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3. Kam, C. D. (2012). Risk attitudes and political participation. American Journal of Political Science, 56(4), 817-836.
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   1. Developed original scale for measuring Individualism, which includes question used here, “I'd rather depend on myself than others”
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3. Lalwani, A. K., & Shavitt, S. (2009). The “me” I claim to be: Cultural self-construal elicits self-presentational goal pursuit. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 97(1), 88.
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   1. Uses similar/same question wording (i.e., “How do you usually file your taxes?”) and finds that measuring Tax Burden can actually result in increase tax compliance by the respondents
2. Atrostic, B. K., & Nunns, J. R. (1991, January). Measuring tax burden: A Historical perspective. In Fifty years of economic measurement: The jubilee of the conference on research in income and wealth (pp. 343-420). University of Chicago Press.
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2. Elffers, H., Weigel, R. H., & Hessing, D. J. (1987). The consequences of different strategies for measuring tax evasion behavior. Journal of Economic Psychology, 8(3), 311-337.
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**Sources/Citations for Social Conservatism Questions**

1. Russo, T. (2021). Assessing Opinions Towards Transgender Individuals.
   1. Evaluates validity of the language in question with variable *trans\_rights*
      1. See Chapter Six: Methodology.
2. 2020 American National Election Studies
   1. Original appearance of *trans\_rights* question
3. Newman, B. J., & Hartman, T. K. (2019). Mass shootings and public support for gun control. British Journal of Political Science, 49(4), 1527-1553.
   1. References original appearance of *gun\_rights* question in 2010 Pew Survey
      1. “For this purpose, we draw on the 2010 Political Independents Survey (N = 3,500) conducted by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press.81 This survey contained nearly all the measures included in the CCES (except homeownership); thus we were able to perform a very clean replication test. The dependent variable for this analysis is a question asking respondents: ‘What do you think is more important – to protect the right of Americans to own guns, OR to control gun ownership?’”
4. Everett, J. A. (2013). The 12 item social and economic conservatism scale (SECS). PloS one, 8(12), e82131.
   1. Establishes a baseline standard for evaluating Social Conservatism
5. Flores, A. (2014). National trends in public opinion on LGBT rights in the United States.
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6. Broockman, D., & Malhotra, N. (2020). What do partisan donors want?. Public Opinion Quarterly, 84(1), 104-118.
   1. Example of peer-reviewed/frequently cited study using same/similar question wording to evaluate Social Conservatism
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   1. Evaluates the pros and cons of using the Protestant Work Ethic scale
      1. “The present findings highlight the ambiguity of previous PWE research, and the need for further PWE scale development.”
2. Mirels, H. L., & Garrett, J. B. (1971). The Protestant ethic as a personality variable. Journal of consulting and clinical psychology, 36(1), 40.
   1. Creates the initial scale on which to evaluate the Protestant Work Ethic
      1. See Table 1.
3. Weber, M., & Kalberg, S. (2013). The Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism. Routledge.
   1. The original envisionment of the Protestant Work Ethic as a multidimensional construct
4. Heaven, P. C. (1990). Suggestions for reducing unemployment: A study of Protestant work ethic and economic locus of control beliefs. British Journal of Social Psychology, 29(1), 55-65.
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      1. “In line with Heaven (1989), two components were extracted for the PWE scale. They were labelled striving (e.g. ‘People who fail at a job have usually not tried hard enough’) andanti-leisure (e.g. ‘Our society would have fewer problems if people had less leisure time’)”
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   1. Example of peer-reviewed/frequently cited study using same/similar question wording to evaluate Protestant Work Ethic
      1. See section 3.1.
   2. Also investigates pros and cons of various types of ways to evaluate Protestant Work Ethic
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      1. See Results.