
Index

- accountability
 - electoral 287–8, 296
 - government 463, 500, 519
 - as motivating trust in democracies 57
 - political efficacy related to 5
 - vs representation 274–5
 - transparency as precondition for 265
- accuracy and norms 176, 182–3, 187
- activism
 - civil society 56, 60–62, 64
 - student 62–4
- Africa, corruption and political trust in 309–11
- AfroBarometer 309–11, 464, 469–70, 472, 476–80, 485
- agenda setting 365–6
- agreeableness 146, 149–54, 156
- Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) 290
- American National Election Studies (ANES) 29, 90–100, 202, 205–7, 260, 262, 303, 377
- AmericasBarometer 72, 79, 83–4, 148, 151–3, 380
- ‘amoral familism’ argument 44, 54, 108
- ANOVA 456, 478, 480
- Arab Barometer 308–9, 469, 473–4, 476–7, 480, 485
- Arab region
 - Arab Spring 463, 468–9, 473, 475, 484
 - high rates of economic growth 58
 - historical challenges to trust in
 - colonial influence 463
 - as dominated by distributive states 462
 - external threats to state 463, 468–9
 - state origins, development and institutional functioning 463–4, 466–7
 - low levels of interpersonal trust 55
 - militarized interstate dispute variables (MIDs) 480, 482
 - monarchies governing emirates in 26
 - political trust
 - 2006–11 period 480–81
 - avenues for future research 483–4
 - comparison with Sub-Saharan Africa 475
 - and corruption 308–9
 - different patterns of levels in 461
 - trends across 469, 473–6
 - varied effect of political capacity on 482
- political trust assessment
 - data and analysis 476–8
 - individual-level and macro-level variables 477
 - multi-level analysis 477–8
 - results 480–83
 - social capital in 56, 60–61
 - and travel security 263
 - tribalism and clanism 54
 - younger generations in 59
- Asia-Pacific region
 - exhibiting great variation in political regimes 488
 - political trust
 - and corruption 311–13
 - individual-level determinants of 500–504
 - and regime preference 498–500
 - rule of law as significant source of 505
 - trends 497–8, 504–5
 - political trust assessment
 - cases 488–9
 - data 489
 - measures 490
 - political trust levels
 - by institution types 490–95, 504
 - by regime types 495–7, 504–5
 - Southeast Asia
 - and civic society activism 56
 - Confucianism 54
- Asian Barometer Survey (ABS) 489, 491, 494, 500, 502
- attitudinal approach 146, 346
- attitudinal change
 - difficulty measuring 127–8
 - in Latin America 413
- attitudinal features of young adults 220, 223
- attitudinal patterns, personality influencing 143, 146
- attitudinal prerequisites of stable democracy 229
- attitudinal study of US Supreme Court 260
- attitudinal syndrome, in Western and Southern Europe 419, 423, 432–3, 436
- attitudinal trust, measures 133–7, 146, 153–4
- austerity 279, 285–6, 291–2, 418, 420, 431, 433, 465
- authoritarian settings and political trust
 - case studies

- China 61–2
- Iran 62–4
- Morocco 64–5
- and civil society 60–61
- consequences of 55–7
- measuring, and performance paradox 57–9
- or predictability 59–60
- as relatively understudied field 53
- roots of 54–5
- significance of field of study 57
- stripping of normativity 53, 65–6
- Belgian Political Panel Survey (BPPS) 217–18, 221–4
- Big Five approach
 - evidence of effects on political trust 150–53
 - growth in research on 147–8
 - trait dimensions 148–50
- biology
 - and personality 143–5
 - and trust 153–5
- brain studies 144, 153–4, 157, 167, 171, 173
- Bush, George W. (US President) 22, 45, 154, 205–7, 360
- Canada
 - call for reform of electoral system 391
 - cynicism spreading in 391
 - as multinational state 24
 - political trust
 - downward trend in 375, 378–9
 - generational change 390
 - levels relative to total public 388–90
 - reasons for downward trend in 382–6
 - value change 390
 - positive effects for extraversion 157
 - trust in institutions 356, 380–81
 - trust in the media 354
 - vote choice 244, 248, 252
- Canadian Election Study (CES) 375, 388–90, 392
- Carter, Jimmy (US President) 377, 384–5
- Catholicism 54, 408–9, 488
- causal relationships
 - between political trust
 - and associational activity 341
 - and education 186–7
 - and general trust 121, 153
 - and social capital 349
 - and social trust 345–6
 - and voting behaviour 245, 248–50
 - between trust
 - and institutions 125–6, 130–31, 137
 - and norms 214, 217–25
 - and participation 231, 238–9
- causality
 - and causal mechanism
 - direction of causality and other qualifiers 346–8
 - social trust as predictor 345–6
 - experiments valuable for 126, 128–31
- Central and Eastern Europe *see* Europe
- challenger parties
 - definition 242
 - functions of
 - and distrust 243–4
 - ‘tribunician’ 242–4
 - helping build political mistrust 249–50
 - political implications for 250–52
 - voicing distrust by supporting 245–7, 249
- China
 - as authoritarian regime 497
 - elections in rural 273
 - generational attitudes 59
 - high citizen trust in government 38–9, 58, 86, 490, 505
 - most populous non-democracy 488
 - as one-party communist state 26
 - as one-party socialist state 491
 - party-controlled military 495
 - political trust, corruption and inequality 313
 - preference for political regime 499
 - social capital and political trust 61–2
 - student activism 62
 - trust in institutions 492, 496–7
 - trust in legislature controlled by dominant party 491
 - trust trends 497
- Church 381, 447–8, 450–52
- citizen dissatisfaction
 - global, with government 160
 - in North America 376, 379, 384, 386, 391
 - potential consequences 6–7
 - and voting behaviour 243–51, 523
 - and welfare state 288–9, 293–7
- citizen labours 36–7
- civic community
 - concept and measures of 338–9
 - trust and participation as elements of 231–2
- civic culture
 - aspects of 338–9
 - concept 229–31, 349
 - importance for democracy 340
 - political trust closely intertwined with 338
- civil society
 - activism
 - assumptions of traditional literature 56
 - in China 61–2
 - in Iran 62–4
 - in Morocco 64–5

- and democratic government 340
- and trust, in authoritarian context 60–61
- cognition
 - cognitive ability 165–6
 - cognitive puzzle 160
 - and emotion
 - addition of 168
 - false dichotomy between 173
 - intersection of 171
 - political trust avenues to explore 171–2
 - influence on political trust 173
 - knowledge and political trust 162–5
 - and risk assessment 161–2
- commercial media 356–7, 366–7
- Comparative Fit Index (CFI) 94, 97–100
- Comparative Study of Electoral Systems 27, 275
- compatible model of associations between
 - types of trust 107–8, 115–16, 118, 121
- compliance 212–17, 224, 263–4, 510–11, 513, 521
- conditional model of associations between
 - types of trust 109–10, 115–16, 118, 121
- confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) 93–4, 97–9
- conscientiousness 148–9, 151–2, 156
- consolidation
 - of Central and Eastern Europe democracy 440–43, 447, 457
 - as consequence of political trust in authoritarian settings 56–7
 - of Latin American democracies 395, 399–400, 413
- contestation 26, 61, 490, 495, 504
- corruption
 - in Asia-Pacific region 495–7, 502–3, 506
 - in Central and Eastern Europe 451, 453–6
 - as common and visible in China 38
 - common reasons for 41
 - countries with histories of public service 50
 - institutionalized 41, 46
 - in Latin America 311–13, 398–9, 410–11, 413
 - in national parliament vs EU 76, 78–9
 - of police 347, 451
 - and political trust
 - in Afrobarometer countries 309–11
 - in Arab Barometer countries 308–9
 - and education 179–81, 183, 189–90
 - higher in democracies with low levels of 109
 - and inequality 295, 302–5
 - in Latin America and Asia 311–13
 - in transition countries 305–8
 - and transparency 266
 - undermining, in number of ways 181–2
- Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 80–81, 303–4, 308–9
- culturalism 54–5
- Daftar-e Tahkim-e Vahdat (DTV) 63–4
- democracy
 - attitudinal prerequisites of stable 229
 - crisis of 1–2, 7, 58
 - defining 25–6, 518
 - developments, in Latin America 396–7
 - institutionalizing distrust 34, 37–9
 - legitimacy of 518, 523
 - in North America 381–2
 - perceived importance of aspects of 519
 - representative
 - role of trust and distrust in 1
 - 'thin' definition of 25
 - stable, as part of civic culture concept 229–31
 - and trust, paradox 33–6, 50–51
- democracy-supporting trust
 - and democracy-undermining 41–6
 - domains of 46–50
 - publicity 40–41
 - warrant 39–40
- democratic consolidation
 - in authoritarian settings 56–7
 - in Central and Eastern Europe 440–43, 447, 457
 - in Latin America 395, 399–400, 413
- democratic input institutions
 - democratic rule 272–4
 - distinction with macroeconomic output 270–71, 280–81
 - interaction effect of electoral institutions 276
 - rules of the game 274–5
- democratic performance 25–6, 95–6, 189–90, 231, 518, 520
- democratic values 26, 29, 183, 518–19, 522
- democratization
 - and civil activism 61–3
 - and culturalism 54
 - in Morocco 64–5
 - third-wave 488, 504
 - trust as necessary condition for 440
- dependencies of trust
 - hierarchical approach to 78–9
 - non-hierarchical approach 79
- 'devolution revolution' 69
- distrust
 - and abstention 251–2, 515
 - addressing 50–51
 - in Asia-Pacific region 497
 - and challenger parties
 - association with 242, 249–51

- functions of 243–4
 - voicing, by supporting 245–7
 - consequences of 456
 - corruption lying at heart of 303, 305
 - democracies institutionalizing 34, 37–9
 - as determinant of political participation 235
 - dividing citizen labours between trust and 36–7
 - and education 189–90
 - engaged 37
 - explanations for, in post-communist countries 441–3, 453–4
 - as impetus for participation 340
 - in incompatible model 108–9
 - and inequality 279–80, 305
 - as inherent to authoritarian settings 55, 57
 - institutional dysfunction 181
 - institutions founded on 33
 - in Latin America 397, 407
 - and media 45, 163, 353–5, 358, 360, 362–8, 385, 429
 - paradox of distance 71–2
 - relationship with postmaterialism 189, 234
 - and risk-laden policies 200
 - role in representative democracy 1
 - spiral of 251
 - spreading political 376, 381, 453
 - see also* trust
- economic crises 292–4, 296, 418, 433, 521–2
- economic performance
- citizens seeking from government 313
 - depressing trust in EU regional authorities 82
 - as determinant of political trust in new democracies 442–3, 452, 453
 - as dimension of policy performance in Asia 500, 504
 - effect of perceptions of 388–9, 414, 420
 - as most powerful source of political trust in East Asia 505
 - research on reasons for decline in trust 383
 - short term, and legitimacy 520–21
 - use as measures in trust studies 342–3
 - see also* macroeconomic performance
- education
- avenues for future research 191
 - causal inference 186–7
 - and cognitive ability 165
 - little attention paid to, as explanatory variable of political trust 176–7, 189
 - norms
 - and accuracy 182–3
 - transmission of 176–7
 - preadult experiences and political trust 187–8, 190–91
 - rationalist evaluation 181–2
 - relationship with political trust
 - as cause or as proxy for 185–9
 - as context specific 164, 189
 - and corruption 189–90
 - unearthing patterns between 177–81
 - role in development of cognitive ability 165
 - schools of trust 183–5
 - value change and political trust 188–9
- Egyptian revolt 60
- elections 20, 26, 49, 244–5, 272–6, 308–9, 519
- electoral institutions
- interaction effect of 276
 - proportionality of 274, 280
- emotion
- and cognition
 - addition of 168
 - false dichotomy between 173
 - intersection of 171
 - political trust avenues to explore 171–2
 - few empirical assessments on political trust and 167–8
 - influence on political trust 173
 - and media content 168–9
 - positive 169–70
- emotional stability 149–50, 152, 156
- ethnic diversity
- possibility of undermining political trust 316, 332
 - possibility of undermining social cohesion 318
 - see also* immigration
- Eurobarometer
- Candidate countries 444–5, 449, 454, 456–7
 - standard 27, 72–5, 79–83, 276, 279, 292, 295, 327–9, 355, 421, 444–5, 449, 454, 456–7, 516–17
- Europe
- attitudes towards police and courts 215
 - Central and Eastern
 - after transition from communism 273, 440–42
 - consistent patterns of decline 517
 - during consolidation 442–3
 - cross-national comparison of political trust levels 445–6
 - empirical analysis of levels and trends 443–5
 - explanation of political trust levels 451–5
 - institutional differences 447–51
 - political trust and corruption 306–8
 - strategy to evaluate regime performance 27

- as suffering from lack of political trust 456
- trends of political trust over time 446–7, 455–6
- country-level trust in national parliament and EU 76
 - and local authorities 72–4
- democracies failing to achieve stability 229
- education, corruption and political trust 179–81, 304
- elections and referenda 272–4
- European Union (EU)
 - country-level transparency and trust 80
 - fall in voter turnout in elections 20
 - globalization effects 386
 - logic of compensation 85
 - nationalist reaction against integration of 79
 - public negativity as biggest problem facing 2
 - strongest predictor of trust in 80
 - as supranational political system 69
 - trust and economic performance 80, 82–3, 85
 - trust and institutions 84–5
 - trust in 75–6, 81, 166
- Europeanism 78
- and immigration
 - changing context 317
 - concern about 319–20, 325–7
 - far-right parties 320–23, 325
 - generational attitudes 333
 - as likely to remain ethnically diverse 332–3
 - national identity constructions 323–30
- income inequality 295
- ‘left turn’ in 413
- media and trust 80, 356, 363, 367
- multilevel trust in 79–83
- no evidence for declining trust in national government, political parties or parliament in democracies of 516–17
- perceived importance of aspects of democracy 518–19
- political trust measurement scales across 98–100
- powers in Sub-Saharan Africa 463–4
- strong correlations between social trust and confidence in political institutions 342
- sub-state nationalist movements 79
- trust in local/regional authorities 82–3
- trust in municipality 83–4
- trust in national institutions 82
- welfare state 286, 288–9, 293
- Western and Southern
 - from ‘bottom up’ to ‘top down’ models of political trust in 419–21
 - crises functioning as stress test for 434–5
 - cross-national differences in political trust in 418, 421–3, 436
 - cross-national trends in political trust in 424–9
 - divergent trends and fluctuations 517
 - experiencing large-scale mass immigration 323, 326–7, 334
 - explanation of cross-national differences in political trust in 2012 429–31
 - explanation of recent declining trends in political trust in 431–4
 - relevance of region for political trust study 418–19
 - rise of populist parties in 247, 251
 - study limitations 435–6
- European Social Survey (ESS) 4, 86, 90–91, 96–9, 179, 181, 191, 218, 238, 275, 280, 288–9, 293–4, 319–22, 325, 421–4, 426–8, 430–33, 437, 443, 451, 511, 518–19, 521, 523–4
- European Values Study (EVS) 90, 280, 293, 334, 356, 421–2, 424, 443–5, 447, 449–50, 454, 456–7, 523
- expectations
 - and outcome gap 164
 - role of, on political trust 279–80, 282
- experimental designs
 - canonical
 - investment game 131–5
 - limited, applying to political trust 126–7
 - public goods games 129–31
 - survey experiments 127–9
 - measurement concerns 135–6
 - and political trust 125–6
 - research into media 161–2
 - role in study of trust 126
 - unresolved questions 136–7
- extraversion 143–4, 149, 151–4, 156–7
- far-right parties 319–25, 332
- first-order trust 36, 48, 76, 78–9, 85
- Fox News effect 367
- framing 50, 127, 365–6
- Freedom House Index (FHI) 97, 452, 489
- General Social Survey (GSS) 28–30, 128, 135–6, 146, 379
- genetic studies 144, 153, 155
- Global Barometer surveys 26, 311–13
- globalization
 - cosmopolitan identities 25
 - as reason for decline in trust 386

- goodwill, legitimacy as reservoir of 512, 520–21
- government, trust in
 in North America 377–9, 388–91
 as political trust scale 100
 transparency, definition 265
- Great Recession 6, 270, 286, 292–3, 383, 418–19, 425, 431–6, 522
- heuristics
 defining 198–9
 heuristic processing definition 198
 psychology of 198–200
 trust-as-heuristics thesis 200–202
 empirical support for 202–9
- hormone studies 144, 154
- hostile media effect 360
- identity
 in-group 109
 and independence of trust 77–8
 negative dependency at different levels 79
 politicized 465
see also national identity
- ideology 201–9, 247–8, 406–8, 410–14, 429–30
- immigration
 avenues for future research 333–4
 history of 320–23
 national identity constructions 323–7, 332–3
 effect of multiculturalism policies 327–30, 332
 perceptions of 316–17
 and political trust
 concerns in Europe 319–20
 far-right 320–23
 of immigrants 330–32
 links between 317–19
- incompatible model of associations between types of trust 108–9, 115, 118, 121
- independence of trust 77–8
- individual-level determinants of political trust in Asia-Pacific region 500–504
- inequality
 in Afrobarometer countries 309–11
 in Arab Barometer countries 308–9
 and corruption 302–5
 income 285–6, 294–6, 412–13
 Latin America and Asia 311–13
 and perceptions of leaders 302, 313
 and political trust 279–80, 303–5
 studies on 294–5
 in transition countries 306–8
- institution types, levels of trust by, in Asia-Pacific region 490–95
- institutional differences, in Central and Eastern Europe 447–51
- institutional position
 within multilevel system 70–72
 and trust, comparative empirical analysis 72–6
- institutionalism 54–5
- institutionalization of distrust 34, 37–9
- institutions
 Canadian trust in 356, 380–81
 causal relationships between trust and 125–6, 130–31, 137
 China's trust in 492, 496–7
 confidence in regime 28
 democratic input 270–76, 280–81
 electoral 274, 276, 280
 EU trust in 84–5
 Europe's trust in national 82
 founded on distrust 33
 North American trust in 379–81
 predictors of trust in government 152
 safeguarding development of generalized trust 346
 second-order trust in political 34, 39, 50
 trust based on warrants provided by 45–6
- investment game 131–5
- Iran
 rivalry with Iraq 468
 student activism, trust and social capital in 62–4
- item response theory (IRT) 92–4, 96
- item step response functions (ISRFs) 112
- Juncker, J.-C. 2
- knowledge
 and cognitive ability 165–6, 169, 172
 and divisions of labour 36–7, 40
 education's role in enhancing political 182–3
 of EU politics 79–81
 of externalities of trust relationships 40–41
 openness related to political 148
 and political trust 162–5
 and priming 365–6
 and risk assessment 161–2
 of trustee motivations 45–6
- latent class analysis (LCA) 92, 94, 101–2
- Latin America
 Catholicism in 54, 408–9
 disenchantment with democracy 56–7
 and political trust
 analytical perspective 395–6
 avenues for future research 413–14

- corruption and 311–13
- democratic developments 396–7
- empirical results 408–12
- historical challenges to 396–9
- as interesting setting for studying 395
- lower levels of 423, 425
- more favourable scenario for 399–400
- in municipality 83
- research design and measurement 406–7
- research findings 412–13
- statistical modeling 407–8
- trends in 401–6, 412–13, 517
- weak states and political personalism 397–9
- Latinobarometer 311, 395, 401, 405–7, 410, 412, 414–15
- legitimacy
 - defining 511, 513, 521–2
 - of democracy 242, 498, 505, 509, 518, 523
 - impact of institutional trust on 215
 - input-oriented vs output-oriented 270, 281
 - measuring people's sense of 518–19
 - political, importance of 509
 - and political trust
 - as components of political support 513–15, 521–2
 - as sources of political support 512–13, 521–2
 - political trust and political support
 - assessing contribution to 520
 - legitimacy unrelated to 511
 - theoretical relationship between 509–10
 - and procedural fairness 257, 262
 - question of decline of 509, 515, 517, 522–3
- regime
 - in Arab region 462–4, 466–7, 481, 484
 - depending on economic performance 59, 501
 - political trust as most critical indicator of 462
 - in Sub-Saharan Africa 462–4, 475, 479–80, 483
- as reservoir of goodwill 520–21
- of rulers, in Morocco 64–6
- as sense of duty 511, 521
- of state
 - citizen acceptance of 19, 21–2, 509
 - and national identities 24, 316
- welfare responsibilities as vehicle for gaining 286
- Life in Transition Survey 2 (LiTS 2) 303, 305, 307
- long-term utility 510, 512–14, 517, 520, 522
- longitudinal design 272, 278–9, 291
- macroeconomic output *see* macroeconomic performance
- macroeconomic performance
 - avenue for future research 280–81
 - expectations 279–80
 - and legitimacy 520
 - perception–performance paradox 278–9
 - relation to political trust 270, 272, 276–8, 280, 287–8, 291–2, 296
 - relevance of longitudinal design 278–9
- majoritarianism 274–6
- malaise theory 362–3, 501
- mass media *see* media
- measuring political trust
 - in Asia-Pacific region 488–90, 506
 - in authoritarian context 57–9
 - avenues for future research 101
 - Big Five measures 150–53, 156
 - causal relationship with norms 217–24
 - in Central and Eastern Europe 443–5, 452–3
 - citizens' political support 514–16, 520
 - corruption measures 303, 308–11
 - dimensionality and hierarchy of 112–13, 116–21
 - emotion and cognition 168–9, 171–2
 - interpretation issues 29–30
 - in Latin America 406–12
 - legitimacy 511, 518, 522
 - measurement concerns 135–7
 - measurement equivalence
 - concept of 91–2
 - methods to test 92–4
 - of political trust scales 94–101
 - sources of bias 92
 - measuring attitudinal change 127–8
 - methods of 89–91
 - multiculturalism policies 329, 334
 - personality traits in 144–6
 - position and trust 72
 - in Sub-Saharan Africa and Arab region 476–82, 485
 - survey limitations 5, 22, 86, 187
 - use of Eurobarometer 79–84, 327
 - use of investment game 131–5
 - in Western and Southern Europe 429, 431–3, 436
- media
 - avenues for future research 368–9
 - coverage of government 164
 - democratic, of public discourse 34, 36, 47–8, 50, 68
 - and emotion 168–9, 172
 - exposure
 - in Asia-Pacific region 501–3, 506
 - in Sub-Saharan Africa 478

- important political significance of 353
- knowledge generated by 40, 49, 163, 165
- and particularized trust 45
- in perceived importance of aspects of democracy 519
- and political trust
 - difficulties of media effects research 361
 - effects of, on policy judgments 208–9
 - experimental research 361–2
 - Fox News effect and political polarization 367
 - media malaise 362–3, 501
 - news and entertainment media 363–5
 - in North America 385, 388, 390
 - and partisanship 366
 - priming, framing and agenda setting 365–6
 - public service, commercial and mixed media systems 366–7
 - widely accepted view 163
- question of undermining trust in democratic government 367–8
- tabloid press readers 355, 360–61, 363, 368
- trust based on warrants provided by 41, 44–5
- trust in
 - effect on trust in EU 80–82
 - effect on trust in municipality 83–4
 - hostile media effect 360
 - low, declining and mixed patterns 354–6
 - public service and commercial news programmes 356–7
 - reasons for low 357–9
 - why people watch news sources they do not trust 360
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 484
- mixed media systems 366–7
- Mokken scale analysis
 - based on pooled data 116–18
 - by countries 118–20
 - findings 121–2
 - hierarchical latent dimensions 112–13
 - by population subgroups 120
- Morocco
 - corruption and inequality in 308–10
 - experiencing protests during Arab Spring 473
 - foreign aid flowing into 466
 - political trust 474–5
 - social capital and democratization in 64–5
- multiculturalism policies 327–32, 334–5
- multilevel government and political trust
 - avenues for future research 85
 - in Europe and Latin America 79–84
 - and institutional position 70–76, 84–5
 - lack of previous studies on 69–70
 - relationships at different levels 76–9, 84–5
 - research limitations 86
- multiple group confirmatory factor analysis (MGFCA) 92
- Muslim Brotherhood 60, 466
- National Annenberg Election Survey 203–4, 361
- national identity
 - avenues for future research 333–4
 - as component of political support 23–5
 - as component of state legitimacy 316
 - connection with political trust
 - civic 331
 - migration as factor in understanding 323–4
 - positive theory on 323–33
 - tabular representation 328
- constructions
 - consequences of understandings of 325–7
 - effect of multiculturalism policies 327–30, 332
 - far-right and long-term country of immigration interactions 324–5
 - far-right popularity, concern about immigration and political trust 325
 - long-term country of immigration, concern about immigration and political trust 326
 - shared ancestry, language and culture 325–6
 - as relevant and powerful to individuals 317
- National Survey of Americans' Views on Taxes 205–6
- news
 - and entertainment media 363–5, 368–9
 - programmes 356–7, 367, 369
 - sources 353, 356–7, 360, 365–6, 368
- normativity 53, 65–6
- norms
 - and accuracy 182–3
 - causal relationships with trust
 - empirical results 220–24
 - instruments and research strategy 217–20
 - of citizenship 212–13, 224–5, 387–8
 - institutional 45–6, 48–9, 137
 - shared
 - allowing people to trust other citizens 216
 - as crucial for nation-state functioning 318
 - trust based on warrants provided by 40, 43–4
 - and skills 176–7, 182, 184, 186–7, 190
 - trust and support for
 - as determinant of trust 216–17

- trust and norms as functional equivalents 214–15
- trust as determinant of norms 215, 220
- trust as ‘moral value’ 213–14
- and values of democracy 512–13, 515, 520–21
- North America
 - and political trust
 - and democracy 381–2
 - empirical evidence on 391
 - in government 375–9, 388–91
 - in institutions 379–81
 - trends over time 376–82
 - research on reasons for decline in trust
 - economic performance 383
 - explanation for trends 387–91
 - globalization 386
 - media 385
 - performance 382
 - performance on other issues 384
 - scandals 384–5
 - social capital 386
 - value change 387
- Obama, Barack (US President) 22, 28, 154, 199, 207–8, 390
- office-holders
 - approval of incumbent, as component of
 - political support 23–4, 28–30
 - institutional trust, and sanctions 46
 - political support for, generalized and specific 21
 - responsiveness to citizens 5
 - scepticism of 36
 - vertical trust in 34
- offices
 - holding public trust, trust in 34, 48
 - institutions defining normatively 45–6
- openness
 - as Big Five trait dimension 148, 150–54
 - as individual-level determinant of political trust 500, 502–3, 506
- participation
 - culturalist approaches to
 - concept of civic culture 229–31
 - social capital 231–2
 - democratic, requiring second-order trust decision 36
 - generalized trust defocusing 51
 - as investment 309–10
 - liberal democracies characterized by 26
 - and national identity 325, 327–9, 332–3
 - recent findings on trust as determinant of 235–7
- role of political trust in early political 232–5
- in Sub-Saharan Africa 477–8
- and trust
 - as antecedent of political participation 232–7
 - avenues for future research 238–9
 - brief history of 228
 - divisions of labour between 35, 37, 39, 46, 50
 - lack of research on impact between 228–9, 237–8
 - null or static relationship 245, 251–2
 - and voluntary associations 339–40
- partisanship 366
- perception–performance paradox 278–9
- performance
 - paradox of, in authoritarian context 57–9
 - and perception paradox 278–9
 - research on reasons for decline in trust 382, 384
 - see also* economic performance; macroeconomic performance; political performance
- personality
 - avenues for future research 155
 - Big Five approach and political trust 147–54
 - and biology 143–5, 154–5
 - country variations 152–3, 157
 - as encompassing more than just traits 155
 - and generalized trust 145–7, 154–5
- persuasion 38, 201, 248–9, 251, 367
- policy context, impact in normal times 294–6
- political cynicism 5, 19, 189, 191, 363, 385, 390
- political efficacy 5, 79–80, 237, 273, 291, 443
- political mistrust 1, 5, 245, 247, 249
- political parties
 - challenger parties 242–7, 249–52
 - in hierarchy of political support 514–15
 - as important element of democracy 380, 519
 - populist parties 247–8, 250–52
 - ‘tribunician’ function of 242–4
- trust in
 - in Asia-Pacific region 490–92, 494–6, 498, 504
 - assessment of 97
 - in Central and Eastern Europe 443, 450, 452, 457
 - as indicator to measure political trust 96–100, 110
 - in Latin America 401–5, 407–8, 412–14
 - in North America 380–81, 387, 392
 - overall findings 72, 516–17, 522
 - in Western and Southern Europe 421–3, 426–8, 430, 433

- political performance 271–2, 292, 442–3, 451–3, 456, 464, 504
- political personalism 397–9
- political polarization 367, 503
- political processes, second-order trust in 48–9
- political scepticism 1, 5, 19, 380–81, 387, 392
- political support
- components 22–4
 - approval of incumbent office-holders 28–30
 - approval of regime principles and values 25–6
 - confidence in regime institutions 28
 - evaluations of regime performance 27
 - national identities 24–5
 - concept of 19–20, 512–13
 - decline, question of 515–17
 - definition 512
 - explaining country differences in
 - democratic or macroeconomic performance 520
 - democratic values 518–19
 - legitimacy as reservoir of goodwill 520–21
 - long-term interests 520
 - rationale for 517
 - hierarchy of 514–15
 - legitimacy and political trust 509–15, 521–3
 - levels of 21–2
 - political trust
 - comprising two most specific levels of 24
 - as most specific expression of 30
- political trust
- in authoritarian settings
 - and civil society 60–61
 - consequences of 55–7
 - measuring 57–9
 - predictability or trust 59–60
 - roots of 54–5
 - significance of field of study 57
 - cognitive bases of 160–66, 171–3
 - comprising two most specific levels of
 - political support 24
 - concern with 1–3
 - and corruption
 - in countries 305–13
 - and inequality 302–5
 - definitions 4–5, 60, 161, 167, 280, 510, 512–13
 - and democratic input institutions 272–6, 280–81
 - as determinant of vote choice 243–8
 - as double edged sword 53
 - and education
 - accuracy and norms 182–3
 - avenues for future research 191
 - as cause or proxy 185–9
 - effect of changes over time 190
 - implications 189–90
 - rationalist evaluation 181–2
 - relationship between, as context-specific 189
 - role of pre-adult socialization 190–91
 - schools of trust 183–5
 - unearthing patterns between 177–81
 - ethnic diversity
 - concerns 332–3
 - and immigration 317–23
 - national identity constructions 323–30
 - trust of immigrants 330–32
 - evaluative nature of
 - benchmarks 272
 - effects, explanations and conditions 271–2
 - trust as relationship between subject and object 271
 - in experimental designs
 - measurement concerns 135–6
 - role of experiments in study of 126
 - three canonical 126–35
 - unresolved questions 136–7
 - as fundamentally relational and situational 4
 - as heuristic 200–209
 - and immigration 317–23
 - legitimacy and political support 509–15, 521–3
 - links with personality traits 147–55
 - and macroeconomic performance 276–81, 287–8, 291–2, 296
 - and media 361–7
 - as most specific expression of political support 30
 - and multilevel government
 - avenues for future research 85
 - institutional position 70–76, 84–5
 - relationship at different levels of 76–9, 84–5
 - research limitations 86
 - and national identity constructions 323–34
 - objects of 104–21
 - origins of and developments in
 - causes and correlates 7–8
 - consequences 8
 - structural or cyclical crisis of 6–7
 - and participation
 - as antecedent of political 232–7
 - avenues for future research 238–9
 - complexity of relationship 228–9, 237–8
 - culturalist approaches to 229–32
 - and procedural fairness 260–62
 - process effects on 266–7
 - relation to social trust

- asymmetrical nature of 120–21
- causality and causal mechanism 345–8
- compatible model 107–8, 121
- conditional model 109–10, 121
- data, cases and methods 110–13
- distribution among democratic societies 113–16
- incompatible model 108–9, 121
- Mokken scale analysis 116–21
- previous research findings 104–7
- strength of 341–5
- study limitations 121
- trust research revival 122
- role in representative democracy 1
- and role of emotions 167–73
- scales
 - political trust and its cross-national comparability 96–101, 342
 - support for political regimes 94–6
 - trust in government 100
- social capital and civic culture 338–41, 348–9
- and transparency 265–6
- underlying concept of 4–5
- and vote relationship
 - exogeneity of 248–50
 - political implications of 250–52
 - trust as determinant of vote choice 243–8
- and welfare state
 - avenue for future research 297
 - bringing performance back in 287, 296–7
 - credit claiming 297
 - crisis and retrenchment 291–4, 296
 - impact of policy context in normal times 294–7
 - infrequent research connections between 285
 - performance evaluations 287–9
 - personal experiences 289–91
- see also* measuring political trust; trust; *individual countries and regions*
- populism
 - definition 247
 - distrustful 45
 - Latin American politics shaped by 395
 - in Venezuela and Zimbabwe 26
- populist parties 247–8, 250–52
- Prais-Winsten regression 453
- predictability 59–60, 216–17, 225, 259, 475–6
- priming 50, 127, 251, 273, 365–6
- principal–agent relationships 36–7
- procedural fairness
 - conceptualizing procedures 257–9
 - importance of 258–9
 - perceived 256–7, 260–63, 266–7
 - and political trust 260–62
 - process effects on political trust 266–7
 - transparency and political trust 265–6
 - understanding procedural assessments 262–5
- process effects on political trust 266–7
- professionals and experts, trust in 34, 47–8
- projection 248–9, 291
- proportional representation (PR) systems 50, 263, 274
- proportionalism 274–6
- psychology of heuristics 198–200
- public goods games 129–31
- public service media 356–7, 366–7
- publicity 40–42, 47–9
- rainmaker effect 108, 342, 367
- rationality 77–8
- Reagan, Ronald (US President) 375, 377
- Rechtsstaat* Democracy 518–20, 522–3
- reciprocity 136, 213, 338–9, 363
- referenda 262–4, 272–4
- regime preference, in Asia-Pacific region 498–500
- regimes
 - approval of incumbent office-holders 28–30
 - approval of principles and values, as component of political support 25–6
 - confidence in institutions of, as component of political support 28
 - evaluations of performance, as component of political support 27
 - support for political, as political trust scale 94–6
 - types of, in Asia-Pacific region
 - data 489
 - levels of trust 495–7, 504–5
 - measures 490
 - trends of trust 497–8
- representation
 - vs accountability 274–5
 - trust in actors of 423, 426–34
 - use of traditional mechanisms of 436
 - winner–loser thesis of 501, 503
- representatives, selective trust in 34–5, 38, 49–50
- retrenchment
 - citizen returns for 297
 - and crisis 291–6, 431
 - as hampering generalized political trust 296–7
 - as likely to occur in incremental and hard-to-detect fashion 288
 - slow processes of 285–6
- risk assessment
 - affective reactions' role in 172

- and cognition 161–2
 - knowledge's association with 162–5
- risk-laden policies 200–201, 209
- root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) 94, 97–9
- scandals 2, 7, 13, 21–2, 44, 161, 163, 293, 358, 375, 377–8, 384–5, 387, 391, 501
- schools of trust 183–5
- Schumpeter, J.A. 25
- second-order trust 48–9, 78–9
- selective trust 34–5, 38, 49–50
- single member plurality (SMP) systems 50
- social capital
 - associated trust for 43
 - beneficial conditions for 346
 - in China 61–2
 - and civic community 231–2
 - definition 7, 214, 231
 - generalized trust connection 47
 - generation, role of state as source of 346–7
 - in Iran 62–4
 - in Morocco 64–5
 - as multifaceted concept 338
 - in North America 386, 390
 - origins of approach 339
 - and political trust
 - in authoritarian settings 53, 55–7, 61, 65–6
 - nature of relationship 348–9
 - regional 340
 - relation to civil society activism 60–61
 - role of voluntary associations 339–41, 345
 - thesis 501, 503
 - trust and norms 214–15, 220
 - trust involved in 'bad' 40
- social security
 - and bribery 307–8
 - as distributive policy 201, 203
 - government spending on 203–5, 305
 - privatization 202, 206–7
- Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) 290
- social trust
 - in Asia-Pacific region 503
 - of Belgian youngsters 218
 - correlations with media 364–5, 367
 - direct 41–2
 - during economic crisis 107
 - essence of civic spirit as 341
 - in Latin America 83–4
 - linkages with participation 229, 237
 - measuring 343–4, 348
 - particular and general 105, 107–10, 113–16, 118, 120–21
 - relation to political trust
 - asymmetrical nature of 120–21
 - avenue for future research 349
 - case selection 111–12
 - compatible model 107–8, 121
 - conditional model 109–10, 121
 - data 110–11
 - direct or indirect 348
 - direction of causality and other qualifiers 346–8
 - distribution among democratic societies 113–16
 - hierarchical latent dimensions 112–13
 - incompatible model 108–9, 121
 - Mokken scale analysis 112–13, 116–21
 - previous research findings 104–7
 - and social capital thesis 501
 - social trust as predictor 345–6
 - strength of 341–5
 - study limitations 121
 - trust research revival 122
 - and voluntary associations 341, 349
 - relations with citizenship norms 221–4
 - in Western and Southern Europe 429, 433–4, 436
- socialization
 - agents of 176–7, 184, 187, 191
 - culturalist argument 59
 - failure to change trust judgments 504
 - parental 176–7, 187–8
 - political 176, 184, 187, 239, 437
 - pre-adult 183, 185, 187–8, 190–91
 - schools and colleges as sites of 176, 185, 191
 - transmission model of 187–8
- society, generalized trust in 47
- student activism 62–4
- Sub-Saharan Africa
 - assessment of political trust
 - avenues for future research 483–4
 - data and analysis 476–8
 - individual-level and macro-level variables 477
 - multi-level analysis 477–8
 - results 478–80, 483
 - corruption and political trust in 309–11
 - Gini index 397
 - historical challenges to trust in
 - external threats to state 467–8
 - regime legitimacy at heart of challenges in 462–3, 483
 - state origins, development and institutional functioning 463–5
 - militarized interstate dispute variables (MIDs) 478–9, 482
 - political trust

- 1999–2009 period 478–80, 483
- avenues for future research 483–4
- comparison with Arab region 475
- different patterns of levels in 461
- primary state level factors influencing 462
- trends in 469–73
- varied effect of political capacity on 482
- as predominantly comprised of extractive states 462
- uneven economic development indicator 309
- survey experiments 127–9
- systematic processing, definition 198
- systems support *see* political support

- tax cuts 202, 205–6
- terrorist attacks 170, 377–8
- Tocqueville, A. de 215, 339–40, 349
- transition countries 295, 305–8
- transparency
 - in Asia-Pacific region 503
 - and citizen trust in institutions 75–6
 - democracy fostering 400
 - government
 - definition 265
 - influencing political trust levels 169
 - and political trust 265–6
 - in sense of publicity 48–9
 - and trust, in EU 80–81
- Transparency International (TI) 80, 303, 306, 453
- trust
 - addressing deficits in 50–51
 - associative 41, 43
 - attitudinal measures of 127–8, 135–7, 146, 153–4
 - based on
 - interpersonal warrants 42
 - warrants provided by institutions 45–6
 - warrants provided by media 44–5
 - warrants provided by other persons 43
 - warrants provided by shared norms 43–4
 - and biology 153–4
 - defining 33, 91, 105, 259, 271
 - democracies institutionalizing distrust 34, 37–9
 - and democracy, paradox 33–6, 50–51
 - democracy-supporting
 - and democracy-undermining 41–6
 - domains 46–50
 - publicity 40–41
 - warrant 39–40
 - direct protective 41–3
 - dividing citizen labours between distrust and 36–7
 - as element of civic community 231–2
 - generalized
 - across groups in Netherlands 101
 - behavioral and attitudinal measures of 135–6
 - and causal flow from social to political trust 346, 349
 - in compatible model 107–8
 - in conditional model 109–10
 - distribution among democratic societies 113–16
 - as facet of agreeableness 156
 - as ‘horizontal’ among individuals 34
 - in incompatible model 108–9
 - institutions safeguarding development of 346
 - link with inequality and corruption 302
 - as measure of civic community 338–9
 - mediated by shared norms 43–4
 - as modestly related to political trust 153–5
 - national identity requiring high level of 316
 - and personality 145–7, 154
 - as predictor of political trust 145
 - and public goods games 129–30
 - relation with particularized trust 42, 105, 120–21
 - research on biological basis of 153–4
 - in society 47
 - in government
 - access to information influencing 266
 - and American National Election Studies 260, 303
 - in Asian regions with high social trust 348
 - in Central and Eastern Europe 457
 - declining, amongst advanced industrial democracies 376
 - effect of consumer confidence 277, 420
 - few survey experiments conducted on 128
 - Index 170
 - institutions, predictors of 152
 - in Latin America 402, 404
 - in North America 375, 377–9, 382, 384–5, 388–91
 - as political trust scale 100
 - and role of thinking and feeling 173
 - in Sub-Saharan Africa and Arab region 461, 467, 476, 478, 480, 485
 - use of investment game to measure level of 131
 - institutional 41, 46, 85, 167, 215, 398
 - in media 354–60
 - mediated protective 41, 43
 - as ‘moral value’ 79, 214, 216
 - and norms
 - avenues for future research 225

- compliance 213–14
- exploring causal relationships between 217–24
- as functional equivalents 214–15
- study limitations 225
- support for norms as determinant of trust 216–17
- trust as determinant of norms 215, 220
- in offices holding public trust 48
- as part of civic culture concept 229–31
- particularized
 - aligned to investment game 131–5
 - assumed to be found in small, rural and isolated communities 104, 108–9, 120
- in compatible model 107–8
- in conditional model 109–10
- definition 105
- distribution among democratic societies 113–16
- effect of visual media on 45
- forms of, failing democracy 35, 41, 44
- as holding together criminal conspiracies and corrupt exchanges 40
- in incompatible model 108–9
- post-war Italian political system 43
- and PR systems 50
- relation with generalized trust 42, 105, 120–21
- US system of campaign finance 46
- in professionals and experts 34, 47–8
- public
 - Carter's efforts to restore 384–5
 - causes of low levels of 59
 - concern over draining of 19
 - in news media 354–60, 367–8
 - objects of political trust eliciting 106
 - perceived corruption decreasing 399
 - and regime performance 505
 - trust in offices holding 34, 36–7, 47–8
 - warrants 36
- relationships of 106–10
- second-order
 - decisions 36
 - vs first-order 78–9
 - in political institutions 34, 39, 50
 - in political processes 48–9
- selective, in representatives 34–5, 49–50
- types of 41–2, 105–6
- see also* political trust
- trust syndrome 78–80, 84
- twin studies 144, 153
- unemployment 59, 162, 277–80, 285, 292–6, 307–8, 322, 324, 452, 454
- value change
 - in Canada 390
 - decreasing trust linked to 391
 - in education 188–9
 - generational 333, 395
 - motivational basis of political protest 233–4
 - in North America 387
- voluntary associations 339–41, 349
- voting behaviour
 - political trust as determinant of vote choice
 - distrust and functions of challenger parties 243–4
 - political trust and populist parties 247–8
 - voicing distrust by supporting challenger party 245–7
 - of politically distrustful citizens 242
 - relationship between trust and vote
 - level of exogeneity 248–50
 - political implications 250–52
- warrants
 - for elected representatives 49
 - interpersonal 42
 - missing 48, 50
 - preventative 48–9
 - provided by institutions 36, 45–6
 - provided by media 44–5
 - provided by other persons 43
 - provided by shared norms 43–4
 - for public trust 48
 - social 47
 - and trust relationships 39–40
- Watergate scandal 13, 28, 375, 377–8, 385, 387
- welfare state
 - avenue for future research 297
 - call to bring performance back in 287, 296–7
 - changing, impact on political trust 297
 - crisis, retrenchment and political trust 291–4
 - impact of policy context in normal times 294–6
 - normative support for 286
 - performance evaluations 287–9
 - personal experiences 289–91
 - slow retrenchment processes 285–6
 - study aims and limitations 286–7
 - trends in 286
 - variables working in opposite way to those of macroeconomic performance 296
- Western and Southern Europe *see* Europe
- women's movement 65, 233, 381
- World Values Survey (WVS) 4, 25–7, 58, 91, 95–6, 101, 104–5, 110–21, 277, 294–5, 304, 342, 345, 380–81, 421–2, 424, 426, 443, 476, 489–94, 505–6, 523

