1597	.1377	.0530	.1800	1.0000
RRT23	.1937	-.0832	.2896	.2691	.4860
RRT39	.0425	.1049	.0806	.0265	.2178
RRT45	.2503	.0896	.0518	.2546	.1049

	RRT23	RRT39	RRT45
RRT23	1.0000		
RRT39	.3558	1.0000	

	RRT23	RRT39	RRT45
RRT45	.3717	.4287	1.0000

N of Cases = 59.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	39.8136	59.2922	.5811	.4111	.7970
RT10	40.3220	60.6014	.4546	.3230	.8081
RT16	39.3898	63.5523	.5576	.4010	.8030
RT18	39.9153	58.0444	.6505	.5044	.7909
RT21	40.1186	62.3822	.4407	.2853	.8086
RT30	39.6949	61.5605	.4102	.3964	.8120
RT42	39.4407	66.9749	.3019	.2978	.8175
RT50	39.8644	61.5330	.4901	.4689	.8048
RRT2	40.0678	61.1333	.4714	.3645	.8063
RRT14	40.7458	62.6756	.3659	.3816	.8155
RRT23	40.3559	60.3366	.5305	.5049	.8013
RRT39	40.9322	66.5815	.3127	.3140	.8169
RRT45	40.4237	63.0070	.4137	.4084	.8107

Reliability Coefficients 13 items

Alpha = .8195 Standardized item alpha = .8201

Reliability – Item 42 deleted (People try to do the right thing)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
 2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
 3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
 4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
 5.     RT21         O+ People feel bad about lying
 6.     RT30         O+ People know right from wrong
 7.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
 8.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
 9.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
10.     RRT23        O- People let you down
11.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
12.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT21
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.2275	1.0000			
RT16	.3453	.3645	1.0000		
RT18	.4574	.3992	.3641	1.0000	
RT21	.3111	.2849	.3145	.4773	1.0000
RT30	.2549	.0429	.2299	.4237	.2053
RT50	.3486	.2728	.4732	.4173	.3788
RRT2	.3213	.3473	.4654	.3259	.2095
RRT14	.1861	.2898	.3843	.2132	.2336
RRT23	.3514	.3732	.3060	.3660	.2318
RRT39	.2736	.2339	.1357	.1902	.0550
RRT45	.3646	.2209	.1714	.3404	.2045

	RT30	RT50	RRT2	RRT14	RRT23
RT30	1.0000				
RT50	.3183	1.0000			
RRT2	.2012	.4276	1.0000		
RRT14	.1376	.1021	.1905	1.0000	
RRT23	.1767	.3072	.2704	.4899	1.0000
RRT39	.0312	.0932	.0241	.2142	.3602
RRT45	.2494	.0553	.2599	.1169	.3663

	RRT39	RRT45
RRT39	1.0000	
RRT45	.4157	1.0000

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	35.7541	55.6552	.5353	.3363	.7982
RT10	36.2951	55.8781	.4697	.3208	.8044
RT16	35.3607	58.7678	.5673	.4210	.7997
RT18	35.9180	53.8432	.6399	.4842	.7884
RT21	36.0984	57.1902	.4570	.3153	.8052
RT30	35.6393	58.2344	.3488	.2717	.8157
RT50	35.8689	56.5825	.4986	.4556	.8015
RRT2	36.0328	56.6989	.4738	.3623	.8037
RRT14	36.7213	57.6377	.3857	.3716	.8122
RRT23	36.3443	55.3628	.5659	.4413	.7955
RRT39	36.9180	61.9765	.3082	.2947	.8157
RRT45	36.3770	58.3721	.4210	.3907	.8081

Reliability Coefficients 12 items

Alpha = .8176 Standardized item alpha = .8204

Reliability – Item 30 deleted (People know right from wrong)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
 2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
 3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
 4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
 5.     RT21         O+ People feel bad about lying
 6.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
 7.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
 8.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
 9.     RRT23        O- People let you down
10.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
11.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT21
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.2275	1.0000			
RT16	.3453	.3645	1.0000		
RT18	.4574	.3992	.3641	1.0000	
RT21	.3111	.2849	.3145	.4773	1.0000
RT50	.3486	.2728	.4732	.4173	.3788
RRT2	.3213	.3473	.4654	.3259	.2095
RRT14	.1861	.2898	.3843	.2132	.2336
RRT23	.3514	.3732	.3060	.3660	.2318
RRT39	.2736	.2339	.1357	.1902	.0550
RRT45	.3646	.2209	.1714	.3404	.2045

	RT50	RRT2	RRT14	RRT23	RRT39
RT50	1.0000				
RRT2	.4276	1.0000			
RRT14	.1021	.1905	1.0000		
RRT23	.3072	.2704	.4899	1.0000	
RRT39	.0932	.0241	.2142	.3602	1.0000
RRT45	.0553	.2599	.1169	.3663	.4157

	RRT45
RRT45	1.0000

N of Cases = 61.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	32.0000	47.7667	.5295	.3362	.7959
RT10	32.5410	47.3191	.5022	.2965	.7989
RT16	31.6066	50.5760	.5691	.4206	.7965
RT18	32.1639	46.5060	.6070	.4309	.7878
RT21	32.3443	49.1295	.4546	.3124	.8034
RT50	32.1148	48.8699	.4768	.4324	.8012
RRT2	32.2787	48.6377	.4737	.3621	.8016
RRT14	32.9672	49.3989	.3909	.3638	.8106
RRT23	32.5902	47.2126	.5791	.4404	.7910
RRT39	33.1639	53.3393	.3266	.2852	.8133
RRT45	32.6230	50.4055	.4070	.3664	.8076

Reliability Coefficients 11 items

Alpha = .8157 Standardized item alpha = .8176

Reliability – Item 21 deleted (People feel bad about lying)

Final 10 item subscale for Others

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
 2.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
 3.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
 4.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
 5.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
 6.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
 7.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
 8.     RRT23        O- People let you down
 9.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
10.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT50
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.2275	1.0000			
RT16	.3453	.3645	1.0000		
RT18	.4574	.3992	.3641	1.0000	
RT50	.3486	.2728	.4732	.4173	1.0000
RRT2	.3213	.3473	.4654	.3259	.4276
RRT14	.1861	.2898	.3843	.2132	.1021
RRT23	.3514	.3732	.3060	.3660	.3072
RRT39	.2736	.2339	.1357	.1902	.0932
RRT45	.3646	.2209	.1714	.3404	.0553

	RRT2	RRT14	RRT23	RRT39	RRT45
RRT2	1.0000				
RRT14	.1905	1.0000			
RRT23	.2704	.4899	1.0000		
RRT39	.0241	.2142	.3602	1.0000	
RRT45	.2599	.1169	.3663	.4157	1.0000

N of Cases = 61.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT8	28.7049	39.5781	.5222	.3325	.7809
RT10	29.2459	39.1219	.4976	.2910	.7842
RT16	28.3115	42.1180	.5653	.4199	.7811
RT18	28.8689	38.8158	.5724	.3841	.7747
RT50	28.8197	40.8503	.4503	.4042	.7894
RRT2	28.9836	40.1497	.4817	.3557	.7858
RRT14	29.6721	41.0240	.3851	.3487	.7982
RRT23	29.2951	38.7781	.5942	.4380	.7723
RRT39	29.8689	44.3492	.3483	.2729	.7990
RRT45	29.3279	41.8574	.4086	.3575	.7938

Reliability Coefficients 10 items

Alpha = .8034 Standardized item alpha = .8063

Chronbach Reliability for Environmental Factors subscale

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RT47         E+ Nothing really bad hapens in my commu
 7.     RT49         E+ Scientists will find solutions for mo
 8.     RT57         E+ The threat of terrorism is exaggerate
 9.     RT59         E+ I feel safe in my house
10.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
11.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
12.     RRT15        E- I worry about being robbed
13.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
14.     RRT24        E- We are poisioning the planet
15.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
16.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
17.     RRT43        E- Our food is full of chemicals that ca
18.     RRT52        E- I feel anxious when my loved ones go
19.     RRT55        E- The world is an unsafe place
20.     RRT60        E- We have no influence over the people
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5668	1.0000			
RT28	.1245	.1490	1.0000		
RT40	.1039	.4074	.2328	1.0000	
RT44	.0916	.2278	.1399	.1755	1.0000
RT47	-.0147	.0284	-.0300	.1191	-.0603
RT49	.0938	.1707	.1497	.0803	-.1298
RT57	.0873	.0480	-.1285	-.0425	-.0070
RT59	-.0107	-.0696	.1783	-.0784	.0853
RRT3	.0988	.0328	.2093	.0835	.1650
RRT5	.0600	.0173	.3807	.0079	.2939
RRT15	-.0545	-.1502	.2451	-.1432	.1830
RRT19	.2381	.1086	.1762	.0992	.2979
RRT24	.0011	-.1641	.2735	.0503	-.2736
RRT32	.0938	-.0476	.0540	.0078	.1645
RRT35	.1708	.3820	.1956	.2502	.1580
RRT43	.0906	-.0465	.4337	-.0277	-.1362
RRT52	.0165	.0173	.0621	.3167	.1191
RRT55	.4554	.4189	.2924	.3088	.3714
RRT60	-.0791	.0027	-.2714	-.0711	-.2119

	RT47	RT49	RT57	RT59	RRT3
RT47	1.0000				
RT49	.0593	1.0000			
RT57	.0260	.0033	1.0000		
RT59	.1800	-.0646	-.0293	1.0000	
RRT3	.0430	.1126	-.1581	.2383	1.0000
RRT5	-.0093	-.1060	-.2041	.3577	.3023
RRT15	.1045	-.1908	.2166	.1149	.0717
RRT19	.0559	-.0925	-.0594	.0854	.1542
RRT24	.1032	.0115	.0192	-.0526	-.0753
RRT32	.1662	-.0116	.0918	.0554	.3625
RRT35	-.0521	-.0193	.0062	-.0068	.1942
RRT43	.1270	.0535	.0944	.1812	.2323
RRT52	.0991	-.0409	-.1254	.0097	.2549
RRT55	.1749	.0333	.2135	-.0457	.3428
RRT60	-.0206	.0945	-.0333	-.2091	-.0984

	RRT5	RRT15	RRT19	RRT24	RRT32
RRT5	1.0000				
RRT15	.0555	1.0000			
RRT19	.3779	.1723	1.0000		
RRT24	-.0131	.1012	.0764	1.0000	
RRT32	.1730	.2396	.3580	.2718	1.0000
RRT35	.1348	-.1387	.1926	.0273	-.0087
RRT43	.0442	.1196	-.0045	.5424	.3230
RRT52	.0743	.1375	.1733	.0756	.2057
RRT55	.1702	.1114	.4647	.1541	.3167
RRT60	-.2698	.1621	-.0917	.2363	-.0351

	RRT35	RRT43	RRT52	RRT55	RRT60
RRT35	1.0000				
RRT43	.2470	1.0000			
RRT52	-.0035	-.1585	1.0000		
RRT55	.4499	.1580	.2419	1.0000	
RRT60	.3358	.0404	.0315	.0369	1.0000

N of Cases = 59.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	62.7627	84.3220	.3080	.4866	.6641
RT12	62.4407	84.7335	.2885	.5723	.6662
RT28	61.4237	82.0760	.4094	.7123	.6530
RT40	62.6949	87.0432	.2570	.3958	.6699
RT44	61.5424	87.1490	.2569	.4350	.6699
RT47	62.9831	90.0514	.1501	.2614	.6787
RT49	62.2373	91.8393	.0224	.3233	.6912
RT57	62.7288	91.4079	.0009	.4354	.7000
RT59	60.7797	89.1058	.1350	.2834	.6815
RRT3	60.6271	83.4448	.3714	.5055	.6577
RRT5	61.4915	84.0473	.2581	.4534	.6700
RRT15	61.7797	86.5885	.1938	.5951	.6769
RRT19	62.2542	81.9170	.4058	.4447	.6531
RRT24	63.1356	89.0847	.1932	.5903	.6755
RRT32	60.8305	82.3501	.3970	.4618	.6544
RRT35	62.7458	84.5032	.3558	.6164	.6602
RRT43	61.6441	84.4056	.3086	.6490	.6641
RRT52	62.1864	86.4646	.2000	.3248	.6762
RRT55	62.3559	75.4056	.6900	.7161	.6189
RRT60	62.7966	93.9234	-.0714	.6462	.7003

Reliability Coefficients 20 items

Alpha = .6812 Standardized item alpha = .6776

Reliability – Item 60 deleted

(We have no influence over the people who really control society)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RT47         E+ Nothing really bad hapens in my commu
 7.     RT49         E+ Scientists will find solutions for mo
 8.     RT57         E+ The threat of terrorism is exaggerate
 9.     RT59         E+ I feel safe in my house
10.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
11.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
12.     RRT15        E- I worry about being robbed
13.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
14.     RRT24        E- We are poisioning the planet
15.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
16.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
17.     RRT43        E- Our food is full of chemicals that ca
18.     RRT52        E- I feel anxious when my loved ones go
19.     RRT55        E- The world is an unsafe place
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5728	1.0000			
RT28	.1482	.1663	1.0000		
RT40	.1229	.4166	.2564	1.0000	
RT44	.1221	.2458	.1827	.2066	1.0000
RT47	.0475	.0722	.0622	.1741	.0584
RT49	.0593	.1411	.0973	.0420	-.1793
RT57	.0792	.0421	-.1362	-.0501	-.0199
RT59	.0103	-.0523	.2030	-.0530	.1196
RRT3	.1149	.0462	.2294	.1021	.1911
RRT5	.0829	.0359	.4028	.0354	.3248
RRT15	-.0228	-.1226	.2781	-.1041	.2276
RRT19	.2641	.1325	.2202	.1361	.3452
RRT24	-.0202	-.1776	.2337	.0250	-.3005
RRT32	.1117	-.0315	.0812	.0300	.1937
RRT35	.1751	.3841	.2004	.2538	.1639
RRT43	.1064	-.0324	.4469	-.0075	-.0991
RRT52	.0506	.0436	.1096	.3420	.1750
RRT55	.4364	.4049	.2667	.2894	.3348

	RT47	RT49	RT57	RT59	RRT3
RT47	1.0000				
RT49	-.0491	1.0000			
RT57	.0000	.0152	1.0000		
RT59	.2268	-.0968	-.0369	1.0000	
RRT3	.0960	.0789	-.1634	.2534	1.0000
RRT5	.0711	-.1424	-.2099	.3750	.3183
RRT15	.1883	-.2311	.1995	.1441	.0979
RRT19	.1677	-.1481	-.0713	.1222	.1824
RRT24	.0226	.0465	.0272	-.0749	-.0940
RRT32	.2114	-.0441	.0831	.0761	.3745
RRT35	-.0270	-.0289	.0038	.0000	.1982
RRT43	.1691	.0228	.0868	.1969	.2450
RRT52	.1984	-.0963	-.1345	.0478	.2776
RRT55	.1149	.0535	.2172	-.0591	.3262

	RRT5	RRT15	RRT19	RRT24	RRT32
RRT5	1.0000				
RRT15	.0925	1.0000			
RRT19	.4063	.2209	1.0000		
RRT24	-.0406	.0636	.0308	1.0000	
RRT32	.1943	.2629	.3800	.2432	1.0000
RRT35	.1404	-.1255	.1973	.0201	-.0022
RRT43	.0659	.1435	.0299	.5118	.3354
RRT52	.1162	.1854	.2299	.0328	.2336
RRT55	.1501	.0879	.4205	.1660	.2986

	RRT35	RRT43	RRT52	RRT55
RRT35	1.0000			
RRT43	.2504	1.0000		
RRT52	.0079	-.1198	1.0000	
RRT55	.4434	.1442	.2093	1.0000

N of Cases = 60.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	60.5833	90.7556	.3418	.4686	.7037
RT12	60.2667	91.6565	.3047	.5761	.7073
RT28	59.2333	87.4701	.4777	.5793	.6905
RT40	60.5167	93.5421	.2967	.4093	.7084
RT44	59.3500	92.6720	.3351	.4163	.7053
RT47	60.7667	95.0633	.2468	.2237	.7123
RT49	60.1167	101.4268	-.0642	.2141	.7371
RT57	60.5833	99.3997	-.0113	.3265	.7393
RT59	58.6000	95.0915	.1972	.2831	.7166
RRT3	58.4500	89.9466	.4029	.4958	.6984
RRT5	59.3000	89.2305	.3295	.4692	.7049
RRT15	59.5833	93.0607	.2220	.4057	.7156
RRT19	60.0500	87.3025	.4622	.4369	.6915
RRT24	61.0000	98.2712	.1026	.5484	.7222
RRT32	58.6500	88.9093	.4221	.4678	.6961
RRT35	60.5833	92.8912	.3080	.4328	.7073
RRT43	59.4667	91.3040	.3243	.6533	.7054
RRT52	59.9833	92.2201	.2514	.3420	.7127
RRT55	60.2167	84.2065	.6081	.6364	.6769

Reliability Coefficients 19 items

Alpha = .7196 Standardized item alpha = .7170

Reliability – Item 57 deleted (The threat of terrorism is exaggerated)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

 R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RT47         E+ Nothing really bad hapens in my commu
 7.     RT49         E+ Scientists will find solutions for mo
 8.     RT59         E+ I feel safe in my house
 9.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
10.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
11.     RRT15        E- I worry about being robbed
12.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
13.     RRT24        E- We are poisioning the planet
14.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
15.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
16.     RRT43        E- Our food is full of chemicals that ca
17.     RRT52        E- I feel anxious when my loved ones go
18.     RRT55        E- The world is an unsafe place
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5728	1.0000			
RT28	.1482	.1663	1.0000		
RT40	.1229	.4166	.2564	1.0000	
RT44	.1221	.2458	.1827	.2066	1.0000
RT47	.0475	.0722	.0622	.1741	.0584
RT49	.0593	.1411	.0973	.0420	-.1793
RT59	.0103	-.0523	.2030	-.0530	.1196
RRT3	.1149	.0462	.2294	.1021	.1911
RRT5	.0829	.0359	.4028	.0354	.3248
RRT15	-.0228	-.1226	.2781	-.1041	.2276
RRT19	.2641	.1325	.2202	.1361	.3452
RRT24	-.0202	-.1776	.2337	.0250	-.3005
RRT32	.1117	-.0315	.0812	.0300	.1937
RRT35	.1751	.3841	.2004	.2538	.1639
RRT43	.1064	-.0324	.4469	-.0075	-.0991
RRT52	.0506	.0436	.1096	.3420	.1750
RRT55	.4364	.4049	.2667	.2894	.3348

	RT47	RT49	RT59	RRT3	RRT5
RT47	1.0000				
RT49	-.0491	1.0000			
RT59	.2268	-.0968	1.0000		
RRT3	.0960	.0789	.2534	1.0000	
RRT5	.0711	-.1424	.3750	.3183	1.0000
RRT15	.1883	-.2311	.1441	.0979	.0925
RRT19	.1677	-.1481	.1222	.1824	.4063
RRT24	.0226	.0465	-.0749	-.0940	-.0406
RRT32	.2114	-.0441	.0761	.3745	.1943
RRT35	-.0270	-.0289	.0000	.1982	.1404
RRT43	.1691	.0228	.1969	.2450	.0659
RRT52	.1984	-.0963	.0478	.2776	.1162
RRT55	.1149	.0535	-.0591	.3262	.1501

	RRT15	RRT19	RRT24	RRT32	RRT35
RRT15	1.0000				
RRT19	.2209	1.0000			
RRT24	.0636	.0308	1.0000		
RRT32	.2629	.3800	.2432	1.0000	
RRT35	-.1255	.1973	.0201	-.0022	1.0000
RRT43	.1435	.0299	.5118	.3354	.2504
RRT52	.1854	.2299	.0328	.2336	.0079
RRT55	.0879	.4205	.1660	.2986	.4434

	RRT43	RRT52	RRT55
RRT43	1.0000		
RRT52	-.1198	1.0000	
RRT55	.1442	.2093	1.0000

N of Cases = 60.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	57.9833	89.1692	.3323	.4685	.7266
RT12	57.6667	89.9209	.3010	.5757	.7294
RT28	56.6333	85.0158	.5066	.5531	.7103
RT40	57.9167	91.4675	.3079	.4054	.7289
RT44	56.7500	90.6992	.3419	.4097	.7263
RT47	58.1667	93.1582	.2493	.2134	.7333
RT49	57.5167	99.5760	-.0671	.2092	.7576
RT59	56.0000	93.0508	.2051	.2752	.7372
RRT3	55.8500	87.4178	.4349	.4465	.7177
RRT5	56.7000	86.3492	.3688	.4689	.7231
RRT15	56.9833	92.0167	.1921	.3445	.7401
RRT19	57.4500	85.0992	.4797	.4226	.7123
RRT24	58.4000	96.4475	.0994	.5315	.7431
RRT32	56.0500	87.3364	.4126	.4646	.7192
RRT35	57.9833	90.9997	.3106	.4301	.7286
RRT43	56.8667	89.7446	.3133	.6394	.7283
RRT52	57.3833	89.7319	.2762	.3357	.7321
RRT55	57.6167	83.1895	.5762	.5699	.7032

Reliability Coefficients 18 items

Alpha = .7393 Standardized item alpha = .7324

Reliability – Item 49 deleted
(Scientists will find the solutions for most world problems)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RT47         E+ Nothing really bad hapens in my commu
 7.     RT59         E+ I feel safe in my house
 8.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
 9.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
10.     RRT15        E- I worry about being robbed
11.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
12.     RRT24        E- We are poisioning the planet
13.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
14.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
15.     RRT43        E- Our food is full of chemicals that ca
16.     RRT52        E- I feel anxious when my loved ones go
17.     RRT55        E- The world is an unsafe place
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5494	1.0000			
RT28	.1340	.1979	1.0000		
RT40	.1313	.3646	.2110	1.0000	
RT44	.1046	.2809	.2202	.1524	1.0000
RT47	.0503	.0608	.0512	.1803	.0446
RT59	.0017	-.0218	.2255	-.0792	.1501
RRT3	.1187	.0306	.2101	.1138	.1673
RRT5	.0822	.0371	.3971	.0330	.3177
RRT15	-.0143	-.1468	.2427	-.0747	.1849
RRT19	.2682	.1088	.1947	.1525	.3085
RRT24	-.0188	-.1788	.2246	.0290	-.2974
RRT32	.1088	-.0220	.0883	.0210	.1987
RRT35	.1822	.3373	.1604	.2779	.1157
RRT43	.1174	-.0808	.3747	.0406	-.1540
RRT52	.0563	.0216	.0864	.3540	.1436
RRT55	.4391	.3776	.2430	.3001	.3020

	RT47	RT59	RRT3	RRT5	RRT15
RT47	1.0000				
RT59	.2165	1.0000			
RRT3	.0994	.2390	1.0000		
RRT5	.0705	.3723	.3167	1.0000	
RRT15	.1933	.1201	.1072	.0902	1.0000
RRT19	.1718	.1048	.1886	.4030	.2323
RRT24	.0238	-.0776	-.0920	-.0408	.0663
RRT32	.2086	.0818	.3697	.1945	.2536
RRT35	-.0179	-.0254	.2074	.1367	-.0979
RRT43	.1762	.1506	.2551	.0612	.1735
RRT52	.2024	.0313	.2832	.1145	.1976
RRT55	.1189	-.0717	.3307	.1486	.0996

	RRT19	RRT24	RRT32	RRT35	RRT43
RRT19	1.0000				
RRT24	.0331	1.0000			
RRT32	.3729	.2418	1.0000		
RRT35	.2112	.0239	-.0099	1.0000	
RRT43	.0553	.5007	.3124	.2824	1.0000
RRT52	.2384	.0351	.2272	.0261	-.0881
RRT55	.4260	.1674	.2929	.4506	.1621

	RRT52	RRT55
RRT52	1.0000	
RRT55	.2170	1.0000

N of Cases = 61.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	54.8525	88.2945	.3262	.4623	.7417
RT12	54.4918	89.7541	.2582	.5569	.7478
RT28	53.4590	84.7858	.4638	.4528	.7291
RT40	54.8033	90.3607	.3038	.3526	.7435
RT44	53.5738	89.6153	.3313	.3943	.7413
RT47	55.0328	91.9322	.2574	.2100	.7468
RT59	52.8361	91.9727	.2024	.2667	.7515
RRT3	52.7213	86.6044	.4260	.4341	.7332
RRT5	53.5574	84.9175	.3864	.4246	.7362
RRT15	53.8689	90.0158	.2247	.2657	.7515
RRT19	54.3279	83.5574	.5014	.4221	.7253
RRT24	55.2623	95.4301	.0948	.5038	.7571
RRT32	52.9016	86.3235	.4136	.4332	.7339
RRT35	54.8689	89.7158	.3159	.4385	.7425
RRT43	53.7705	88.5464	.3059	.5969	.7435
RRT52	54.2623	88.2634	.2914	.3323	.7452
RRT55	54.4918	82.3541	.5695	.5641	.7191

Reliability Coefficients 17 items

Alpha = .7523 Standardized item alpha = .7474

Reliability – Item 24 deleted (We are poisoning the planet)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RT47         E+ Nothing really bad hapens in my commu
 7.     RT59         E+ I feel safe in my house
 8.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
 9.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
10.     RRT15        E- I worry about being robbed
11.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
12.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
13.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
14.     RRT43        E- Our food is full of chemicals that ca
15.     RRT52        E- I feel anxious when my loved ones go
16.     RRT55        E- The world is an unsafe place
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5494	1.0000			
RT28	.1340	.1979	1.0000		
RT40	.1313	.3646	.2110	1.0000	
RT44	.1046	.2809	.2202	.1524	1.0000
RT47	.0503	.0608	.0512	.1803	.0446
RT59	.0017	-.0218	.2255	-.0792	.1501
RRT3	.1187	.0306	.2101	.1138	.1673
RRT5	.0822	.0371	.3971	.0330	.3177
RRT15	-.0143	-.1468	.2427	-.0747	.1849
RRT19	.2682	.1088	.1947	.1525	.3085
RRT32	.1088	-.0220	.0883	.0210	.1987
RRT35	.1822	.3373	.1604	.2779	.1157
RRT43	.1174	-.0808	.3747	.0406	-.1540
RRT52	.0563	.0216	.0864	.3540	.1436
RRT55	.4391	.3776	.2430	.3001	.3020

	RT47	RT59	RRT3	RRT5	RRT15
RT47	1.0000				
RT59	.2165	1.0000			
RRT3	.0994	.2390	1.0000		
RRT5	.0705	.3723	.3167	1.0000	
RRT15	.1933	.1201	.1072	.0902	1.0000
RRT19	.1718	.1048	.1886	.4030	.2323
RRT32	.2086	.0818	.3697	.1945	.2536
RRT35	-.0179	-.0254	.2074	.1367	-.0979
RRT43	.1762	.1506	.2551	.0612	.1735
RRT52	.2024	.0313	.2832	.1145	.1976
RRT55	.1189	-.0717	.3307	.1486	.0996

	RRT19	RRT32	RRT35	RRT43	RRT52
RRT19	1.0000				
RRT32	.3729	1.0000			
RRT35	.2112	-.0099	1.0000		
RRT43	.0553	.3124	.2824	1.0000	
RRT52	.2384	.2272	.0261	-.0881	1.0000
RRT55	.4260	.2929	.4506	.1621	.2170

	RRT55
RRT55	1.0000

N of Cases = 61.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	52.6721	85.4240	.3337	.4556	.7463
RT12	52.3115	86.4514	.2821	.5516	.7511
RT28	51.2787	82.5710	.4454	.4377	.7360
RT40	52.6230	87.6055	.3055	.3524	.7486
RT44	51.3934	86.1093	.3698	.3274	.7436
RT47	52.8525	89.1612	.2589	.1991	.7520
RT59	50.6557	88.9628	.2139	.2652	.7560
RRT3	50.5410	83.5525	.4437	.3400	.7368
RRT5	51.3770	81.9721	.3978	.4237	.7404
RRT15	51.6885	87.3847	.2211	.2596	.7574
RRT19	52.1475	80.8279	.5062	.4216	.7299
RRT32	50.7213	84.1377	.3928	.4077	.7410
RRT35	52.6885	86.9514	.3184	.4267	.7476
RRT43	51.5902	87.0792	.2553	.5139	.7535
RRT52	52.0820	85.5432	.2922	.3171	.7506
RRT55	52.3115	79.9847	.5593	.5141	.7252

Reliability Coefficients 16 items

Alpha = .7571 Standardized item alpha = .7566

Reliability – Item 15 deleted (I worry about being robbed)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RT47         E+ Nothing really bad hapens in my commu
 7.     RT59         E+ I feel safe in my house
 8.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
 9.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
10.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
11.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
12.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
13.     RRT43        E- Our food is full of chemicals that ca
14.     RRT52        E- I feel anxious when my loved ones go
15.     RRT55        E- The world is an unsafe place
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5494	1.0000			
RT28	.1340	.1979	1.0000		
RT40	.1313	.3646	.2110	1.0000	
RT44	.1046	.2809	.2202	.1524	1.0000
RT47	.0503	.0608	.0512	.1803	.0446
RT59	.0017	-.0218	.2255	-.0792	.1501
RRT3	.1187	.0306	.2101	.1138	.1673
RRT5	.0822	.0371	.3971	.0330	.3177
RRT19	.2682	.1088	.1947	.1525	.3085
RRT32	.1088	-.0220	.0883	.0210	.1987
RRT35	.1822	.3373	.1604	.2779	.1157
RRT43	.1174	-.0808	.3747	.0406	-.1540
RRT52	.0563	.0216	.0864	.3540	.1436
RRT55	.4391	.3776	.2430	.3001	.3020

	RT47	RT59	RRT3	RRT5	RRT19
RT47	1.0000				
RT59	.2165	1.0000			
RRT3	.0994	.2390	1.0000		
RRT5	.0705	.3723	.3167	1.0000	
RRT19	.1718	.1048	.1886	.4030	1.0000
RRT32	.2086	.0818	.3697	.1945	.3729
RRT35	-.0179	-.0254	.2074	.1367	.2112
RRT43	.1762	.1506	.2551	.0612	.0553
RRT52	.2024	.0313	.2832	.1145	.2384
RRT55	.1189	-.0717	.3307	.1486	.4260

	RRT32	RRT35	RRT43	RRT52	RRT55
RRT32	1.0000				
RRT35	-.0099	1.0000			
RRT43	.3124	.2824	1.0000		
RRT52	.2272	.0261	-.0881	1.0000	
RRT55	.2929	.4506	.1621	.2170	1.0000

N of Cases = 61.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	49.0984	77.3235	.3530	.4555	.7449
RT12	48.7377	77.8301	.3214	.5438	.7480
RT28	47.7049	75.4781	.4256	.4094	.7378
RT40	49.0492	79.3142	.3332	.3344	.7468
RT44	47.8197	78.6836	.3568	.3061	.7448
RT47	49.2787	81.7044	.2395	.1849	.7540
RT59	47.0820	81.3432	.2045	.2651	.7578
RRT3	46.9672	75.8989	.4477	.3392	.7362
RRT5	47.8033	74.3273	.4026	.4135	.7401
RRT19	48.5738	73.7153	.4910	.4108	.7310
RRT32	47.1475	77.0612	.3688	.4051	.7434
RRT35	49.1148	78.5699	.3508	.4223	.7452
RRT43	48.0164	79.7164	.2388	.5104	.7560
RRT52	48.5082	78.3208	.2732	.2984	.7534
RRT55	48.7377	72.3301	.5712	.5139	.7230

Reliability Coefficients 15 items

Alpha = .7574 Standardized item alpha = .7558

Reliability – Item 59 deleted (I feel safe in my home)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RT47         E+ Nothing really bad hapens in my commu
 7.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
 8.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
 9.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
10.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
11.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
12.     RRT43        E- Our food is full of chemicals that ca
13.     RRT52        E- I feel anxious when my loved ones go
14.     RRT55        E- The world is an unsafe place
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5494	1.0000			
RT28	.1340	.1979	1.0000		
RT40	.1313	.3646	.2110	1.0000	
RT44	.1046	.2809	.2202	.1524	1.0000
RT47	.0503	.0608	.0512	.1803	.0446
RRT3	.1187	.0306	.2101	.1138	.1673
RRT5	.0822	.0371	.3971	.0330	.3177
RRT19	.2682	.1088	.1947	.1525	.3085
RRT32	.1088	-.0220	.0883	.0210	.1987
RRT35	.1822	.3373	.1604	.2779	.1157
RRT43	.1174	-.0808	.3747	.0406	-.1540
RRT52	.0563	.0216	.0864	.3540	.1436
RRT55	.4391	.3776	.2430	.3001	.3020

	RT47	RRT3	RRT5	RRT19	RRT32
RT47	1.0000				
RRT3	.0994	1.0000			
RRT5	.0705	.3167	1.0000		
RRT19	.1718	.1886	.4030	1.0000	
RRT32	.2086	.3697	.1945	.3729	1.0000
RRT35	-.0179	.2074	.1367	.2112	-.0099
RRT43	.1762	.2551	.0612	.0553	.3124
RRT52	.2024	.2832	.1145	.2384	.2272
RRT55	.1189	.3307	.1486	.4260	.2929

	RRT35	RRT43	RRT52	RRT55
RRT35	1.0000			
RRT43	.2824	1.0000		
RRT52	.0261	-.0881	1.0000	
RRT55	.4506	.1621	.2170	1.0000

N of Cases = 61.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	44.4918	71.2874	.3674	.4555	.7440
RT12	44.1311	71.7158	.3379	.5432	.7471
RT28	43.0984	70.1902	.4082	.4067	.7398
RT40	44.4426	73.0508	.3586	.3246	.7451
RT44	43.2131	73.0705	.3486	.2977	.7459
RT47	44.6721	76.2240	.2175	.1434	.7565
RRT3	42.3607	70.6011	.4293	.3174	.7381
RRT5	43.1967	69.6940	.3610	.3751	.7455
RRT19	43.9672	68.0322	.4955	.4107	.7303
RRT32	42.5410	71.2858	.3715	.4009	.7436
RRT35	44.5082	72.4541	.3690	.4213	.7441
RRT43	43.4098	74.1792	.2260	.5055	.7584
RRT52	43.9016	72.3902	.2797	.2984	.7538
RRT55	44.1311	66.0492	.6086	.4990	.7182

Reliability Coefficients 14 items

Alpha = .7578 Standardized item alpha = .7572

Reliability – Item 43 deleted (Our food is full of chemicals that cause cancer)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RT47         E+ Nothing really bad hapens in my commu
 7.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
 8.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
 9.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
10.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
11.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
12.     RRT52        E- I feel anxious when my loved ones go
13.     RRT55        E- The world is an unsafe place
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5494	1.0000			
RT28	.1340	.1979	1.0000		
RT40	.1313	.3646	.2110	1.0000	
RT44	.1046	.2809	.2202	.1524	1.0000
RT47	.0503	.0608	.0512	.1803	.0446
RRT3	.1187	.0306	.2101	.1138	.1673
RRT5	.0822	.0371	.3971	.0330	.3177
RRT19	.2682	.1088	.1947	.1525	.3085
RRT32	.1088	-.0220	.0883	.0210	.1987
RRT35	.1822	.3373	.1604	.2779	.1157
RRT52	.0563	.0216	.0864	.3540	.1436
RRT55	.4391	.3776	.2430	.3001	.3020

	RT47	RRT3	RRT5	RRT19	RRT32
RT47	1.0000				
RRT3	.0994	1.0000			
RRT5	.0705	.3167	1.0000		
RRT19	.1718	.1886	.4030	1.0000	
RRT32	.2086	.3697	.1945	.3729	1.0000
RRT35	-.0179	.2074	.1367	.2112	-.0099
RRT52	.2024	.2832	.1145	.2384	.2272
RRT55	.1189	.3307	.1486	.4260	.2929

	RRT35	RRT52	RRT55
RRT35	1.0000		
RRT52	.0261	1.000	

	RRT35	RRT52	RRT55
RRT55	.4506	.2170	1.0000

N of Cases = 61.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	40.8197	64.5503	.3662	.4271	.7450
RT12	40.4590	64.2525	.3708	.4953	.7445
RT28	39.4262	64.4153	.3625	.2279	.7454
RT40	40.7705	66.0131	.3704	.3235	.7447
RT44	39.5410	65.4191	.3944	.2589	.7424
RT47	41.0000	69.5667	.1989	.0990	.7595
RRT3	38.6885	64.3180	.4064	.3070	.7407
RRT5	39.5246	62.7869	.3698	.3594	.7455
RRT19	40.2951	61.0781	.5133	.4010	.7281
RRT32	38.8689	65.2492	.3356	.2962	.7482
RRT35	40.8361	66.2060	.3387	.3170	.7476
RRT52	40.2295	64.8798	.3103	.2522	.7518
RRT55	40.4590	59.4858	.6127	.4962	.7168

Reliability Coefficients 13 items

Alpha = .7584 Standardized item alpha = .7568

Reliability – Item 47 deleted
(Nothing really bad will happen in my community)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
 7.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
 8.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
 9.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
10.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
11.     RRT52        E- I feel anxious when my loved ones go
12.     RRT55        E- The world is an unsafe place
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5433	1.0000			
RT28	.1340	.1970	1.0000		
RT40	.1327	.3592	.2109	1.0000	
RT44	.1051	.2784	.2202	.1528	1.0000
RRT3	.1154	.0369	.2095	.1105	.1658
RRT5	.0791	.0434	.3959	.0299	.3157
RRT19	.2703	.1007	.1942	.1552	.3086
RRT32	.1065	-.0172	.0881	.0188	.1976
RRT35	.1836	.3315	.1603	.2792	.1162
RRT52	.0557	.0229	.0864	.3530	.1433
RRT55	.4245	.3860	.2387	.2876	.2944

	RRT3	RRT5	RRT19	RRT32	RRT35
RRT3	1.0000				
RRT5	.3203	1.0000			
RRT19	.1816	.3946	1.0000		
RRT32	.3720	.1976	.3669	1.0000	
RRT35	.2033	.1328	.2140	-.0123	1.0000
RRT52	.2836	.1153	.2363	.2277	.0253
RRT55	.3376	.1590	.4029	.2971	.4345

	RRT52	RRT55
RRT52	1.0000	
RRT55	.2163	1.0000

N of Cases = 62.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	38.3548	59.2819	.3697	.4086	.7445
RT12	38.0161	58.9014	.3773	.4845	.7437
RT28	36.9677	59.1137	.3683	.2246	.7447
RT40	38.3065	61.0029	.3555	.3089	.7460
RT44	37.0806	60.0754	.4014	.2469	.7414
RRT3	36.2419	59.0717	.4087	.3107	.7401
RRT5	37.0806	57.5180	.3751	.3483	.7449
RRT19	37.8226	56.2795	.4993	.3885	.7287
RRT32	36.4194	60.3131	.3198	.2847	.7501
RRT35	38.3710	60.7290	.3502	.2963	.7465
RRT52	37.7742	60.0137	.2934	.2458	.7543
RRT55	38.0323	54.3268	.6120	.4695	.7146

Reliability Coefficients 12 items

Alpha = .7582 Standardized item alpha = .7591

Reliability – Item 52 deleted (I fel anxious when my loved ones go out at night)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
 7.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
 8.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
 9.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
10.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
11.     RRT55        E- The world is an unsafe place
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5433	1.0000			
RT28	.1340	.1970	1.0000		
RT40	.1327	.3592	.2109	1.0000	
RT44	.1051	.2784	.2202	.1528	1.0000
RRT3	.1154	.0369	.2095	.1105	.1658
RRT5	.0791	.0434	.3959	.0299	.3157
RRT19	.2703	.1007	.1942	.1552	.3086
RRT32	.1065	-.0172	.0881	.0188	.1976
RRT35	.1836	.3315	.1603	.2792	.1162
RRT55	.4245	.3860	.2387	.2876	.2944

	RRT3	RRT5	RRT19	RRT32	RRT35
RRT3	1.0000				
RRT5	.3203	1.0000			
RRT19	.1816	.3946	1.0000		
RRT32	.3720	.1976	.3669	1.0000	
RRT35	.2033	.1328	.2140	-.0123	1.0000
RRT55	.3376	.1590	.4029	.2971	.4345

	RRT55
RRT55	1.0000

N of Cases = 62.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	35.1774	50.9352	.3877	.4086	.7379
RT12	34.8387	50.4326	.4031	.4799	.7359
RT28	33.7903	50.8897	.3796	.2231	.7390
RT40	35.1290	53.5896	.3102	.2092	.7466
RT44	33.9032	51.9905	.4030	.2459	.7363
RRT3	33.0645	51.5368	.3810	.2826	.7386
RRT5	33.9032	49.4659	.3810	.3482	.7401
RRT19	34.6452	48.6589	.4885	.3803	.7242
RRT32	33.2419	52.6126	.2974	.2813	.7493
RRT35	35.1935	52.2570	.3725	.2839	.7397
RRT55	34.8548	46.6179	.6153	.4676	.7063

Reliability Coefficients 11 items

Alpha = .7543 Standardized item alpha = .7535

Reliability – Item 55 deleted (The world is an unsafe place)

Final 10 item subscale for Environmental Factors

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
 2.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
 3.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
 4.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
 5.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
 6.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
 7.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
 8.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
 9.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
10.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5433	1.0000			
RT28	.1340	.1970	1.0000		
RT40	.1327	.3592	.2109	1.0000	
RT44	.1051	.2784	.2202	.1528	1.0000
RRT3	.1154	.0369	.2095	.1105	.1658
RRT5	.0791	.0434	.3959	.0299	.3157
RRT19	.2703	.1007	.1942	.1552	.3086
RRT32	.1065	-.0172	.0881	.0188	.1976
RRT35	.1836	.3315	.1603	.2792	.1162

	RRT3	RRT5	RRT19	RRT32	RRT35
RRT3	1.0000				
RRT5	.3203	1.0000			
RRT19	.1816	.3946	1.0000		
RRT32	.3720	.1976	.3669	1.0000	
RRT35	.2033	.1328	.2140	-.0123	1.0000

N of Cases = 62.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT7	32.2581	39.0799	.3495	.3740	.6865
RT12	31.9194	38.4688	.3763	.4760	.6819
RT28	30.8710	38.3765	.3843	.2171	.6804
RT40	32.2097	41.0865	.2928	.2026	.6950
RT44	30.9839	39.5243	.3981	.2317	.6793
RRT3	30.1452	39.3065	.3625	.2558	.6843
RRT5	30.9839	36.7374	.4061	.3373	.6767
RRT19	31.7258	36.7924	.4707	.3561	.6643
RRT32	30.3226	40.2877	.2757	.2606	.6990
RRT35	32.2742	40.2678	.3306	.2097	.6895

Reliability Coefficients 10 items

Alpha = .7063 Standardized item alpha = .7056

Chronbach Reliability for 30 item Pilot Trust Scale (PTS)

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *


R E L I A B I L I T Y  A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E  (A L P H A)

 1.     RT4          S+ I have faith in myself
 2.     RT20         S+ I am competent
 3.     RT37         S+ I can be relied upon
 4.     RT51         S+ If a problem arises I can usually sol
 5.     RT54         S+ My help is worth having
 6.     RRT17        S- Other people make better decisions th
 7.     RRT26        S- I am an underachiever
 8.     RRT38        S- No-one would want a friend like me
 9.     RRT48        S- I make more mistakes than most people
10.     RRT56        S- If I have to make an important decisi
11.     RT8          O+ People can be relied upon
12.     RT10         O+ People live by the idea that honesty
13.     RT16         O+ People try to be helpful
14.     RT18         O+ People bring up their children to be
15.     RT50         O+ People are basically good
16.     RRT2         O- People rarely do what they say they w
17.     RRT14        O- It is better not to trust strangers
18.     RRT23        O- People let you down
19.     RRT39        O- People lie to get ahead
20.     RRT45        O- People are only interested in themsel
21.     RT7          E+ The legal system ensures that justice
22.     RT12         E+ I am comfortable with the job that th
23.     RT28         E+ Things will improve in the future
24.     RT40         E+ Newspapers and television try to repo
25.     RT44         E+ I feel safe when I go out of the hous
26.     RRT3         E- Science is more likely to be harmful
27.     RRT5         E- There is no such thing as a safe plac
28.     RRT19        E- Noone is safe in the world today
29.     RRT32        E- It isnt safe to be in a car
30.     RRT35        E- The government hides the truth from u
```

Correlation Matrix

	RT4	RT20	RT37	RT51	RT54
RT4	1.0000				
RT20	.4840	1.0000			
RT37	.1488	.3773	1.0000		
RT51	.3667	.4415	.5729	1.0000	
RT54	.2754	.3051	.6593	.6003	1.0000
RRT17	.3923	.2919	.0149	.0952	.2372
RRT26	.2598	.2659	.2250	.2846	.0750
RRT38	.3528	.2615	.5138	.4827	.4299
RRT48	.3417	.3501	.2730	.3442	.3394
RRT56	.2945	.3830	.3718	.4885	.4249
RT8	.0873	.0459	.1995	.3124	.2560
RT10	-.2619	-.1423	.1980	.1988	.2062
RT16	.0448	.2334	.1050	.3479	.1731
RT18	-.0987	.0360	.2125	.2367	.1186
RT50	.0664	.2023	.1925	.3747	.2220
RRT2	.0473	.0752	-.1108	.3119	.0167
RRT14	-.0302	.0988	.0845	.0568	.2517
RRT23	-.0500	.0074	.0614	.1892	.2531
RRT39	-.3221	-.2815	-.1006	-.0655	.0508
RRT45	-.1836	-.0912	-.1480	-.1080	-.2231
RT7	-.1044	.0404	.2765	.2831	.2772
RT12	.1354	.0406	.3018	.3235	.3920
RT28	.0600	.1089	.1350	.2636	.2471
RT40	-.2035	-.1735	.0671	.0851	.0995
RT44	.2523	.1415	.2723	.3428	.3507
RRT3	.0148	.3344	.0750	.3166	.1489
RRT5	.0469	.1186	.1275	.3000	.3241
RRT19	.0304	-.0013	.1199	.1454	.1638
RRT32	-.0112	.1942	-.0274	-.0405	-.0938
RRT35	.0225	-.1176	-.1193	.1823	.0440

	RRT17	RRT26	RRT38	RRT48	RRT56
RRT17	1.0000				
RRT26	.2346	1.0000			
RRT38	.2165	.4845	1.0000		
RRT48	.5558	.5034	.4242	1.0000	
RRT56	.3033	.4142	.4917	.6853	1.0000
RT8	-.1131	-.0105	.1961	.0046	.1863
RT10	-.2174	.0365	.1005	-.1772	-.0552
RT16	-.1123	.0972	.1680	-.0466	.0447
RT18	.0110	-.1771	.1226	-.0994	.1017
RT50	-.0244	.0166	.1409	.0510	.0602
RRT2	.1374	.1004	.1948	.1666	.0786
RRT14	.0984	.0365	.1033	.1323	.1673
RRT23	.0526	-.0673	.0799	.0023	.0856
RRT39	-.0809	-.0232	-.2470	-.1470	-.1223
RRT45	-.0185	-.1014	-.1684	-.1444	-.1744
RT7	-.0776	-.0643	.0937	.0541	.0734
RT12	.1176	-.1038	.1444	.0637	.1391
RT28	.0580	-.0599	-.0134	.0646	.1956
RT40	.1416	-.0822	.0271	-.0188	.1003
RT44	.1246	.0772	.1974	.3155	.1982
RRT3	.0827	.2315	.2319	.3835	.4273
RRT5	.0738	.1429	.1589	.3739	.2553
RRT19	.1230	.2405	.1952	.3020	.1526
RRT32	.1147	.2418	.1469	.3566	.2663
RRT35	.0104	.0941	-.0006	.0484	.0779

	RT8	RT10	RT16	RT18	RT50
RT8	1.0000				
RT10	.2792	1.0000			
RT16	.4256	.3485	1.0000		
RT18	.4912	.3677	.3607	1.0000	
RT50	.4533	.2581	.4613	.4320	1.0000
RRT2	.3691	.3151	.4559	.2815	.4241
RRT14	.2570	.2777	.3724	.2129	.0807
RRT23	.3487	.4056	.3284	.4041	.3328
RRT39	.2134	.2815	.1748	.2229	.1388
RRT45	.2998	.2668	.2149	.3769	.1043
RT7	.1150	.3622	.2452	.1430	.1860
RT12	.3969	.2456	.2967	.3137	.3350
RT28	.2356	-.0747	-.0288	.1327	.2922
RT40	.3168	.1684	.0762	.4744	.1822
RT44	.3478	.0196	.1989	.0249	.1922
RRT3	.0425	-.0308	.1985	.0280	.2856
RRT5	.0616	-.0796	.0013	-.0097	.1382
RRT19	.1989	-.0539	.1838	-.0147	.2019
RRT32	.1648	.0615	.0834	.0586	.1916
RRT35	.0858	-.0556	.0234	-.1055	.1251

	RRT2	RRT14	RRT23	RRT39	RRT45
RRT2	1.0000				
RRT14	.1786	1.0000			
RRT23	.2987	.5134	1.0000		
RRT39	.0549	.2557	.3463	1.0000	
RRT45	.3010	.1589	.3536	.3786	1.0000
RT7	-.0540	.3836	.5253	.3250	.2738
RT12	.0605	.1769	.4116	.2006	.2212
RT28	-.0098	-.0007	.2006	.2593	-.0434
RT40	.1720	.2113	.1534	.3122	.2905
RT44	.1247	.2366	.1713	.0370	-.0616
RRT3	.2606	.1748	.2517	.0425	-.0392
RRT5	.1195	.1253	.1218	.2193	-.1151
RRT19	.1805	.3969	.2167	.3218	.1705
RRT32	.0752	.2334	.2798	.1497	.2701
RRT35	.0739	-.0574	.0424	.1637	.3462

	RT7	RT12	RT28	RT40	RT44
RT7	1.0000				
RT12	.5772	1.0000			
RT28	.1489	.1663	1.0000		
RT40	.1351	.4185	.2575	1.0000	
RT44	.1560	.2532	.1880	.1952	1.0000
RRT3	.1615	.0505	.2405	.0839	.1402
RRT5	.0943	.0366	.4043	.0298	.3170
RRT19	.2829	.1342	.2220	.1290	.3320
RRT32	.1520	-.0305	.0851	.0111	.1489
RRT35	.1864	.3856	.2011	.2500	.1536

	RRT3	RRT5	RRT19	RRT32	RRT35
RRT3	1.0000				
RRT5	.3106	1.0000			
RRT19	.1597	.4017	1.0000		
RRT32	.3274	.1819	.3671	1.0000	
RRT35	.1874	.1361	.1917	-.0194	1.0000

N of Cases = 59.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RT4	109.7627	213.1841	.1570	.6272	.8490
RT20	109.7119	211.4155	.2858	.6650	.8459
RT37	109.3898	210.3454	.3660	.7973	.8445
RT51	110.1525	203.8556	.5841	.7850	.8393
RT54	109.8475	205.8212	.4992	.7930	.8412
RRT17	110.7458	209.7791	.2042	.6535	.8488
RRT26	110.0339	209.6885	.2343	.6816	.8475
RRT38	109.2203	208.6230	.4073	.6604	.8434
RRT48	110.1525	204.7177	.4199	.8081	.8423
RRT56	109.9322	203.8574	.4566	.7018	.8413
RT8	110.8814	201.1409	.4961	.6649	.8398
RT10	111.5254	207.3571	.2486	.6409	.8478
RT16	110.5932	207.0386	.4335	.6283	.8426
RT18	111.1186	204.6581	.3638	.7358	.8438
RT50	111.1186	200.6581	.4856	.6186	.8399
RRT2	111.2542	204.1239	.3723	.7415	.8435
RRT14	111.9661	201.2057	.4197	.6390	.8420
RRT23	111.5424	198.9077	.5287	.7149	.8385
RRT39	112.1017	211.0584	.2695	.5693	.8462
RRT45	111.5424	210.1835	.2201	.7707	.8479
RT7	112.0339	200.6540	.4226	.7556	.8419
RT12	111.6949	198.1122	.4866	.7816	.8396
RT28	110.6610	204.4348	.3154	.5218	.8457
RT40	111.9322	206.5126	.3281	.6522	.8448
RT44	110.7458	203.6067	.4267	.5044	.8419
RRT3	109.8305	202.8673	.4024	.5442	.8426
RRT5	110.7119	200.8293	.3446	.5325	.8453
RRT19	111.4576	198.8042	.4498	.5828	.8409
RRT32	110.0339	204.7575	.3236	.6047	.8452
RRT35	112.0000	209.6552	.2163	.7032	.8483

Reliability Coefficients 30 items

Alpha = .8482 Standardized item alpha = .8548

Correlations with other measures

		O	ITS	IPC OTHERS	E	IPC CHANCE	S	IPC INTERN'L	TRUST TOTAL
O	Pearson Correlation	1	.481(**)	.032	.478(**)	-.167	.101	.008	.750(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.806	.000	.192	.430	.953	.000
	N	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
ITS	Pearson Correlation	.481(**)	1	-.199	.276(*)	-.228	-.096	-.116	.318(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.117	.029	.073	.455	.366	.011
	N	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
IPC OTHERS	Pearson Correlation	.032	-.199	1	-.268(*)	.732(**)	-.302(*)	-.097	-.234
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.806	.117	.	.034	.000	.016	.452	.065
	N	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
E	Pearson Correlation	.478(**)	.276(*)	-.268(*)	1	-.413(**)	.311(*)	.127	.813(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.029	.034	.	.001	.013	.323	.000
	N	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
IPC CHANCE	Pearson Correlation	-.167	-.228	.732(**)	-.413(**)	1	-.309(*)	.019	-.399(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.192	.073	.000	.001	.	.014	.881	.001
	N	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
S	Pearson Correlation	.101	-.096	-.302(*)	.311(*)	-.309(*)	1	.245	.622(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.430	.455	.016	.013	.014	.	.053	.000
	N	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
IPC INTERNAL	Pearson Correlation	.008	-.116	-.097	.127	.019	.245	1	.166
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.953	.366	.452	.323	.881	.053	.	.193
	N	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
TRUST TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.750(**)	.318(*)	-.234	.813(**)	-.399(**)	.622(**)	.166	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.011	.065	.000	.001	.000	.193	.
	N	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix 11: SPSS syntax files for Study 1

```
*Key.
*t 1-30 - Trust Scale items (then become FT1-30).
*s or rs 1-20 – STAI-T trait anxiety items
*tanxiety – STAI-T trait anxiety scale.
*trust – Multidimensional trust scale (MTS).
*tself – MTS Self items.
*toth – MTS Others items.
*tenv – MTS Environmental Factors items (becomes tenv2 when modified).


*Syntax for Cronbach, Correlations, & T-tests .

*Descriptive statistics.
DESCRIPTIVES
  VARIABLES=age
  /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX .

FREQUENCIES
  VARIABLES=gender
  /ORDER=  ANALYSIS .

*reverse code trust scores.
RECODE
  t1 t3 t4 t7 t8 t10 t11 t14 t16 t18 t21 t24 t26 t27 t29
  (3=-3)  (2=-2)  (1=-1)  (-3=3)  (-2=2)  (-1=1)  INTO rt1rv rt3rv rt4rv rt7rv rt8rv rt10rv rt11rv
rt14rv rt16rv rt18rv rt21rv rt24rv rt26rv rt27rv rt29rv.
VARIABLE LABELS rt1rv 'T1 E REV' /rt3rv 'T3 O REV' /rt4rv 'T4 S REV' /rt7rv 'T7 E REV'
/rt8rv 'T8 S REV' /rt10rv 'T10 O REV' /rt11rv 'T11 E REV' /rt14rv 'T14 E REV' rt16rv 'T16 S
REV'
/rt18rv 'T18 S REV' /rt21rv 'T21 O REV' /rt24rv 'T24 O REV' /rt26rv 'T26 S REV' /rt27rv 'T27 E
REV'
/rt29rv 'T29 O REV' .
EXECUTE .

*re-code all trust scores & reverse code into 1-6 values.
RECODE
 rt1rv t2 rt3rv rt4rv t5 t6 rt7rv rt8rv t9 rt10rv rt11rv t12 t13 rt14rv t15 rt16rv t17 rt18rv t19 t20
rt21rv t22 t23 rt24rv t25 rt26rv rt27rv t28 rt29rv t30
  (3=6)  (2=5)  (1=4)  (-1=3)  (-2=2)  (-3=1)  INTO  FT1 FT2  FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 FT8 FT9
FT10 FT11 FT12 FT13 FT14
FT15 FT16 FT17 FT18 FT19 FT20 FT21 FT22 FT23 FT24 FT25 FT26 FT27 FT28 FT29
FT30.
VARIABLE LABELS FT1 'Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful'
 /FT2 'I have faith in myself'
/FT3 'People rarely do what they say they will do'
/FT4 'Noone would want a friend like me'
/FT5 'People try to be helpful'
/FT6 'If a problem arises I can usually solve it'
/FT7 'It isnt safe to be in a car'
/FT8 'I make more mistakes than most people'
/FT9 'I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society'
/FT10 'People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being'
/FT11 'The government hides the truth from us because its much worse than we could
imagine'
/FT12 'I am competent'
/FT13 'People are basically good'
```

```
/FT14 'There is no such thing as a safe place'
/FT15 'People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy'
/FT16 'Other people make better decisions than me'
/FT17 'Things will improve in the future'
/FT18 'I am an under-achiever'
/FT19 'People can be relied upon'
/FT20 'I feel safe when I go out of the house'
/FT21 'People lie to get ahead'
/FT22 'The legal system ensures that justice is done'
/FT23 'My help is worth having'
/FT24 'People let you down'
/FT25 'People bring up their children to be honest'
/FT26 'If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up'
/FT27 'Noone is safe in the world today'
/FT28 'I can be relied upon'
/FT29 'It is better not to trust strangers'
/FT30 'Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly' .
EXECUTE .

*Totals for trust.
COMPUTE ttotal =
SUM(ft1,ft2,ft3,ft4,ft5,ft6,ft7,ft8,ft9,ft10,ft11,ft12,ft13,ft14,ft15,ft16,ft17,ft18,ft19,ft20,
ft21,ft22,ft23,ft24,ft25,ft26,ft27,ft28,ft29,ft30) .
VARIABLE LABELS ttotal 'TRUST TOTAL 30 items' .
EXECUTE .

*Check for normal distribution.
GRAPH
  /HISTOGRAM(NORMAL)=ttotal .

*Check for normal distribution - Kolmogorov-Smirnov.
EXAMINE
  VARIABLES=ttotal
  /PLOT BOXPLOT STEMLEAF NPPLOT
  /COMPARE GROUP
  /PERCENTILES(5,10,25,50,75,90,95) HAVERAGE
  /STATISTICS DESCRIPTIVES
  /CINTERVAL 95
  /MISSING LISTWISE
  /NOTOTAL.

*Cronbach for complete trust scale.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=ft1 ft2 ft3 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft7 ft8 ft9 ft10 ft11 ft12 ft13 ft14 ft15 ft16 ft17 ft18 ft19 ft20
ft21 ft22 ft23 ft24 ft25 ft26 ft27 ft28 ft29 ft30
  /FORMAT=NOLABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Cronbach for Self subscale.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=ft2 ft4 ft6 ft8 ft12 ft16 ft18 ft23 ft26 ft28
  /FORMAT=NOLABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

```
*Cronbach for Others subscale.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=ft3 ft5 ft10 ft13 ft15 ft19 ft21 ft24 ft25 ft29
  /FORMAT=NOLABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*Cronbach for Environment subscale.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=ft1 ft7 ft9 ft11 ft14 ft17 ft20 ft22 ft27 ft30
  /FORMAT=NOLABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

 *REVERSE CODE ANXIETY SCORES.
 RECODE
   s1 s3 s6 s7 s10 s13 s14 s16 s19
   (1=4)  (2=3)  (3=2)  (4=1) INTO rs1 rs3 rs6 rs7 rs10 rs13 rs14 rs16 rs19 .
 EXECUTE .

*Cronbach for STAI-T trait anxiety.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=rs1 s2 rs3 s4 s5 rs6 rs7 s8 s9 rs10 s11 s12 rs13 rs14 s15 rs16 s17 s18 rs19
s20
  /FORMAT=NOLABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*New Cronbach for 23-item trust scale.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES= ft2 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft8 ft9 ft10 ft12 ft13 ft14 ft15 ft16 ft18 ft19 ft20
ft21 ft22 ft23 ft24 ft25 ft26 ft27 ft28
  /FORMAT=NOLABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*New Cronbach for 8-item Others subscale.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=ft5 ft10 ft13 ft15 ft19 ft21 ft24 ft25
  /FORMAT=NOLABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*New Cronbach for 5-item Environment Factors subscale.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=ft9 ft14 ft20 ft22 ft27
  /FORMAT=NOLABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .
```

```
*Total Self subscale.
COMPUTE tself = SUM(ft2,ft4,ft6,ft8,ft12,ft16,ft18,ft23,ft26,ft28) .
VARIABLE LABELS tself  'SELF TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*NEW Total Others subscale.
COMPUTE toth = SUM(ft5,ft10,ft13,ft15,ft19,ft21,ft24,ft25) .
VARIABLE LABELS toth 'NEW OTHERS TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*NEW Total Environmental Factors subscale.
COMPUTE tenv = SUM(ft9,ft14,ft20,ft22,ft27) .
VARIABLE LABELS tenv 'NEW ENVIRO TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Total for Trust scale minus all Environmental Factors items.
COMPUTE tottrust =
SUM(ft2,ft4,ft6,ft8,ft12,ft16,ft18,ft23,ft26,ft28,ft5,ft10,ft13,ft15,ft19,ft21,ft24,ft25) .
VARIABLE LABELS tottrust 'TRUST TOTAL NO E ITEMS' .
*EXECUTE .


*Total for STAI-T trait anxiety.
COMPUTE tanxiety =
SUM(rs1,s2,rs3,s4,s5,rs6,rs7,s8,s9,rs10,s11,s12,rs13,rs14,s15,rs16,s17,s18,rs19,s20) .
VARIABLE LABELS tanxiety 'ANXIETY TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

* Correlations E items, trust scale minus E items, & anxiety.
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=ft9 ft14 ft20 ft22 ft27 tottrust tanxiety
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE .

*New Cronbach for overall trust scale minus 1, 3, 7, 11, 17, 29, 30, 22, 9.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES= ft2  ft4 ft5 ft6 ft8 ft10 ft12 ft13 ft14 ft15 ft16 ft18 ft19 ft20
ft21 ft23 ft24 ft25 ft26 ft27 ft28
  /FORMAT=NOLABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

*New Cronbach for 3-item Environmental Factors subscale (minus 22 & 9).
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES=ft14 ft20 ft27
  /FORMAT=NOLABELS
  /SCALE(ALPHA)=ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
  /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUMMARY=TOTAL .

 *NEW Total Trust 21-items.
 COMPUTE trust =
 SUM(ft2,ft4,ft5,ft6,ft8,ft10,ft12,ft13,ft15,ft16,ft18,ft19,ft21,ft23,ft24,ft25,ft26,ft28,ft14,ft20,ft27)
 .
 VARIABLE LABELS trust 'NEW TOTAL TRUST' .
 EXECUTE .
```

```
*NEW Totals for environment 3-items (safety).
COMPUTE tenv2 = SUM(ft14,ft20,ft27) .
VARIABLE LABELS tenv2 'NEW ENVIRO TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Age correlations.
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=age  trust tanxiety toth tself tenv2
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE .

* NEW correlations partialing out age.
PARTIAL CORR
  /VARIABLES= trust tself toth tenv2 tanxiety BY age
  /SIGNIFICANCE=TWOTAIL
  /MISSING=LISTWISE .

*T-tests for sex differences total trust.
T-TEST
  GROUPS=gender(1 2)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=trust tself toth tenv2 tanxiety
  /CRITERIA=CIN(.95) .


* Factor Analysis file.

*re-code all kc trust scores into 1-6 values.
RECODE
 t1 t2 t3 t4 t5 t6 t7 t8 t9 t10 t11 t12 t13 t14 t15 t16 t17 t18 t19 t20 t21 t22 t23 t24 t25 t26 t27
t28 t29 t30
  (3=6)  (2=5)  (1=4)  (-1=3)  (-2=2)  (-3=1)  INTO  FT1 FT2  FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 FT8 FT9
FT10 FT11 FT12 FT13 FT14
FT15 FT16 FT17 FT18 FT19 FT20 FT21 FT22 FT23 FT24 FT25 FT26 FT27 FT28 FT29
FT30.
VARIABLE LABELS FT1 'Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful'
 /FT2 'I have faith in myself'
/FT3 'People rarely do what they say they will do'
/FT4 'Noone would want a friend like me'
/FT5 'People try to be helpful'
/FT6 'If a problem arises I can usually solve it'
/FT7 'It isnt safe to be in a car'
/FT8 'I make more mistakes than most people'
/FT9 'I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society'
/FT10 'People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being'
/FT11 'The government hides the truth from us because its much worse than we could
imagine'
/FT12 'I am competent'
/FT13 'People are basically good'
/FT14 'There is no such thing as a safe place'
/FT15 'People live by the idea that honesty is the best poilcy'
/FT16 'Other people make better decisions than me'
/FT17 'Things will improve in the future'
/FT18 'I am an under-achiever'
/FT19 'People can be relied upon'
/FT20 'I feel safe when I go out of the house'
/FT21 'People lie to get ahead'
/FT22 'The legal system ensures that justice is done'
/FT23 'My help is worth having'
```

```
/FT24 'People let you down'
/FT25 'People bring up their children to be honest'
/FT26 'If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up'
/FT27 'Noone is safe in the world today'
/FT28 'I can be relied upon'
/FT29 'It is better not to trust strangers'
/FT30 'Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly' .
EXECUTE .
```

***Factor analysis 0.4 correlation.**

```
FACTOR
  /VARIABLES ft1 ft2 ft3 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft7 ft8 ft9 ft10 ft11 ft12 ft13 ft14
  ft15 ft16 ft17 ft18 ft19 ft20 ft21 ft22 ft23 ft24 ft25 ft26 ft27 ft28 ft29
  ft30  /MISSING LISTWISE /ANALYSIS ft1 ft2 ft3 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft7 ft8 ft9 ft10
  ft11 ft12 ft13 ft14 ft15 ft16 ft17 ft18 ft19 ft20 ft21 ft22 ft23 ft24 ft25
  ft26 ft27 ft28 ft29 ft30
  /PRINT INITIAL CORRELATION KMO EXTRACTION ROTATION
  /FORMAT SORT BLANK(.4)
  /PLOT EIGEN
  /CRITERIA MINEIGEN(1) ITERATE(25)
  /EXTRACTION PC
  /CRITERIA ITERATE(25)
  /ROTATION VARIMAX
  /METHOD=CORRELATION .
```

***Factor analysis items 1, 3, 7, 11, 17, 29, 30 removed.**

```
FACTOR
  /VARIABLES ft2 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft8 ft9 ft10 ft12 ft13 ft14
  ft15 ft16 ft18 ft19 ft20 ft21 ft22 ft23 ft24 ft25 ft26 ft27 ft28
  /MISSING LISTWISE /ANALYSIS ft2 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft8 ft9 ft10
  ft12 ft13 ft14 ft15 ft16 ft18 ft19 ft20 ft21 ft22 ft23 ft24 ft25
  ft26 ft27 ft28
  /PRINT INITIAL CORRELATION KMO EXTRACTION ROTATION
  /FORMAT SORT BLANK(.4)
  /PLOT EIGEN
  /CRITERIA MINEIGEN(1) ITERATE(25)
  /EXTRACTION PC
  /CRITERIA ITERATE(25)
  /ROTATION VARIMAX
  /METHOD=CORRELATION .
```

***Experimenting with 3 factors @ .4 correlation - not useful variance explained drops to 42% & factors become more confused.**

```
FACTOR
 /VARIABLES ft2 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft8 ft9 ft10 ft12 ft13 ft14
  ft15 ft16 ft17 ft18 ft19 ft20 ft21 ft22 ft23 ft24 ft25 ft26 ft27 ft28 ft29
  /MISSING LISTWISE /ANALYSIS ft2 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft8 ft9 ft10
  ft12 ft13 ft14 ft15 ft16 ft18 ft19 ft20 ft21 ft22 ft23 ft24 ft25
  ft26 ft27 ft28
  /PRINT INITIAL CORRELATION KMO EXTRACTION ROTATION
  /FORMAT SORT BLANK(.4)
  /PLOT EIGEN
 /CRITERIA FACTORS(3) ITERATE(25)
  /EXTRACTION PC
  /CRITERIA ITERATE(25)
  /ROTATION VARIMAX
  /SAVE REG(ALL)
  /METHOD=CORRELATION .
```

***Factor analysis 21 items 1, 3, 7, 11, 17, 29, 30, 22 & 9 removed .**

```
FACTOR
  /VARIABLES ft2 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft8 ft10 ft12 ft13 ft14
  ft15 ft16 ft18 ft19 ft20 ft21 ft23 ft24 ft25 ft26 ft27 ft28
  /MISSING LISTWISE /ANALYSIS ft2 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft8 ft10
  ft12 ft13 ft14 ft15 ft16 ft18 ft19 ft20 ft21 ft23 ft24 ft25
  ft26 ft27 ft28
  /PRINT INITIAL CORRELATION KMO EXTRACTION ROTATION
  /FORMAT SORT BLANK(.4)
  /PLOT EIGEN
  /CRITERIA MINEIGEN(1) ITERATE(25)
  /EXTRACTION PC
  /CRITERIA ITERATE(25)
  /ROTATION VARIMAX
  /METHOD=CORRELATION .
```

***Factor analysis - 3 factors (not useful 23% variance & 1 factor extracted).**

```
FACTOR
  /VARIABLES ft2 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft8 ft10 ft12 ft13 ft14
  ft15 ft16 ft17 ft18 ft19 ft20 ft21 ft23 ft24 ft25 ft26 ft27 ft28 ft29
  /MISSING LISTWISE /ANALYSIS ft2 ft4 ft5 ft6 ft8 ft10
  ft12 ft13 ft14 ft15 ft16 ft18 ft19 ft20 ft21 ft23 ft24 ft25
  ft26 ft27 ft28
  /PRINT INITIAL CORRELATION KMO EXTRACTION ROTATION
  /FORMAT SORT BLANK(.4)
  /PLOT EIGEN
  /CRITERIA MINEIGEN(3) ITERATE(25)
  /EXTRACTION PC
  /CRITERIA ITERATE(25)
  /ROTATION VARIMAX
  /METHOD=CORRELATION .
```

Appendix 12: SPSS output for Study 1

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**
Age	224	18	62	23.15	7.924
Valid N (listwise)	224				

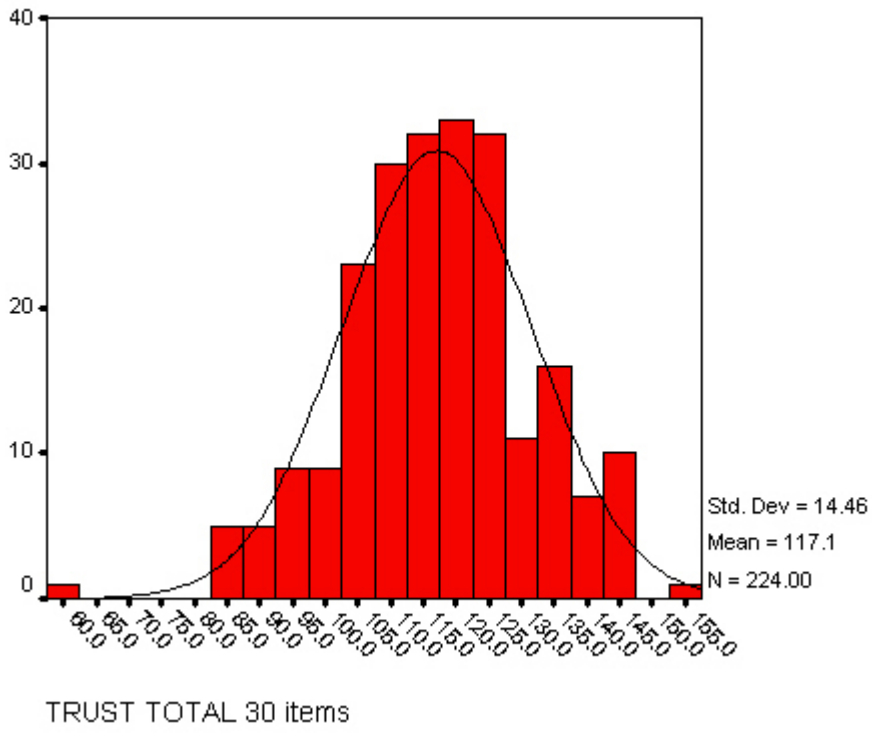
Frequencies

Statistics Gender		
N	**Valid**	208
	Missing	16

Gender					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	**Male**	43	19.2	20.7	20.7
	Female	165	73.7	79.3	100.0
	Total	208	92.9	100.0	
Missing	**System**	16	7.1		
Total		224	100.0		

Check for normal distribution

Graph



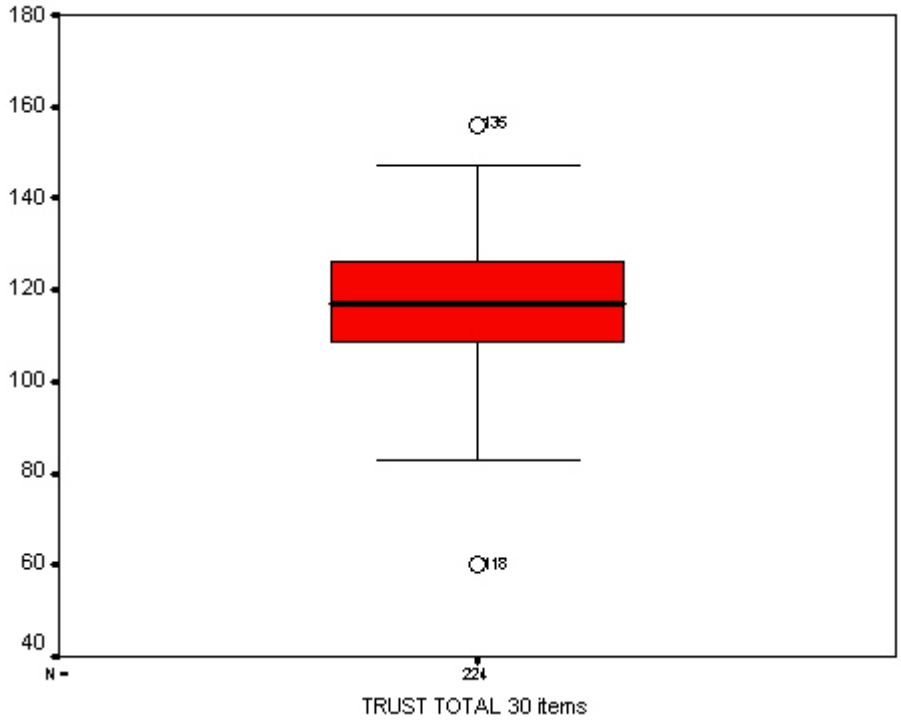
Explore

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
TRUST TOTAL 30 items	224	100.0%	0	.0%	224	100.0%

Descriptives				
			Statistic	Std. Error
TRUST TOTAL 30 items	Mean		117.0714	.96585
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	115.1681	
		Upper Bound	118.9748	
	5% Trimmed Mean		117.2183	
	Median		117.0000	
	Variance		208.963	
	Std. Deviation		14.45557	
	Minimum		60.00	
	Maximum		156.00	
	Range		96.00	
	Interquartile Range		17.7500	
	Skewness		-.210	.163
	Kurtosis		.616	.324

Percentiles								
		Percentiles						
		5	10	25	50	75	90	95
Weighted Average(Definition 1)	TRUST TOTAL 30 items	92.2500	99.0000	108.2500	117.0000	126.0000	136.5000	142.5000
Tukey's Hinges	TRUST TOTAL 30 items			108.5000	117.0000	126.0000		

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
TRUST TOTAL 30 items	.050	224	.200(*)	.990	224	.141
* This is a lower bound of the true significance.						
a Lilliefors Significance Correction						



Chronbach reliability for complete trust scale

```
 * Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

  R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)

                  Correlation Matrix

               FT1         FT2         FT3         FT4         FT5

FT1            1.0000
FT2             .0662      1.0000
FT3             .1692       .1011      1.0000
FT4             .0952       .3664       .1206      1.0000
FT5             .0091       .2769       .2458       .2682      1.0000
FT6             .1657       .3354       .1065       .1284       .2823
FT7             .0453       .0125       .1121       .0572       .0911
FT8             .2206       .3972       .2055       .3101       .1953
FT9            -.0101      -.0125       .1956      -.0566       .2186
FT10            .1968       .1182       .3384       .0914       .2926
FT11            .1307       .0575       .3224       .0904       .1405
FT12            .0665       .4748       .1328       .2956       .1386
FT13            .1248       .2142       .3296       .0991       .4406
FT14            .0481       .1318       .2016       .0345       .1760
FT15           -.0435       .0564       .1277       .1331       .3534
FT16            .0519       .3469       .1823       .2430       .0459
FT17           -.0943       .1319       .0442       .0762       .1128
FT18            .0786       .3082       .2788       .3413       .2333
FT19            .0629       .0741       .2604       .0665       .4026
FT20            .0104       .2050       .2723       .0223       .2473
FT21            .1601       .0304       .2452       .0680       .2341
FT22           -.0885      -.0294       .1885       .0370       .1250
FT23            .1070       .2869       .0043       .3152       .1669
FT24            .0674       .2104       .3618       .1125       .2383
FT25            .0391       .1472       .2362       .0536       .2769
```

FT26	.0983	.4498	.1871	.3206	.1970
FT27	.0214	.1620	.1690	-.0042	.0323
FT28	.0401	.2175	.0871	.2217	.1110
FT29	.0441	.0419	.2592	.0753	.0624
FT30	.0119	.0893	.0994	-.0644	.1520

	FT6	FT7	FT8	FT9	FT10
FT6	1.0000				
FT7	.0276	1.0000			
FT8	.2803	.2586	1.0000		
FT9	.0679	-.0188	.0565	1.0000	
FT10	.0642	.1272	.2610	.1914	1.0000
FT11	.0649	.0664	.2507	.2168	.4320
FT12	.3414	-.0076	.3172	.0096	-.0490
FT13	.3466	.1494	.2468	.2881	.2812
FT14	.1113	.2619	.2107	.0176	.2643
FT15	.0487	.0955	.0038	.1207	.1634
FT16	.2467	.0843	.5179	.0540	.1169
FT17	.1578	.0737	.0000	.1308	.0678
FT18	.1478	.0077	.4144	.1316	.2828
FT19	.2174	.0661	.0432	.1885	.3141
FT20	.2743	.2305	.3465	.1274	.2170
FT21	-.0396	.1028	.1241	.1914	.3469
FT22	-.0363	.0771	-.0615	.4159	.0935
FT23	.3451	-.0396	.2000	.1619	-.0342
FT24	.1894	.2788	.2509	.2336	.3940
FT25	.1279	.0838	.0519	.2146	.1462
FT26	.3758	.0043	.3848	.0621	.1104
FT27	.1222	.1738	.2316	-.0609	.2761
FT28	.3560	-.0745	.0603	.0525	-.0946
FT29	.0728	.1378	.1445	.0870	.1748
FT30	.0427	.0171	.0545	.1507	.0660

	FT11	FT12	FT13	FT14	FT15
FT11	1.0000				
FT12	-.0051	1.0000			
FT13	.2868	.2342	1.0000		
FT14	.2608	.0165	.3583	1.0000	
FT15	.0372	-.1010	.2733	.0084	1.0000
FT16	.2038	.2488	.0842	.1251	-.0117
FT17	.1067	.1055	.2139	.1343	.0492
FT18	.3080	.2619	.1045	.0422	.1605
FT19	.1022	.1249	.4013	.1759	.2231
FT20	.1849	.1669	.3043	.3049	.1604
FT21	.2199	-.0390	.2314	.1916	.2044
FT22	.1393	-.0542	.1347	.0124	.0719
FT23	.0629	.3291	.1570	-.0718	.0913
FT24	.2698	.1618	.4096	.3974	.2175
FT25	.1760	.0048	.2852	.0462	.3076
FT26	.0997	.4405	.1661	.0703	.0434
FT27	.2707	.1317	.2259	.4583	.0066
FT28	.0217	.2493	.1003	-.0674	-.0135
FT29	.2154	.0708	.1103	.1421	.1167
FT30	.1168	-.0241	.2472	.1110	.1173

	FT16	FT17	FT18	FT19	FT20
FT16	1.0000				
FT17	.0529	1.0000			
FT18	.3796	-.0031	1.0000		
FT19	.0109	.1483	.0568	1.0000	
FT20	.1656	.0569	.1059	.1725	1.0000
FT21	.1008	.1216	.1903	.1765	.0354
FT22	-.0220	.1585	-.0398	.1473	.0661
FT23	.1634	.2455	.1051	.1719	.0871
FT24	.1538	.1597	.2013	.3594	.3032
FT25	.0132	.1761	.0534	.2585	.2385
FT26	.3791	.1153	.3269	.1161	.2145
FT27	.1507	.1289	.1266	.0089	.4924
FT28	.1190	.1095	.1634	.1563	.0650
FT29	.0676	-.0994	.1383	.1237	.2115
FT30	-.0221	.1221	.0214	.1644	.0351

	FT21	FT22	FT23	FT24	FT25
FT21	1.0000				
FT22	.0637	1.0000			
FT23	-.0223	.2161	1.0000		
FT24	.5001	.0642	.0061	1.0000	
FT25	.1057	.3144	.1852	.0632	1.0000
FT26	.0425	.0108	.4217	.2273	.1271
FT27	.1143	-.0727	-.0135	.4254	.0266
FT28	-.0162	-.0523	.4467	.0525	.0152
FT29	.1358	.1197	-.0087	.2882	.0050
FT30	.1688	.2016	.0839	.1319	.2384

	FT26	FT27	FT28	FT29	FT30
FT26	1.0000				
FT27	.1938	1.0000			
FT28	.3133	.0221	1.0000		
FT29	.0667	.1979	-.0795	1.0000	
FT30	-.0939	-.0079	-.0859	-.0432	1.0000

N of Cases = 209.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
FT1	112.9952	190.7163	.1444	.2000	.8336
FT2	112.8708	184.9592	.4108	.4444	.8241
FT3	114.3349	182.1084	.4754	.3554	.8217
FT4	112.4545	188.8549	.2993	.3479	.8275
FT5	113.3589	185.6062	.4705	.4405	.8232
FT6	113.0766	187.3691	.3856	.4049	.8253
FT7	113.0096	188.9999	.2189	.2218	.8304
FT8	113.5072	180.1646	.4902	.5314	.8208
FT9	114.4641	185.7595	.2847	.3542	.8284
FT10	114.4498	181.0179	.4573	.4369	.8219
FT11	114.5502	181.0467	.4209	.3646	.8232
FT12	112.7847	189.5448	.3040	.4327	.8275
FT13	113.4737	179.8274	.5753	.4977	.8186
FT14	113.9904	182.2595	.3610	.3750	.8256
FT15	114.4689	187.1637	.2420	.3260	.8301
FT16	113.6364	184.8383	.3408	.3874	.8262
FT17	113.6555	187.9192	.2200	.2006	.8309
FT18	112.9761	182.7735	.3972	.4191	.8241
FT19	113.8517	185.3865	.3888	.4005	.8247
FT20	113.6268	182.5620	.4507	.4428	.8225
FT21	115.1196	187.3654	.3494	.3914	.8261
FT22	114.5742	188.8226	.1831	.3510	.8326
FT23	112.8756	190.1479	.3170	.4806	.8274
FT24	114.5215	177.2507	.5769	.5988	.8175
FT25	113.8421	185.6721	.3333	.3377	.8264
FT26	113.0861	183.5887	.4219	.4509	.8235
FT27	114.1531	182.8995	.3431	.5028	.8263
FT28	112.4545	193.0280	.1710	.3642	.8307
FT29	114.9522	187.8246	.2461	.2172	.8296
FT30	114.8947	189.4696	.1770	.2074	.8325

Reliability Coefficients 30 items

Alpha = .8310 Standardized item alpha = .8376

Chronbach reliability for Self subscale

```
 * Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

  R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)

                  Correlation Matrix

               FT2         FT4         FT6         FT8         FT12

FT2            1.0000
FT4             .3588      1.0000
FT6             .3345       .1103      1.0000
FT8             .4018       .2993       .2762      1.0000
FT12            .4716       .2811       .3438       .3331      1.0000
FT16            .3319       .2390       .2386       .4899       .2349
FT18            .3034       .3253       .1459       .4147       .2586
FT23            .2915       .3145       .3402       .2102       .3289
FT26            .4470       .3022       .3695       .3892       .4424
FT28            .2200       .2155       .3504       .0600       .2453


               FT16        FT18        FT23        FT26        FT28

FT16           1.0000
FT18            .3751      1.0000
FT23            .1639       .1127      1.0000
FT26            .3638       .3164       .4199      1.0000
FT28            .1363       .1704       .4343       .3014      1.0000

        N of Cases =       219.0
```

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
FT2	42.1461	29.3455	.5797	.3708	.7801
FT4	41.7397	31.3402	.4405	.2494	.7957
FT6	42.3562	31.7074	.4356	.2786	.7963
FT8	42.7717	28.3605	.5490	.3914	.7836
FT12	42.0639	31.0785	.5290	.3295	.7877
FT16	42.9132	28.9695	.4875	.3096	.7921
FT18	42.2329	29.3446	.4541	.2762	.7966
FT23	42.1553	32.3611	.4460	.3363	.7962
FT26	42.3607	28.4060	.6109	.3980	.7756
FT28	41.7260	32.9888	.3534	.2747	.8037

Reliability Coefficients 10 items

Alpha = .8080 Standardized item alpha = .8110

Chronbach reliability for Others subscale

```
 * Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

  R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)

                  Correlation Matrix

               FT3         FT5         FT10        FT13        FT15

FT3            1.0000
FT5             .2572      1.0000
FT10            .3170       .3120      1.0000
FT13            .3457       .4814       .2952      1.0000
FT15            .1156       .3253       .1524       .2519      1.0000
FT19            .2771       .4469       .3303       .4461       .2058
FT21            .2410       .2588       .3577       .2481       .2010
FT24            .3547       .2444       .4018       .4035       .2045
FT25            .2446       .2987       .1581       .3176       .3028
FT29            .2408       .0761       .1954       .1135       .1132


               FT19        FT21        FT24        FT25        FT29

FT19           1.0000
FT21            .1998      1.0000
FT24            .3618       .5116      1.0000
FT25            .2801       .1137       .0679      1.0000
FT29            .1296       .1496       .3001       .0096      1.0000


        N of Cases =       218.0
```

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
FT3	30.7477	34.0420	.4564	.2440	.7484
FT5	29.7982	34.8900	.5178	.3615	.7441
FT10	30.8807	32.8889	.4770	.2675	.7453
FT13	29.9037	32.9169	.5557	.3870	.7353
FT15	30.8716	34.0848	.3448	.1809	.7658
FT19	30.2844	33.6975	.5100	.3303	.7418
FT21	31.5596	35.1416	.4392	.3093	.7514
FT24	30.9587	31.9292	.5488	.4480	.7346
FT25	30.2615	35.2263	.3303	.2173	.7651
FT29	31.3945	36.0556	.2492	.1233	.7766

Reliability Coefficients 10 items

Alpha = .7704 Standardized item alpha = .7776

Chronbach reliability for Environmental Factors subscale

```
 * Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

  R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)

                  Correlation Matrix

               FT1         FT7         FT9         FT11        FT14

FT1            1.0000
FT7             .0549      1.0000
FT9            -.0046       .0097      1.0000
FT11            .1402       .0844       .2245      1.0000
FT14            .0479       .2553       .0158       .2503      1.0000
FT17           -.0864       .0750       .1200       .0843       .1582
FT20            .0066       .2183       .1131       .1692       .3368
FT22           -.0813       .0920       .4159       .1409       .0072
FT27            .0168       .1672      -.0605       .2651       .4741
FT30            .0094       .0255       .1639       .1050       .1080


               FT17        FT20        FT22        FT27        FT30

FT17           1.0000
FT20            .0913      1.0000
FT22            .1656       .0576      1.0000
FT27            .1369       .5090      -.0825      1.0000
FT30            .1313       .0315       .2144      -.0127      1.0000

        N of Cases =       218.0
```

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
FT1	31.8486	31.8710	.0223	.0424	.6059
FT7	31.8670	29.4615	.2326	.0977	.5556
FT9	33.3303	28.8213	.2389	.2287	.5543
FT11	33.4037	27.1911	.3608	.1703	.5217
FT14	32.8624	26.2575	.4053	.2924	.5074
FT17	32.5459	29.0970	.2102	.0774	.5618
FT20	32.5000	27.9194	.3802	.3046	.5214
FT22	33.4633	28.8304	.2180	.2297	.5602
FT27	33.0183	27.1333	.3360	.4089	.5275
FT30	33.7844	29.5524	.1855	.0758	.5677

Reliability Coefficients 10 items

Alpha = .5757 Standardized item alpha = .5751

Chronbach reliability for STAI-T trait anxiety scale

```
 * Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

  R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)
```

Correlation Matrix

	RS1	S2	RS3	S4	S5
RS1	1.0000				
S2	.2207	1.0000			
RS3	.3370	.3091	1.0000		
S4	.3322	.5123	.3478	1.0000	
S5	.1983	.4640	.3467	.5447	1.0000
RS6	.2198	.4003	.3087	.2677	.2432
RS7	.2439	.3439	.2797	.2676	.2834
S8	.2490	.3746	.3077	.4763	.4952
S9	.1490	.3991	.3051	.4088	.3609
RS10	.4613	.3539	.4785	.4868	.3662
S11	.2328	.4038	.1046	.2980	.2758
S12	.2559	.5111	.4711	.4216	.3842
RS13	.3591	.4661	.5033	.4318	.3623
RS14	.1646	.2235	.2448	.2319	.2364
S15	.3380	.4642	.3422	.3773	.5263
RS16	.4752	.3826	.4533	.4260	.4203
S17	.2500	.3890	.2123	.3576	.3191
S18	.1930	.3627	.2114	.4405	.3606
RS19	.3562	.3184	.2631	.2946	.2070
S20	.2041	.5263	.3114	.4624	.4400

	RS6	RS7	S8	S9	RS10
RS6	1.0000				
RS7	.3082	1.0000			
S8	.2729	.2403	1.0000		
S9	.2525	.2635	.4853	1.0000	
RS10	.3025	.3211	.4198	.2230	1.0000
S11	.3031	.1432	.2826	.1913	.2991
S12	.2354	.3357	.3090	.3559	.2424
RS13	.4114	.3248	.3796	.3434	.4144
RS14	.2602	.2572	.2259	.2552	.2724
S15	.2410	.3554	.4916	.4326	.4261
RS16	.4201	.3133	.3684	.2519	.6069
S17	.2590	.1420	.3623	.4234	.1832
S18	.1751	.2265	.3206	.4537	.2489
RS19	.3365	.3265	.3490	.2187	.3312
S20	.2873	.3069	.4736	.4872	.3568

	S11	S12	RS13	RS14	S15
S11	1.0000				
S12	.2135	1.0000			
RS13	.2675	.5340	1.0000		
RS14	.1896	.3212	.3641	1.0000	
S15	.3012	.4078	.3846	.2212	1.0000
RS16	.3223	.2942	.5147	.3360	.3998
S17	.4150	.3614	.3182	.1994	.3332
S18	.4308	.3956	.3369	.2107	.3896
RS19	.3309	.2947	.4476	.2019	.3604
S20	.3761	.4104	.4024	.2228	.4880

	RS16	S17	S18	RS19	S20
RS16	1.0000				
S17	.3430	1.0000			
S18	.3286	.5093	1.0000		
RS19	.4571	.3170	.2436	1.0000	
S20	.3666	.4345	.4543	.2442	1.0000

N of Cases = 214.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
RS1	42.2336	96.4522	.4424	.3441	.9073
S2	42.0561	93.5274	.6508	.5213	.9029
RS3	41.9766	94.7929	.5217	.4418	.9056
S4	42.0047	89.9577	.6400	.5212	.9025
S5	42.6495	93.8813	.5952	.4885	.9040
RS6	41.5374	95.1324	.4670	.3225	.9069
RS7	41.8224	95.0106	.4457	.2773	.9075
S8	42.2383	92.9617	.5973	.4634	.9037
S9	41.6495	92.2005	.5452	.4449	.9052
RS10	42.3458	94.0395	.5795	.5495	.9043
S11	42.5374	93.6394	.4607	.3769	.9076
S12	42.0841	92.0117	.5826	.5045	.9041
RS13	41.9953	93.0000	.6531	.5173	.9026
RS14	41.7570	95.7998	.3941	.2199	.9088
S15	42.5187	92.8705	.6296	.4949	.9030
RS16	42.1355	92.4557	.6394	.5657	.9027
S17	42.0888	92.5414	.5345	.4218	.9054
S18	42.0654	92.7281	.5542	.4562	.9048
RS19	42.1121	95.6775	.5029	.3780	.9061
S20	42.0514	91.2790	.6357	.4790	.9026

Reliability Coefficients 20 items

Alpha = .9092 Standardized item alpha = .9108

Chronbach reliability for 23-item trust scale

```
 * Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *
  R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)

                  Correlation Matrix

               FT2         FT4         FT5         FT6         FT8

FT2            1.0000
FT4             .3654      1.0000
FT5             .2708       .2691      1.0000
FT6             .3308       .1254       .2850      1.0000
FT8             .3979       .3051       .1974       .2833      1.0000
FT9            -.0174      -.0643       .2251       .0776       .0660
FT10            .1024       .0849       .2887       .0656       .2551
FT12            .4694       .2931       .1394       .3420       .3174
FT13            .2136       .1041       .4469       .3494       .2507
FT14            .1163       .0202       .1629       .1070       .2024
FT15            .0529       .1356       .3517       .0489       .0019
FT16            .3466       .2414       .0434       .2443       .5110
FT18            .3084       .3329       .2377       .1542       .4201
FT19            .0792       .0679       .4073       .2216       .0510
FT20            .1771       .0091       .2373       .2658       .3314
FT21            .0166       .0575       .2237      -.0419       .1167
FT22           -.0262       .0338       .1204      -.0383      -.0611
FT23            .2892       .3155       .1729       .3476       .2050
FT24            .1967       .1001       .2227       .1823       .2408
FT25            .1444       .0643       .2815       .1293       .0520
FT26            .4395       .3103       .1895       .3729       .3803
FT27            .1365      -.0130       .0211       .1147       .2148
FT28            .2219       .2261       .1125       .3547       .0618
```

	FT9	FT10	FT12	FT13	FT14
FT9	1.0000				
FT10	.1939	1.0000			
FT12	.0129	-.0479	1.0000		
FT13	.2949	.2758	.2341	1.0000	
FT14	.0164	.2675	.0154	.3332	1.0000
FT15	.1175	.1691	-.1004	.2737	.0046
FT16	.0514	.1231	.2457	.0885	.1142
FT18	.1474	.2772	.2622	.1151	.0343
FT19	.1979	.3048	.1260	.4088	.1604
FT20	.1263	.2147	.1627	.2797	.3187
FT21	.1852	.3501	-.0395	.2136	.2068
FT22	.4046	.0838	-.0546	.1259	.0168
FT23	.1688	-.0335	.3286	.1692	-.0842
FT24	.2206	.3937	.1585	.3830	.4099
FT25	.2116	.1498	.0058	.2957	.0271
FT26	.0635	.1216	.4366	.1612	.0750
FT27	-.0665	.2874	.1276	.2020	.4681
FT28	.0494	-.0958	.2487	.1056	-.0768

	FT15	FT16	FT18	FT19	FT20
FT15	1.0000				
FT16	.0002	1.0000			
FT18	.1571	.3748	1.0000		
FT19	.2196	.0111	.0689	1.0000	
FT20	.1472	.1319	.0945	.1586	1.0000
FT21	.2007	.0923	.1792	.1629	.0545
FT22	.0635	-.0335	-.0412	.1444	.0742
FT23	.0945	.1712	.1149	.1805	.0667
FT24	.2124	.1465	.1874	.3392	.3117
FT25	.3146	.0304	.0559	.2602	.2076
FT26	.0505	.3893	.3228	.1100	.1987
FT27	.0120	.1473	.1079	-.0099	.4931
FT28	-.0098	.1259	.1638	.1586	.0484

	FT21	FT22	FT23	FT24	FT25
FT21	1.0000				
FT22	.0653	1.0000			
FT23	-.0337	.2074	1.0000		
FT24	.5081	.0671	-.0077	1.0000	
FT25	.0916	.2955	.1953	.0461	1.0000
FT26	.0465	.0027	.4182	.2300	.1300
FT27	.1333	-.0743	-.0274	.4366	.0196
FT28	-.0243	-.0556	.4492	.0437	.0247

	FT26	FT27	FT28
FT26	1.0000		
FT27	.2015	1.0000	
FT28	.3109	.0133	1.0000

N of Cases = 213.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
FT2	87.7606	116.8339	.4442	.4069	.8036
FT4	87.3474	120.3882	.3155	.3320	.8092
FT5	88.2394	117.7490	.4941	.4301	.8027
FT6	87.9577	119.1350	.4100	.3764	.8058
FT8	88.3850	113.9549	.4831	.4841	.8009
FT9	89.3239	118.3804	.2712	.3429	.8123
FT10	89.3333	115.4686	.4131	.3666	.8045
FT12	87.6714	120.6368	.3421	.4168	.8084
FT13	88.3474	114.1146	.5462	.4593	.7986
FT14	88.8873	116.5816	.3130	.3632	.8104
FT15	89.3568	119.0702	.2481	.3022	.8135
FT16	88.5211	116.9771	.3547	.3621	.8075
FT18	87.8451	115.6221	.4025	.3700	.8050
FT19	88.7277	118.1519	.3781	.3838	.8064
FT20	88.5211	115.8356	.4352	.4091	.8035
FT21	90.0141	120.4573	.3022	.3634	.8097
FT22	89.4695	121.9955	.1318	.2873	.8202
FT23	87.7559	121.3929	.3410	.4449	.8087
FT24	89.4225	112.4055	.5347	.5681	.7980
FT25	88.7230	118.7295	.3042	.2875	.8099
FT26	87.9718	115.1973	.4768	.4280	.8016
FT27	89.0563	116.4874	.3134	.4989	.8104
FT28	87.3427	123.4433	.2086	.3335	.8129

Reliability Coefficients 23 items

Alpha = .8140 Standardized item alpha = .8225

Chronbach Reliability for 8-item Others Subscale

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

 R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)


                    Correlation Matrix

               FT5         FT10        FT13        FT15        FT19

FT5            1.0000
FT10            .3120      1.0000
FT13            .4814       .2952      1.0000
FT15            .3253       .1524       .2519      1.0000
FT19            .4469       .3303       .4461       .2058      1.0000
FT21            .2588       .3577       .2481       .2010       .1998
FT24            .2444       .4018       .4035       .2045       .3618
FT25            .2987       .1581       .3176       .3028       .2801


               FT21        FT24        FT25

FT21           1.0000
FT24            .5116      1.0000
FT25            .1137       .0679      1.0000


        N of Cases =       218.0
```

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
FT5	23.7936	24.1922	.5464	.3600	.7227
FT10	24.8761	22.9477	.4504	.2496	.7348
FT13	23.8991	22.6810	.5620	.3759	.7142
FT15	24.8670	23.4154	.3621	.1734	.7542
FT19	24.2798	23.3084	.5187	.3294	.7226
FT21	25.5550	24.6352	.4358	.3084	.7374
FT24	24.9541	22.4034	.4981	.4099	.7253
FT25	24.2569	24.5144	.3397	.1956	.7543

Reliability Coefficients 8 items

Alpha = .7587 Standardized item alpha = .7675

Chronbach Reliability for 5-item Environmental Factors Subscale

```
 * Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

  R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)

                    Correlation Matrix

               FT9         FT14        FT20        FT22        FT27

FT9            1.0000
FT14            .0114      1.0000
FT20            .1101       .3519      1.0000
FT22            .4023       .0156       .0683      1.0000
FT27           -.0686       .4860       .5110      -.0799      1.0000


        N of Cases =       223.0
```

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
FT9	14.1570	11.2771	.1729	.1775	.5298
FT14	13.7354	9.5558	.3570	.2524	.4139
FT20	13.3677	9.8912	.4489	.2973	.3706
FT22	14.3318	11.3128	.1504	.1695	.5455
FT27	13.8969	9.6515	.3382	.3868	.4267

Reliability Coefficients 5 items

Alpha = .5178 Standardized item alpha = .5246

Correlations E items, trust scale minus E items, & anxiety

Correlations								
		I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society	There is no such thing as a safe place	I feel safe when I go out of the house	The legal system ensures that justice is done	Noone is safe in the world today	TRUST TOTAL NO E ITEMS	ANXIETY TOTAL
I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society	Pearson Correlation	1	.007	.110	.398(**)	-.073	.254(**)	-.094
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.915	.101	.000	.277	.000	.161
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	223
There is no such thing as a safe place	Pearson Correlation	.007	1	.352(**)	.019	.489(**)	.267(**)	-.229(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.915	.	.000	.779	.000	.000	.001
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	223
I feel safe when I go out of the house	Pearson Correlation	.110	.352(**)	1	.068	.511(**)	.354(**)	-.384(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.101	.000	.	.310	.000	.000	.000
	N	223	223	223	223	223	223	222

The legal system ensures that justice is done	**Pearson Correlation**	.398(**)	.019	.068	1	-.076	.137(*)	-.052
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.779	.310	.	.257	.040	.436
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	223
Noone is safe in the world today	**Pearson Correlation**	-.073	.489(**)	.511(**)	-.076	1	.258(**)	-.230(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.277	.000	.000	.257	.	.000	.001
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	223
TRUST TOTAL NO E ITEMS	**Pearson Correlation**	.254(**)	.267(**)	.354(**)	.137(*)	.258(**)	1	-.635(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.040	.000	.	.000
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	223
ANXIETY TOTAL	**Pearson Correlation**	-.094	-.229(**)	-.384(**)	-.052	-.230(**)	-.635(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.161	.001	.000	.436	.001	.000	.
	N	223	223	222	223	223	223	223
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).								
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).								

Cronbach reliability for overall trust scale minus items 1, 3, 7, 11, 17, 29, 30, 22, and 9

```
* Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

 R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)
```

Correlation Matrix

	FT2	FT4	FT5	FT6	FT8
FT2	1.0000				
FT4	.3654	1.0000			
FT5	.2708	.2691	1.0000		
FT6	.3308	.1254	.2850	1.0000	
FT8	.3979	.3051	.1974	.2833	1.0000
FT10	.1024	.0849	.2887	.0656	.2551
FT12	.4694	.2931	.1394	.3420	.3174
FT13	.2136	.1041	.4469	.3494	.2507
FT14	.1163	.0202	.1629	.1070	.2024
FT15	.0529	.1356	.3517	.0489	.0019
FT16	.3466	.2414	.0434	.2443	.5110
FT18	.3084	.3329	.2377	.1542	.4201
FT19	.0792	.0679	.4073	.2216	.0510
FT20	.1771	.0091	.2373	.2658	.3314
FT21	.0166	.0575	.2237	-.0419	.1167
FT23	.2892	.3155	.1729	.3476	.2050
FT24	.1967	.1001	.2227	.1823	.2408
FT25	.1444	.0643	.2815	.1293	.0520
FT26	.4395	.3103	.1895	.3729	.3803
FT27	.1365	-.0130	.0211	.1147	.2148
FT28	.2219	.2261	.1125	.3547	.0618

	FT10	FT12	FT13	FT14	FT15
FT10	1.0000				
FT12	-.0479	1.0000			
FT13	.2758	.2341	1.0000		
FT14	.2675	.0154	.3332	1.0000	
FT15	.1691	-.1004	.2737	.0046	1.0000
FT16	.1231	.2457	.0885	.1142	.0002
FT18	.2772	.2622	.1151	.0343	.1571
FT19	.3048	.1260	.4088	.1604	.2196
FT20	.2147	.1627	.2797	.3187	.1472
FT21	.3501	-.0395	.2136	.2068	.2007
FT23	-.0335	.3286	.1692	-.0842	.0945
FT24	.3937	.1585	.3830	.4099	.2124
FT25	.1498	.0058	.2957	.0271	.3146
FT26	.1216	.4366	.1612	.0750	.0505
FT27	.2874	.1276	.2020	.4681	.0120
FT28	-.0958	.2487	.1056	-.0768	-.0098

	FT16	FT18	FT19	FT20	FT21
FT16	1.0000				
FT18	.3748	1.0000			
FT19	.0111	.0689	1.0000		
FT20	.1319	.0945	.1586	1.0000	
FT21	.0923	.1792	.1629	.0545	1.0000
FT23	.1712	.1149	.1805	.0667	-.0337
FT24	.1465	.1874	.3392	.3117	.5081
FT25	.0304	.0559	.2602	.2076	.0916
FT26	.3893	.3228	.1100	.1987	.0465
FT27	.1473	.1079	-.0099	.4931	.1333
FT28	.1259	.1638	.1586	.0484	-.0243

	FT23	FT24	FT25	FT26	FT27
FT23	1.0000				
FT24	-.0077	1.0000			
FT25	.1953	.0461	1.0000		
FT26	.4182	.2300	.1300	1.0000	
FT27	-.0274	.4366	.0196	.2015	1.0000
FT28	.4492	.0437	.0247	.3109	.0133

	FT28
FT28	1.0000

N of Cases = 213.0

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
FT2	81.4648	103.1745	.4783	.3989	.8100
FT4	81.0516	106.7756	.3386	.3038	.8164
FT5	81.9437	104.9779	.4793	.4243	.8111
FT6	81.6620	105.6777	.4306	.3668	.8129
FT8	82.0892	100.4213	.5143	.4761	.8074
FT10	83.0376	102.8005	.4021	.3619	.8135
FT12	81.3756	106.9998	.3687	.4143	.8154
FT13	82.0516	101.7379	.5241	.4371	.8076
FT14	82.5915	103.1579	.3285	.3598	.8184
FT15	83.0610	106.1330	.2398	.2880	.8228
FT16	82.2254	103.4867	.3749	.3592	.8149
FT18	81.5493	102.4091	.4143	.3534	.8128
FT19	82.4319	105.5295	.3565	.3805	.8156
FT20	82.2254	102.8829	.4360	.3975	.8117
FT21	83.7183	107.5335	.2884	.3630	.8185
FT23	81.4601	108.5986	.3131	.3927	.8176
FT24	83.1268	99.7716	.5301	.5472	.8064
FT25	82.4272	106.7176	.2563	.2455	.8208
FT26	81.6761	101.8427	.4986	.4276	.8086
FT27	82.7606	102.4377	.3525	.4714	.8170
FT28	81.0469	109.8846	.2221	.3209	.8207

Reliability Coefficients 21 items

Alpha = .8217 Standardized item alpha = .8265

Cronbach reliability for 3-item Environmental Factors subscale

```
 * Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *

  R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)

                  Correlation Matrix

               FT14        FT20        FT27

FT14           1.0000
FT20            .3519      1.0000
FT27            .4860       .5110      1.0000

        N of Cases =       223.0

  R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S  -  S C A L E   (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

              Scale         Scale      Corrected
              Mean         Variance      Item-         Squared         Alpha
             if Item       if Item       Total        Multiple       if Item
             Deleted       Deleted    Correlation    Correlation      Deleted

FT14          7.4798        4.7822        .4884         .2507          .6689
FT20          7.1121        5.5504        .5009         .2752          .6541
FT27          7.6413        4.2491        .6039         .3681          .5146

Reliability Coefficients     3 items

Alpha =   .7084          Standardized item alpha =   .7102
```

Age Correlations

Correlations

		Age	NEW TOTAL TRUST	ANXIETY TOTAL	NEW OTHERS TOTAL	SELF TOTAL	NEW ENVIRO TOTAL
Age	Pearson Correlation	1	.257**	-.213**	.124	.240**	.208**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.001	.064	.000	.002
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224
NEW TOTAL TRUST	Pearson Correlation	.257**	1	-.653**	.783**	.788**	.586**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224
ANXIETY TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	-.213**	-.653**	1	-.405**	-.621**	-.352**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.	.000	.000	.000
	N	223	223	223	223	223	223
NEW OTHERS TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.124	.783**	-.405**	1	.319**	.387**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.064	.000	.000	.	.000	.000
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224
SELF TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.240**	.788**	-.621**	.319**	1	.206**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.	.002
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224
NEW ENVIRO TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.208**	.586**	-.352**	.387**	.206**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.000	.000	.000	.002	.
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations controlling for age

Correlations

Control Variables			NEW TOTAL TRUST	SELF TOTAL	NEW OTHERS TOTAL	NEW ENVIRO TOTAL	ANXIETY TOTAL
Age	NEW TOTAL TRUST	Correlation	1.000	.774	.783	.564	-.634
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.000	.000
		df	0	220	220	220	220
	SELF TOTAL	Correlation	.774	1.000	.301	.164	-.601
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.015	.000
		df	220	0	220	220	220
	NEW OTHERS TOTAL	Correlation	.783	.301	1.000	.374	-.391
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.	.000	.000
		df	220	220	0	220	220
	NEW ENVIRO TOTAL	Correlation	.564	.164	.374	1.000	-.323
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.015	.000	.	.000
		df	220	220	220	0	220
	ANXIETY TOTAL	Correlation	-.634	-.601	-.391	-.323	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.
		df	220	220	220	220	0

T-tests for sex differences

Group Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
NEW TOTAL TRUST	Male	43	87.0465	10.79231	1.64581
	Female	165	85.2121	11.28931	.87887
SELF TOTAL	Male	43	47.0930	7.05021	1.07515
	Female	165	46.5758	6.36698	.49567
NEW OTHERS TOTAL	Male	43	27.6047	4.99113	.76114
	Female	165	27.8848	5.53526	.43092
NEW ENVIRO TOTAL	Male	43	12.3488	2.85260	.43502
	Female	165	10.7515	3.12036	.24292
ANXIETY TOTAL	Male	43	41.5581	11.69107	1.78287
	Female	164	44.4756	9.97755	.77912

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
									95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
NEW TOTAL TRUST	Equal variances assumed	.213	.645	.957	206	.339	1.83439	1.91592	-1.94293	5.61171
	Equal variances not assumed			.983	67.954	.329	1.83439	1.86577	-1.88875	5.55753
SELF TOTAL	Equal variances assumed	1.380	.241	.464	206	.643	.51727	1.11500	-1.68102	2.71555
	Equal variances not assumed			.437	61.045	.664	.51727	1.18390	-1.85006	2.88459
NEW OTHERS TOTAL	Equal variances assumed	.976	.324	-.301	206	.763	-.28020	.92951	-2.11277	1.55238
	Equal variances not assumed			-.320	71.361	.750	-.28020	.87466	-2.02406	1.46367
NEW ENVIRO TOTAL	Equal variances assumed	1.177	.279	3.041	206	.003	1.59732	.52525	.56177	2.63287
	Equal variances not assumed			3.206	70.521	.002	1.59732	.49825	.60373	2.59092
ANXIETY TOTAL	Equal variances assumed	2.287	.132	-1.645	205	.102	-2.91747	1.77355	-6.41420	.57926
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.499	59.019	.139	-2.91747	1.94567	-6.81073	.97579

Factor Analysis for 30-item trust scale, PCA, Varimax rotation

Correlation Matrix

	Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful	I have faith in myself	People rarely do what they say they will do	Noone would want a friend like me	People try to be helpful	If a problem arises I can usually solve it	It isnt safe to be in a car	I make more mistakes than most people	I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society	People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being	The government hides the truth from us because its much worse than we could imagine	I am competent	People are basically good	There is no such thing as a safe place	People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy	Other people make better decisions than me	Things will improve in the future	I am an under-achiever	People can be relied upon	I feel safe when I go out of the house	People lie to get ahead	The legal system ensures that justice is done	My help is worth having	People let you down	People bring up their children to be honest	If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	Noone is safe in the world today	I can be relied upon	It is better not to trust strangers	Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly
Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful	1.000	-.066	.169	.095	-.009	-.166	.045	.221	.010	.197	.131	-.066	-.125	.048	.043	.052	-.094	.079	-.063	-.010	.160	.089	-.107	.067	-.039	.098	.021	-.040	.044	-.012
I have faith in myself	-.066	1.000	-.101	-.366	.277	.335	-.012	-.397	-.012	-.118	-.058	.475	.214	-.132	.056	-.347	.132	-.308	.074	.205	-.030	-.029	.287	-.210	.147	-.450	-.162	.217	-.042	.089
People rarely do what they say they will do	.169	-.101	1.000	.121	-.246	-.107	.112	.205	-.196	.338	.322	-.133	-.330	.202	-.128	.182	-.044	.279	-.260	-.272	.245	-.188	-.004	.362	-.236	.187	.169	-.087	.259	-.099
Noone would want a friend like me	.095	-.366	.121	1.000	-.268	-.128	.057	.310	.057	.091	.090	-.296	-.099	.035	-.133	.243	-.076	.341	-.066	-.022	.068	-.037	-.315	.112	-.054	.321	-.004	-.222	.075	.064
People try to be helpful	-.009	.277	-.246	-.268	1.000	.282	-.091	-.195	.219	-.293	-.141	.139	.441	-.176	.353	-.046	.113	-.233	.403	.247	-.234	.125	.167	-.238	.277	-.197	-.032	.111	-.062	.152

If a problem arises I can usually solve it	-.166	.335	-.107	-.128	.282	1.000	-.028	-.280	.068	-.064	-.065	.341	.347	-.111	.049	-.247	.158	-.148	.217	.274	.040	-.036	.345	-.189	.128	-.376	-.122	.356	-.073	.043
It isnt safe to be in a car	.045	-.012	.112	.057	-.091	-.028	1.000	.259	.019	.127	.066	.008	-.149	.262	-.096	.084	-.074	.008	-.066	-.230	.103	-.077	.040	.279	-.084	.004	.174	.075	.138	-.017
I make more mistakes than most people	.221	-.397	.205	.310	-.195	-.280	.259	1.000	-.057	.261	.251	-.317	-.247	.211	-.004	.518	.000	.414	-.043	-.346	.124	.061	-.200	.251	-.052	.385	.232	-.060	.144	-.055
I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society	-.010	-.012	-.196	-.057	.219	.068	.019	-.057	1.000	-.191	-.217	.010	.288	-.018	.121	-.054	.131	-.132	.189	.127	-.191	.416	.162	-.234	.215	-.062	.061	.052	-.087	.151
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being	.197	-.118	.338	.091	-.293	.064	.127	.261	-.191	1.000	.432	.049	-.281	.264	-.163	.117	-.068	.283	-.314	-.217	.347	-.093	.034	.394	-.146	.110	.276	.095	.175	-.066
The government hides the truth from us because its much worse than we could imagine	.131	-.058	.322	.090	-.141	-.065	.066	.251	-.217	.432	1.000	.005	-.287	.261	-.037	.204	-.107	.308	-.102	-.185	.220	-.139	-.063	.270	-.176	.100	.271	-.022	.215	-.117
I am competent	-.066	.475	-.133	-.296	.139	.341	.008	-.317	.010	.049	.005	1.000	.234	-.017	-.101	-.249	.106	-.262	.125	.167	.039	-.054	.329	-.162	.005	-.440	-.132	.249	-.071	-.024
People are basically good	-.125	.214	-.330	-.099	.441	.347	-.149	-.247	.288	-.281	-.287	.234	1.000	-.358	.273	-.084	.214	-.104	.401	.304	-.231	.135	.157	-.410	.285	-.166	-.226	.100	-.110	.247

There is no such thing as a safe place	.048	-.132	.202	.035	-.176	-.111	.262	.211	-.018	.264	.261	-.017	-.358	1.000	-.008	.125	-.134	.042	-.176	-.305	.192	-.012	.072	.397	-.046	.070	.458	.067	.142	-.111
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy	-.043	.056	-.128	-.133	.353	.049	-.096	-.004	.121	-.163	-.037	-.101	.273	-.008	1.000	.012	.049	-.160	.223	.160	-.204	.072	.091	-.218	.308	-.043	-.007	-.014	-.117	.117
Other people make better decisions than me	.052	-.347	.182	.243	-.046	-.247	.084	.518	-.054	.117	.204	-.249	-.084	.125	.012	1.000	-.053	.380	-.011	-.166	.101	.022	-.163	.154	-.013	.379	.151	-.119	.068	.022
Things will improve in the future	-.094	.132	-.044	-.076	.113	.158	-.074	.000	.131	-.068	-.107	.106	.214	-.134	.049	-.053	1.000	.003	.148	.057	-.122	.159	.246	-.160	.176	-.115	-.129	.109	.099	.122
I am an under-achiever	.079	-.308	.279	.341	-.233	-.148	.008	.414	-.132	.283	.308	-.262	-.104	.042	-.160	.380	.003	1.000	-.057	-.106	.190	.040	-.105	.201	-.053	.327	.127	-.163	.138	-.021
People can be relied upon	-.063	.074	-.260	-.066	.403	.217	-.066	-.043	.189	-.314	-.102	.125	.401	-.176	.223	-.011	.148	-.057	1.000	.173	-.177	.147	.172	-.359	.259	-.116	-.009	.156	-.124	.164
I feel safe when I go out of the house	-.010	.205	-.272	-.022	.247	.274	-.230	-.346	.127	-.217	-.185	.167	.304	-.305	.160	-.166	.057	-.106	.173	1.000	-.035	.066	.087	-.303	.238	-.214	-.492	.065	-.211	.035
People lie to get ahead	.160	-.030	.245	.068	-.234	.040	.103	.124	-.191	.347	.220	.039	-.231	.192	-.204	.101	-.122	.190	-.177	-.035	1.000	-.064	.022	.500	-.106	.042	.114	.016	.136	-.169
The legal system ensures that justice is done	-.089	-.029	-.188	-.037	.125	-.036	-.077	-.061	.416	-.093	-.139	-.054	.135	-.012	.072	.022	.159	.040	.147	.066	-.064	1.000	.216	-.064	.314	-.011	.073	-.052	-.120	.202
My help is worth having	-.107	.287	-.004	-.315	.167	.345	.040	-.200	.162	.034	-.063	.329	.157	.072	.091	-.163	.246	-.105	.172	.087	.022	.216	1.000	-.006	.185	-.422	.013	.447	.009	.084
People let you down	.067	-.210	.362	.112	-.238	-.189	.279	.251	-.234	.394	.270	-.162	-.410	.397	-.218	.154	-.160	.201	-.359	-.303	.500	-.064	-.006	1.000	-.063	.227	.425	-.052	.288	-.132

People bring up their children to be honest	-.039	.147	-.236	-.054	.277	.128	-.084	-.052	.215	-.146	-.176	.005	.285	-.046	.308	-.013	.176	-.053	.259	.238	-.106	.314	.185	-.063	1.000	-.127	-.027	.015	-.005	.238
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	.098	-.450	.187	.321	-.197	-.376	.004	.385	-.062	.110	.100	-.440	.166	.070	-.043	.379	-.115	.327	-.116	-.214	.042	-.011	-.422	.227	-.127	1.000	.194	-.313	.067	.094
Noone is safe in the world today	.021	-.162	.169	-.004	-.032	-.122	.174	.232	-.061	.276	.271	-.132	-.226	.458	-.007	.151	-.129	.127	-.009	-.492	.114	.073	.013	.425	-.027	.194	1.000	-.022	.198	.008
I can be relied upon	-.040	.217	-.087	-.222	.111	.356	.075	-.060	.052	.095	-.022	.249	.100	.067	-.014	-.119	.109	-.163	.156	.065	.016	-.052	.447	-.052	.015	-.313	-.022	1.000	.079	-.086
It is better not to trust strangers	.044	-.042	.259	.075	-.062	-.073	.138	.144	-.087	.175	.215	-.071	-.110	.142	-.117	.068	.099	.138	-.124	-.211	.136	-.120	.009	.288	-.005	.067	.198	.079	1.000	.043
Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly	-.012	.089	-.099	-.064	.152	.043	-.017	-.055	.151	-.066	-.117	-.024	.247	-.111	.117	.022	.122	-.021	.164	.035	-.169	.202	.084	-.132	.238	.094	.008	-.086	.043	1.000

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.776
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	**Approx. Chi-Square**	1767.361
	df	435
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	**Extraction**
Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful	1.000	.782
I have faith in myself	1.000	.579
People rarely do what they say they will do	1.000	.472
Noone would want a friend like me	1.000	.583
People try to be helpful	1.000	.618
If a problem arises I can usually solve it	1.000	.592
It isnt safe to be in a car	1.000	.720
I make more mistakes than most people	1.000	.703
I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society	1.000	.550
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being	1.000	.552
The government hides the truth from us because its much worse than we could imagine	1.000	.571
I am competent	1.000	.495
People are basically good	1.000	.608
There is no such thing as a safe place	1.000	.575
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy	1.000	.626
Other people make better decisions than me	1.000	.543
Things will improve in the future	1.000	.610
I am an under-achiever	1.000	.670
People can be relied upon	1.000	.548
I feel safe when I go out of the house	1.000	.689
People lie to get ahead	1.000	.638
The legal system ensures that justice is done	1.000	.730
My help is worth having	1.000	.649
People let you down	1.000	.715
People bring up their children to be honest	1.000	.568
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	1.000	.570
Noone is safe in the world today	1.000	.693
I can be relied upon	1.000	.571
It is better not to trust strangers	1.000	.566
Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly	1.000	.524
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Total Variance Explained									
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5.659	18.864	18.864	5.659	18.864	18.864	2.800	9.332	9.332
2	2.900	9.667	28.531	2.900	9.667	28.531	2.732	9.105	18.437
3	2.246	7.488	36.019	2.246	7.488	36.019	2.566	8.552	26.989
4	1.603	5.344	41.363	1.603	5.344	41.363	2.279	7.596	34.585
5	1.338	4.459	45.822	1.338	4.459	45.822	2.152	7.174	41.759
6	1.233	4.110	49.932	1.233	4.110	49.932	2.009	6.698	48.457
7	1.183	3.943	53.875	1.183	3.943	53.875	1.319	4.397	52.854
8	1.126	3.755	57.629	1.126	3.755	57.629	1.298	4.327	57.181
9	1.020	3.400	61.030	1.020	3.400	61.030	1.155	3.849	61.030
10	.971	3.237	64.266						
11	.875	2.917	67.184						
12	.844	2.815	69.999						
13	.777	2.589	72.588						
14	.762	2.540	75.128						
15	.713	2.376	77.504						
16	.683	2.276	79.780						
17	.637	2.125	81.905						
18	.578	1.928	83.833						
19	.558	1.859	85.692						
20	.527	1.756	87.448						
21	.498	1.659	89.107						
22	.482	1.608	90.715						

23	.449	1.497	92.211						
24	.427	1.425	93.636						
25	.383	1.278	94.914						
26	.362	1.208	96.122						
27	.350	1.166	97.288						
28	.315	1.049	98.336						
29	.282	.940	99.276						
30	.217	.724	100.000						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.									

Rotated Component Matrix(a)									
	Component								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I am an under-achiever	.705								
I make more mistakes than most people	.702								
Other people make better decisions than me	.696								
I have faith in myself	- .566								
Noone would want a friend like me	.530								
I can be relied upon		.724							
My help is worth having		.690							
If a problem arises I can usually solve it		.616							
I am competent		.584							
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	.480	-.556							
Noone is safe in the world today			.778						
I feel safe when I go out of the house			-.704						
There is no such thing as a safe place			.635						
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy				.745					
People try to be helpful				.719					
People can be relied upon				.508					
People bring up their children to be honest				.500		.462			
People are basically good			-.403	.453					
People lie to get ahead					.763				
People let you down			.421		.651				
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being					.504				

The legal system ensures that justice is done						.813			
I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society						.682			
The government hides the truth from us because its much worse than we could imagine									
People rarely do what they say they will do									
It is better not to trust strangers							.633		
Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly							.600		
Things will improve in the future							.457		
Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful								.848	
It isnt safe to be in a car									.789
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.									
a Rotation converged in 12 iterations.									

Component Transformation Matrix									
Component	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	.487	-.391	.446	-.406	.381	-.263	.005	.152	.093
2	-.450	.630	.266	-.242	.395	-.329	-.017	.041	.063
3	.321	.357	.453	.435	.134	.470	.332	.130	.095
4	.459	.321	-.621	-.022	.281	-.199	.244	.224	-.267
5	.178	.040	.184	.586	-.212	-.719	-.073	-.150	-.004
6	-.354	-.365	.007	.427	.472	.029	-.122	.420	-.381
7	.269	.183	-.101	.125	.281	.192	-.836	-.185	.139
8	-.062	-.176	-.090	.110	.470	.038	.305	-.792	-.037
9	-.115	-.142	-.294	.183	.185	-.081	.133	.217	.861
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.									

Factor Analysis items 1, 3, 7, 11, 17, 29, 30 removed

Correlation Matrix																						
	I have faith in myself	Noone would want a friend like me	People try to be helpful	If a problem arises I can usually solve it	I make more mistakes than most people	I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society	People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being	I am competent	People are basically good	There is no such thing as a safe place	People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy	Other people make better decisions than me	I am an under-achiever	People can be relied upon	I feel safe when I go out of the house	People lie to get ahead	The legal system ensures that justice is done	My help is worth having	People let you down	People bring up their children to be honest	If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	Noone is safe in the world today	I can be relied upon
I have faith in myself	1.000	-.365	.271	.331	-.398	-.017	-.102	.469	.214	-.116	.053	-.347	-.308	.079	.177	-.017	-.026	.289	-.197	.144	-.440	-.137	.222
No one would want a friend like me	-.365	1.000	-.269	-.125	.305	.064	.085	-.293	-.104	.020	-.136	.241	.333	-.068	-.009	.058	-.034	-.315	.100	-.064	.310	-.013	-.226
People try to be helpful	.271	-.269	1.000	.285	-.197	.225	-.289	.139	.447	-.163	.352	-.043	-.238	.407	.237	-.224	.120	.173	-.223	.282	-.189	-.021	.113
If a problem arises I can usually solve it	.331	-.125	.285	1.000	-.283	.078	-.066	.342	.349	-.107	.049	-.244	-.154	.222	.266	.042	-.038	.348	-.182	.129	-.373	-.115	.355
I make more mistakes than most people	-.398	.305	-.197	-.283	1.000	-.066	.255	-.317	-.251	.202	-.002	.511	.420	-.051	-.331	.117	.061	-.205	.241	-.052	.380	.215	-.062
I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society	-.017	.064	.225	.078	-.066	1.000	-.194	.013	.295	-.016	.117	-.051	-.147	.198	.126	-.185	.405	.169	-.221	.212	-.063	.066	.049
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being	-.102	.085	-.289	-.066	.255	-.194	1.000	.048	-.276	.268	-.169	.123	.277	-.305	-.215	.350	-.084	.033	.394	-.150	.122	.287	.096
I am competent	.469	-.293	.139	.342	-.317	.013	.048	1.000	.234	-.015	-.100	-.246	-.262	.126	.163	.039	-.055	.329	-.159	.006	-.437	-.128	.249

People are basically good	.214	-.104	.447	.349	-.251	.295	-.276	.234	1.000	-.333	.274	-.089	-.115	.409	.280	-.214	.126	.169	-.383	.296	-.161	-.202	.106
There is no such thing as a safe place	-.116	.020	-.163	-.107	.202	-.016	.268	-.015	-.333	1.000	-.005	.114	.034	-.160	-.319	.207	-.017	.084	.410	-.027	.075	.468	.077
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy	.053	-.136	.352	.049	-.002	.117	-.169	-.100	.274	-.005	1.000	.000	-.157	.220	.147	-.201	.063	.095	-.212	.315	-.051	-.012	-.010
Other people make better decisions than me	-.347	.241	-.043	-.244	.511	-.051	.123	-.246	-.089	.114	.000	1.000	.375	-.011	-.132	.092	.033	-.171	.146	-.030	.389	.147	-.126
I am an under-achiever	-.308	.333	-.238	-.154	.420	-.147	.277	-.262	-.115	.034	-.157	.375	1.000	-.069	-.095	.179	.041	-.115	.187	-.056	.323	.108	-.164
People can be relied upon	.079	-.068	.407	.222	-.051	.198	-.305	.126	.409	-.160	.220	-.011	-.069	1.000	.159	-.163	.144	.180	-.339	.260	-.110	.010	.159
I feel safe when I go out of the house	.177	-.009	.237	.266	-.331	.126	-.215	.163	.280	-.319	.147	-.132	-.095	.159	1.000	-.054	.074	.067	-.312	.208	-.199	-.493	.048
People lie to get ahead	-.017	.058	-.224	.042	.117	-.185	.350	.039	-.214	.207	-.201	.092	.179	-.163	-.054	1.000	-.065	.034	.508	-.092	.046	.133	.024
The legal system ensures that justice is done	-.026	-.034	.120	-.038	.061	.405	-.084	-.055	.126	-.017	.063	.033	.041	.144	.074	-.065	1.000	.207	-.067	.296	-.003	.074	-.056
My help is worth having	.289	-.315	.173	.348	-.205	.169	.033	.329	.169	.084	.095	-.171	-.115	.180	.067	.034	.207	1.000	.008	.195	-.418	.027	.449
People let you down	-.197	.100	-.223	-.182	.241	-.221	.394	-.159	-.383	.410	-.212	.146	.187	-.339	-.312	.508	-.067	.008	1.000	-.046	.230	.437	-.044
People bring up their children to be honest	.144	-.064	.282	.129	-.052	.212	-.150	.006	.296	-.027	.315	-.030	-.056	.260	.208	-.092	.296	.195	-.046	1.000	-.130	-.020	.025
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	-.440	.310	-.189	-.373	.380	-.063	.122	-.437	-.161	.075	-.051	.389	.323	-.110	-.199	.046	-.003	-.418	.230	-.130	1.000	.201	-.311
No one is safe in the world today	-.137	-.013	-.021	-.115	.215	.066	.287	-.128	-.202	.468	-.012	.147	.108	.010	-.493	.133	.074	.027	.437	-.020	.201	1.000	-.013
I can be relied upon	.222	-.226	.113	.355	-.062	.049	.096	.249	.106	.077	-.010	-.126	-.164	.159	.048	.024	-.056	.449	-.044	.025	-.311	-.013	1.000

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.73773
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1425.879
	df	253
	Sig.	.00000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
I have faith in myself	1.000	.525
Noone would want a friend like me	1.000	.491
People try to be helpful	1.000	.604
If a problem arises I can usually solve it	1.000	.540
I make more mistakes than most people	1.000	.624
I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society	1.000	.671
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being	1.000	.512
I am competent	1.000	.509
People are basically good	1.000	.566
There is no such thing as a safe place	1.000	.544
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy	1.000	.581
Other people make better decisions than me	1.000	.550
I am an under-achiever	1.000	.584
People can be relied upon	1.000	.545
I feel safe when I go out of the house	1.000	.642
People lie to get ahead	1.000	.628
The legal system ensures that justice is done	1.000	.681
My help is worth having	1.000	.605
People let you down	1.000	.711
People bring up their children to be honest	1.000	.606
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	1.000	.547
No one is safe in the world today	1.000	.667
I can be relied upon	1.000	.581
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Total Variance Explained									
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.954	21.539	21.539	4.954	21.539	21.539	2.824	12.276	12.276
2	2.656	11.546	33.085	2.656	11.546	33.085	2.522	10.966	23.243
3	2.099	9.126	42.212	2.099	9.126	42.212	2.330	10.130	33.373
4	1.465	6.372	48.583	1.465	6.372	48.583	2.177	9.466	42.838
5	1.226	5.331	53.914	1.226	5.331	53.914	2.030	8.827	51.665
6	1.114	4.845	58.759	1.114	4.845	58.759	1.632	7.094	58.759
7	.934	4.061	62.820						
8	.890	3.870	66.690						
9	.761	3.308	69.998						
10	.735	3.197	73.194						
11	.710	3.087	76.281						
12	.614	2.668	78.950						
13	.593	2.576	81.526						
14	.570	2.480	84.006						
15	.553	2.405	86.411						
16	.499	2.171	88.582						
17	.491	2.135	90.717						
18	.448	1.947	92.664						
19	.423	1.840	94.503						
20	.388	1.687	96.190						
21	.344	1.497	97.687						
22	.299	1.299	98.986						
23	.233	1.014	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix(a)						
	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	-.610					
People are basically good	.609					
I make more mistakes than most people	-.607					
I have faith in myself	.587					
People let you down	-.576	.424				
People try to be helpful	.566					
If a problem arises I can usually solve it	.547					
I am competent	.496	.471				
I feel safe when I go out of the house	.493					
Other people make better decisions than me	-.469					
People can be relied upon	.444					
My help is worth having	.439	.405	.435			
No one would want a friend like me	-.433					
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being	-.450	.456				
People lie to get ahead		.451				
I can be relied upon		.425				
No one is safe in the world today			.593			
There is no such thing as a safe place			.443			
I am an under-achiever	-.506			.530		

The legal system ensures that justice is done			.473		-.611	
I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society			.403		-.503	
People bring up their children to be honest			.453			.461
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						
a 6 components extracted.						

Rotated Component Matrix(a)						
	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I make more mistakes than most people	.718					
Other people make better decisions than me	.708					
I am an under-achiever	.698					
I have faith in myself	-.569					
No one would want a friend like me	.559					
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	.537	-.482				
I can be relied upon		.743				
My help is worth having		.648				
If a problem arises I can usually solve it		.645				
I am competent		.578				
No one is safe in the world today			.779			
I feel safe when I go out of the house			-.739			
There is no such thing as a safe place			.665			
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy				.739		
People try to be helpful				.693		
People bring up their children to be honest				.616		.409
People are basically good				.474		
People can be relied upon				.468		
People lie to get ahead					.768	
People let you down			.424		.700	
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being					.535	

The legal system ensures that justice is done						.818
I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society						.753
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.						
a Rotation converged in 8 iterations.						

Component Transformation Matrix						
Component	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	-.561	.476	-.399	.399	-.339	.159
2	-.456	.483	.339	-.345	.509	-.255
3	.260	.305	.561	.499	.159	.501
4	.549	.488	-.568	-.076	.362	.015
5	.228	.182	.176	.443	-.189	-.808
6	-.235	-.419	-.240	.521	.658	-.082
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.						

Factor Analysis for 21-item MTS

Correlation Matrix																				
	I have faith in myself	Noone would want a friend like me	People try to be helpful	If a problem arises I can usually solve it	I make more mistakes than most people	People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being	I am competent	People are basically good	There is no such thing as a safe place	People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy	Other people make better decisions than me	I am an under-achiever	People can be relied upon	I feel safe when I go out of the house	People lie to get ahead	My help is worth having	People let you down	People bring up their children to be honest	If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	Noone is safe in the world today	I can be relied upon
I have faith in myself	1.000	-.365	.271	.331	-.398	-.102	.469	.214	-.116	.053	-.347	-.308	.079	.177	-.017	.289	-.197	.144	-.440	-.137	.222
Noone would want a friend like me	-.365	1.000	-.269	-.125	.305	.085	-.293	-.104	.020	-.136	.241	.333	-.068	-.009	.058	-.315	.100	-.064	.310	-.013	-.226
People try to be helpful	.271	-.269	1.000	.285	-.197	-.289	.139	.447	-.163	.352	-.043	-.238	.407	.237	-.224	.173	-.223	.282	-.189	-.021	.113
If a problem arises I can usually solve it	.331	-.125	.285	1.000	-.283	-.066	.342	.349	-.107	.049	-.244	-.154	.222	.266	.042	.348	-.182	.129	-.373	-.115	.355
I make more mistakes than most people	-.398	.305	-.197	-.283	1.000	.255	-.317	-.251	.202	-.002	.511	.420	-.051	-.331	.117	-.205	.241	-.052	.380	.215	-.062
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being	-.102	.085	-.289	-.066	.255	1.000	.048	-.276	.268	-.169	.123	.277	-.305	-.215	.350	.033	.394	-.150	.122	.287	.096
I am competent	.469	-.293	.139	.342	-.317	.048	1.000	.234	-.015	-.100	-.246	-.262	.126	.163	.039	.329	-.159	.006	-.437	-.128	.249

People are basically good	.214	-.104	.447	.349	-.251	-.276	.234	1.000	-.333	.274	-.089	-.115	.409	.280	-.214	.169	-.383	.296	-.161	-.202	.106
There is no such thing as a safe place	-.116	.020	-.163	-.107	.202	.268	-.015	-.333	1.000	-.005	.114	.034	-.160	-.319	.207	.084	.410	-.027	.075	.468	.077
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy	.053	-.136	.352	.049	-.002	-.169	-.100	.274	-.005	1.000	.000	-.157	.220	.147	-.201	.095	-.212	.315	-.051	-.012	-.010
Other people make better decisions than me	-.347	.241	-.043	-.244	.511	.123	-.246	-.089	.114	.000	1.000	.375	-.011	-.132	.092	-.171	.146	-.030	.389	.147	-.126
I am an under-achiever	-.308	.333	-.238	-.154	.420	.277	-.262	-.115	.034	-.157	.375	1.000	-.069	-.095	.179	-.115	.187	-.056	.323	.108	-.164
People can be relied upon	.079	-.068	.407	.222	-.051	-.305	.126	.409	-.160	.220	-.011	-.069	1.000	.159	-.163	.180	-.339	.260	-.110	.010	.159
I feel safe when I go out of the house	.177	-.009	.237	.266	-.331	-.215	.163	.280	-.319	.147	-.132	-.095	.159	1.000	-.054	.067	-.312	.208	-.199	-.493	.048
People lie to get ahead	-.017	.058	-.224	.042	.117	.350	.039	-.214	.207	-.201	.092	.179	-.163	-.054	1.000	.034	.508	-.092	.046	.133	.024
My help is worth having	.289	-.315	.173	.348	-.205	.033	.329	.169	.084	.095	-.171	-.115	.180	.067	.034	1.000	.008	.195	-.418	.027	.449
People let you down	-.197	.100	-.223	-.182	.241	.394	-.159	-.383	.410	-.212	.146	.187	-.339	-.312	.508	.008	1.000	-.046	.230	.437	-.044
People bring up their children to be honest	.144	-.064	.282	.129	-.052	-.150	.006	.296	-.027	.315	-.030	-.056	.260	.208	-.092	.195	-.046	1.000	-.130	-.020	.025
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	-.440	.310	-.189	-.373	.380	.122	-.437	-.161	.075	-.051	.389	.323	-.110	-.199	.046	-.418	.230	-.130	1.000	.201	-.311
Noone is safe in the world today	-.137	-.013	-.021	-.115	.215	.287	-.128	-.202	.468	-.012	.147	.108	.010	-.493	.133	.027	.437	-.020	.201	1.000	-.013
I can be relied upon	.222	-.226	.113	.355	-.062	.096	.249	.106	.077	-.010	-.126	-.164	.159	.048	.024	.449	-.044	.025	-.311	-.013	1.000

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.794
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1298.105
	df	210
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
I have faith in myself	1.000	.504
Noone would want a friend like me	1.000	.463
People try to be helpful	1.000	.561
If a problem arises I can usually solve it	1.000	.532
I make more mistakes than most people	1.000	.627
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being	1.000	.510
I am competent	1.000	.512
People are basically good	1.000	.561
There is no such thing as a safe place	1.000	.546
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy	1.000	.527
Other people make better decisions than me	1.000	.527
I am an under-achiever	1.000	.579
People can be relied upon	1.000	.556
I feel safe when I go out of the house	1.000	.649
People lie to get ahead	1.000	.635
My help is worth having	1.000	.554
People let you down	1.000	.719
People bring up their children to be honest	1.000	.586
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	1.000	.541
Noone is safe in the world today	1.000	.657
I can be relied upon	1.000	.574
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Total Variance Explained									
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	**Total**	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**	**Total**	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**	**Total**	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
1	4.880	23.239	23.239	4.880	23.239	23.239	2.793	13.298	13.298
2	2.582	12.297	35.536	2.582	12.297	35.536	2.564	12.210	25.509
3	1.890	8.999	44.536	1.890	8.999	44.536	2.306	10.983	36.491
4	1.463	6.965	51.501	1.463	6.965	51.501	2.206	10.503	46.995
5	1.106	5.269	56.770	1.106	5.269	56.770	2.053	9.775	56.770
6	.926	4.409	61.179						
7	.854	4.068	65.247						
8	.766	3.646	68.893						
9	.733	3.492	72.385						
10	.714	3.400	75.785						
11	.612	2.913	78.698						
12	.601	2.863	81.561						
13	.584	2.783	84.344						
14	.551	2.626	86.970						
15	.501	2.386	89.356						
16	.472	2.249	91.605						
17	.427	2.035	93.639						
18	.412	1.963	95.603						
19	.346	1.648	97.251						
20	.309	1.474	98.725						
21	.268	1.275	100.000						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.									

Rotated Component Matrix(a)					
	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
I make more mistakes than most people	.718				
I am an under-achiever	.708				
Other people make better decisions than me	.703				
I have faith in myself	-.567				
Noone would want a friend like me	.557				
If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up	.522	-.493			
I can be relied upon		.740			
My help is worth having		.675			
If a problem arises I can usually solve it		.630			
I am competent		.581			
Noone is safe in the world today			.774		
I feel safe when I go out of the house			-.734		
There is no such thing as a safe place			.656		
People bring up their children to be honest				.743	
People live by the idea that honesty is the best policy				.687	
People try to be helpful				.642	
People are basically good				.494	
People can be relied upon				.462	-.423
People lie to get ahead					.779
People let you down			.424		.711
People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being					.541
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.					
a Rotation converged in 7 iterations.					

Component Transformation Matrix					
Component	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	-.575	.490	-.400	.386	-.348
2	-.383	.527	.433	-.295	.549
3	.383	.282	.503	.721	-.014
4	.552	.475	-.583	-.065	.354
5	-.268	-.421	-.243	.490	.672
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.					

Appendix 13: Multidimensional Trust Scale questionnaire

PLEASE ENTER THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

I am Male / Female (circle as appropriate)

I am age _____ years

On the next page are a series of statements which will enable us to study the opinions of the general public on a number of issues. You will probably agree with some items and disagree with others. We are interested in the extent to which you agree or disagree with such matters of opinion. Please read the statements carefully and answer as honestly as possible. There are no 'right' or 'wrong' answers, or 'trick' questions. Your answers are completely anonymous and confidential.

Read each statement carefully. Then indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree by circling the number following each statement. The numbers and their meanings are indicated below:

If you agree strongly: circle +3

If you agree somewhat: circle +2

If you agree slightly: circle +1

If you disagree slightly: circle -1

If you disagree somewhat: circle -2

If you disagree strongly: circle -3

Please do not skip any statements – If you find that the numbers used in answering do not adequately reflect your own opinion, ***circle the response that is closest*** to the way you feel.

Thank you.

1	Science is more likely to be harmful than helpful.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
2	I have faith in myself.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
3	People rarely do what they say they will do.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
4	No-one would want a friend like me.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
5	People try to be helpful.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
6	If a problem arises I can usually solve it.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
7	It isn't safe to be in a car.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
8	I make more mistakes than most people.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
9	I am comfortable with the job that the police are doing for our society.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
10	People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
11	The government hides the truth from us because it's much worse than we could imagine.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
12	I am competent.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
13	People are basically good.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
14	There is no such thing as a 'safe' place.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
15	People live by the idea that 'honesty is the best policy'.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**

16	Other people make better decisions than me.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
17	Things will improve in the future.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
18	I am an under-achiever.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
19	People can be relied upon.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
20	I feel safe when I go out of the house.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
21	People lie to get ahead.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
22	The legal system ensures that justice is done.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
23	My help is worth having.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
24	People let you down.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
25	People bring up their children to be honest.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
26	If I have to make an important decision, I usually mess it up.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
27	No-one is safe in the world today.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
28	I can be relied upon.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
29	It is better not to trust strangers.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**
30	Newspapers and television try to report the news honestly.	**+3**	**+2**	**+1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-3**

Appendix 14: Permission from Professor Speilberger for use of the STAI-T, and briefing information

USF
UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH FLORIDA

September 12, 2006

Ms. Karen Carrington
53 Chesterton Close, Hunt End, Redditch
Woros B97SXS, UK

Dear Ms. Carrington:

In response to your recent request, I am very pleased to give you permission to reproduce and use the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) in your doctoral research project, entitled:

A new scale for the measurement of trust in self, others and environment

It is my understanding that your research will be carried out at:

Wolverhampton University, UK

This permission is contingent on your agreement to share your research findings with us. I look forward to receiving further details about your procedures and the results of your study as this information becomes available.

Best wishes on your research project.

Sincerely,

Charles D. Spielberger, Ph.D., ABPP
Distinguished Research Professor of Psychology
Director, Center for Research in Behavioral
Medicine and Health Psychology
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STAI-T Trait anxiety measure

In responding to the STAI-T questionnaire, participants are instructed to report on "*how you generally feel*" by indicating how often they experience feelings or thoughts relating to the presence or absence of anxiety. For example:

- I am "cool, calm, and collected".
- I feel that difficulties are piling up so that I cannot overcome them.
- I take disappointments so keenly that I cannot put them out of my mind.
- I am a steady person.

Appendix 15: SPSS syntax for Test-Retest

1.2 *Key.

*trust1 – MTS scores from Study 1.
*trust2– MTS scores from Retest.
*tself1 – MTS Self subscale scores for Study 1.
* tself2 – MTS Self subscale scores for Retest.
*toth1– MTS Others subscale scores for Study 1.
*toth2 – MTS Others subscale scores for Retest.
*tenv1 – MTS Environmental Factors subscale scores for Study 1.
*tenv2– MTS Environmental Factors subscale scores for Retest
*tanx1 – STAI-T anxiety scores for Study 1.
tanx2– STAI-T anxiety scores for Retest.

***Descriptive statistics.**

```
DESCRIPTIVES
  VARIABLES=age
  /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX .
FREQUENCIES
  VARIABLES=gender
  /ORDER=  ANALYSIS .
```

***MTS Study 1 and Retest Correlations.**

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=trust1 trust2
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE .
```

***MTS Self subscale Study 1 and Retest Correlations.**

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=tself1 tself2
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE .
```

***MTS Others subscale Study 1 and Retest Correlations.**

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=toth1 toth2
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE .
```

***MTS Safety items Study 1 and Retest Correlations.**

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=tenv1 tenv2
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE .
```

***STAI-T anxiety Study 1 and Retest Correlations.**

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=tanx1 tanx2
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE .
```

Appendix 16: SPSS output for Test-Retest

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**
Age	51	19.00	50.00	23.2353	7.16544
Valid N (listwise)	51				

Frequencies

Statistics Gender		
N	**Valid**	50
	Missing	2

Gender					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	**Male**	8	15.4	16.0	16.0
	Female	42	80.8	84.0	100.0
	Total	50	96.2	100.0	
Missing	**System**	2	3.8		
Total		52	100.0		

Correlations

MTS Study 1 and Retest

Correlations			
		Total Trust 1	**Total Trust 2**
Total Trust 1	**Pearson Correlation**	1	.764(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	52	52
Total Trust 2	**Pearson Correlation**	.764(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	52	52
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

MTS Self subscale Study 1 and Retest

Correlations			
		Self 1	**Self 2**
Self 1	**Pearson Correlation**	1	.709(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	52	52
Self 2	**Pearson Correlation**	.709(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	52	52
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

MTS Others subscale Study 1 and Retest

Correlations			
		Others 1	**Others 2**
Others 1	**Pearson Correlation**	1	.816(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	52	52
Others 2	**Pearson Correlation**	.816(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	52	52
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

MTS Safety items Study 1 and Retest

Correlations			
		Environment 1	Environment 2
Environment 1	Pearson Correlation	1	.615(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	52	52
Environment 2	Pearson Correlation	.615(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	52	52
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

STAI-T anxiety Study 1 and Retest

Correlations			
		Anxiety 1	Anxiety 2
Anxiety 1	Pearson Correlation	1	.827(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	52	52
Anxiety 2	Pearson Correlation	.827(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	52	52
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Appendix 17: University of Wolverhampton RES 20A (copy)

UNIVERSITY OF WOLVERHAMPTON

RES 20A
(October 2003)

School of Applied Sciences
Behavioural Sciences Ethics Committee: submission of project for approval

To be completed by SEC:
Date Received:
Project No:

- **This form must be word processed – no handwritten forms can be considered**
- **ALL sections of this form must be completed**
- **No project may commence without authorisation from the Divisional and School Ethics Committees**

CATEGORY A PROJECTS:

There is no significant interference with participants' physical or psychological wellbeing. In detail: • The research procedure is not likely to be stressful or distressing.

• The research materials are not of a sensitive, discriminatory or otherwise inappropriate nature.

• The participants are not members of a vulnerable group, such as those with a recognised clinical or psychological or similar condition.

• The research design is sufficiently well-grounded so that the participant's time is not wasted.

Projects involving access to confidential records may be considered Category A provided that the investigator's access to these is part of his/her normal professional duties.

Category A projects will be approved by the Behavioural Sciences Ethics Committee and monitored by the School Ethics Committee. The School Ethics Committee will not normally examine individual Category A projects but receives a record of projects that have been approved at subcommittee level.

Title of Project:	**Validation Trust in Self and Trust in Others Subscales**
Name of Supervisor: (for all student projects)	**Dr Neil Morris**
Name of Investigator(s):	**Karen Carrington**
Level of Research: (Module code, MPhil/PhD, Staff)	**D.Couns.Psych**
Qualifications/Expertise of the investigator relevant to the submission:	**B.S.Sc., Grad.Dip.Psych., Cert.Couns.Skills**
Participants: Please indicate the population and number of participants, the nature of the participant group and how they will be recruited.	**An opportunity sample of approximately 50 psychology students.**

Please attach the following and tick the box* provided to confirm that each has been included:

in the case of undergraduate projects, this should be done by supervisors to confirm that each part is properly constituted

Rationale for and expected outcomes of the study	**Y**
Details of method: materials, design and procedure	**Y**
Information sheet* and informed consent form for participants **to include appropriate safeguards for confidentiality and anonymity*	**Y**
Details of how information will be held and disposed of	**Y**
Details of if/how results will be fed back to participants	**Y**
Letters requesting, or granting, consent from any collaborating institutions	**N/A**
Letters requesting, or granting, consent from head teacher or parents or equivalent, if participants are under the age of 16	**N/a**
Is ethical approval required from any external body? NO (delete as appropriate) **If yes, which committee?** *NB. Where another ethics committee is involved, the research cannot be carried out until approval has been granted by both the School committee and the external committee.*	

Signed: ---------- Date: ----------

(Investigator)

Signed: ---------- Date: ----------

(Supervisor)

Except in the case of staff research, all correspondence will be conducted through the supervisor.

FOR USE BY THE SCHOOL ETHICS COMMITTEE

Subcommittee Approval Granted: ---------- Date: ----------

(Chair of Behav Sci Ethics Committee)

School Approval Granted: ---------- Date ----------

(Chair of School Ethics Committee)

Appendix 18: SPSS Syntax for Study 2

```
*Study 2 Syntax

DESCRIPTIVES
  VARIABLES=age
  /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX .

FREQUENCIES
  VARIABLES=gender
  /ORDER=  ANALYSIS .

*reverse code kc trust scores.
RECODE
  t2 t5 t7 t9 t11 t14 t16 t17 t18
  (3=-3)  (2=-2)  (1=-1)  (-3=3)  (-2=2)  (-1=1)  INTO RVt2 RVt5 RVt7 RVt9 RVt11 RVt14 RVt16
RVt17 RVt18.
EXECUTE .

*re-code all kc trust & reverse code scores into 1-6 values.
RECODE
t1 RVt2 t3 t4 RVt5 t6 RVt7 t8 RVt9 t10 RVt11 t12 t13 RVt14 t15 RVt16 RVt17 RVt18
(3=6)  (2=5)  (1=4)  (-1=3)  (-2=2)  (-3=1)  INTO  FT1 FT2  FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 FT8 FT9 FT10
FT11 FT12 FT13 FT14
FT15 FT16 FT17 FT18.
VARIABLE LABELS FT1'I have faith in myself'
/FT2 'Noone would want a friend like me'
/FT3 'People try to be helpful'
/FT4 'If a problem arises I can usually solve it'
/FT5 'I make more mistakes than most people'
/FT6 'I am competent'
/FT7  'People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being'
/FT8 'People are basically good'
/FT9 'Other people make better decisions than me'
/FT10 'People live by the idea that honesty is the best poilcy'
/FT11 'I am an under-achiever'
/FT12 'People can be relied upon'
/FT13 'I can be relied upon'
/FT14 'People let you down'
/FT15 'My help is worth having'
/FT16  'People bring up their children to be honest'
FT17 'If I have to make an important decision I usually mess it up'
/FT18 'People lie to get ahead' .
EXECUTE .

*Total MTS.
COMPUTE MTS = SUM(FT1,FT2,FT3,FT4,FT5,FT6,FT7,FT8,FT9,FT10,FT11,FT12,FT13,FT14,
FT15,FT16,FT17,FT18) .
VARIABLE LABELS MTS 'TOTAL MTS' .
EXECUTE .


*Check for normal distribution.
GRAPH
  /HISTOGRAM(NORMAL)=MTS .
```

```
*Check for normal distribution - Kolmogorov-Smirnov.
EXAMINE
  VARIABLES=MTS
  /PLOT BOXPLOT STEMLEAF NPPLOT
  /COMPARE GROUP
  /PERCENTILES(5,10,25,50,75,90,95) HAVERAGE
  /STATISTICS DESCRIPTIVES
  /CINTERVAL 95
  /MISSING LISTWISE
  /NOTOTAL.

*Totals for MTS Self.
COMPUTE MTSS = SUM(FT1,FT2,FT4,FT5,FT6,FT9,FT11,FT13,FT15,FT17) .
VARIABLE LABELS MTSS 'T SELF TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Totals for MTS Others.
COMPUTE MTSO = SUM(FT3,FT7,FT8,FT10,FT12,FT14,FT16,FT18) .
VARIABLE LABELS MTSO 'T OTHERS TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Totals for MTS.
COMPUTE MTS =
SUM(FT1,FT2,FT4,FT5,FT6,FT9,FT11,FT13,FT15,FT17,FT3,FT7,FT8,FT10,FT12,FT14,FT16,FT
18) .
VARIABLE LABELS MTSS 'T SELF TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .


*zero off its fillers.
RECODE
  its1 its7 its10 its12 its17 its19 its20 its22 its25 its27 its28 its30 its33
  its35 its38
  (1=0)  (2=0)  (3=0)  (4=0)  (5=0)  INTO  Rits1  Rits7  Rits10  Rits12
  Rits17  Rits19  Rits20  Rits22  Rits25  Rits27  Rits28  Rits30  Rits33
  Rits35  Rits38 .
VARIABLE LABELS Rits1 'ITS FILLER' /Rits7 'ITS FILLER' /Rits10 'ITS FILLER'
 /Rits12 'ITS FILLER' /Rits17 'ITS FILLER' /Rits19 'ITS FILLER' /Rits20 'ITS FILLER' /Rits22 'ITS
FILLER'
 /Rits25 'ITS FILLER' /Rits27 'ITS FILLER'
 /Rits28 'ITS FILLER' /Rits30 'ITS FILLER' /Rits33 'ITS FILLER' /Rits35 'ITS FILLER' /Rits38 'ITS
FILLER'.
EXECUTE .

*reverse code its scores.
RECODE
  its6 its11 its13 its15 its18 its23 its24 its31 its32 its34 its36 its39
  (1=5)  (2=4)  (3=3)  (4=2)  (5=1)  INTO Rits6rv  Rits11rv  Rits13rv  Rits15rv  Rits18rv  Rits23rv
  Rits24rv  Rits31rv  Rits32rv Rits34rv  Rits36rv  Rits39rv .
VARIABLE LABELS Rits6rv 'Parents can usually be relied upon to keep their promises'
/Rits11rv 'Most people can be counted on to do what they say they will do'
 /Rits13rv 'As evidenced by recent books and movies morality seems on the downgrade in this
country'
/Rits15rv 'The future seems very promising'
/Rits18rv 'Most elected public officals are really sincere in their campaign promises'
 /Rits23rv 'Most experts can be relied upon to tell the truth about the limits of their knowledge'
```

```
/Rits24rv 'Most parents can be relied upon to carry out their threats of punishment'
/Rits31rv 'Education in this country is not really prepating young men and women to deal with the
problems of the future'
/Rits32rv 'Most salesmen are honest in descriving their products'
 /Rits34rv 'Most students in school would not cheat even if they were sure of getting away with it'
/Rits36rv 'Most repairmen will not overcharge even if they think you are ignorant of their speciality'
/Rits39rv 'Most people answer public opinion polls honestly'.
EXECUTE .

*Total for ITS.
COMPUTE ITStotal = SUM(its2,its3,its4,its5,its8,its9,its14,its16,its21,its26

,its29,its37,its40,rits6rv,rits11rv,rits13rv,rits15rv,rits18rv,rits23rv,rits24rv,rits31rv,rits32rv,rits34rv,rit
s36rv,rits39rv) .
VARIABLE LABELS itstotal 'ITS TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*reverse code SLSC scores.
RECODE
L1N L6N L7N C8N C10N C13N L15N C16N
(1=5)  (2=4)  (3=3)  (4=2)  (5=1)  INTO L1 L6 L7 C8 C10 C13 L15 C16 .

*recode SLSC scores to match MTS ITS direction.
RECODE
L1 C2 L3 C4 L5 L6 L7 C8 L9 C10 L11 C12 C13 C14 L15 C16
  (1=5)  (2=4)  (3=3)  (4=2)  (5=1)  INTO FL1 FC2 FL3 FC4 FL5 FL6 FL7 FC8 FL9 FC10 FL11
FC12 FC13 FC14 FL15 FC16
.

*Total for Self Liking.
COMPUTE SLTOTAL = SUM(FL1,FL3,FL5,FL6,FL7,FL9,FL11,FL15) .
VARIABLE LABELS SLTOTAL 'SELF LIKING TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Total for Self Competence.
COMPUTE SCTOTAL = SUM() .
VARIABLE LABELS SCTOTAL 'SELF COMPETENCE TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Total SE.
COMPUTE SETOTAL =
SUM(FL1,FL3,FL5,FL6,FL7,FL9,FL11,FL15,FC2,FC4,FC8,FC10,FC12,FC13,FC14,FC16) .
VARIABLE LABELS SETOTAL 'GLOBAL SELF ESTEEM TOTAL' .
EXECUTE .

*Correlations all.
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=MTSS SLTOTAL SCTOTAL SETOTAL MTSO itstotal
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE .
```

Appendix 19: SPSS Output for Study 2

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	50	20	49	25.20	7.840
Valid N (listwise)	50				

Frequencies

Statistics

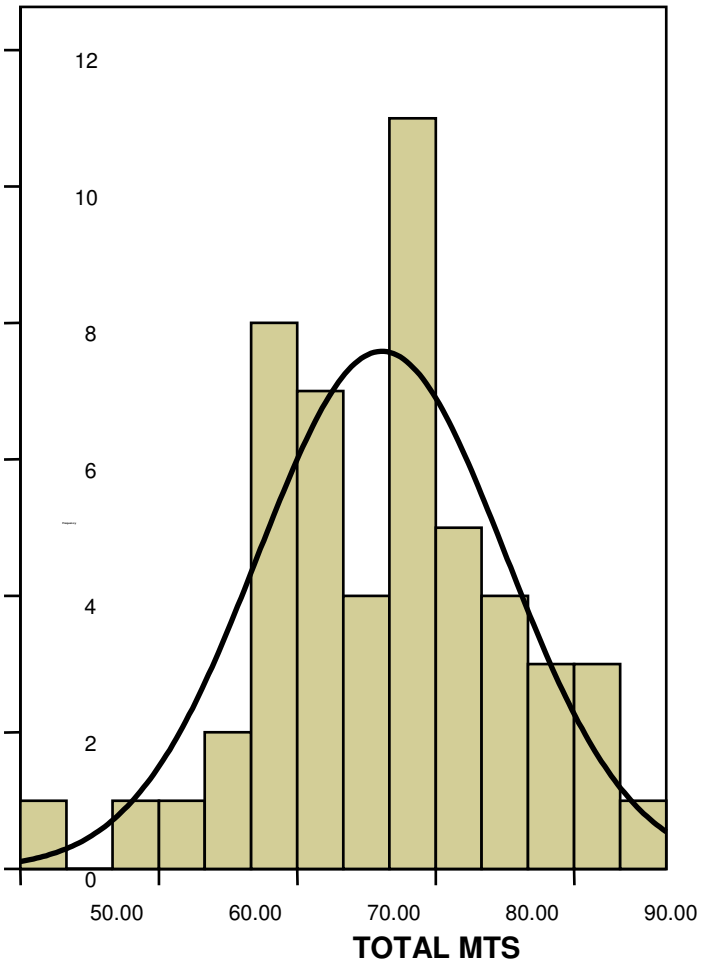
Gender

N	Valid	46
	Missing	5

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	9	17.6	19.6	19.6
	Female	37	72.5	80.4	100.0
	Total	46	90.2	100.0	
Missing	System	5	9.8		
Total		51	100.0		

Check for normal distribution



Explore

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
TOTAL MTS	51	100.0%	0	.0%	51	100.0%

Descriptives

			Statistic	Std. Error
TOTAL MTS	Mean		76.1176	1.25234
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	73.6023	
		Upper Bound	78.6330	
	5% Trimmed Mean		76.2691	
	Median		77.0000	
	Variance		79.986	
	Std. Deviation		8.94348	
	Minimum		51.00	
	Maximum		94.00	
	Range		43.00	
	Interquartile Range		14.00	
	Skewness		-.180	.333
	Kurtosis		.286	.656

Percentiles

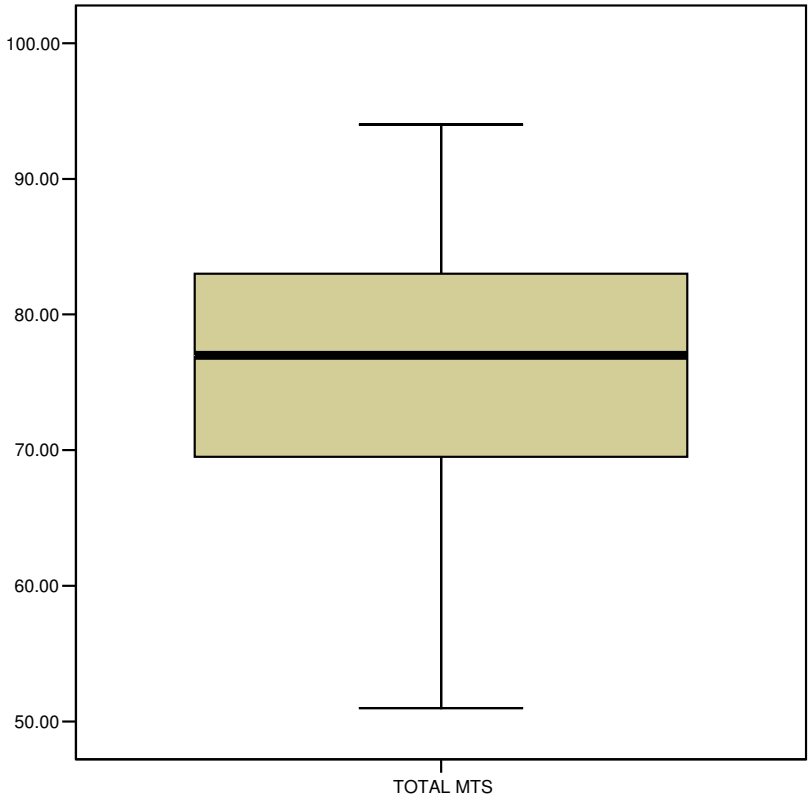
		Percentiles						
		5	10	25	50	75	90	95
Weighted Average(Definition 1)	TOTAL MTS	60.4000	66.2000	69.0000	77.0000	83.0000	87.8000	93.0000
Tukey's Hinges	TOTAL MTS			69.5000	77.0000	83.0000		

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
TOTAL MTS	.069	51	.200*	.984	51	.725

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Correlations

Correlations

		T SELF TOTAL	SELF LIKING TOTAL	SELF COMPETENCE TOTAL	GLOBAL SELF ESTEEM TOTAL	T OTHERS TOTAL	ITS TOTAL
T SELF TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	1	.476**	.613**	.580**	.333*	.218
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.000	.017	.125
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
SELF LIKING TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.476**	1	.642**	.947**	.208	.168
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.000	.142	.238
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
SELF COMPETENCE TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.613**	.642**	1	.854**	.282*	.161
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.	.000	.045	.258
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
GLOBAL SELF ESTEEM TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.580**	.947**	.854**	1	.259	.182
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.	.066	.202
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
T OTHERS TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.333*	.208	.282*	.259	1	.543**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.017	.142	.045	.066	.	.000
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
ITS TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.218	.168	.161	.182	.543**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.125	.238	.258	.202	.000	.
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix 20: MTS Self and Others Subscales

Response options: strongly agree, agree somewhat, slightly agree, slightly disagree, disagree somewhat, strongly disagree,

1 I have faith in myself. (S+)

2 No-one would want a friend like me. (S-)

3 People try to be helpful. (O+)

4 If a problem arises I can usually solve it. (S+)

5 I make more mistakes than most people. (S-)

6 I am competent. (S+)

7 People are only interested in themselves and their own well-being. (O-)

8 People are basically good. (O+)

9 Other people make better decisions than me. (S-)

10 People live by the idea that 'honesty is the best policy'. (O+)

11 I am an under-achiever. (S-)

12 People can be relied upon. (O+)

13 I can be relied upon. (S+)

14 People let you down. (O-)

15 My help is worth having. (S+)

16 People bring up their children to be honest. (O+)

17 If I have to make an important decision, I usually mess it up. (S-)

18 People lie to get ahead. (O-)

Key: S+ = Self positively-worded, S- = Self negatively-worded, O= Others positively-worded, O- = Others negatively-worded

Appendix 21: SLSC-R (Tafarodi & Swann, 2001)

Response options: Strongly agree, Agree, Neither agree nor disagree, Strongly disagree

1 I tend to devalue myself.

2 I am highly effective at the things I do.

3 I am very comfortable with myself.

4 I am almost always able to accomplish what I try for.

5 I am secure in my sense of self-worth.

6 It is sometimes unpleasant for me to think about myself.

7 I have a negative attitude toward myself.

8 At times, I find it difficult to achieve the things that are important to me.

9 I feel great about who I am.

10 I sometimes deal poorly with challenges.

11 I never doubt my personal worth.

12 I perform very well at many things.

13 I sometimes fail to fulfill my goals.

14 I am very talented.

15 I do not have enough respect for myself.

16 I wish I were more skillful in my activities.

Appendix 22: Study 2 Information and Consent Sheets

Information Sheet

This study is part of a practitioner doctorate research project at the University of Wolverhampton run by Karen Carrington in the counselling psychology department. If you choose to participate in the study you will be asked to complete a three part questionnaire. This will involve rating your level of agreement or disagreement with a series statements, by choosing from options like 'Strongly Agree' or 'Somewhat Disagree' and so on. There are no correct or incorrect answers.

All of your responses will remain anonymous. We only ask for your signature in order to prove, if required, that we adhere to the Ethical Code of Conduct of the British Psychological Society, by fully informing you of the nature of the study before you begin and telling you that you may withdraw at any time.

Thank you in advance for your help with this study. We will be happy to answer any questions regarding the aims of the study at the end. Individual results will not be available as all data is anonymous and only statistical results for groups of people will ever be presented.

Karen Carrington
C/O Psychology Division
University of Wolverhampton
Wulfruna Street
Wolverhampton
WV1 1SB
Tel: +44 (0) 1902 323 534
k.carrington@wlv.ac.uk

Consent Sheet

This sheet MUST be signed before you participate in the study

INPORTANT: DO NOT ATTACH THIS SHEET TO ANY SHEETS CONTAINING THE DATA WE HAVE COLLECTED TODAY.

1. I have read and understand the information sheet provided on completing this questionnaire.

2. I understand that I will be asked to rate my agreement on statements of opinion and that there are no right or wrong answers.

3. I am aware that the data will be made available, in an anonymous form, to Karen Carrington for further analysis and write-up as part of a doctoral research project. I consent to the dissemination of this information in this way.

4. I am aware that I can withdraw from this study at any time without penalty.

I understand what is required of me when I consent to participate in this study. I do consent to participate in this study.

Signature_____

Name (Block capitals)_____

Date _____

Appendix 23: Study 2 Debriefing Document

Many thanks for completing the questionnaire, we value your participation.

This study is part of a larger research project to develop a new measure of trust. The current study examines the validity of questions designed to people's level of trust in themselves, and their trust in other people. It is hoped that the findings will contribute to a larger project which will study how these aspects of trust contribute to a person's overall mental health.

If you have any further questions please ask the investigator. We cannot release your individual results, as all data is anonymous and only statistical results for groups of people will ever be presented.

Further information regarding the results of the study can be obtained from Autumn 2008. Please feel free to contact:

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