

Appendix I. Factor analyses for the ECQ

Exploratory factor analyses were used for all the variables using seven-point Likert scales. Both the pre- and post-tests were subjected to a separate factor analysis, in analogy to De Schrijver (2014). The results were then compared, and a decision made about the final factor structure. Sometimes, the structure was clear in the pre- but not the post-test, or vice versa. This made the decisions more difficult and sometimes repeated tests were needed to reach a satisfactory conclusion. Eventually, satisfactory decisions were reached for all scales except for emotional empathy. It was decided to leave this scale out of the significance tests, for reasons described below. Below, the analyses are described per cell. The items are included in their original Dutch versions. English translations are provided in footnotes. Note that these were made by the researcher and do not constitute professional translations.

Cell 3: Attitudes towards rules

The original factor analyses, found in Table 35, revealed a four-factor structure instead of a single factor. In addition, this structure was very unclear, with the exception of the items 5, 6 and 7, which loaded consistently on one factor. The KMO-values are also mediocre. As was discussed in 14.1.2, the cut-off score for the factor loadings was 0.4 (Field, 2009, p. 666).

Table 13 Initial factor loadings for the 'attitudes towards rules' scale

Item	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3		Factor 4	
	Pre ⁸⁵	Post ⁸⁶	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
1. Ook al vind ik een regel niet goed, toch zal ik hem volgen ⁸⁷					0.880			0.540
2. Het enige dat verkeerd is aan de wet overtreden, is gepakt worden ⁸⁸ (-)				0.666				
3. Wanneer ik een regel nutteloos vind, vind ik wel een manier om hem te ontwijken ⁸⁹ (-)			0.504	0.865				
4. Het is nodig dat de FOD Justitie een duidelijke set van regels formuleert die door alle PBA's moeten nageleefd worden ⁹⁰							0.720	
5. Ik zal een regel naar mijn hand zetten als dat de samenleving beter maakt ⁹¹ (-)	0.974	0.852						
6. Ik zal een regel naar mijn hand zetten als ik de mensen zo beter kan helpen ⁹² (-)	0.794	0.983						
7. Ik zal een regel naar mijn hand zetten als dat mijn werk gemakkelijker maakt ⁹³ (-)	0.687	0.861						
8. Ik vind dat regels hun nut hebben ⁹⁴			0.419				0.419	
9. Ik zal mijn werk beter kunnen doen als ik minder regels en procedures moet volgen ⁹⁵ (-)			0.797					0.639
10. Er bestaan geen situaties waarin de wet niet toegepast moet worden ⁹⁶	-0.415						0.686	

The initial decision was to only retain items 5, 6 and 7. However, the Eigenvalues of all the factors after the first were not that high, which means that after some deliberation it was decided to force the factor analysis to extract one factor. Then, the worst performing item was removed and the factor analysis was performed again. Eventually, however, this again led to the removal of all items except for items 5, 6 and 7. It was then decided that these were the only items showing a stable factor structure and therefore they should be the only ones retained. The final factor loadings are shown in Table 36. This final analysis also now produces a good KMO-value.

⁸⁵ KMO=0.561, Bartlett=158.187

⁸⁶ KMO=0.621, Bartlett=171.186

⁸⁷ "Even though I dislike a rule, I will still follow it"

⁸⁸ "The only thing that's wrong about breaking the law, is being caught"

⁸⁹ "If I think I rule is pointless, I will find a way to avoid it"

⁹⁰ "It's necessary that the Federal Public Service Justice formulates a clear set of rules that need to be followed by all prison officers"

⁹¹ "I will bend a rule if it makes society a better place"

⁹² "I will bend a rule if that makes me more capable of helping people"

⁹³ "I will bend a rule if that makes my work easier"

⁹⁴ "I think rules serve a useful purpose"

⁹⁵ "I would be better able to do my work if there were less rules and procedures to follow"

⁹⁶ "There are no situations in which the law should not be administered"

Table 14 Factor loadings for the final 'attitudes towards rules' scale

Item	Factor	
	Pre ⁹⁷	Post ⁹⁸
5. Ik zal een regel naar mijn hand zetten als dat de samenleving beter maakt (-)	0.916	0.875
6. Ik zal een regel naar mijn hand zetten als ik de mensen zo beter kan helpen (-)	0.919	0.963
7. Ik zal een regel naar mijn hand zetten als dat mijn werk gemakkelijker maakt (-)	0.748	0.850

Subjecting the scale to reliability testing revealed a Cronbach's alpha of .89 in the pre-test and .92 in the post-test, which indicates very good to excellent reliability. The items seem to reflect an attitude of strictness or flexibility towards the rules rather than an overall attitude towards the usefulness of rules. This difference in scale meaning needs to be taken into account. The items are reverse-scored, which means that a high score on these items reflects a tendency to be flexible with the rules. The scale meaning itself still seems very useful for prison officers, as strictness and flexibility with rules are very important concepts within the literature on prison work. In the current study, flexibility and strictness are potentially interesting concepts for the duality dynamic.

Cell 4: Position in the organization and society

This scale was completely changed from the original in De Schrijver (2014), making factor analyses especially relevant. We were expecting four factors, given that we constructed four scales centered around different concepts that are important in the prison context. However, the initial factor analyses did not clearly show these four factors. Instead, the pre-test showed three factors while the post-test showed only two:

⁹⁷ KMO=0.729, Bartlett=84.208

⁹⁸ KMO=0.737, Bartlett=102.733

Table 15 Initial factor loadings for the 'position in the organization and society' scale

Item	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3	
	Pre ⁹⁹	Post ¹⁰⁰	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
1. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het vertrouwen van de gedetineerden in de PBA's ¹⁰¹	0.681	0.767				
2. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het vertrouwen van de gedetineerden in het gevangeniswezen ¹⁰²	0.472	0.620			0.581	
3. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het vertrouwen van de gedetineerden in het strafrechtssysteem ¹⁰³				0.402	0.920	
4. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor de reputatie van PBA's in de samenleving ¹⁰⁴			0.555	0.886		
5. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor de reputatie van het gevangeniswezen in de samenleving ¹⁰⁵			0.696	0.925		
6. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor de reputatie van het strafrechtssysteem in de samenleving ¹⁰⁶			0.594	0.833	0.669	
7. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het gedrag van de gedetineerden in de gevangenis ¹⁰⁷	0.697	1.014				
8. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor de mate waarin de gedetineerden bereid zijn naar de PBA's te luisteren ¹⁰⁸	0.707	0.955				
9. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor de rehabilitatie van de gedetineerden ¹⁰⁹	0.539	0.551			0.423	
10. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het welzijn van de gedetineerden in de gevangenis ¹¹⁰	0.571	0.686				
11. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor de relaties tussen de gedetineerden en het personeel binnen de gevangenis ¹¹¹	0.862	0.721				
12. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor de sfeer binnen de gevangenis ¹¹²	0.638			0.560		
13. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het respect van de gedetineerden voor de PBA's ¹¹³	0.807	0.504				

The first factor seemed to be the strongest, as also suggested by the relatively high Eigenvalue which decreased substantially for the other factors. It was therefore decided to only retain the factors included in the first factor. Although one of these items (item 7) initially returned a Heywood error, this did not occur in the subsequent factor

⁹⁹ KMO=0.798, Bartlett=376.094

¹⁰⁰ KMO=0.857, Bartlett=483.945

¹⁰¹ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the trust prisoners have in prison officers"

¹⁰² "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the trust prisoners have in the prison system"

¹⁰³ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the trust prisoners have in the criminal justice system"

¹⁰⁴ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the reputation of prison officers in society"

¹⁰⁵ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the reputation of the prison system in society"

¹⁰⁶ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the reputation of the criminal justice system in society"

¹⁰⁷ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the behavior of prisoners inside the prison"

¹⁰⁸ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the extent to which the prisoners are willing to listen to the officers"

¹⁰⁹ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the rehabilitation of the prisoners"

¹¹⁰ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the wellbeing of the prisoners in the prison"

¹¹¹ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the relationships between the prisoners and the staff in the prison"

¹¹² "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the atmosphere in the prison"

¹¹³ "My behavior as a prison officer is important for the respect that the prisoners have for the prison officers"

analysis below, and so it was retained. A factor analysis with just these nine items showed the following factor structure, with no loadings on other factors:

Table 16 Factor loadings for the final 'position in the organization and society' scale

Item	Factor	
	Pre ¹¹⁴	Post ¹¹⁵
1. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het vertrouwen van de gedetineerden in de PBA's	0.710	0.812
2. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het vertrouwen van de gedetineerden in het gevangeniswezen	0.723	0.798
7. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het gedrag van de gedetineerden in de gevangenis	0.700	0.820
8. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor de mate waarin de gedetineerden bereid zijn naar de PBA's te luisteren	0.761	0.874
9. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor de rehabilitatie van de gedetineerden	0.710	0.755
10. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het welzijn van de gedetineerden in de gevangenis	0.576	0.717
11. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor de relaties tussen de gedetineerden en het personeel binnen de gevangenis	0.880	0.824
13. Mijn gedrag als PBA is belangrijk voor het respect van de gedetineerden voor de PBA's	0.731	0.753

The reliability analysis reveals a Cronbach's alpha of .90 on the pre-test and .93 on the post-test, indicating excellent reliability. The retained items mostly reflect behavioral outcomes of prisoners, as well as trust. Possibly, trust in the criminal justice system (item 3, which did not load sufficiently on any of the extracted factors) is too far removed from the everyday prison environment to really feel relevant to prison officers. All of the retained items indeed show outcomes for the prison level at most.

Cell 5: Defining a situation as an ethical one and seeing different solutions

This cell consisted of two different subcomponents. Only the first, 'defining a situation as an ethical one', is discussed here, because the other subcomponent did not use Likert scale items. Two measures were used for this subcomponent. The first was the inclusion of two items after the excessive violence and tenant vignettes (see Appendix H). These items were subjected to factor analyses, but it needs to be taken into account that some suggest this method is less appropriate for scales with less than three items (Costello & Osborne, 2005; Floyd & Widaman, 1995, p. 292). This can also be seen in the KMO statistic, which is the exact minimum of 0.5 needed in order to proceed. It is therefore best to interpret the results with caution.

Table 17 Factor loadings for cell 5, excessive violence vignette

Item	Factor	
	Pre ¹¹⁶	Post ¹¹⁷
1. Ik vind dit een ethisch dilemma ¹¹⁸	0.875	0.851
2. Deze situatie heeft voor mij niets te maken met ethiek of moraliteit ¹¹⁹ (-)	0.875	0.851

¹¹⁴ KMO=0.811, Bartlett=212.596

¹¹⁵ KMO=0.864, Bartlett=265.958

¹¹⁶ KMO=0.500, Bartlett=37.504

¹¹⁷ KMO=0.500, Bartlett=31.614

¹¹⁸ "For me, this is an ethical dilemma"

¹¹⁹ "For me, this situation has nothing to do with ethics or morality"

Table 18 Factor loadings for cell 5, tenant vignette

Item	Factor	
	Pre ¹²⁰	Post ¹²¹
1. Ik vind dit een ethisch dilemma	0.699	0.727
2. Deze situatie heeft voor mij niets te maken met ethiek of moraliteit (-)	0.699	0.727

Table 39 and Table 40 show sufficiently high factor loadings, but they are equal for both items, which further indicates that factor analysis is probably not very appropriate for only two items. The reliability analysis reveals Cronbach's alphas of 0.87 (pre-test) and 0.84 (post-test) for the excessive violence vignette. For the tenant vignette, the Cronbach's alphas were much lower: 0.65 for the pre-test and 0.69 on the post-test. For a two-item scale, the Cronbach's alphas on vignette 2 are acceptable. However, it needs to be taken into account that the sample size also influences the reliability of the Cronbach's alpha. Although the minimum sample size needed is debated, smaller samples can be less appropriate for the Cronbach's alpha (Bonett & Wright, 2015; Yurdugül, 2008). Combined with the small number of items in this scale for the factor analysis, this is another reason to read the results with caution.

The second way in which 'defining a situation as an ethical one' was measured, was through the altered moral attentiveness scale (see Appendix H). Although we expected one factor, the factor analysis extracted two factors, as Table 41 shows.

¹²⁰ KMO=0.500, Bartlett=11.388

¹²¹ KMO=0.500, Bartlett=14.345

Table 19 Initial factor loadings for cell 5, moral attentiveness items

Item ¹²²	Factor 1		Factor 2	
	Pre ¹²³	Post ¹²⁴	Pre	Post
1. Op een doorsnee dag sta ik voor verscheidene ethische dilemma's ¹²⁵	0.881	0.773		
2. Ik moet vaak kiezen tussen doen wat juist is en iets doen dat fout is ¹²⁶	0.547	0.520		
3. Ik sta regelmatig voor beslissingen die belangrijke ethische implicaties hebben ¹²⁷	0.988	0.830		
4. Veel beslissingen die ik neem hebben een ethische dimensie ¹²⁸	0.631	0.745		
5. Ik denk regelmatig na over de ethische implicaties van mijn beslissingen ¹²⁹			0.789	0.823
6. Ik sta zelden voor ethische dilemma's ¹³⁰ (-)	0.531	0.822		
7. Ik kom vaak ethische situaties tegen ¹³¹	0.732	0.734		
8. Ik denk vaak na over de morele aspecten van mijn beslissingen ¹³²			0.906	0.808
9. Ik vind het leuk om na te denken over ethiek ¹³³			0.630	0.606

Although this was unexpected, the extracted factors are stable and have sufficient factor loadings in both pre- and posttest. The factors also make sense as regards content. The first factor clearly includes items that concern a respondent recognizing situations as ethical ones. The second factor, on the other hand, seems to measure whether respondents also actually reflect upon ethics when making decisions. We therefore feel comfortable to split up the scale into two subscales:

Table 20 Factor loadings for cell 5, 'general recognition of ethical dilemmas' and 'reflecting on ethical decisions' subscales

Items subscale 1 'general recognition of ethical dilemmas'	Items subscale 2 ('reflecting on ethical decisions')
1. Op een doorsnee dag sta ik voor verscheidene ethische dilemma's	5. Ik denk regelmatig na over de ethische implicaties van mijn beslissingen
2. Ik moet vaak kiezen tussen doen wat juist is en iets doen dat fout is	8. Ik denk vaak na over de morele aspecten van mijn beslissingen
3. Ik sta regelmatig voor beslissingen die belangrijke ethische implicaties hebben	9. Ik vind het leuk om na te denken over ethiek
4. Veel beslissingen die ik neem hebben een ethische dimensie	
6. Ik sta zelden voor ethische dilemma's (-)	
7. Ik kom vaak ethische situaties tegen	

This first subscale measures whether officers tend to recognize ethical dilemmas when they encounter them. Its reliability is good, with a Cronbach's alpha of .88 on both the pre- and post-test. The second subscale measures whether officers reflect on the ethical implications and aspects of their decisions. The KMO statistic for this second scale is only mediocre. This needs to be taken into account when interpreting the results. The scale furthermore has good reliability, with Cronbach's alphas of .83 on the pre-test and .79 on the post-test.

¹²² The English versions of the items of the Moral Attentiveness Scale are the original English items, as they were translated to Dutch for the current study.

¹²³ KMO=0.739, Bartlett=271.105

¹²⁴ KMO=0.814, Bartlett=186.456

¹²⁵ "In a typical day, I face several ethical dilemmas"

¹²⁶ "I often have to choose between doing what is right and doing something that's wrong"

¹²⁷ "I regularly face decisions that have significant ethical implications"

¹²⁸ "Many of the decisions that I make have ethical dimensions to them"

¹²⁹ "I regularly think about the ethical implications of my decisions"

¹³⁰ "I rarely face ethical dilemmas"

¹³¹ "I frequently encounter ethical situations"

¹³² "I often reflect on the moral aspects of my decisions"

¹³³ "I link to think about ethics"

Cell 6: Cognitive and emotional empathy

These two scales, which were adopted without change from the original questionnaire, unexpectedly presented with the most problems. In the case of cognitive empathy, the problems could eventually be solved, but not without running a number of analyses using both principal axis factoring and the maximum likelihood test (see section 14.1.2 for explanation of the use of the maximum likelihood test). For emotional empathy, this approach could not solve the issues. The scale is therefore dropped from the analyses. Cognitive and emotional empathy are now discussed in turn.

For cognitive empathy, the initial factor analysis for the post-test revealed a Heywood error. After use of the maximum likelihood test, item 2 turned out to be causing the issue. A new principal axis factoring test was therefore run excluding item 2. This seemed to solve the issue, and all items loaded on one factor:

Table 21 Initial factor loadings for the 'cognitive empathy' scale

Item ¹³⁴	Factor 1	
	Pre ¹³⁵	Post ¹³⁶
1. Alvorens iemand te bekritisieren, probeer ik mij voor te stellen hoe ik me zou voelen mocht ik in zijn/haar plaats zijn ¹³⁷	0.651	0.900
3. Ik probeer mijn vrienden beter te begrijpen door me in te beelden hoe de dingen eruit zouden zien vanuit hun perspectief ¹³⁸	0.823	0.566
4. Ik geloof dat er altijd twee zijden zijn aan een probleem en probeer naar beide te kijken ¹³⁹	0.887	0.826
5. Ik vind het moeilijk om dingen te zien vanuit andermans perspectief ¹⁴⁰ (-)		
6. Ik probeer naar beide partijen van een meningsverschil te luisteren voordat ik een beslissing neem ¹⁴¹	0.746	0.557
7. Wanneer iemand mij overstuur maakt, probeer ik me even in zijn/haar schoenen te verplaatsen ¹⁴²	0.542	0.576

Here it is revealed that item 5 has insufficiently high factor loadings¹⁴³. On the pre-test, the factor loading is still in between the two commonly mentioned thresholds of 0.3 and 0.4, but on the post-test the loading does not reach 0.3. Making exceptions for an item that does not even exceed the threshold for 0.3 in the post-test seems wrong, and so it was decided to remove item 5. The resulting factor analysis shows a better structure:

Table 22 Final factor loadings for the 'cognitive empathy' scale

Item	Factor 1	
	Pre ¹⁴⁴	Post ¹⁴⁵
1. Alvorens iemand te bekritisieren, probeer ik mij voor te stellen hoe ik me zou voelen mocht ik in zijn/haar plaats zijn	0.659	0.902
3. Ik probeer mijn vrienden beter te begrijpen door me in te beelden hoe de dingen eruit zouden zien vanuit hun perspectief	0.804	0.556
4. Ik geloof dat er altijd twee zijden zijn aan een probleem en probeer naar beide te kijken	0.907	0.819
6. Ik probeer naar beide partijen van een meningsverschil te luisteren voordat ik een beslissing neem	0.746	0.571
7. Wanneer iemand mij overstuur maakt, probeer ik me even in zijn/haar schoenen te verplaatsen	0.531	0.577

The resulting scale thus has five items. The reliability analysis shows a Cronbach's alpha of .83 on the pre-test and .80 on the post-test, which demonstrates that the scale has good reliability.

For emotional empathy, the initial factor analysis did not show a stable factor structure. It returned two factors, but loadings differed between pre- and post-test:

¹³⁴ The English versions of the cognitive empathy items presented in the footnotes are the original items of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1983), as these are the items that were used by De Schrijver (2014) in her original version of the questionnaire.

¹³⁵ KMO=0.798, Bartlett=109.752

¹³⁶ KMO=0.781, Bartlett=79.638

¹³⁷ "Before criticizing somebody, I try to imagine how I would feel if I were in their place"

¹³⁸ "I sometimes try to understand my friends better by imagining how things look from their perspective"

¹³⁹ "I believe that there are two sides to every question and try to look at them both"

¹⁴⁰ "I sometimes find it difficult to see things from the "other guy's" point of view"

¹⁴¹ "I try to look at everybody's side of a disagreement before I make a decision"

¹⁴² "When I'm upset at someone, I usually try to "put myself in his shoes" for a while"

¹⁴³ Since the factor loadings were lower than the cut-off point of 0.4, these loadings are not displayed in the table. They were 0.320 and 0.268 for the pre- and post-test, respectively.

¹⁴⁴ KMO=0.805, Bartlett=103.507

¹⁴⁵ KMO=0.782, Bartlett=76.012

Table 23 Initial factor loadings for the 'emotional empathy' scale

Item	Factor 1		Factor 2	
	Pre ¹⁴⁶	Post ¹⁴⁷	Pre	Post
1. Wanneer ik iemand zie waarvan wordt geprofiteerd, voel ik me beschermend tegenover hem/haar ¹⁴⁸				0.522
2. Wanneer ik zie dat iemand oneerlijk wordt behandeld, voel ik weinig medelijden met hem/haar ¹⁴⁹	0.767			
3. Ik ben begaan met mensen die minder geluk hebben dan ik ¹⁵⁰		0.571	0.476	
4. Ik zou mezelf beschrijven als een gevoelige persoon ¹⁵¹		0.406	0.673	0.406
5. Ik heb geen medelijden met andere mensen wanneer ze problemen hebben ¹⁵² (-)	0.731	0.984		
6. Andermans ongeluk grijpt me niet erg aan ¹⁵³ (-)	0.859	0.834		
7. Ik ben aangedaan door dingen die ik zie gebeuren ¹⁵⁴			0.968	0.876

Forcing on one factor delivered more clear results, but item 1 and 7 did not load sufficiently high. A factor analysis excluding those items, however, returned a Heywood case (see above). Although it was possible to identify and remove the malfunctioning item (item 6) using the maximum likelihood test, subsequent tests kept returning new Heywood cases. Therefore, it was decided to drop the scale from the analysis.

Cell 9: Flexibility

In the original questionnaire, flexibility was measured using two sets of items: one about dealing flexibly with problems, and one that measured a more general attitude of flexibility towards life. The factor analysis for the first set of items revealed one factor with sufficiently high loadings:

¹⁴⁶ KMO=0.759, Bartlett=134.586

¹⁴⁷ KMO=0.719, Bartlett=113.510

¹⁴⁸ "When I see someone being taken advantage of, I feel kind of protective towards them"

¹⁴⁹ "When I see someone being treated unfairly, I sometimes don't feel very much pity for them"

¹⁵⁰ "I often have tender, concerned feelings for people less fortunate than me"

¹⁵¹ "I would describe myself as a pretty soft-hearted person"

¹⁵² "Sometimes I don't feel very sorry for other people when they are having problems"

¹⁵³ "Other people's misfortunes do not usually disturb me a great deal"

¹⁵⁴ "I am often quite touched by things that I see happen"

Table 24 Factor loadings for cell 9, 'dealing flexibly with problems' subscale

Item ¹⁵⁵	Factor	
	Pre ¹⁵⁶	Post ¹⁵⁷
1. Ik kan situaties goed inschatten ¹⁵⁸	0.600	0.664
2. Ik overweeg verschillende opties voordat ik een beslissing neem ¹⁵⁹	0.649	0.811
3. Ik hou ervan om een moeilijke situatie van verschillende kanten te bekijken ¹⁶⁰	0.794	0.892
4. Ik overweeg al de beschikbare feiten en informatie voordat ik een oorzaak aan gedrag toeschrijf ¹⁶¹	0.538	0.822
5. Ik kan meer dan één oplossing bedenken voor een moeilijke situatie waarmee ik geconfronteerd word ¹⁶²	0.551	0.631

The reliability of this scale is .76 for the pre-test and .86 for the post-test, which is sufficient to good.

The analysis for the second scale was more difficult. First of all, the KMO statistic does not reach the required threshold of 0.5 on the pre-test and only just surpasses it on the post-test. Second, two factors were extracted that did not have a very clear structure:

Table 25 Initial factor loadings for cell 9, 'general attitude of flexibility towards life' subscale

Item ¹⁶³	Factor 1		Factor 2	
	Pre ¹⁶⁴	Post ¹⁶⁵	Pre	Post
1. Een goede job is er één waarbij het altijd duidelijk is wat je moet doen en hoe je het moet doen ¹⁶⁶ (-)	0.797	0.732		
2. Een persoon die een regelmatig leven leidt, zonder veel verrassingen en onverwachte gebeurtenissen, mag daar zeer dankbaar voor zijn ¹⁶⁷ (-)	0.824	0.855		
3. Er is een juiste en een foute manier om alles te doen ¹⁶⁸ (-)		0.422		-0.406
4. Mensen die denken dat alles zwart of wit is, weten niet hoe gecompliceerd de zaken eigenlijk zijn ¹⁶⁹			0.585	

¹⁵⁵ The English versions of the cognitive empathy items presented in the footnotes are the original items of the Cognitive Flexibility Inventory (Dennis & Vander Wal, 2010), as these are the items that were used by De Schrijver (2014) in her original version of the questionnaire.

¹⁵⁶ KMO=0.734, Bartlett=57.377

¹⁵⁷ KMO=0.834, Bartlett=116.940

¹⁵⁸ "I am good at "sizing up" situations"

¹⁵⁹ "I consider multiple options before making a decision"

¹⁶⁰ "I like to look at difficult situations from many different angles"

¹⁶¹ "I consider all the available facts and information when attributing causes to behavior"

¹⁶² "I can think of more than one way to resolve a difficult situation I'm confronted with"

¹⁶³ The English versions of the cognitive empathy items presented in the footnotes are the original items of the Tolerance for Ambiguity Scale (items 1-2) (Herman et al., 2010) and the Revised Scale for Ambiguity Tolerance (item 3) (MacDonald, 1970), as these are the items that were used by De Schrijver (2014) in her original version of the questionnaire. Item 4 is taken by De Schrijver (2014) from Budner (1962), but since there was no access to this article, the researcher translated it back to English herself for the purposes of this thesis.

¹⁶⁴ KMO = 0.480, Bartlett = 29.436

¹⁶⁵ KMO = 0.552, Bartlett = 29.972

¹⁶⁶ "A good job is one where what is to be done and how it is to be done are always clear"

¹⁶⁷ "A person who leads an even ,regular life in which few surprises or unexpected happenings arise really has a lot to be grateful for"

¹⁶⁸ "There's a right way and a wrong way to do almost everything"

¹⁶⁹ "People who think that everything is black or white do not know how complicated things actually are"

Forcing one factor yielded the following result, with the same insufficient KMO statistic on the pre-test:

Table 26 Second factor loadings for cell 9, 'general attitude of flexibility towards life' subscale

Item	Factor	
	Pre ¹⁷⁰	Post ¹⁷¹
1. Een goede job is er één waarbij het altijd duidelijk is wat je moet doen en hoe je het moet doen (-)	0.606	0.619
2. Een persoon die een regelmatig leven leidt, zonder veel verrassingen en onverwachte gebeurtenissen, mag daar zeer dankbaar voor zijn (-)	0.963	0.991
3. Er is een juiste en een foute manier om alles te doen (-)		
4. Mensen die denken dat alles zwart of wit is, weten niet hoe gecompliceerd de zaken eigenlijk zijn		

Only the first two items load sufficiently high on the factor. A subsequent analysis using only these two items shows the following result:

Table 27 Final factor loadings for cell 9, 'general attitude of flexibility towards life' subscale

Item	Factor	
	Pre ¹⁷²	Post ¹⁷³
1. Een goede job is er één waarbij het altijd duidelijk is wat je moet doen en hoe je het moet doen (-)	0.768	0.780
2. Een persoon die een regelmatig leven leidt, zonder veel verrassingen en onverwachte gebeurtenissen, mag daar zeer dankbaar voor zijn (-)	0.768	0.780

Of course, it again needs to be taken into account that factor analysis is less appropriate for two-item-scales, so this needs to be treated with caution. The KMO statistic, although now exactly at the 0.5 threshold for both pre- and post-test, is also only barely mediocre. Reliability analyses show an alpha of .74 on the pre-test and .75 on the post-test, which is sufficient.

Cell 12: Autonomy and moral courage

Again, cell 12 consists of two separate constructs: autonomy and moral courage, which need to be tested separately. On the pre-test, autonomy shows a relatively clear factor structure with one factor. On the post-test, however, two factors were extracted:

¹⁷⁰ KMO=0.480, Bartlett=29.436

¹⁷¹ KMO=0.552, Bartlett=29.972

¹⁷² KMO=0.500, Bartlett=19.059

¹⁷³ KMO=0.500, Bartlett=20.699

Table 28 Initial factor loadings for cell 12, 'autonomy' subscale

Item ¹⁷⁴	Factor		
	Pre ¹⁷⁵	Post ¹⁷⁶	
	Factor 1	Factor 2	
1. De kans dat anderen afkeurend zouden reageren omdat ik voor mijn eigen rechten opkom, schrikt me niet af ¹⁷⁷	0.478	0.579	
2. Ik stel mijn eigen doelstellingen in plaats van die van anderen over te nemen ¹⁷⁸	0.495	0.623	
3. Ik vind het belangrijker een unieke persoonlijkheid te hebben, dan deel uit te maken van de groep ¹⁷⁹	0.615		
4. Als ik denk dat ik gelijk heb, voel ik me op mijn gemak om mijn mening te uiten, ook als anderen dit niet leuk zouden vinden ¹⁸⁰	0.751	0.742	
5. Ik ben direct tegen mensen en zeg wat ik denk ¹⁸¹	0.488	0.640	
6. Ik laat me niet beïnvloeden door anderen in mijn beslissingen ¹⁸²	0.792	0.563	-0.745

As can be seen in Table 50, the only factor loading on factor 2 was the negative loading by item 6. In addition, the scree plot points at one factor. Therefore, it was decided to force one factor on the post-test:

Table 29 Second factor loadings for cell 12, 'autonomy' subscale

Item	Factor		
	Pre ¹⁸³	Post ¹⁸⁴	
1. De kans dat anderen afkeurend zouden reageren omdat ik voor mijn eigen rechten opkom, schrikt me niet af	0.478	0.584	
2. Ik stel mijn eigen doelstellingen in plaats van die van anderen over te nemen	0.495	0.635	
3. Ik vind het belangrijker een unieke persoonlijkheid te hebben, dan deel uit te maken van de groep	0.615		
4. Als ik denk dat ik gelijk heb, voel ik me op mijn gemak om mijn mening te uiten, ook als anderen dit niet leuk zouden vinden	0.751	0.764	
5. Ik ben direct tegen mensen en zeg wat ik denk	0.488	0.662	
6. Ik laat me niet beïnvloeden door anderen in mijn beslissingen	0.792		

Items 3 and 6, though, load insufficiently high on the post-test. For item 3, the factor loading was only 0.243. For item 6, this was 0.375. Although item 6 thus comes close to the cut-off score, it seems inappropriate to make an exception for item 6 but not item 3. Items 3 and 6 are therefore removed and a new analysis is run. This results in an acceptable factor structure:

¹⁷⁴ The English versions of the autonomy items presented in the footnotes are the original items of the Sociotropy-Autonomy scale (Bieling et al., 2000), as these are the items that were used by De Schrijver (2014) in her original version of the questionnaire. No translation could be found for item 5, which does not appear in Bieling et al. (2000). The researcher translated this item herself.

¹⁷⁵ KMO=0.716, Bartlett=75.662

¹⁷⁶ KMO = 0.711, Bartlett = 54.748

¹⁷⁷ "The possibility of being rejected by others for standing up for my rights would not stop me"

¹⁷⁸ "I set my own standards and goals for myself rather than accepting those of other people"

¹⁷⁹ "I prize being a unique individual more than being a member of a group"

¹⁸⁰ "If I think I am right about something, I feel comfortable expressing myself even if others don't like it"

¹⁸¹ "I am direct to others and say what I think"

¹⁸² "I am not influenced by others in what I decide to do"

¹⁸³ KMO=0.716, Bartlett=75.662

¹⁸⁴ KMO=0.711, Bartlett=54.748

Table 30 Final factor loadings for cell 12, 'autonomy' subscale

Item	Factor	
	Pre¹⁸⁵	Post¹⁸⁶
1. De kans dat anderen afkeurend zouden reageren omdat ik voor mijn eigen rechten opkom, schrikt me niet af	0.567	0.531
2. Ik stel mijn eigen doelstellingen in plaats van die van anderen over te nemen	0.427	0.679
4. Als ik denk dat ik gelijk heb, voel ik me op mijn gemak om mijn mening te uiten, ook als anderen dit niet leuk zouden vinden	0.920	0.779
5. Ik ben direct tegen mensen en zeg wat ik denk	0.434	0.633

The factor loadings of items 2 and 5 are just above the threshold in the pre-test. In addition, the KMO value on the pre-test is mediocre and reliability analysis also shows a lower alpha for the pre-test: .65, versus .75 on the post-test. The results must be interpreted with appropriate caution.

Moral courage was measured using a combination of existing and new items (see Appendix H). Although these items were meant to measure one construct, the factor analyses reveal two factors, with item 4 failing to load sufficiently on either:

¹⁸⁵ KMO=0.629, Bartlett=30.800

¹⁸⁶ KMO=0.723, Bartlett=41.346

Table 31 Initial factor loadings for cell 12, 'moral courage' subscale

Item ¹⁸⁷	Factor 1		Factor 2	
	Pre ¹⁸⁸	Post ¹⁸⁹	Pre	Post
1. Ik vind het moeilijk om het juiste te doen wanneer er sprake is van druk van collega's ¹⁹⁰ (-)	0.853	0.623		
2. Ik vind het moeilijk om het juiste te doen wanneer er sprake is van druk van leidinggevenden ¹⁹¹ (-)	0.862	0.914		
3. Ik vind het moeilijk om een beslissing uit te voeren als dit negatieve consequenties heeft voor mezelf ¹⁹² (-)	0.507	0.834		
4. Ik zou het zeggen tegen mijn leidinggevende wanneer een collega iets verkeerd doet, zelfs al zou dit de vriendschap met die collega schaden ¹⁹³				
5. Ik zou het tegen mijn collega zeggen wanneer hij of zij iets verkeerd doet, zelfs al zou dit onze vriendschap schaden ¹⁹⁴			0.731	0.925

In addition, the KMO statistic for the pre-test is just below the 0.5 threshold and thus insufficient. A factor analysis with the first three items, which were the items we added ourselves, revealed the following factor loadings:

Table 32 Factor loadings for cell 12, final 'moral courage' subscale

Item	Factor	
	Pre ¹⁹⁵	Post ¹⁹⁶
1. Ik vind het moeilijk om het juiste te doen wanneer er sprake is van druk van collega's (-)	0.779	0.604
2. Ik vind het moeilijk om het juiste te doen wanneer er sprake is van druk van leidinggevenden (-)	0.930	0.897
3. Ik vind het moeilijk om een beslissing uit te voeren als dit negatieve consequenties heeft voor mezelf (-)	0.480	0.856

¹⁸⁷ Items 1-3 of the moral courage scale were constructed by the researcher, and so the English versions are her translations. The English versions of items 4 and 5 are originally from the Workplace Social Courage Scale (Howard et al., 2017).

¹⁸⁸ KMO=0.498, Bartlett=49.804

¹⁸⁹ KMO=0.594, Bartlett=65.324

¹⁹⁰ "I find it difficult to do the right thing under pressure from colleagues"

¹⁹¹ "I find it difficult to do the right thing under pressure of supervisors"

¹⁹² "I find it difficult to implement a decision when this has negative consequences for myself"

¹⁹³ "Although it may damage our friendship, I would tell my superior when a coworker is doing something incorrectly"

¹⁹⁴ "I would tell my colleague when he or she is doing something wrong, even if it would damage our friendship"

¹⁹⁵ KMO=0.617, Bartlett=42.084

¹⁹⁶ KMO=0.671, Bartlett=54.997