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Psychometric Characteristics of the Anti-Neoliberal Attitudes Scale in the Italian Context: Preliminary Findings on Factor Structure and its Relationship with Right-Wing Authoritarianism, Social Dominance and Political Orientation

Antonio Chirumbolo[1]*

[1] *Department of Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy*

Abstract

Neoliberalism has increasingly been recognized as a relevant ideological framework for understanding contemporary forms of inequality, yet psychometric tools for assessing anti-neoliberal attitudes remain scarce, particularly outside the context in which such measures were originally developed. The present study examined the Italian adaptation of the Anti-Neoliberal Attitudes Scale (ANAS) and provided preliminary evidence of its psychometric properties. Participants were 330 Italian respondents who completed the ANAS, a measure of right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), a measure of social dominance orientation (SDO), and a single-item indicator of political orientation. Exploratory factor analysis supported a four-factor solution broadly consistent with the original conceptualization, identifying the dimensions of Multicultural Ideology, Racism and Sexism Awareness, Inequality Consciousness, and Communitarian Values. The final factor solution accounted for 47.69% of the total variance. The factor model showed excellent fit to the data, TLI = .95, RMSEA = .045, 90% CI [.033, .055]. Internal consistency was overall satisfactory, with Cronbach's alpha coefficients ranging from .69 to .83. Concurrent validity was supported by the expected pattern of correlations. All ANAS dimensions were negatively associated with RWA, SDO, and right-wing political orientation. Taken together, these findings provide encouraging preliminary support for the Italian ANAS as a multidimensional measure of anti-neoliberal attitudes. Future research should further examine its factorial validity through confirmatory factor analysis and test its generalizability in more diverse samples.

Keywords: Anti-Neoliberal Attitudes; Factor Structure; Exploratory Factor Analysis; Reliability; Validity; Right-Wing Authoritarianism; Social Dominance; Political Orientation

*Corresponding author.
Antonio Chirumbolo
Department of Psychology
Sapienza University of Rome
Via dei Marsi 78, 00185
Rome, Italy
E-mail: antonio.chirumbolo@uniroma1.it
(A. Chirumbolo)

Introduction

In recent decades, neoliberalism has emerged as an economic, political, and cultural paradigm capable of profoundly shaping the perception and management of contemporary inequalities (Brown, 2003, 2015; Harvey, 2005). Neoliberalism as a political ideology dimension is characterized by its emphasis on privatization, the application of market logic to all spheres of social life, individual responsibility, and a superficial multiculturalism that celebrates diversity without addressing the structures that reproduce inequality (Ahmed, 2012; Duggan, 2003; Melamed, 2011). These processes contribute to rendering invisible the systemic dynamics of oppression, namely racism, sexism, and classism, while presenting them as residues of the past times or as individual problems, in line with "color-blind" or meritocratic ideologies (Neville et al., 2013; Cho, 2002).

The Anti-Neoliberal Attitudes Scale (ANAS) was developed with the goal to measure critical attitudes toward the assumptions of neoliberalism (Grzanka et al., 2020). The ANAS is organized into four main dimensions: (1) *Racism and Sexism Awareness*, which captures awareness of the pervasive role of racism and sexism in social structures; (2) *Communitarian Values*, which reflects a collectivist view of social justice and contrasts with the neoliberal centrality of individualism and personal responsibility; (3) *Multicultural Ideology*, which represents support for a transformative rather than merely symbolic multiculturalism; and (4) *Inequality Consciousness*, which measures the understanding of inequalities as systemic phenomena that cannot be reduced to individual choices.

The present study had two main aims. First, we sought to translate and adapt the Anti-Neoliberal Attitudes Scale (ANAS) into the Italian language in order to make it usable in the Italian socio-cultural context and to examine its psychometric properties in this new linguistic version. Second, the study aimed to assess concurrent validity by examining the relationships between attitudes opposing neoliberalism and some key psychosocial variables in the study of political ideologies and systems of social hierarchy, namely: (1) Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA), (2) Social Dominance Orientation (SDO), and (3) Political Orientation conceived as self-placement on the left–right political continuum.

Method

Participants and Procedure

The participants were 330 individuals (89 men, 241 women; *M* age = 23.68, *SD* = 8.58, *Range* = 18–64). The sample was recruited through an online questionnaire distributed via university and social channels. Participants were asked to complete a battery of measures concerning their socio-political beliefs and attitudes toward neoliberalism. Participation was voluntary and anonymous, and all participants provided informed consent before beginning the questionnaire.

Measures

Anti-Neoliberal Attitudes Scale (ANAS). The Italian version of the ANAS was obtained through translation, back-translation, and expert review, following international guidelines for the adaptation of psychometric instruments. The ANAS is based on 25-item developed by Grzanka et al. (2020) to assess critical attitudes toward neoliberal ideology. In the original study, the scale showed a four-factor structure, although confirmatory analyses suggested that the measure could also be interpreted as reflecting a broader general anti-neoliberal attitude. The four dimensions were *Racism and Sexism Awareness* (7 items), *Communitarian Values* (6 items), *Multicultural Ideology* (6 items), and *Inequality Consciousness* (6 items). *Racism and Sexism Awareness* dimension assesses awareness of the persistence of racism and sexism in contemporary society and institutions; sample items include "I consider the present employment system to be unfair to women" and "It is important for political leaders to talk about racism to help work through or solve society's problems". *Communitarian Values* reflect support for collective responsibility, redistribution, and the role of government in guaranteeing basic social protection. Representative items of this dimension include "Society should provide resources and services free-of-charge to people who cannot afford them" and "It is not right for people to go hungry in this country." *Multicultural Ideology* captures endorsement of cultural diversity and support for a substantive, rather than merely symbolic, multiculturalism. Sample items include "We should recognize cultural and racial diversity is a fundamental characteristic of U.S. society" and "It is important for public schools to teach about the history and contributions of racial and ethnic minorities." Finally, *Inequality Consciousness* taps awareness of structural inequality by challenging meritocratic and system-justifying beliefs. Items in this dimension include reverse-scored statements such as "All things being considered, most people get what they deserve out of life" and "Society is set up so that people usually get what they deserve." In the original validation study, these four dimensions were moderately intercorrelated and were interpreted as related but distinguishable expressions of anti-neoliberal attitudes. The original English items and the corresponding Italian translated items are presented in the Appendix.

Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA). Right-wing authoritarianism was measured using the 22-item RWA scale proposed by Altemeyer (2006). The items assess the three core components of the construct (Altemeyer, 1996): *Authoritarian Submission*, that is submission to authorities perceived as legitimate; *Authoritarian Aggression*, that is a general aggressiveness directed against individuals or groups that are seen as deviant, threatening, or sanctioned by authorities; and *Conventionalism*, that is strong adherence to social conventions, traditional norms, and values endorsed by society and its authorities. Therefore, items of this scale reflect endorsement of strong leadership (e.g., "Our country desperately needs a mighty leader who will do what has to be done to destroy the radical new ways and sinfulness that are ruining us"), punishment of norm violators or perceived outgroups (e.g., "There are many radical, immoral people in our country today, who are trying to ruin it for their own godless purposes, whom

the authorities should put out of action"), and adherence to traditional social values (e.g., "The "old-fashioned ways" and the "old-fashioned values" still show the best way to live"). Responses were provided on a 9-point Likert scale (α = .88).

Social Dominance Orientation (SDO). Social dominance orientation was measured using the 16-item SDO6 (Pratto et al., 1994), referring to dimensions of dominance and anti-egalitarianism. The items assess the extent to which individuals prefer hierarchical intergroup relations over more egalitarian ones. An example item includes statements such as "Some groups of people are simply inferior to other groups," reflecting preference for group-based hierarchy. Responses were provided on a 7-point Likert scale (alpha = .86).

Political Orientation. Political orientation was measured through a single self-report item in which participants indicated their position on a scale ranging from 1 (far left) to 7 (far right) (e.g., Chirumbolo & Leone, 2010).

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed in several steps. First, an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted to examine the underlying structure of the Italian version of the ANAS and to assess whether its dimensional organization was consistent with the theoretical model of the original scale. Second, internal reliability indices were computed for all emerged factors in order to evaluate their consistency. Finally, correlational analyses were performed to explore the associations between anti-neoliberal attitudes and the external socio-ideological variables here considered, namely right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), social dominance orientation (SDO), and political orientation.

Sample size adequacy

The sample size was considered adequate for exploratory factor analysis. With 330 participants and 25 items, the participant-to-item ratio was 13:1, exceeding commonly used recommendations of at least 5 to 10 participants per item for scale development research (Comrey & Lee, 1992; Tabachnick & Fidell., 2001; Worthington, & Whittaker, 2006). Moreover, adequacy in factor analysis depends not only on sample size per se, but also on the level of communalities and the degree to which factors are well determined by multiple items (Comrey & Lee, 1992; Tabachnick & Fidell., 2001; Worthington, & Whittaker, 2006). In this respect, a sample of 330 participants can be considered sufficient for obtaining a stable and interpretable factor solution for a 25-item measure such as the ANAS.

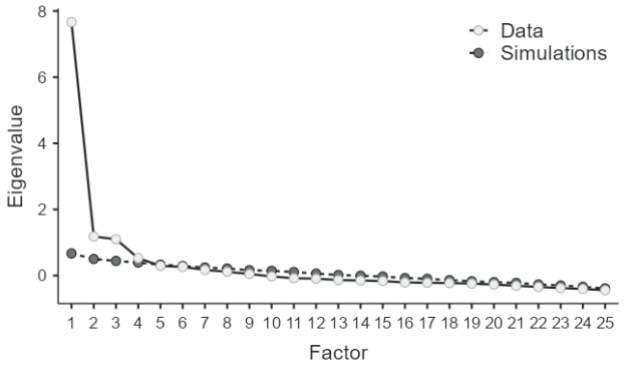
Results

The Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was conducted on the original 25 items using Principal Axis Factoring with oblimin rotation. The suitability of the data for factor analysis was assessed through the Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy and Bartlett's test of sphericity, as commonly recommended in psychometric and scale-development research (Tabachnick & Fidell., 2001). Preliminary assumption checks supported the suitability of the data for the EFA. Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant, $\chi^2(190) = 2584$, $p < .001$, indicating that the correlation matrix was factorable. Likewise, the Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was overall excellent (*KMO* = .90), with item-level values ranging from .82 to .95, further confirming the adequacy of the data for factor analysis.

The EFA confirmed the presence of four factors consistent with the original theoretical structure of the scale. The number of factors was determined through parallel analysis (Hayton et al., 2004; Figure 1), which indicated a four-factor solution. During the scale refinement process five items were removed: three items with poor loadings, below .35, namely items #11, #18, #25, and two items with problematic cross-loadings, that is items #2, #7.

The ultimate EFA was relaunched on the remaining 20 items and yielded a final four-factor solution accounting for 47.7% of the total variance (Table 1). The exploratory factor model showed excellent fit to the data, $\chi^2(116) = 193$, $p < .001$, *TLI* = .95, *RMSEA* = .045, *90% CI:* [.033; .055]. Although the chi-square test was significant, the TLI and RMSEA values indicated that the four-factor solution provided a very good representation of the covariance structure (Hu & Bentler, 1999).

Fig. 1. Parallel Analysis Plot



Tab. 1. Summary of the Explained Variance by Each Factor

Factor	Eigenvalues	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.82	14.12	14.1
2	2.81	14.06	28.2
3	2.21	11.05	39.2
4	1.69	8.46	47.7

Specifically, Factor 1 referred to *Multicultural Ideology*, explained 14.12% of the variance and showed good internal consistency (α = .83). This factor comprised items reflecting endorsement of an inclusive and transformative multiculturalism.

Primary factor loadings ranged from .48 to .79 (M = .68), whereas item uniqueness values ranged from .31 to .61 (M = .46).

Factor 2 clearly denoted the dimension of *Racism and Sexism Awareness*, explained 14.06% of the variance and also showed good reliability (α = .83). Items loading on this factor captured awareness of the systemic and institutional processes that reproduce racism and sexism. Primary loadings ranged in absolute value from .44 to .87 (M = .68), with one item loading negatively, reflecting reverse wording. Uniqueness values ranged from .31 to .76 (M = .46).

Factor 3 regarded *Inequality Consciousness*, accounted for 11.05% of the variance and demonstrated acceptable-to-good internal consistency (α = .78). This factor included items reflecting recognition of social inequality as structurally produced rather than reducible to individual responsibility. Primary loadings ranged from .47 to .81 (M = .60), and uniqueness values ranged from .38 to .66 (M = .55).

Finally, Factor 4 targeted the Communitarian Values dimension, explained 8.46% of the variance and showed acceptable reliability (α = .69). This factor grouped items expressing concern for the collective good and support for community-oriented values. Primary loadings ranged from .38 to .81 (M = .51), while uniqueness values ranged from .36 to .74 (M = .62).

Overall, the pattern of loadings supported the interpretability of the four-factor solution, with the strongest indicators observed for Multicultural Ideology and Racism and Sexism Awareness, and somewhat weaker but still acceptable indicators for Communitarian Values (Table 2).

Tab. 2. Factor Loadings

	Factors				
	1	2	3	4	Uniqueness
Item#14	.790				.345
Item#16	.781				.311
Item#17	.712				.497
Item#15	.627				.546
Item#19	.476				.605
Item#4		.870			.311
Item#6		.742			.372
Item#5		.674			.430
Item#3		.663			.409
Item#1		-.435			.758
Item#20			.811		.384
Item#21			.639		.540
Item#23			.549		.645
Item#22			.545		.656
Item#24			.467		.540
Item#10				.805	.355
Item#9				.523	.714
Item#12				.423	.639
Item#8				.412	.742
Item#13				.384	.664

Note. Principal axis factoring extraction method was used in combination with oblimin rotation. Loadings below .35 were not shown in the table for simplicity. Fit indexes: TLI = .95, RMSEA = .045, 90% CI: [.033; .055]. The original English items and their Italian translations are reported in the Appendix.

To examine concurrent validity, Pearson correlation coefficients were computed between the four ANAS dimensions and the external socio-ideological variables, namely right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), social dominance orientation (SDO), and political orientation. As shown in Table 3, the pattern of correlations was fully consistent with theoretical expectations. Importantly, the Racism and Sexism Awareness and Inequality Consciousness factors were coded so that higher scores reflected greater awareness of systemic oppression and inequality. Accordingly, these dimensions were expected to correlate positively with the other ANAS factors and negatively with RWA, SDO, and right-wing political orientation.

First, the four ANAS dimensions were all positively and significantly intercorrelated, with coefficients ranging from .39 to .55. At the same time, their moderate/high intercorrelations indicated that the factors captured distinguishable aspects of anti-neoliberal attitudes, although they shared a common ideological core. In particular, Multicultural Ideology was positively associated with Racism and Sexism Awareness (r = .55, p < .001), Inequality Consciousness (r = .41, p < .001), and Communitarian Values (r = .50, p < .001). Likewise, Racism and Sexism Awareness was positively related to Inequality Consciousness (r = .49, p < .001) and Communitarian Values (r = .39, p < .001), whereas Inequality Consciousness was positively associated with Communitarian Values (r = .42, p < .001). Overall, these intercorrelations support the internal coherence of the construct while preserving meaningful differentiation among its dimensions.

Second, as hypothesized, all ANAS dimensions showed significant negative correlations with RWA, SDO, and political orientation, such that higher anti-neoliberal attitudes were associated with lower authoritarianism, lower preference for group-based hierarchy, and a more left-leaning political self-placement. Specifically, correlations with RWA ranged from –.44

Tab. 3. Correlation Matrix between the Variables

	MC			RS(R)			I (R)			CV			RWA			SDO		
		95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI	
	r	LL	UL	r	LL	UL	r	LL	UL	r	LL	UL	r	LL	UL	r	LL	UL
RS (R)	.545	.464	.616	—														
I(R)	.413	.319	.499	.489	.402	.567	—											
CV	.504	.419	.580	.390	.294	.478	.418	.324	.503	—								
RWA	-.553	-.624	-.473	-.545	-.616	-.464	-.512	-.588	-.428	-.441	-.524	-.350	—					
SDO	-.539	-.612	-.458	-.521	-.595	-.437	-.535	-.608	-.453	-.593	-.659	.518	.610	.538	.674	—		
PO	-.526	-.599	-.443	-.443	-.526	-.352	-.504	-.580	-.397	-.484	-.563	-.397	.574	.497	.642	.518	.435	.593

Note. Racism and Sexism Awareness and Inequality Consciousness factors were coded so that higher scores reflected greater awareness of systemic oppression and inequality; MC = Multiculturalism; RS(R) = Racism & Sexism (R); I(R) = Inequality (R); CV = Communitarian Value; RWA = Right Wing Authoritarianism; SDO = Social Dominance Orientation; PO = Political Orientation. All correlation coefficients of .390 or greater have p < .001.

to –.55, with the strongest associations observed for Multicultural Ideology (r = –.55, p < .001) and Racism and Sexism Awareness (r = –.55, p < .001). Correlations with SDO ranged from –.52 to –.59, with the largest effect found for Communitarian Values (r = –.59, p < .001), suggesting that endorsement of collective welfare and redistribution is especially incompatible with dominance-oriented social beliefs. Finally, correlations with political orientation ranged from –.44 to –.53, indicating that stronger anti-neoliberal attitudes were consistently associated with a more left-wing political orientation.

This pattern further supports the nomological consistency of the findings. In fact, taken together these results provide clear support for the validity of the Italian ANAS, showing that its dimensions relate to established ideological constructs in theoretically meaningful directions.

Discussion

The present study sought to provide an initial Italian adaptation of the Anti-Neoliberal Attitudes Scale (ANAS) and to examine its preliminary psychometric properties in an Italian sample. More specifically, our aim was twofold. First, to explore the latent structure emerging from the Italian data, and second, to identify the psychometrically most robust items, that is, those showing clearer and stronger primary loadings, in order to obtain a factor solution that was parsimonious, interpretable, and theoretically meaningful. Such a strategy is fully consistent with the logic of scale adaptation in an initial validation study, especially when the instrument originates in a different linguistic and socio-cultural context and factorial equivalence cannot be taken for granted.

Given the increasing relevance of neoliberal ideology for understanding contemporary forms of inequality, and the relative lack of psychometric tools available for this purpose in Italian, adapting the ANAS represents an important step toward extending empirical research on anti-neoliberal attitudes beyond the context in which the scale was originally developed. Second, the study aimed to examine the concurrent validity of the Italian ANAS by investigating its associations with ideologically relevant constructs, namely Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA), Social Dominance Orientation (SDO), and Political Orientation. More specifically, we tested whether anti-neoliberal attitudes would show the expected negative relations with authoritarianism, preference for group-based hierarchy, and right-wing political self-placement. Taken together, these objectives were intended to assess whether the Italian version of the ANAS could serve as a theoretically coherent and psychometrically sound instrument for the study of anti-neoliberal attitudes in the Italian socio-political context.

From a psychometric perspective, the findings provide encouraging preliminary support for the Italian adaptation of the ANAS. The exploratory factor analysis replicated the four-factor structure identified in the original study, yielding interpretable dimensions corresponding to Multicultural Ideology, Racism and Sexism Awareness, Inequality Consciousness, and Communitarian Values. Together, these factors accounted for a satisfactory proportion of the total variance, suggesting that the Italian version retained the multidimensional conceptual organization of the original instrument. In addition, the pattern of factor loadings was generally adequate, with most items showing substantial primary loadings on their intended factor and acceptable uniqueness values, although some variability emerged across dimensions. Internal consistency estimates were overall satisfactory. Three factors showed good reliability, whereas *Communitarian Values* displayed somewhat lower, though still acceptable, internal consistency. Importantly, the intercorrelations among the four dimensions indicated that they represent related but yet distinguishable components of a broader anti-neoliberal attitudinal domain. The excellent fit of the exploratory model lends further support to the structural validity of the Italian ANAS, suggesting that its four-factor organization provides a theoretically meaningful and empirically robust representation of anti-neoliberal attitudes. Finally, the correlation pattern with external variables offered further support for the scale's psychometric functioning, as all ANAS dimensions were associated with RWA, SDO, and political orientation in theoretically expected directions. Taken together, these results suggest that the Italian ANAS shows a coherent internal structure, acceptable reliability, and promising evidence of concurrent-related validity, thus supporting its use as a preliminary measure of anti-neoliberal attitudes in the Italian context.

Some limitations of the present study should be noted. Most importantly, the factor structure of the Italian ANAS was examined only through exploratory factor analysis, so the four-factor solution should be regarded as preliminary although they strongly replicated the original ones. Future research should test this structure using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) in independent samples, in order to evaluate model fit more rigorously and compare alternative factorial solutions in different independent sub-groups. However, the excellent fit indices obtained in the present study provide encouraging preliminary evidence for the structural validity of the Italian version of the ANAS also investigated through CFA multigroup psychometrics approaches. In addition, the use of a convenience sample, largely composed of relatively young participants, limits the generalizability of the findings. Future studies should therefore replicate the present results in larger and more heterogeneous samples, and further examine the scale's psychometric properties through tests of measurement invariance, test–retest reliability, and additional forms of construct validity. These steps would provide stronger evidence for the robustness and broader applicability of the Italian ANAS.

In conclusion, the present study provides encouraging preliminary evidence for the Italian adaptation of the ANAS. Despite the need for further psychometric validation, the scale appears to be a promising tool for examining anti-neoliberal attitudes and their links with broader ideological orientations in the Italian context.

Note

[1] As an additional analysis, we estimated an Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (ESEM) solution with oblique Geomin rotation in order to examine whether the factorial structure of the Italian ANAS would also be supported within

a more flexible SEM framework allowing cross-loadings to be estimated. The model showed an excellent fit to the data, $\chi^2(132) = 137$, $p = .36$, *TLI* = .99, *SRMR* = .05, and *RMSEA* = .01, thus providing further support for the structural adequacy of the solution identified through EFA.

Ethical Approval
The study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and with the ethical standards applicable to research involving human participants. Participation was voluntary and anonymous, and informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to their participation in the study.

Data Availability Statement
The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable and appropriately motivated request.

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Conflict of Interests
The author declare no conflict of interest.

Author Contributions
The author was solely responsible for the conceptualization, methodology, data collection, data analysis, interpretation of the results, writing of the original draft, and review and editing of the manuscript.

Supplementary material
No supplementary materials are associated with this article.

Declaration about the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process
Computer-aided technology was used for linguistic review purposes of the manuscript as far as the English language is concerned.

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Appendix

The Anti-Neoliberal Attitudes Scale (ANAS)
(Grzanka et al., 2020)

English original Items

1. I consider the present employment system to be unfair to women
2. Racism is a major problem in the USA (item removed)
3. Racism may have been a problem in the past, and it is not an important problem today (R)
4. Discrimination against women in the labor force is no longer a problem (R)
5. Racial problems in the USA are rare, isolated incidents (R)
6. Women's claims of inequality between the sexes are simply exaggerated (R)
7. It is important for political leaders to talk about racism to help work through or solve society's problems (item removed)
8. Basic services such as health care and legal assistance should be provided to everyone by the government, free of charge
9. If the government must go deeper into debt to help people, it should do so
10. Society should provide resources and services free-of-charge to people who cannot afford them
11. People who earn larger incomes should pay higher taxes than people with smaller incomes (item removed)
12. Those who are well off in this country should help those who are less fortunate
13. It is not right for people to go hungry in this country
14. We should help racial and ethnic minorities preserve their cultural heritages in the USA
15. We should recognize cultural and racial diversity is a fundamental characteristic of US society
16. We should do more to learn about the customs and heritage of different ethnic and cultural groups in this country
17. A society that has a variety of ethnic and cultural groups is more able to tackle new problems as they occur
18. Immigrant/ethnic parents must encourage their children to retain their culture and traditions of their homeland (item removed)
19. It is important for public schools to teach about the history and contributions of racial and ethnic minorities
20. All things being considered, most people get what they deserve out of life (R)
21. Society is set up so that people usually get what they deserve (R)
22. Those who are the most capable hold the most power and influence (R)
23. Everyone has a fair shot at wealth and happiness (R)
24. Poor people should spend less time complaining about income inequality and more time working hard (R)
25. Maybe it is not their fault, but most poor people were brought up without ambition (R) (item removed)

The Anti-Neoliberal Attitudes Scale (ANAS)

Italian translated items

1. Ritengo che l'attuale sistema occupazionale sia ingiusto nei confronti delle donne
2. Il razzismo è una dei problemi più importanti nel nostro Paese (item removed)
3. Il razzismo può essere stato un problema in passato, ma oggi non è più un problema importante (R)
4. La discriminazione delle donne sul lavoro non è più un problema (R)
5. I problemi razziali nel nostro Paese sono episodi rari e isolati (R)
6. Le lamentele delle donne sulla disuguaglianza tra i sessi sono semplicemente esagerate (R)
7. È importante che i leader politici parlino del razzismo per aiutare a superarlo o a risolvere i problemi della società. (item removed)
8. I servizi di base, come l'assistenza sanitaria e legale, dovrebbero essere forniti a tutti dal governo, gratuitamente.
9. Se il governo deve indebitarsi ulteriormente per aiutare le persone, deve farlo.
10. La società dovrebbe fornire risorse e servizi gratuiti alle persone che non possono permetterseli
11. Le persone che hanno un reddito maggiore dovrebbero pagare tasse più alte rispetto a quelle che hanno un reddito minore (item removed)
12. Chi è benestante in questo Paese dovrebbe aiutare chi è meno fortunato
13. Non è giusto che le persone soffrano la fame in questo paese
14. Dovremmo aiutare le minoranze etniche e razziali a preservare il loro patrimonio culturale nel nostro paese.
15. Dovremmo riconoscere che la diversità culturale e razziale è una caratteristica fondamentale della nostra società
16. Dovremmo fare di più per conoscere le usanze e il patrimonio dei diversi gruppi etnici e culturali del nostro paese.
17. Una società con una varietà di gruppi etnici e culturali è più in grado di affrontare i nuovi problemi che si presentano.
18. I genitori di immigrati/etnici devono incoraggiare i loro figli a conservare la cultura e le tradizioni della loro terra d'origine. (item removed)
19. È importante che le scuole pubbliche insegnino la storia e le influenze delle minoranze etniche e razziali.
20. Tutto sommato, la maggior parte delle persone ottiene dalla vita ciò che si merita (R)
21. La società è impostata in modo che le persone ottengano di solito ciò che si meritano (R)
22. Coloro che sono più capaci hanno maggiore potere e influenza (R)
23. Tutti hanno la possibilità di ottenere ricchezza e felicità (R)
24. I poveri dovrebbero passare meno tempo a lamentarsi della disuguaglianza di reddito e più tempo a lavorare sodo (R)
25. Forse non è colpa loro, ma la maggior parte dei poveri è stata cresciuta senza ambizioni (R) (item removed)

Note: During the EFA refinement process, items 2, 7, 11, 18, and 25 were dropped and therefore not retained in the final Italian version of the scale