

Figure 3.1 Values and Their Relationship to Trust Norms



Notes: The theoretical model postulates values as causally prior to trust norms. The present study, however, provides only an empirical test of association.

Figure 3.2 Values and Norm Adherence as Predictors of Institutional Trust

harmony values

+



trust in harmony institutions

adherence to communal
norms

security values

+



trust in security institutions

adherence to exchange
norms

Notes: The theoretical model postulates a causal relationship. The present study, however, provides only an empirical test of association.

Table 3.1 The Security and Harmony Components Underlying the Personal and Social Values Scales

Value Scales	M (SD) α	Factor 1 Security	Factor 2 Har- mony
Security values			
National strength and order	5.02 (1.07) .80	.82	.02
Propriety in dress and man- ners	4.88 (.96) .83	.73	.23
Social standing and getting ahead	4.15 (1.04) .78	.78	.03
Competence and effectiveness	5.34 (.74) .73	.74	.39
Harmony values			
International harmony and equality	5.64 (.68) .79	.07	.76
Personal growth and inner harmony	5.71 (.79) .77	.27	.74
Positive orientation to others	5.39 (.84) .78	.06	.83
Percentage of variance (before rotation)		43.7	20.1

Notes: This table features means, standard deviations, and alpha reliability coefficients for the personal and social values scales. The factor loadings were derived from a principal components analysis and variant rotation of the personal and social values scales.

Table 3.2 The Components of Communal and Exchange Trust

Trust Items	Factor 1 Communal	Factor 2 Exchange
Exchange trust		
Not taking risks	-.13 (.12)	.73 (.68)
Acting in a predictable fashion	.10 (.36)	.75 (.79)
Being consistent in decision making	.05 (.30)	.75 (.76)
Having a track record of getting things done ^a	.40 (.51)	.32 (.46)
Showing strong leadership ^a	.37 (.47)	.29 (.42)
Communal trust		
Treating the people with respect	.80 (.74)	-.16 (.12)
Having an interest in the lives of ordinary Australians	.73 (.72)	-.03 (.22)
Consulting widely with different groups	.69 (.67)	-.05 (.18)
Keeping citizens fully informed	.64 (.64)	.00 (.22)
Having insight into future problems	.62 (.59)	-.09 (.12)
Being accountable for own actions	.53 (.54)	.04 (.22)
Sharing the goals of the people	.51 (.54)	.11 (.28)
Understanding the position of others	.52 (.58)	.17 (.35)
Percentage of variance (before rotation)	32.2	11.1

Notes: This table features factor pattern (structure) loadings from principal components analysis and oblimin rotation of the exchange trust and communal trust items.

^aThese items were retained as exchange items, in spite of the higher pattern matrix loadings on communal trust, because of their theoretical importance to the exchange concept and because of the structure matrix loadings, which show that both types of trust are present in the item in this data set. To take account of this finding, exchange trust is used as a statistical control in analyses involving communal trust and vice versa.

Table 3.3 Levels of Compliance with Exchange and Communal Trust Norms in the High Court, the Reserve Bank, the Family Court, and Charities

Norms	High Court	Reserve Bank	Family Court	Charities
Exchange trust	.46 (.32)	.38 (.31)	.36 (.31)	.39 (.31)
Communal trust	.32 (.31)	.24 (.26)	.37 (.32)	.56 (.30)

Notes: This table features means and standard deviations for levels of compliance. Scores can range from 0 (no compliance) to 1 (compliance on all criteria).

Table 3.4 The Prediction of Exchange Trust Norms from Security and Harmony Values Scales

Controls and Values	<i>r</i>	β
Communal trust norms	.48**	.38**
National strength and order	.39**	.15**
Propriety in dress and manners	.46**	.22**
Social standing and getting ahead	.27**	.04
Competence and effectiveness	.38**	.09
International harmony and equality	.22**	.00
Personal growth and inner harmony	.17**	-.12*
Positive orientation to others	.22**	.01
Adjusted R^2		.36**

Notes: This table features Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients between the values scales and exchange trust norms, and the standardized regression coefficients for the values scales when used to predict exchange trust norms in an ordinary least squares regression analysis. Communal trust norms appear in the regression analysis as a control variable.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Table 3.5 The Prediction of Communal Trust Norms from Security and Harmony Values Scales

Controls and Values	<i>r</i>	β
Exchange trust norms	.48**	.36**
National strength and order	.22**	-.02
Propriety in dress and manners	.29**	.05
Social standing and getting ahead	.13**	-.06
Competence and effectiveness	.30**	.01
International harmony and equality	.47**	.29**
Personal growth and inner harmony	.38**	.14**
Positive orientation to others	.40**	.11*
Adjusted R^2		.40**

Notes: The table features Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients between the values scales and communal trust norms, and the standardized regression coefficients for the values scales when used to predict communal trust norms in an ordinary least squares regression analysis. Exchange trust norms appear in the regression analysis as a control variable.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Table 3.6 The Prediction of Trust in the Reserve Bank and the High Court from Value Orientations and Perceived Use of Trust Norms, Using OLS Regression Analysis

Predictors	Reserve Bank		High Court	
	<i>r</i>	β	<i>r</i>	β
Security value orientation	.10*	.11*	.12**	.09
Harmony value orientation	-.03	-.08	.11*	.05
Perceived use of exchange norms	.28**	.26**	.22**	.12*
Perceived use of communal norms	.20**	.04	.23**	.14*
Adjusted R^2		.09**		.07**

Note: The table features Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients and standardized regression coefficients.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Table 3.7 The Prediction of Trust in the Family Court and Charities from Value Orientations and Perceived Use of Trust Norms, Using OLS Regression Analysis

Predictors	Family Court		Charities	
	<i>r</i>	β	<i>r</i>	β
Security value orientation	-.02	-.07	.04	.00
Harmony value orientation	.09	.10*	.17**	.17**
Perceived use of exchange norms	.25**	.08	.19**	.08
Perceived use of communal norms	.33**	.28**	.23**	.17**
Adjusted R^2		.12**		.07**

Notes: The table features Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients and standardized regression coefficients.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Table 3A.1 Sample Items from the Goal, Mode and Social Values Inventories

Security: societal

National strength and order

National greatness (being a united, strong, independent, and powerful nation)

National economic development (greater economic progress and prosperity for the nation)

The rule of law (punishing the guilty and protecting the innocent)

National security (protection of the nation from enemies)

Security: personal

Propriety in dress and manners

Politeness (being well-mannered)

Neatness (being tidy)

Promptness (being on time)

Reliability (being dependable)

Social standing and getting ahead

Economic prosperity (being financially well off)

Authority (having power to influence others and control decisions)

Ambition (being eager to do well)

Competitiveness (always trying to do better than others)

Competence and effectiveness

Competence (being capable)

Resourcefulness (being clever at finding ways to achieve a goal)

Self-discipline (being self-controlled)

Logicalness (being rational)

Harmony: societal

International harmony and equality

A good life for others (improving the welfare of all people in need)

Rule by the people (involvement by all citizens in decisions that affect their community)

International cooperation (having all nations working together to help each other)

Table 3A.1 *Continued*

Greater economic equality (lessening the gap between the rich and the poor)

Harmony: personal

Personal growth and inner harmony

The pursuit of knowledge (always trying to find out new things about the world we live in)

Wisdom (having a mature understanding of life)

Self-knowledge or self-insight (being more aware of what sort of person one is)

Inner harmony (feeling free of conflict within oneself)

A positive orientation to others

Tolerance (accepting others even though they are different)

Helpfulness (always ready to assist others)

Generosity (sharing what one has with others)

Forgiveness (willing to pardon others)

Figure 4.1 Model of Contingent Consent

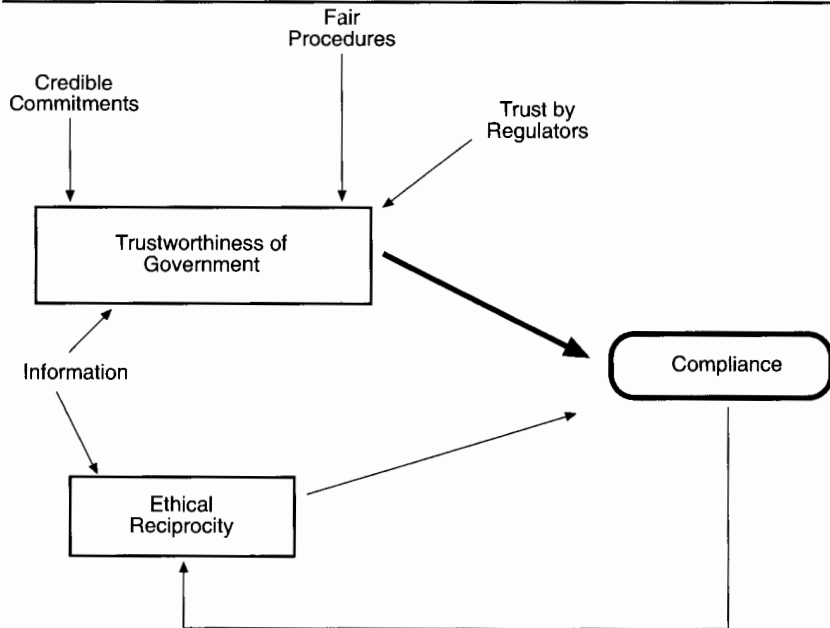


Figure 6.1 Tax Cheating and Inhibitions

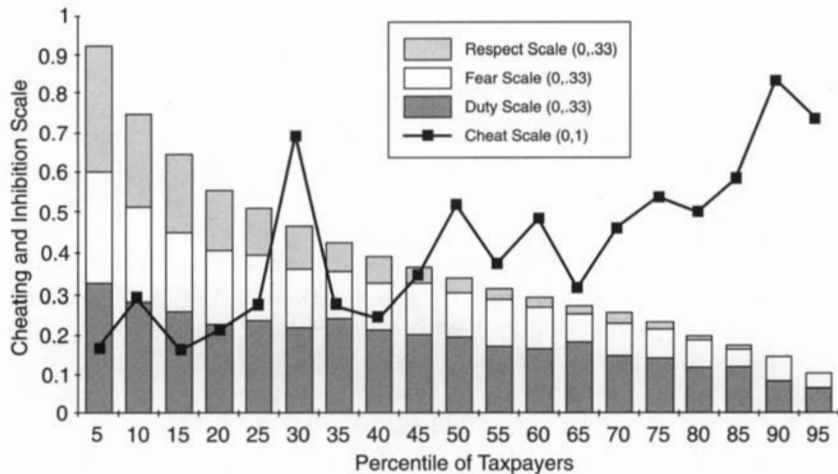


Table 6.1 The Impact of Duty and Risk Factors on Subjective Probability of Getting Caught for Tax Cheating

	OLS Regression Coefficient	t-statistic	Standardized Regression Coefficient
Risk factors			
Opportunity income (R)	-.05	-.34	-.05
Audit probability (R)	-.36	-1.44	-.07
Opportunity (R)	-.14	-1.26	-.07
Opportunity (S)	.79	.35	.02
Occupation	5.99	1.63	.08
Duty heuristic			
Tax duty	8.30*	4.36	.22
Tempted taxpayers			
Opportunity income (R)	-.03	-.17	-.03
Audit probability (R)	1.69*	3.12	.18
Opportunity (R)	.15	.78	.05
Opportunity (S)	-1.71	-.39	-.03
Occupation	6.19	.82	.05
Tax duty	-3.12	-.69	-.11
Constant	3.57	.29	.05
Control factors			
Knowledge	-3.03*	-4.34	-.22
IRS contact (R)	4.94	1.72	.08
IRS contact (S)	7.74*	2.56	.12
Female	7.15	2.46	.11
1987 income (R)	-.02	-.28	-.02
Age	.10	.83	.04
Bias test	-24.45	-.55	-.03
(Constant)	64.06*	4.76	
R^2	.25		
Adjusted R^2	.21		
$N = 439$			

Source: Table 2 in John T. Scholz and Neil Pinney, "Duty, Fear, and Tax Compliance: The Heuristic Basis of Citizenship Behavior," *American Journal of Political Science* 39: 490-512.

* $p < .01$, two-tailed test

Table 6.2 The Impact of Trust on Noncompliance, Controlling for Fear and Duty

	Coefficients	Standard Error	Impact of Full Change
Political factors			
Trust in government	-3.485**	(1.623)	.70
Trust in citizens	-.853***	(.260)	.31
Tax fairness	.478	(.372)	
Tax equity	-.159	(.378)	
Civic duty	-.247	(.384)	
Political efficacy	1.488***	(.372)	-.50
Inhibitors			
Tax duty	-1.279***	(.295)	.45
Opportunity	.340*	(.178)	-.13
Occupation	.524***	(.168)	-.19
Endogeneity control			
Government residual	3.004*	(1.65)	
Ancillary parameters			
Cut 1	-1.228	(.471)	
Cut 2	-.430	(.469)	
Cut 3	.199	(.468)	
Cut 4	.850	(.478)	

χ^2 Statistic = 81.25***

N = 299

Sources: Tables 1 and 2 in John T. Scholz and Mark Lubell, "Trust and Taxpaying: Testing the Heuristic Approach to Collective Action," *American Journal of Political Science*, 42: 398-417.

Notes: Table presents 2-Stage Conditional Maximum Likelihood Ordered Probit coefficients.

* $p < .10$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table 6.3 The Impact of Policy Change on Duty, Fear, and Mistrust

	Tax Duty	Fear	Mistrust of Others
TRA impact			
TRA change	.029 (.013)***	.064 (.028)***	-.091 (.032)***
TRA evaluation	—	—	—
Alternative indicators			
TRA items	—	—	—
Tax change	—	—	—
Financial change	.081 (.041)**	-.122 (.082)	—
Effort	—	—	—
Surprise	—	—	—
Expected refund	—	—	—
Prior attitudes			
Tax duty	.560 (.036)***	.158 (.074)***	—
Mistrust of others	—	—	.523 (.066)***
Fear	—	.456 (.056)***	—
Tax context			
Income (1987)	-.004 (.016)***	—	—
Audit threat	—	—	—
Age	.002 (.0007)***	—	—
Constant	.305 (.047)***	.212 (.075)***	.253 (.027)***
R ²	.501	.286	.27
F	46.7***	23.20***	32.60***
N	237	235	176

Source: John T. Scholz and Mark Lubell, "Adaptive Political Attitudes: Duty, Trust, and Fear as Monitors of Tax Policy," *American Journal of Political Science*, 42: 903–20.

Notes: Table presents OLS coefficients of restricted models. Standard errors are given in parentheses.

* $p < .10$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table 7.1 Comparison of Publicly and Privately Invested Industrial Firms in China, 1987 to 1993

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Number of firms (million)							
Publicly invested	0.97	1.00	0.98	0.94	n/a	0.97	1.07
Privately invested	6.11	6.74	6.38	6.28		6.97	8.12
Total	7.08	7.74	7.36	7.22		7.94	9.18
Employment (million)							
Publicly invested	33.40	35.07	34.52	34.01		38.21	42.39
Privately invested	19.27	21.96	21.72	21.71		25.15	30.20
Total	52.67	57.03	56.24	55.72		63.36	72.60
Gross value of output (billion yuan)							
Publicly invested	261.05	322.67	461.36	524.06		985.28	1696.22
Privately invested	80.19	106.36	153.06	185.65		334.04	659.63
Total	341.24	429.02	614.42	709.70		1319.34	2355.86
Private share of total (%)							
Number of firms	86	87	87	87		88	88
Employment	37	39	39	39		40	42
Gross value of output	23	25	25	26		25	28

Sources: *Zhongguo xiangzhen qiye nianjian* (China's Township and Village Enterprise Yearbook) 1978 to 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994. Beijing: Agricultural Publishing House.

Note: The table includes all industrial firms at the township level and below.

Table 7.2 Comparison of Publicly and Privately Invested Industrial Firms, Yueqing County, Wenzhou, 1988 to 1994

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Number of firms							
Publicly invested	217	181	164	144	125	91	77
Privately invested	2947	2959	2723	2770	2972	3636	4370
Total	3164	3140	2887	2914	3097	3727	4447
Employment							
Publicly invested	13294	10605	10360	9425	12907	7523	6976
Privately invested	64787	54248	50808	52088	60127	73185	n/a
Total	78081	64853	61168	61513	73034	80708	n/a
Gross value of output (million yuan)							
Publicly invested	188.07	175.23	174.87	250.62	358.41	548.07	524.92
Privately invested	487.77	575.22	524.99	712.18	1220.80	1970.15	n/a
Total	675.84	750.45	699.86	962.80	1579.21	2518.22	n/a
Private share of total (%)							
Number of firms	93	94	94	95	96	98	98
Total Employment	83	84	83	85	82	91	n/a
Gross value of output	72	77	75	74	77	78	n/a

Sources: *Yueqing tongji nianjian* (Yueqing Statistical Yearbook) 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995. Yueqing: Yueqing Statistical Bureau.

Notes: The table includes all industrial firms at the township level and below. Privately invested firms are in the form of *gufen hezuo qiye*.

Table 7.3 Comparison of Publicly and Privately Invested Industrial Firms, Songjiang County, Shanghai, 1989 to 1994

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Number of firms						
Publicly invested	1341	1300	1317	1359	1475	1352
Privately invested	173	267	349	555	711	826
Total	1514	1567	1666	1914	2186	2178
Employment						
Publicly invested	123992	124489	126551	127308	124297	115960
Privately invested	2427	3541	4947	8330	11893	12074
Total	126419	128030	131498	135638	136190	128034
Gross value of output (million yuan)						
Publicly invested	2110.82	2491.04	3127.44	4264.40	7027.22	11199.46
Privately invested	6.35	12.38	21.57	29.84	68.44	211.68
Total	2117.17	2503.42	3149.01	4294.24	7095.66	11411.14
Private share of total (%)						
Number of firms	11	17	21	29	33	38
Total employment	2	3	4	6	9	9
Gross value of output	0	0	1	1	1	2

Sources: *Songjiang tongji nianjian* (Songjiang Statistical Yearbook) 1989, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995.

Notes: The table includes all industrial firms at the township level and below. Privately invested firms are in the form of *siying qiye*.

Table 7.4 Growth of Privately Invested Industrial Firms, Yueqing County, Wenzhou

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Level										
Average employment per firm	16	18	10	22	18	19	19	20	20	n/a
Average bank loans outstanding per firm	1177	4195	4980	8426	9605	8898	17628	30784	45547	45437
Total value of fixed assets (million yuan)	n/a	20.37	23.51	48.42	70.77	89.74	117.36	211.53	430.24	819.49
Average value of fixed assets per firm	n/a	9159	10398	16430	23917	32956	42368	71174	118328	187526
Increase over previous year (%)										
Average employment per firm		11.5	-46.3	130.7	-16.6	1.8	0.8	7.6	-0.5	n/a
Average bank loans outstanding per firm		256.4	18.7	69.2	14.0	-7.4	98.1	74.6	48.0	-0.2
Total value of fixed assets (million yuan)		n/a	15.4	106.0	46.2	26.8	30.8	80.2	103.4	90.5
Average value of fixed assets per firm		n/a	13.5	58.0	45.6	37.8	28.6	68.0	66.3	58.5

Sources: *Yueqing tongji nianjiang* (Yueqing Statistical Yearbook) 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995. Yueqing Statistical Bureau.

Notes: The table includes all industrial firms at the township level and below. Privately invested firms are in the form of gufen hezuo qiye.

Table 7.5 Industrial Enterprises by Ownership, Hualing Town, Yueqing County, Wenzhou, 1991

	Firms		Employment		Tax Receipts	
	(units)	(% of total)	(thousands)	(% of total)	(million yuan)	(% of total)
Total	275	100	7.84	100	20.76	100
Publicly invested	24	9	1.69	21	8.51	41
Privately invested	251	91	6.15	79	12.26	59

Source: Informant 144.

Notes: Publicly invested firms are in the form of township and village enterprises (xiangban and cunban qiye), while privately invested firms are in the form of siying qiye and gufen hezuo qiye.

Table 7.6 Growth of Privately Invested Industrial Firms, Songjiang County, Shanghai, 1989 to 1994

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Level						
Average employment per firm	14	13	14	15	17	15
Average bank loans outstanding per firm	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total registered capital (million yuan)	4.14	6.41	8.97	19.20	28.87	91.93
Average registered capital per firm	23913	24007	25702	34595	40605	111295
Increase over previous year (%)						
Average employment per firm		-5.5	6.9	5.9	11.4	-12.6
Average bank loans outstanding per firm		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total registered capital		54.9	39.9	114.0	50.4	218.4
Average registered capital per firm		0.4	7.1	34.6	17.4	174.1

Sources: *Songjiang tongji nianjian* (Songjiang Statistical Yearbook) 1989, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995. Songjiang: Songjiang Statistical Bureau.

Notes: The table includes all industrial firms at the township level and below. Privately invested firms are in the form of *siying qiye*.

Figure 8.1 The Reliance Predicament

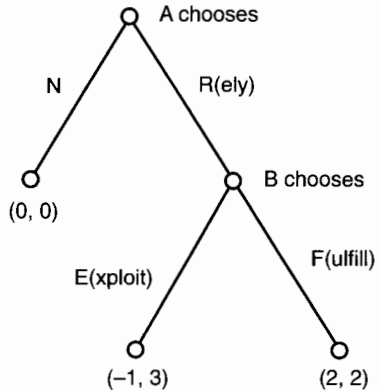


Figure 8.2 The Dependence Game

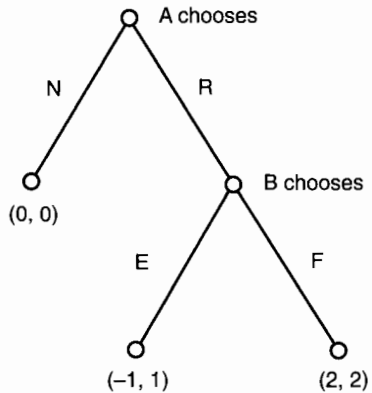


Figure 8.3 The Modified Reliance Game

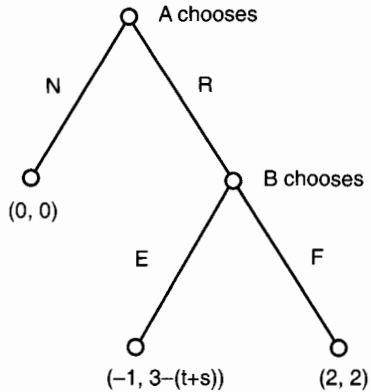


Figure 8.4 The Trust Game

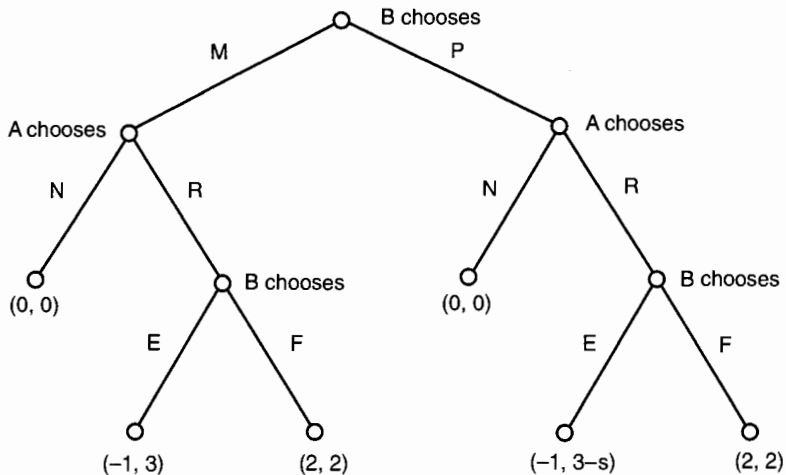


Figure 8.5 The Hobbesian Dependence Game

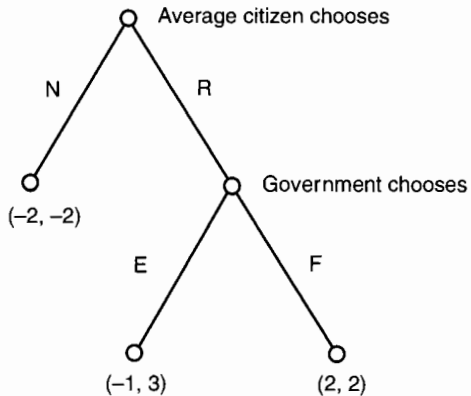


Figure 8.6 The Democratic Dependence Game

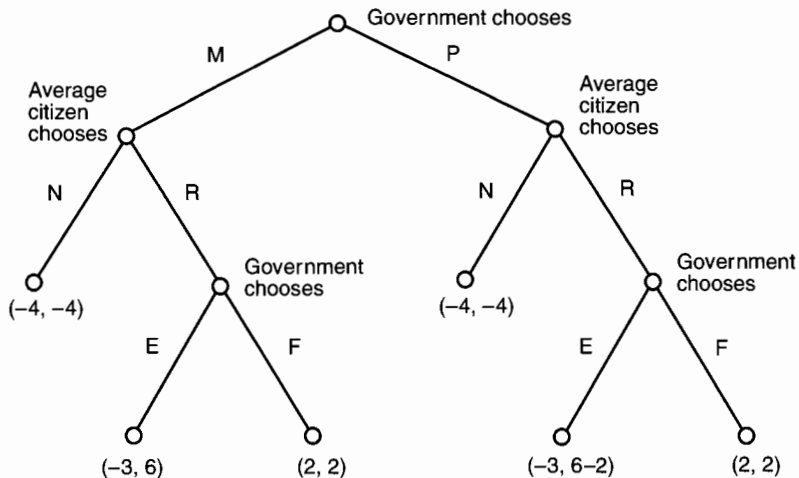
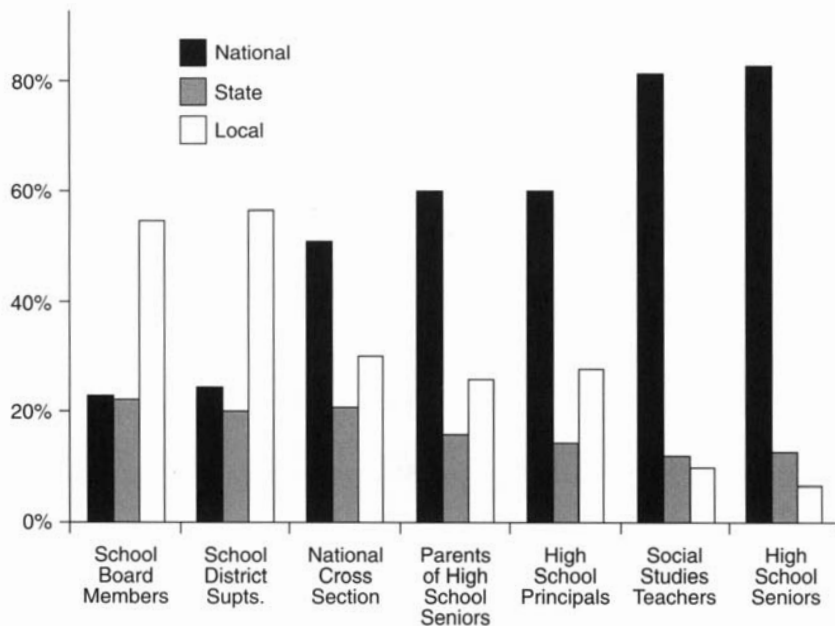
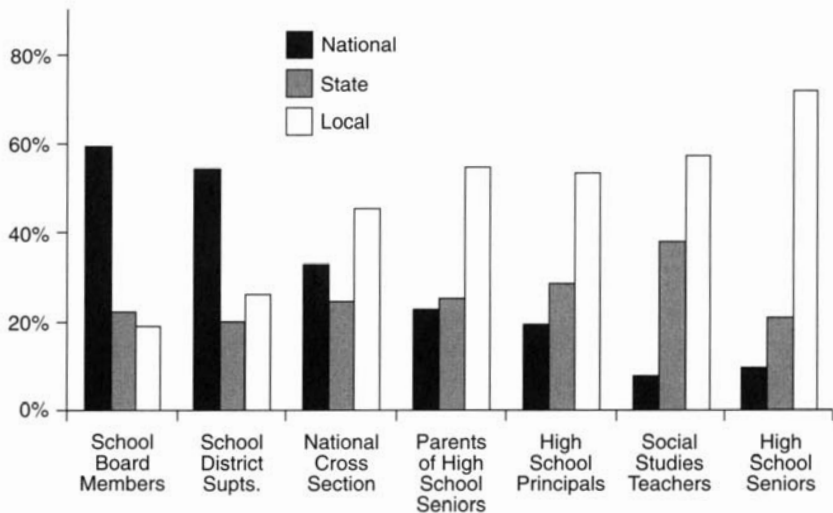


Figure 9.1 Most Faith and Confidence in Government Levels in the Mid- to Late 1960s



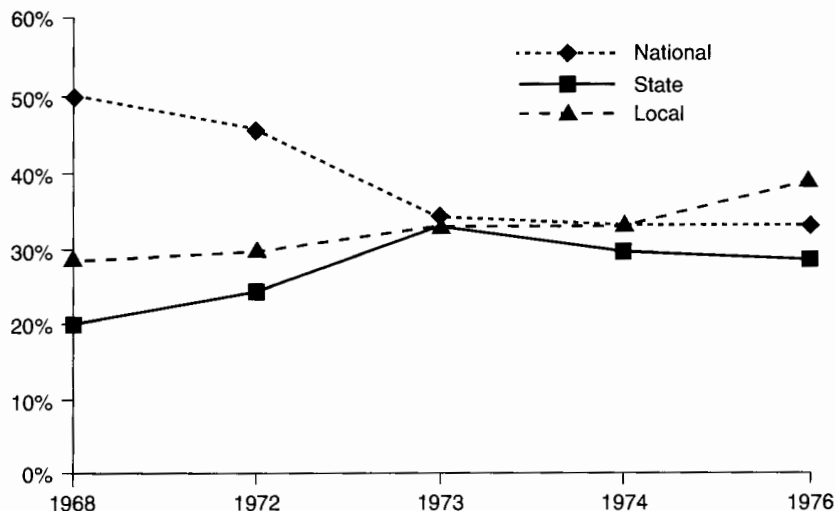
Sources: For school board members, school district superintendents, and national cross section, the National Election Studies. For all others, the Student-Parent Political Socialization Study. All studies conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.2 Least Faith and Confidence in Government Levels in the Mid-to Late 1960s



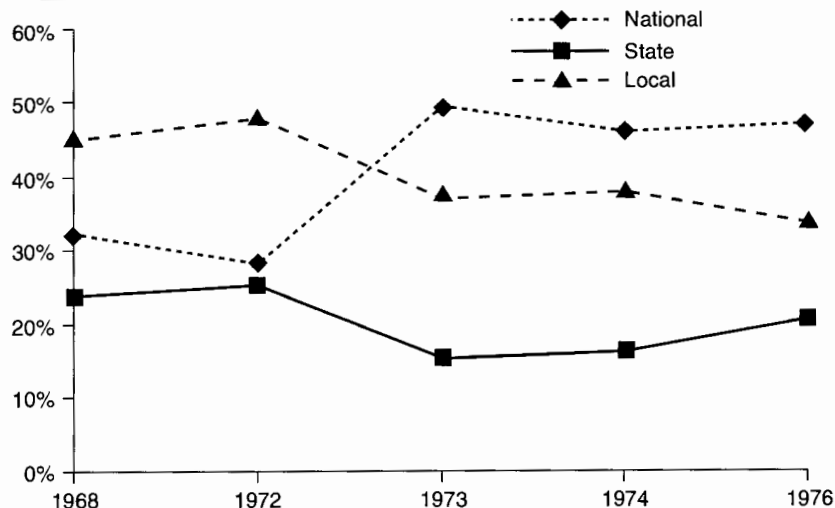
Sources: For school board members, school district superintendents, and national cross section, the National Election Studies. For all others, the Student-Parent Political Socialization Study. All studies conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.3 Most Faith and Confidence in Government Levels (National Samples)



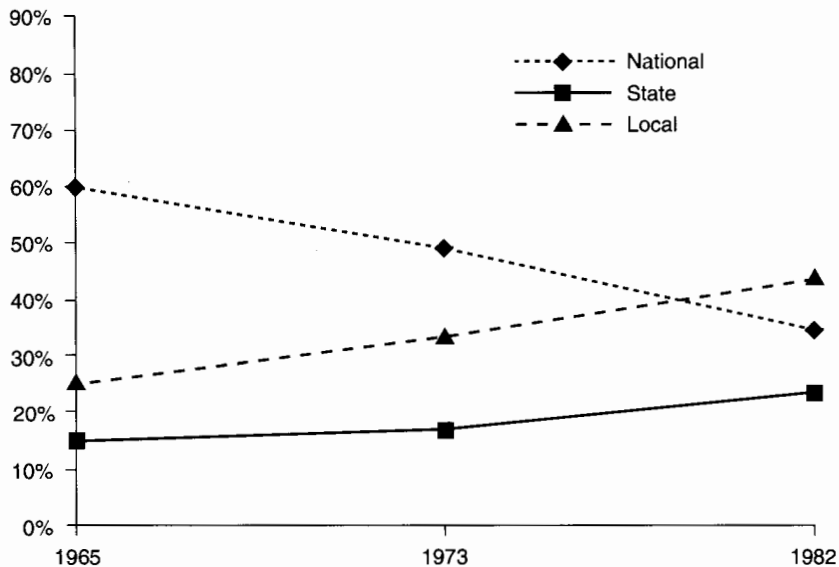
Sources: For all years except 1973, the National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center. For 1973, the Omnibus Survey, conducted by the Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.4 Least Faith and Confidence in Government Levels (National Samples)



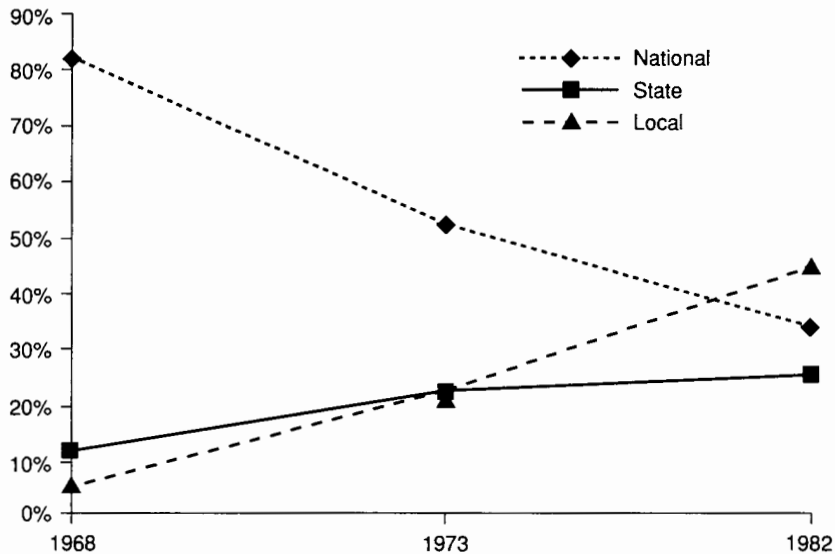
Sources: For all years except 1973, the National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center. For 1973, the Omnibus Survey, conducted by the Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.5 Most Faith and Confidence in Government Levels (Parents in Socialization Study)



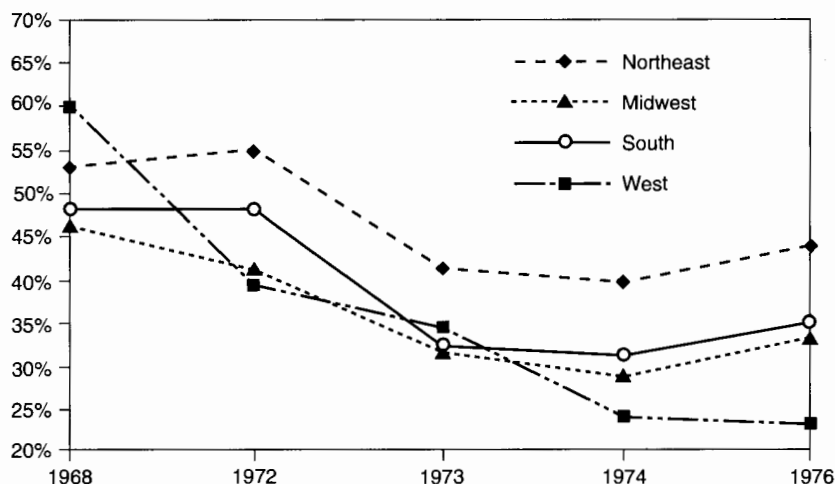
Sources: The Student-Parent Political Socialization Study, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.6 Most Faith and Confidence in Government Levels (Offspring in Socialization Study)



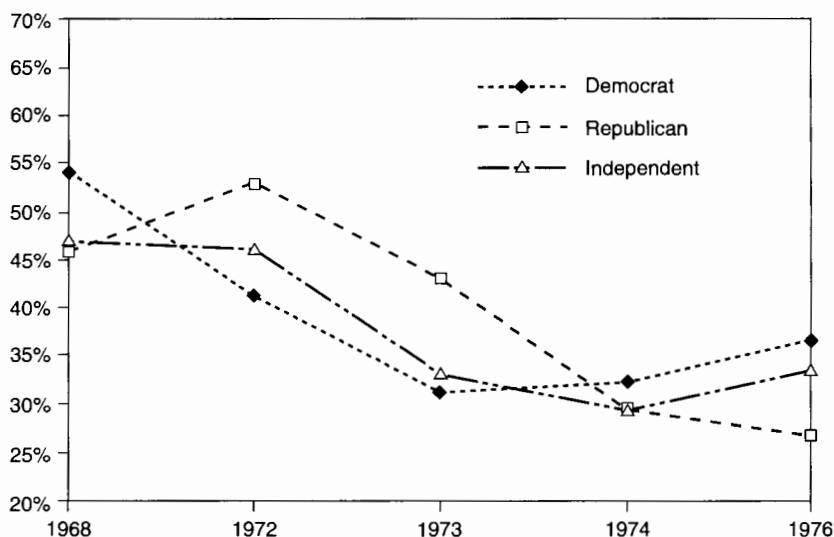
Sources: The Student-Parent Political Socialization Study, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.7 Most Faith and Confidence in National Government, by Region



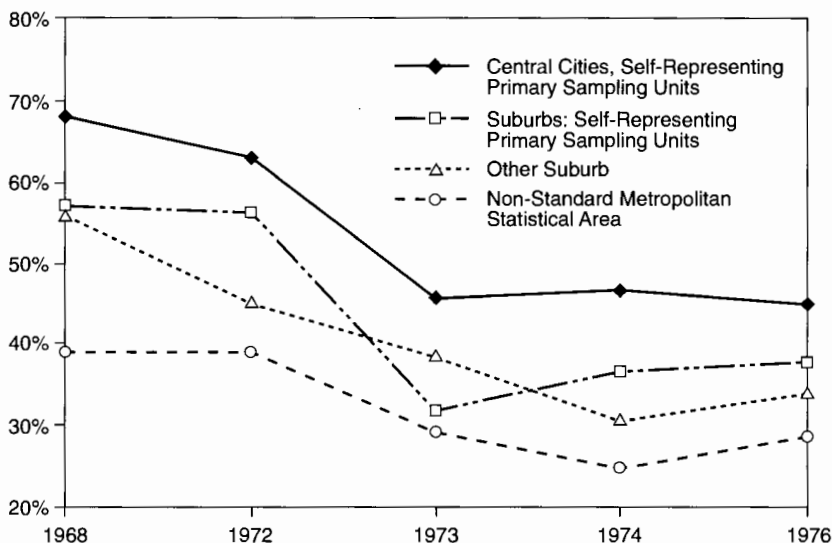
Sources: For all years except 1973, the National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center. For 1973, the Omnibus Survey, conducted by the Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.8 Most Faith and Confidence in National Government, by Partisanship



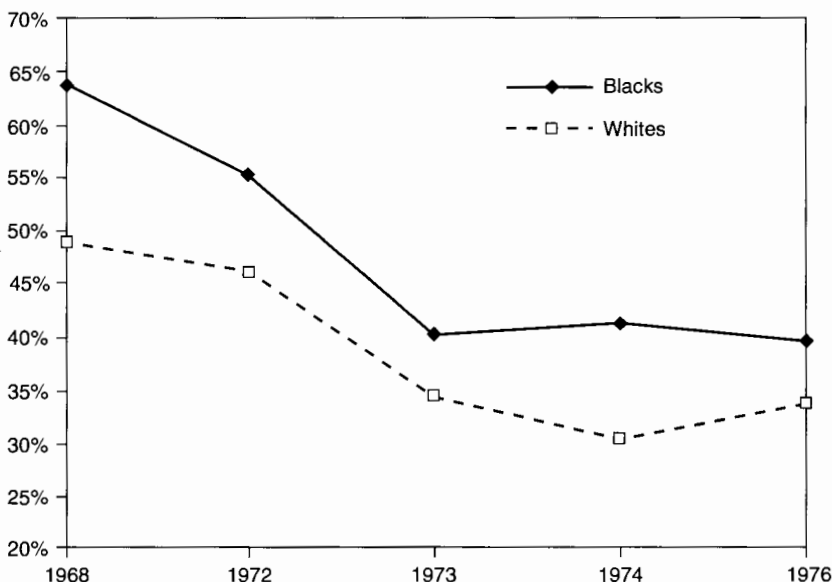
Sources: For all years except 1973, the National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center. For 1973, the Omnibus Survey, conducted by the Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.9 Most Faith and Confidence in National Government, by Urbanicity



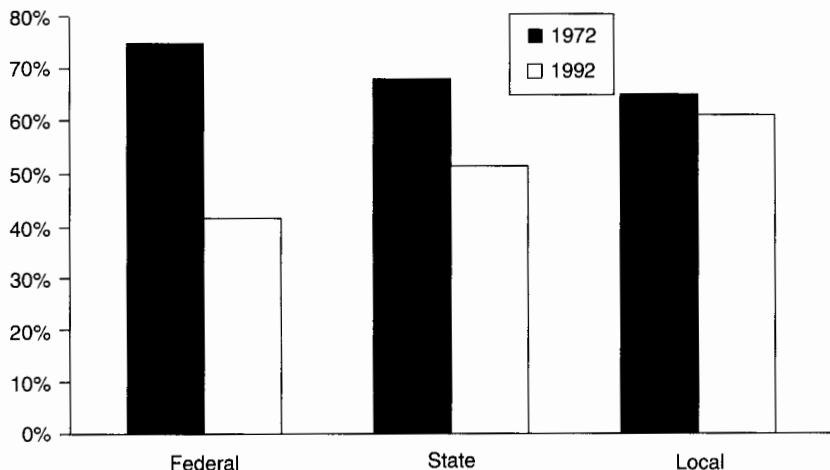
Sources: For all years except 1973, the National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center. For 1973, the Omnibus Survey, conducted by the Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.10 Most Faith and Confidence in National Government, by Race



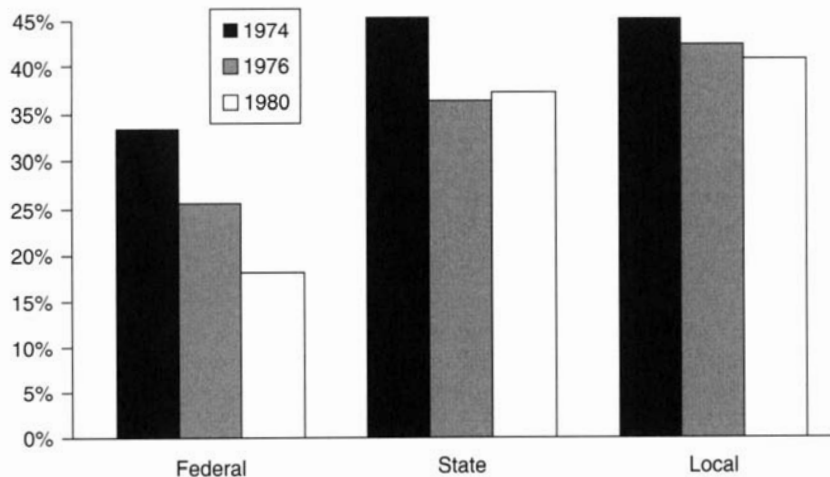
Sources: For all years except 1973, the National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center. For 1973, the Omnibus Survey, conducted by the Survey Research Center.

**Figure 9.11 Trust and Confidence in the Three Levels of Government
(Percentage Saying "A Great Deal" or "A Fair Amount")**



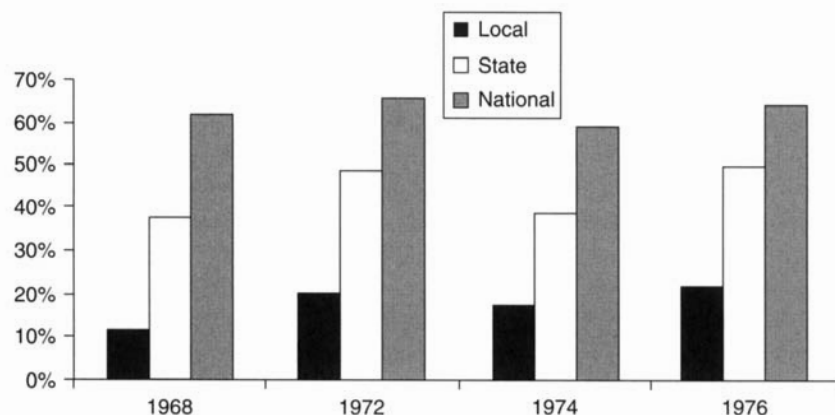
Sources: Opinion Research Center and the Gallup Organization, 1972 and 1992, respectively, as reported in Conlan (1993).

**Figure 9.12 Performance Rating of Three Levels of Government
(Percentage Giving a 5–8 Rating on a 0–8 Scale)**



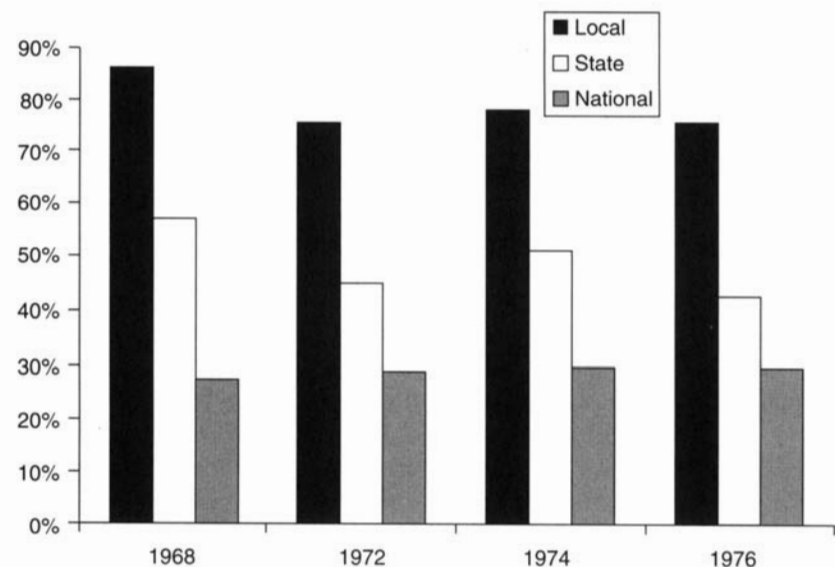
Sources: National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and the Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.13 Performance Preferences as Justification for Most Faith and Confidence



Sources: National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and the Survey Research Center.

Figure 9.14 Linkage Preferences as Justification for Most Faith and Confidence



Sources: National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and the Survey Research Center.

Table 9.1 Reasons for Most Faith and Confidence in Three Levels of American Government, 1968 to 1976

	1968				1973				1974				1976			
	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)
Performance																
Magnitude of power	34	10	3	19	29	9	3	16	31	10	5	14	34	14	6	17
Competence of personnel	22	21	6	17	18	24	7	16	17	15	4	11	16	15	5	11
Policies and programs	4	6	2	4	8	14	11	11	9	14	8	10	13	20	10	14
Subtotal	61	37	11	40	65	48	20	43	58	38	17	35	63	49	21	41
Linkage																
Representativeness and accountability	10	24	35	21	9	19	36	22	15	18	34	24	13	18	39	25
Responsiveness and concern Comprehensibility,	8	17	13	12	9	19	16	15	9	22	20	18	9	18	16	14
transparency	8	16	38	20	11	7	23	14	6	11	24	15	8	6	20	12
Subtotal	27	57	86	52	29	45	75	51	30	51	78	57	30	43	75	52

(Table continues on p. 234.)

Table 9.1 *Continued*

	1968				1973				1974				1976			
	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)
Politics and corruption																
Honesty, lack of deceit and corruption	12	6	4	8	4	6	4	5	11	9	4	7	6	8	4	6
Electoral and party system	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	13	6	4	8	6	7	5	6	12	10	5	8	7	9	4	6
Total	101%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	99%
N	612	249	418	1279	325	363	404	1092	369	375	558	1302	742	652	1005	2399

Sources: For all years except 1973, the National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center. For 1973, the Omnibus Survey conducted by the Survey Research Center

Notes: Percentage base equals number of responses for each column. Subtotals and totals may not balance because of rounding.

Table 9.2 Reasons for Least Faith and Confidence in Three Levels of American Government—1968 to 1976

	1968				1973				1974				1976			
	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)
Performance																
Magnitude of power	17	9	13	13	10	8	14	11	10	5	9	9	17	6	11	13
Competence of personnel	5	30	28	21	7	23	23	15	8	27	27	17	8	23	24	16
Policies and programs	10	15	5	9	10	34	15	15	10	19	17	14	14	34	19	19
Subtotal	32	53	47	44	28	65	51	41	28	51	52	39	39	63	54	48
Linkage																
Representativeness and accountability	22	6	4	10	14	6	7	11	21	2	6	15	21	7	9	15
Responsiveness and concern	17	10	7	11	11	11	17	13	13	17	13	13	14	11	16	14

(Table continues on p. 238.)

Table 9.2 *Continued*

	1968				1973				1974				1976			
	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)	Nat'l (%)	State (%)	Local (%)	T (%)
Comprehensibility, transparency	23	12	13	16	5	3	9	6	5	8	6	6	9	6	6	7
Subtotal	62	28	24	37	30	20	33	30	39	37	25	34	44	23	31	36
Politics and corruption																
Dishonesty, deceitfulness, and corruptness	5	15	22	15	11	12	11	11	16	9	17	15	13	11	11	12
Watergate affair	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	15	14	—	—	7	3	—	—	1
Electoral and party system	1	4	7	4	3	3	5	4	3	3	5	4	2	3	4	3
Subtotal	6	19	29	19	42	15	16	29	33	12	23	27	18	14	15	16
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	101%	100%	100%
N	356	253	496	1104	513	118	347	978	563	144	341	1048	1046	414	678	2138

Sources: For all years except 1973, the National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center. For 1973, the Omnibus Survey conducted by the Survey Research Center.

Notes: Percentage base equals number of responses for each column. Subtotals and totals may not balance because of rounding.

Figure 10.1 Conditions of Trust

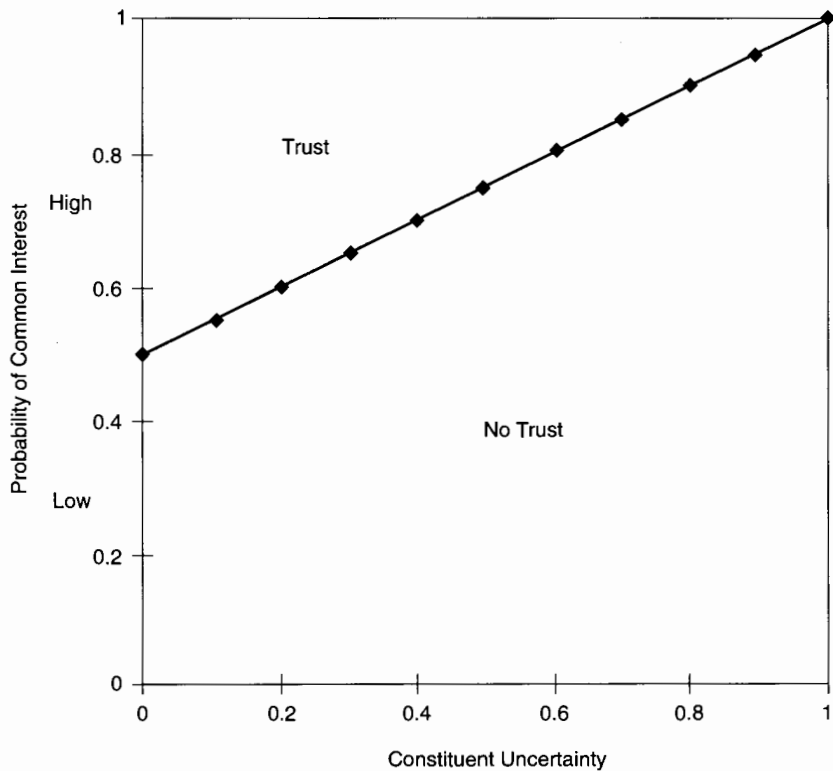


Figure 11.1 Conceptual Model of Social Trust

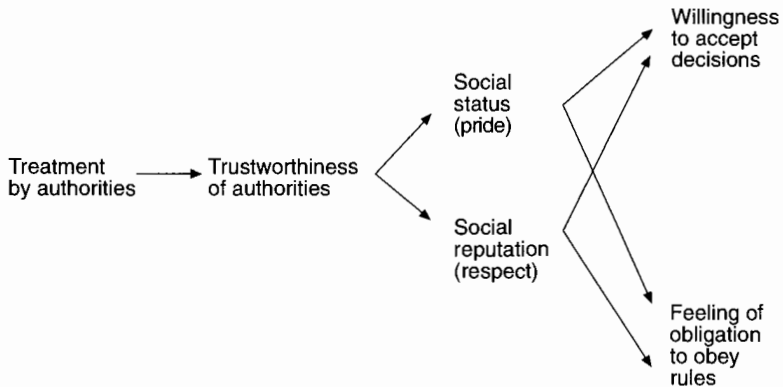


Figure 11.2 Willingness of Assimilators, Biculturalists, and Separatists to Accept Decisions

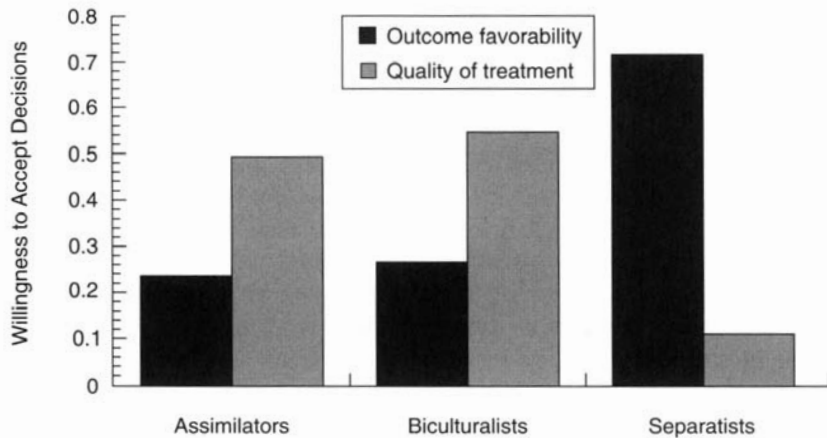


Table 11.1 Antecedents of Willingness to Accept the Decisions of Authorities

	Management	Politics	Family
Instrumental judgments			
Outcome favorability	.37***	.10*	.29***
Control	.07	.07	-.04
Relational judgments			
Trustworthiness	.30***	.47***	.33***
Neutrality	.21**	-.13	.15**
Status recognition	-.12	.01	.11
R^2	45%***	23%***	53%***

Notes: Entries are beta weights and adjusted R-squares.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Table 11.2 Antecedents of Feelings of Obligation to Obey the Law

	Police	Congress	Supreme Court
Instrumental judgments			
Outcome favorability	.22**	-.04	.14*
Control	.02	-.09	.07
Relational judgments			
Trustworthiness	.28**	.20***	.18*
Neutrality	-.09	.23***	.06
Status recognition	.13	.08	-.07
R^2	6%**	15%***	10%***

Notes: Entries are beta weights and adjusted R-squares.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Figure 14.1 Three Types of Actors and Three Strategies, Ordered in a Regulatory Pyramid

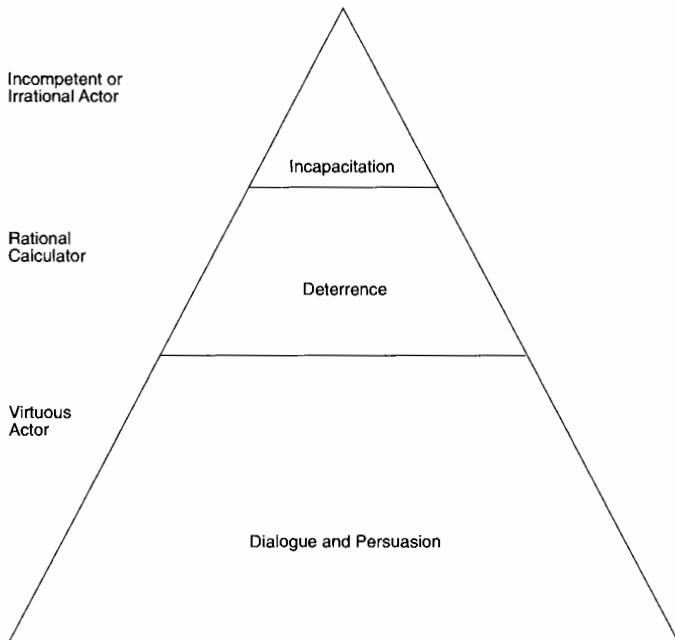


Figure 14.2 Formal Models of Two Conceptions of Trust

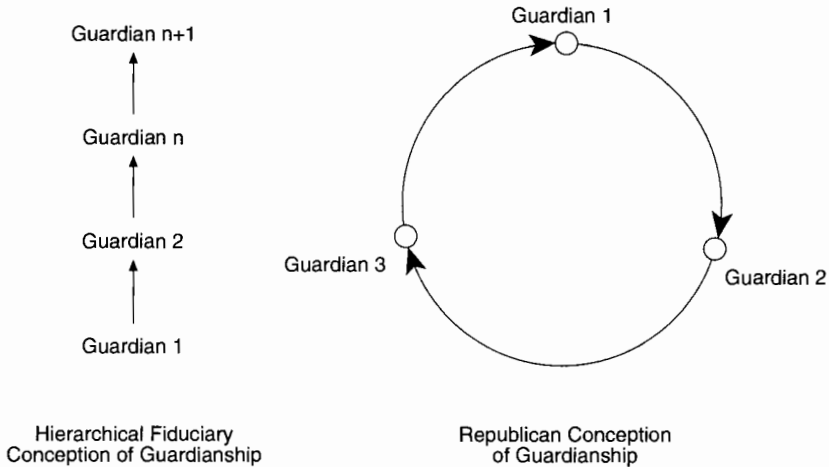


Figure 14.3 Political Ideals of State Strength

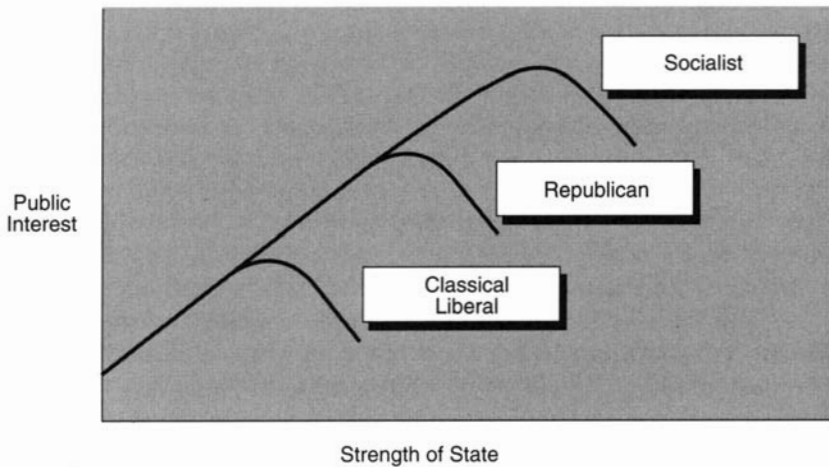


Figure 14.4 State Strength and Freedom

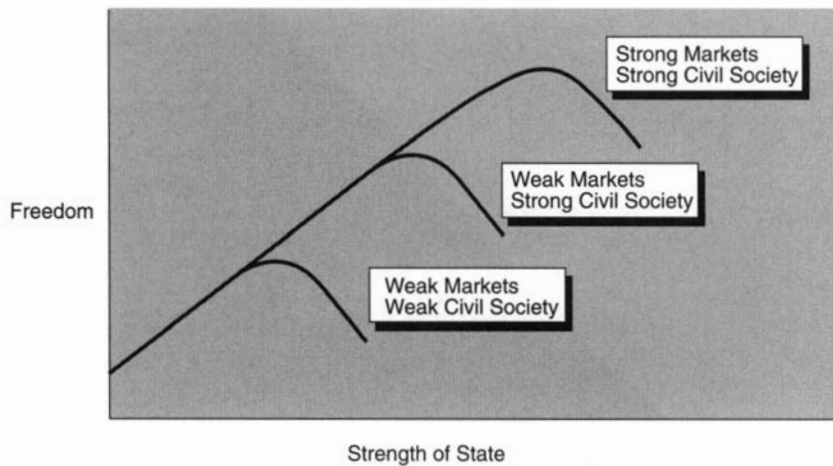


Figure 14.5 Market Strength and Freedom

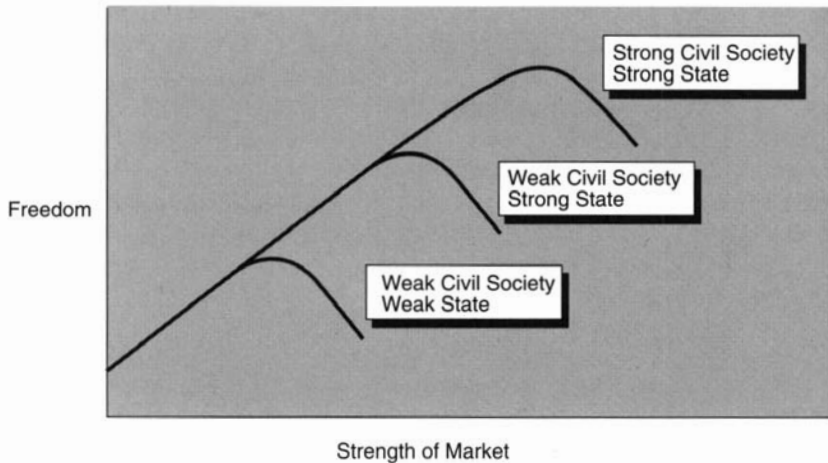


Figure 14.6 Strength of Civil Society and Freedom

