

Sensitivity analyses — HPT (Czech data)

Robustness checks for scoring, ideology operationalisation, exclusions, and random-slopes

HPT and Extremism project

2025-12-11

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1 Purpose and scope

This file documents **exploratory robustness checks** of our main results. We vary how HPT is scored, how ideology is operationalised, which observations are included, and whether class-level **random slopes** are needed. The goal is to see if substantive conclusions survive reasonable perturbations—**not** to hunt for significance.

HPT scoring follows the Hartmann–Hasselhorn / Huijen instrument logic; note earlier reports that ROA items can behave inconsistently across samples, motivating ROA-free alternatives here. We also leverage the FR-LF dimensions RD and NS for ideology variants, aligned with the codebook of our dataset. These analyses correspond to the “contamination” checks pre-registered in the project snapshot.

1.1 Setup

```
# Core packages
library(tidyverse)
library(lme4)
library(lmerTest)
library(broom)
library(broom.mixed)
library(performance)
library(gt)
library(glue)

# Nice printing
theme_set(theme_bw())
```

1.2 Data

```
# Load the dataset created in 00_data-preparation
load("normalised_responses.RData")
stopifnot(exists("normalised_responses"))
dat_raw <- normalised_responses
```

How to read variables. Variable names and coding (KN, POP/ROA/CONT, RD/NS, KSA facets, SDR) are defined in the project codebook and used verbatim here.

HPT scoring variants —means (higher = better)

Score	Mean
9-item (POP+ROA+CONT)	2.51
8-item (drop ROA1)	2.47
6-item (drop all ROA)	2.35

2 1. Scoring variants for HPT

Why: In prior literature, POP and CONT often form one factor, while ROA can be unstable (e.g., ROA1 cross-loads in some samples). We therefore compare the **original 9-item average** with **ROA-free** and **problem-item-free** scores.

```
dat <- dat_raw %>%
  mutate(
    # Per codebook, POP/ROA/CONT are coded 1-4 (higher = better fit). :contentReference[oaicite:5]{index=5}
    HPT_total_9   = rowMeans(across(c(POP1:POP3, ROA1:ROA3, CONT1:CONT3)), na.rm = TRUE),
    HPT_total_6   = rowMeans(across(c(POP1:POP3, CONT1:CONT3)), na.rm = TRUE),           # exclude all ROA
    HPT_total_8   = rowMeans(across(c(POP1:POP3, ROA2:ROA3, CONT1:CONT3)), na.rm = TRUE) # drop ROA1 only
  )
```

2.0.1 Descriptives

```
hpt_desc <- dat %>%
  summarise(
    `9-item (POP+ROA+CONT)` = mean(HPT_total_9, na.rm=TRUE),
    `8-item (drop ROA1)`     = mean(HPT_total_8, na.rm=TRUE),
    `6-item (drop all ROA)` = mean(HPT_total_6, na.rm=TRUE)
  ) %>% pivot_longer(everything(), names_to="Score", values_to="Mean")

gt(hpt_desc) %>%
  fmt_number(columns=Mean, decimals=2) %>%
  tab_header(title="HPT scoring variants - means (higher = better)")
```

Interpretation. If the **rankings of groups/effects** are stable across these scores, conclusions do not hinge on ROA behaviour. If results flip only when ROA is included, they are **fragile** and likely influenced by ROA idiosyncrasies noted in earlier work.

3 2. Ideology operationalisations

Why: FR-LF defines six dimensions; we focus on **RD** (right-authoritarian rule) and **NS** (Nazi relativisation). We test (a) **NS-only**, (b) **RD+NS combined** (FR-LF mini), and (c) **KSA-3** authoritarianism (total and facets).

```
dat <- dat %>%
  mutate(
    KN_total      = rowSums(across(KN1:KN6), na.rm = TRUE),           # knowledge mini-test
    SDR_total     = rowSums(across(starts_with("SDR")), na.rm = TRUE),
    NS_sum        = rowSums(across(NS1:NS3), na.rm = TRUE),
    RD_sum        = rowSums(across(RD1:RD3), na.rm = TRUE),
    FRLF_mini    = NS_sum + RD_sum,                                     # FR-LF logic (NS + RD)
    KSA_A         = rowSums(across(A1:A3), na.rm = TRUE),
    KSA_U         = rowSums(across(U1:U3), na.rm = TRUE),
    KSA_K         = rowSums(across(K1:K3), na.rm = TRUE),
    KSA_total     = KSA_A + KSA_U + KSA_K
  ) %>%
  # z-standardize predictors for comparability of
  mutate(across(c(NS_sum, FRLF_mini, KSA_total, KN_total, SDR_total), scale, .names=".col_z"))
```

Interpretation. If **NS-only** predicts HPT similarly to (or more strongly than) broad authoritarianism (KSA-3), the HPT score may be **ideologically contaminated** by Nazi-congruent attitudes, consistent with our preregistered concern.

4 3. Exclusions: knowledge outliers & extreme SDR

Rules (predefined here for sensitivity only):

- **Knowledge outliers:** drop KN totals outside the Tukey fence ($[Q_1 - 1.5 \cdot IQR, Q_3 + 1.5 \cdot IQR]$).
- **Extreme SDR:** drop the **top 10%** of SDR totals (possible “faking good”). Codebook notes SDR2–SDR4 are reversed already.

```
# Compute fences
kn_q <- quantile(dat$KN_total, probs = c(.25, .75), na.rm = TRUE)
kn_iqr <- kn_q[2] - kn_q[1]
kn_low <- kn_q[1] - 1.5 * kn_iqr
kn_high <- kn_q[2] + 1.5 * kn_iqr

sdr_p90 <- quantile(dat$SDR_total, probs = .90, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Exclusion counts (for sensitivity runs)

Criterion	N
Total N	184
Drop KN outliers	0
Drop top-10% SDR	22
Kept (both rules)	162

```
dat <- dat %>%
  mutate(
    excl_KN = KN_total < kn_low | KN_total > kn_high,
    excl_SDR = SDR_total >= sdr_p90,
    keep_all = TRUE,
    keep_excl= !(excl_KN | excl_SDR)
  )

table_excl <- tibble(
  Criterion = c("Total N", "Drop KN outliers", "Drop top-10% SDR", "Kept (both rules)"),
  N = c(nrow(dat),
        sum(dat$excl_KN, na.rm=TRUE),
        sum(dat$excl_SDR, na.rm=TRUE),
        sum(dat$keep_excl, na.rm=TRUE))
)
gt(table_excl) %>%
  tab_header(title="Exclusion counts (for sensitivity runs)")
```

Interpretation. If effects persist after dropping **low-knowledge** and **high-SDR** respondents, results are less likely to be artefacts of misunderstanding or impression management.

5 4. Mixed models with class clustering & random slopes

We estimate multilevel models (students nested in classes), starting with random intercepts and then allowing the **ideology effect to vary by class**. We fit the models for each **HPT scoring** and **ideology** variant.

```

fit_models <- function(data, hpt_var, ideol_var){
  form0 <- as.formula(glue("{hpt_var} ~ {ideol_var} + KN_total_z + SDR_total_z + (1 | class_label)"))
  form1 <- as.formula(glue("{hpt_var} ~ {ideol_var} + KN_total_z + SDR_total_z + (1 + {ideol_var} | class_label)"))
  m0 <- lmer(form0, data = data)
  # Try random slope; if singular, fall back to intercept-only
  m1 <- try(lmer(form1, data = data), silent = TRUE)
  if(inherits(m1,"try-error") || isTRUE(isSingular(m1))) m1 <- NULL
  list(m0=m0, m1=m1)
}

tidy_model <- function(m){
  tibble(
    term      = broom.mixed::tidy(m, effects="fixed")$term,
    estimate  = broom.mixed::tidy(m, effects="fixed")$estimate,
    conf.low  = confint(m, method="Wald")[names(fixef(m)),1],
    conf.high = confint(m, method="Wald")[names(fixef(m)),2],
    p.value   = broom.mixed::tidy(m, effects="fixed")$p.value,
    R2_marg   = performance::r2_nakagawa(m)$R2_marginal,
    R2_cond   = performance::r2_nakagawa(m)$R2_conditional
  )
}

```

5.0.1 Run model grid

```

hpt_vars     <- c("HPT_total_9", "HPT_total_8", "HPT_total_6")
ideol_vars   <- c("NS_sum_z", "FRLF_mini_z", "KSA_total_z")

# Full sample
grid_full <- expand_grid(hpt=hpt_vars, ideol=ideol_vars) %>%
  mutate(fits = map2(hpt, ideol, ~fit_models(dat %>% filter(keep_all), .x, .y)),
         m0   = map(fits, "m0"),
         m1   = map(fits, "m1"))

# Exclusion sample (drop KN outliers & top-10% SDR)
grid_excl <- expand_grid(hpt=hpt_vars, ideol=ideol_vars) %>%
  mutate(fits = map2(hpt, ideol, ~fit_models(dat %>% filter(keep_excl), .x, .y)),
         m0   = map(fits, "m0"),
         m1   = map(fits, "m1"))

```

5.0.2 Summaries (key coefficient = ideology)

```
summarise_grid <- function(grid, label){  
  out0 <- grid %>%  
    mutate(tidy0 = map(m0, tidy_model)) %>%  
    unnest(tidy0) %>%  
    filter(term == "(Intercept)" | str_detect(term, "NS_sum_z|FRLF_mini_z|KSA_total_z")) %>%  
    select(hpt, ideol, term, estimate, conf.low, conf.high, p.value, R2_marg, R2_cond) %>%  
    mutate(model = "RI") # random intercept  
  
  out1 <- grid %>%  
    filter(!map_lgl(m1, is.null)) %>%  
    mutate(tidy1 = map(m1, tidy_model)) %>%  
    unnest(tidy1) %>%  
    filter(term == "(Intercept)" | str_detect(term, "NS_sum_z|FRLF_mini_z|KSA_total_z")) %>%  
    select(hpt, ideol, term, estimate, conf.low, conf.high, p.value, R2_marg, R2_cond) %>%  
    mutate(model = "RS") # random slope (ideology)  
  
  bind_rows(out0, out1) %>% mutate(sample = label)  
}  
  
tab_full <- summarise_grid(grid_full, "Full")  
tab_excl <- summarise_grid(grid_excl, "Exclusions applied")  
  
## Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.  
## Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.  
## Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.  
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## Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.  
## Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.  
  
## Warning: There were 14 warnings in `mutate()`.  
## The first warning was:
```

```

## i In argument: `tidy0 = map(m0, tidy_model)`.
## Caused by warning:
## ! Can't compute random effect variances. Some variance components equal
## zero. Your model may suffer from singularity (see `?lme4::isSingular`  

## and `?performance::check_singularity`).
## Decrease the `tolerance` level to force the calculation of random effect
## variances, or impose priors on your random effects parameters (using
## packages like `brms` or `glmmTMB`).
## i Run `dplyr::last_dplyr_warnings()` to see the 13 remaining warnings.

## Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.
## Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.

## Warning: There were 2 warnings in `mutate()`.

## The first warning was:
## i In argument: `tidy1 = map(m1, tidy_model)`.
## Caused by warning:
## ! Can't compute random effect variances. Some variance components equal
## zero. Your model may suffer from singularity (see `?lme4::isSingular`  

## and `?performance::check_singularity`).
## Decrease the `tolerance` level to force the calculation of random effect
## variances, or impose priors on your random effects parameters (using
## packages like `brms` or `glmmTMB`).
## i Run `dplyr::last_dplyr_warnings()` to see the 1 remaining warning.

tab_models <- bind_rows(tab_full, tab_excl) %>%
  mutate(ideol = recode(ideol,
                        NS_sum_z="NS (z)", FRLF_mini_z="FR-LF: RD+NS (z)", KSA_total_z="KSA-3 total (z)",
                        hpt    = recode(hpt,
                                      HPT_total_9="HPT 9-item", HPT_total_8="HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)",
                                      HPT_total_6="HPT 6-item (no ROA)")) %>%
  arrange(sample, hpt, ideol, model)

tab_models %>%
  mutate(across(c(estimate, conf.low, conf.high, R2_marg, R2_cond), ~round(., 3)),
         p.value = signif(p.value, 3)) %>%
  gt() %>%
  tab_header(title="Multilevel models: ideology → HPT (controls: KN, SDR; class clustered)") %>%
  tab_spanner(label = "Effect ( and 95% CI)", columns = c(estimate, conf.low, conf.high)) %>%
  cols_label(sample="Sample", hpt="HPT score", ideol="Ideology", model="Model",
             estimate=" ", conf.low="CI low", conf.high="CI high",
             p.value="p", R2_marg="R2 (marg.)", R2_cond="R2 (cond.)")

```

How to read the table.

- **Rows** = combinations of HPT scoring (9/8/6 items), ideology metric (NS only; FR-LF RD+NS; KSA-3), and model type: **RI** = random-intercept by class; **RS** = also random **slope** of ideology by class (shown only when not singular).
- **Key cell** = the **for ideology** (standardised), with **95% CI**.
- **R² (marg./cond.)** give variance explained by fixed effects and by full model.

Interpretation guide.

- If **NS (z)** predicts HPT strongly while KSA-3 does not, HPT may be **aligned with Nazi-congruent content** rather than general authoritarianism—i.e., content **congruence** instead of better historical reasoning. This is the contamination mechanism we flagged.
 - If effects are **stable across 9/8/6-item** HPT scores, conclusions are **robust** to ROA decisions. If they require ROA to appear, caution is warranted given prior ROA instability.
 - If **random slopes** improve fit (higher R²_cond; non-singular), the ideology–HPT link **varies by class**. That suggests classroom climate/teaching may moderate how ideology maps onto HPT.
-

6 5. Sanity checks & clarity plots (optional quick look)

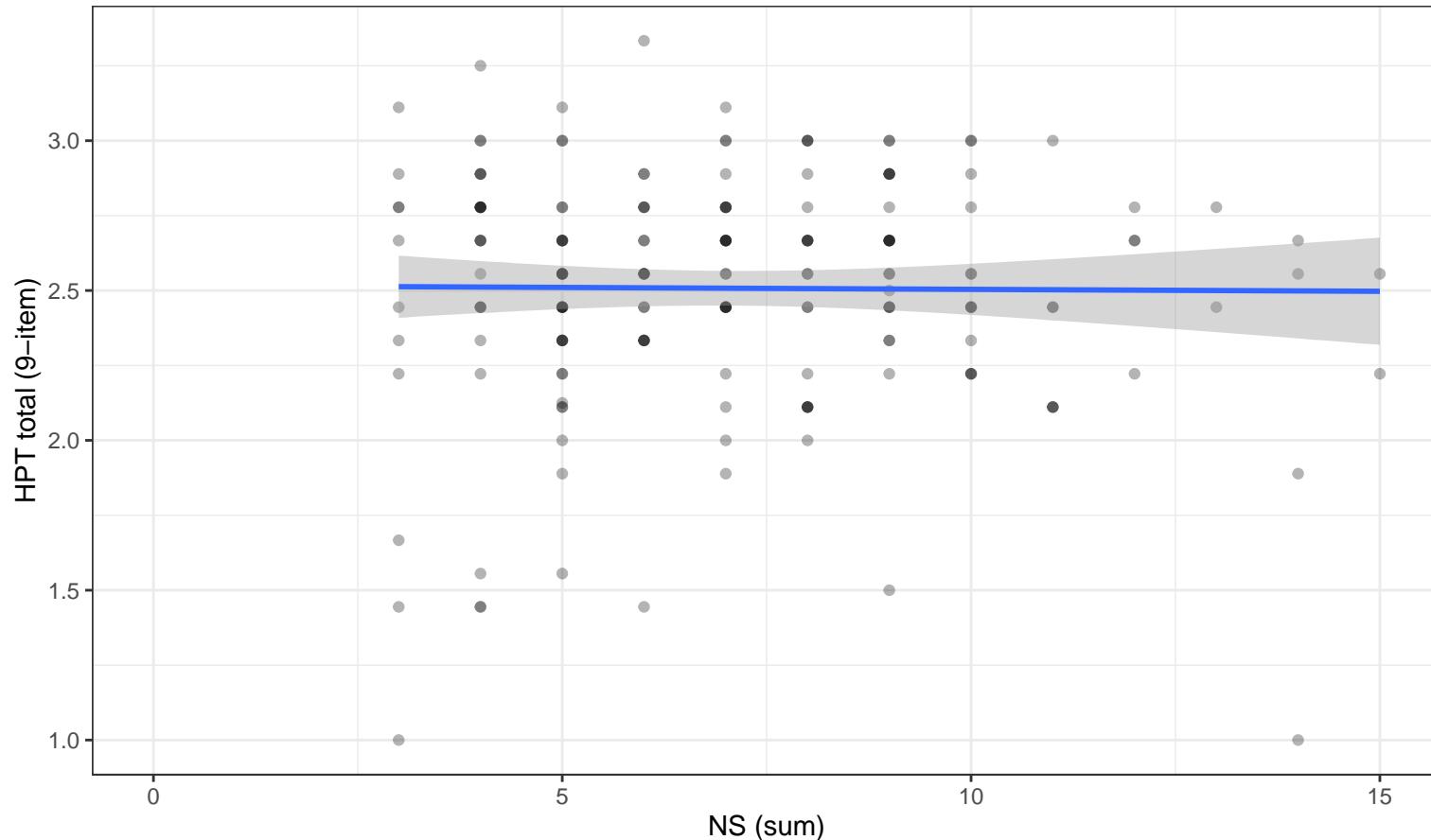
```
dat %>%
  ggplot(aes(NS_sum, HPT_total_9)) +
  geom_point(alpha=.3) + geom_smooth(method="lm", se=TRUE) +
  labs(x="NS (sum)", y="HPT total (9-item)",
       title="Bivariate check (unadjusted): NS vs. HPT") +
  theme(plot.title.position="plot")

## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'

## Warning: Removed 4 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range
## (`stat_smooth()`).

## Warning: Removed 4 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale
## range (`geom_point()`).
```

Bivariate check (unadjusted): NS vs. HPT



Interpretation. These quick plots are only to **visualise direction**; final inferences come from the multilevel models with controls.

7 6. Read-outs you can cite in prose

- Stable conclusions across HPT 9/8/6 scoring → results **do not depend** on ROA items. (ROA instability has been noted previously.)
- NS-only predicting as much/more than **KSA-3** → supports the **ideological contamination** concern in our PCI RR snapshot.
- Survives **knowledge/SDR exclusions** → less likely driven by misunderstanding or impression management; SDR handling follows our codebook.

- **Random slopes needed** → ideology effects differ by class, implying a pedagogical moderation worth exploring (teaching of context vs. presentism etc.), in line with the HPT literature's emphasis on contextual frames.
-

8 Reproducibility appendix

```
sessionInfo()

## R version 4.4.2 (2024-10-31)
## Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
## Running under: Ubuntu 24.04.3 LTS
##
## Matrix products: default
## BLAS:    /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnublas/libblas.so.3.12.0
## LAPACK:  /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnulapack/liblapack.so.3.12.0
##
## locale:
## [1] LC_CTYPE=en_US.UTF-8      LC_NUMERIC=C
## [3] LC_TIME=cs_CZ.UTF-8      LC_COLLATE=en_US.UTF-8
## [5] LC_MONETARY=cs_CZ.UTF-8   LC_MESSAGES=en_US.UTF-8
## [7] LC_PAPER=cs_CZ.UTF-8     LC_NAME=C
## [9] LC_ADDRESS=C              LC_TELEPHONE=C
## [11] LC_MEASUREMENT=cs_CZ.UTF-8 LC_IDENTIFICATION=C
##
## time zone: Europe/Prague
## tzcode source: system (glibc)
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics   grDevices  utils      datasets   methods    base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] glue_1.8.0       gt_1.1.0        performance_0.15.1
## [4] broom.mixed_0.2.9.6 broom_1.0.7      lmerTest_3.1-3
## [7] lme4_1.1-38      Matrix_1.7-1    lubridate_1.9.4
## [10]forcats_1.0.0    stringr_1.5.1   dplyr_1.1.4
## [13]purrr_1.1.0      readr_2.1.5     tidyverse_2.0.0
## [16]tibble_3.2.1     ggplot2_4.0.1   tidyverse_2.0.0
##
```

```
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] gtable_0.3.6      xfun_0.54       insight_1.4.2
## [4] lattice_0.22-5    tzdb_0.5.0      numDeriv_2016.8-1.1
## [7] vctrs_0.6.5       tools_4.4.2     Rdpack_2.6.4
## [10] generics_0.1.3    parallel_4.4.2  pkgconfig_2.0.3
## [13] RColorBrewer_1.1-3 S7_0.2.1      lifecycle_1.0.4
## [16] compiler_4.4.2    farver_2.1.2   codetools_0.2-20
## [19] htmltools_0.5.8.1 yaml_2.3.10    pillar_1.10.0
## [22] furrr_0.3.1      nloptr_2.2.1   MASS_7.3-61
## [25] reformulas_0.4.1  boot_1.3-31   nlme_3.1-166
## [28] parallelly_1.45.1 tidyselect_1.2.1 digest_0.6.37
## [31] stringi_1.8.4     future_1.68.0  listenv_0.10.0
## [34] labeling_0.4.3    splines_4.4.2  fastmap_1.2.0
## [37] grid_4.4.2        cli_3.6.5     magrittr_2.0.3
## [40] withr_3.0.2       scales_1.4.0   backports_1.5.0
## [43] timechange_0.3.0   rmarkdown_2.29  globals_0.18.0
## [46] hms_1.1.3         evaluate_1.0.5 knitr_1.50
## [49] rbibutils_2.3     mgcv_1.9-1    rlang_1.1.6
## [52] Rcpp_1.0.13-1     xml2_1.3.6   minqa_1.2.8
## [55] R6_2.6.1          fs_1.6.5
```

Multilevel models: ideology → HPT (controls: KN, SDR; class clustered)

HPT score	Ideology	term	Effect (β and 95% CI)				p	R^2 (marg.)	R^2 (cond.)	Model	Sample
			β	CI low	CI high						
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.339	2.272	2.407	4.71e-14		0.008	0.012	RI	Excl
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	FRLF_mini_z	0.012	-0.056	0.081	7.24e-01		0.008	0.012	RI	Excl
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.335	2.270	2.401	2.56e-117		0.009	NA	RS	Excl
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	FRLF_mini_z	0.005	-0.086	0.096	9.22e-01		0.009	NA	RS	Excl
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	KSA-3 total (z)	(Intercept)	2.335	2.271	2.400	3.04e-120		0.034	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	KSA-3 total (z)	KSA_total_z	0.073	0.004	0.142	3.92e-02		0.034	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.339	2.273	2.404	6.89e-15		0.013	0.013	RI	Excl
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	NS (z)	NS_sum_z	0.033	-0.036	0.101	3.52e-01		0.013	0.013	RI	Excl
HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.457	2.394	2.520	4.91e-125		0.001	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	FRLF_mini_z	-0.004	-0.070	0.062	9.02e-01		0.001	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)	KSA-3 total (z)	(Intercept)	2.454	2.391	2.516	2.19e-125		0.015	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)	KSA-3 total (z)	KSA_total_z	0.052	-0.015	0.119	1.31e-01		0.015	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)	NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.457	2.394	2.520	4.47e-125		0.001	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)	NS (z)	NS_sum_z	0.008	-0.058	0.075	8.09e-01		0.001	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 9-item	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.492	2.428	2.556	4.00e-125		0.007	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 9-item	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	FRLF_mini_z	-0.006	-0.073	0.060	8.53e-01		0.007	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 9-item	KSA-3 total (z)	(Intercept)	2.488	2.425	2.551	1.52e-125		0.024	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 9-item	KSA-3 total (z)	KSA_total_z	0.057	-0.011	0.124	1.02e-01		0.024	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 9-item	NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.491	2.428	2.555	3.69e-125		0.007	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 9-item	NS (z)	NS_sum_z	0.009	-0.059	0.076	8.02e-01		0.007	NA	RI	Excl
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.354	2.283	2.426	8.29e-16		0.009	0.035	RI	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	FRLF_mini_z	-0.005	-0.069	0.058	8.68e-01		0.009	0.035	RI	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.356	2.284	2.428	1.89e-15		0.010	0.055	RS	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	FRLF_mini_z	-0.009	-0.083	0.066	8.18e-01		0.010	0.055	RS	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	KSA-3 total (z)	(Intercept)	2.351	2.285	2.418	1.35e-15		0.022	0.036	RI	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	KSA-3 total (z)	KSA_total_z	0.049	-0.016	0.114	1.42e-01		0.022	0.036	RI	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	KSA-3 total (z)	(Intercept)	2.349	2.283	2.414	3.74e-15		0.022	0.059	RS	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	KSA-3 total (z)	KSA_total_z	0.047	-0.033	0.126	2.85e-01		0.022	0.059	RS	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.354	2.283	2.424	3.85e-16		0.009	0.032	RI	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	NS (z)	NS_sum_z	0.009	-0.053	0.072	7.70e-01		0.009	0.032	RI	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.353	2.283	2.423	7.05e-16		0.010	0.038	RS	Full
HPT 6-item (no ROA)	NS (z)	NS_sum_z	0.008	-0.058	0.074	8.23e-01		0.010	0.038	RS	Full
HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	(Intercept)	2.470	2.408	2.532	1.25e-15		0.006	0.016	RI	Full
HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)	FR-LF: RD+NS (z)	FRLF_mini_z	13.008	-0.069	0.053	7.97e-01		0.006	0.016	RI	Full
HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)	KSA-3 total (z)	(Intercept)	2.467	2.408	2.526	3.18e-15		0.012	0.016	RI	Full
HPT 8-item (drop ROA1)	KSA-3 total (z)	KSA_total_z	0.024	0.008	0.026	2.88e-01		0.012	0.016	RI	Full