



# Human Empowerment and Paradoxes of Trust: a Multi-level Analysis

**Almakaeva Anna**  
**Samara State University**  
**almakaeva@rambler.ru**

# Key questions

1. What is the relation between “in-group” and “out-group” trust?
  - 1a. *What are the most appropriate indicators of “in” and “out-group” trust?*
  - 1b. *What is the influence of other determinants on “out-group” trust?*

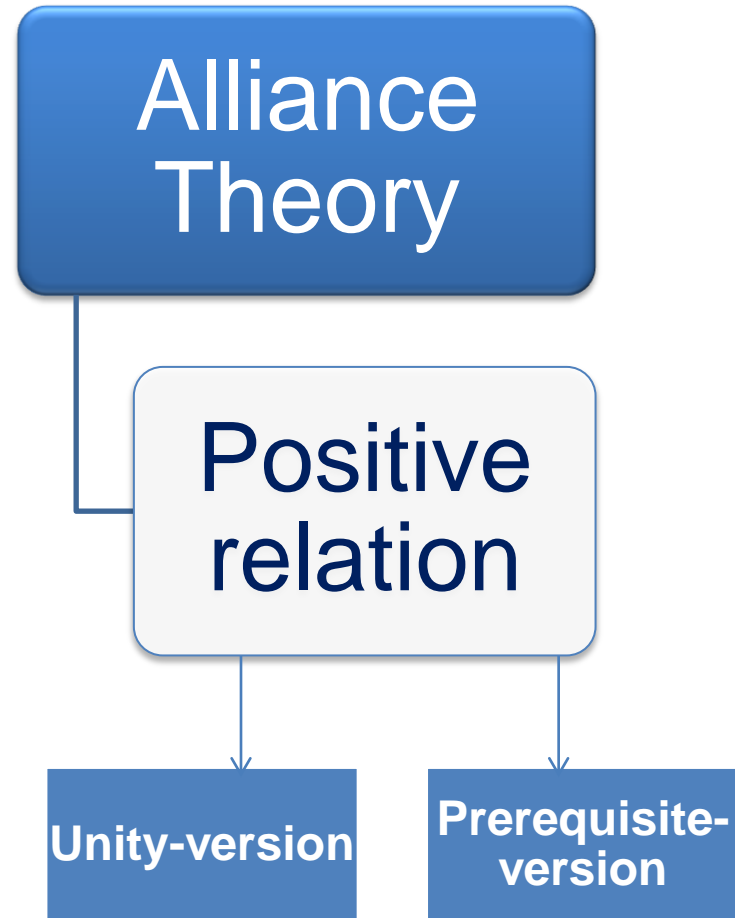
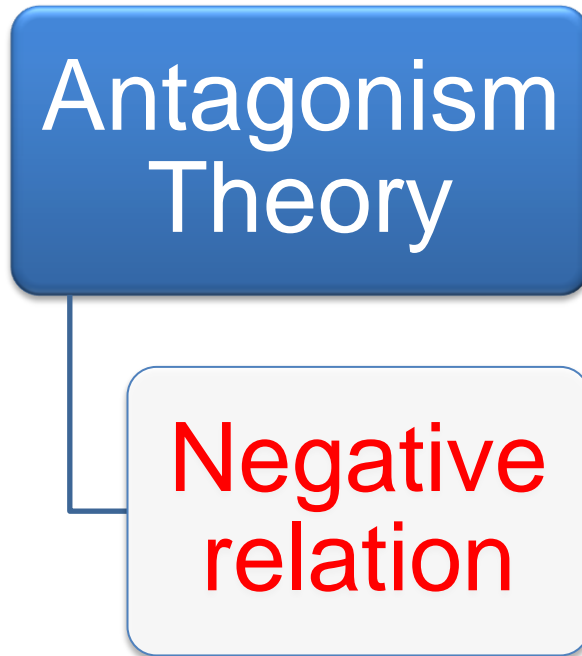
# Data

- 1. The 5<sup>th</sup> wave of the World Values Survey (2004-2007)
- Human Development Report (2007)
- The Quality of Government Social Policy Dataset (release 2010, country statistic from 2004-2007)

# Contents

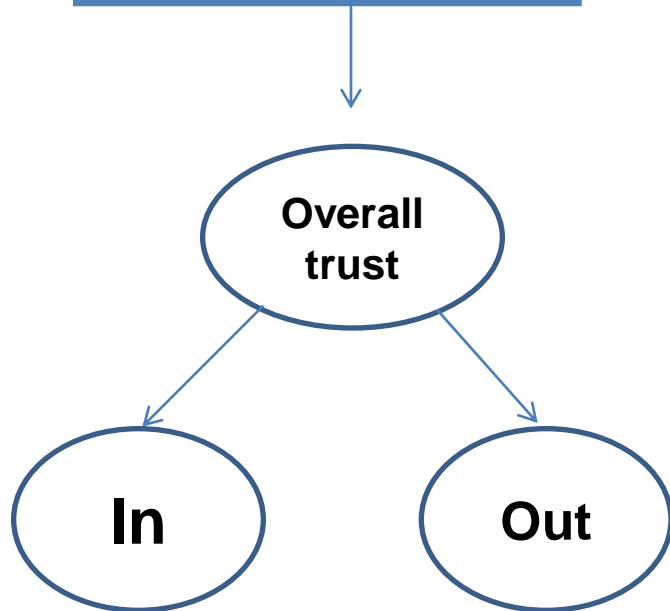
1. Trust types and their measurement
2. Trust theories
3. Country-level regressions
4. Multi-level models

# Trust types relations\*

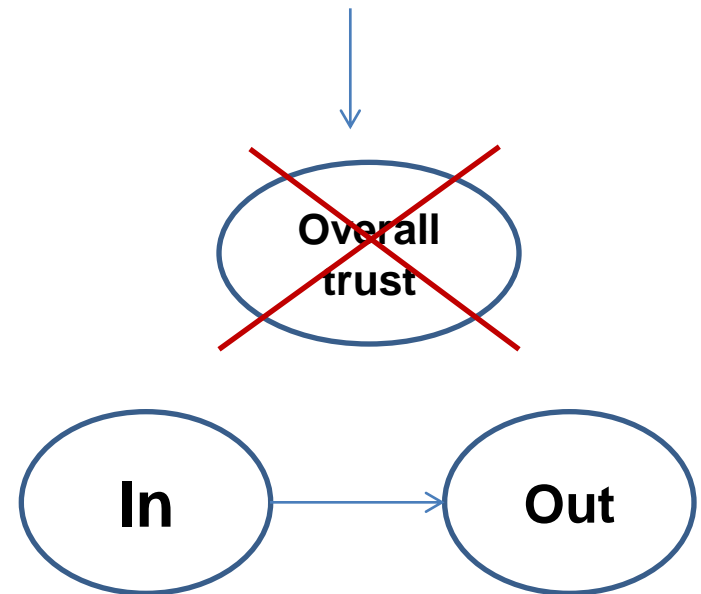


# Alliance Theory

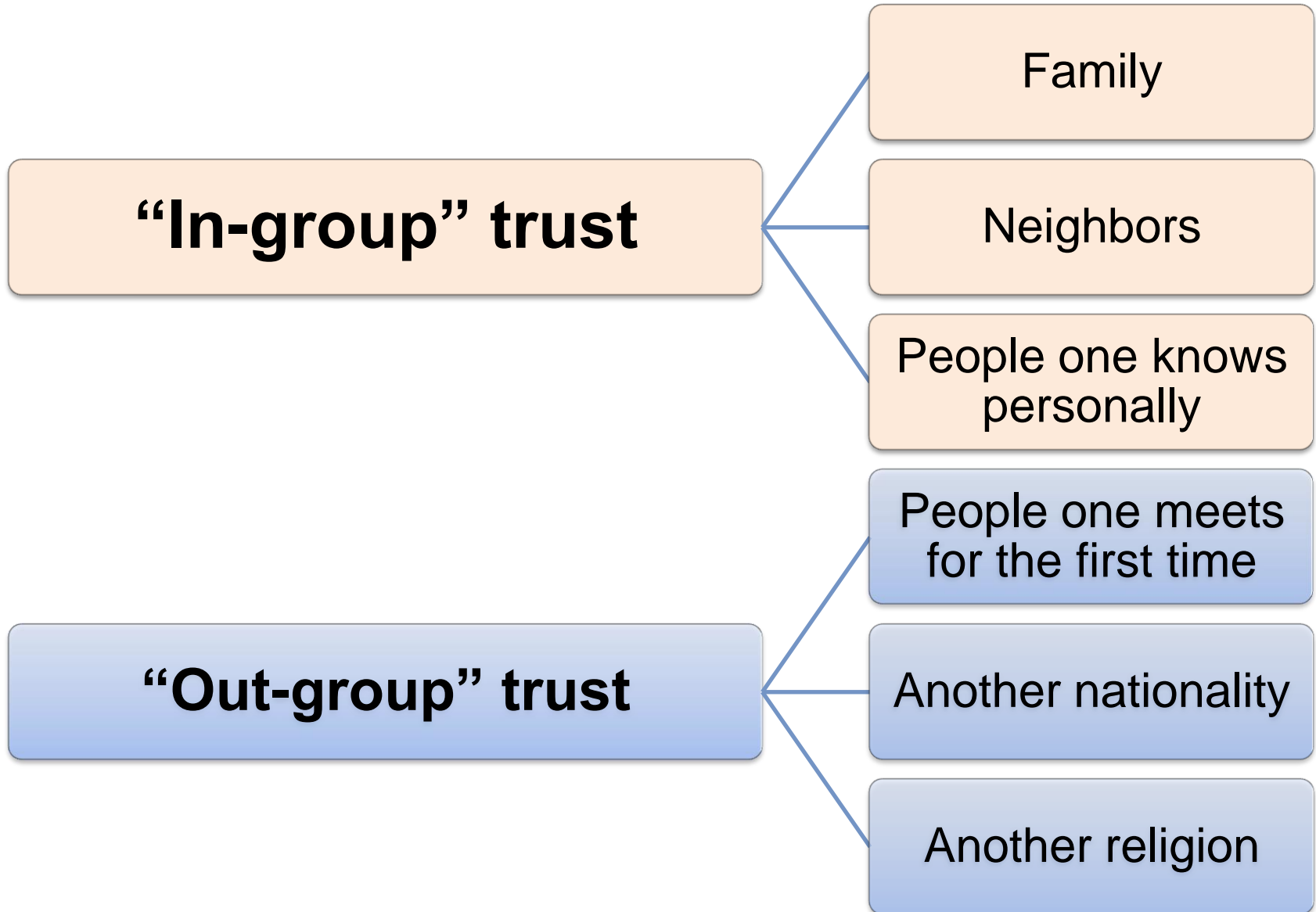
**Unity-  
version**



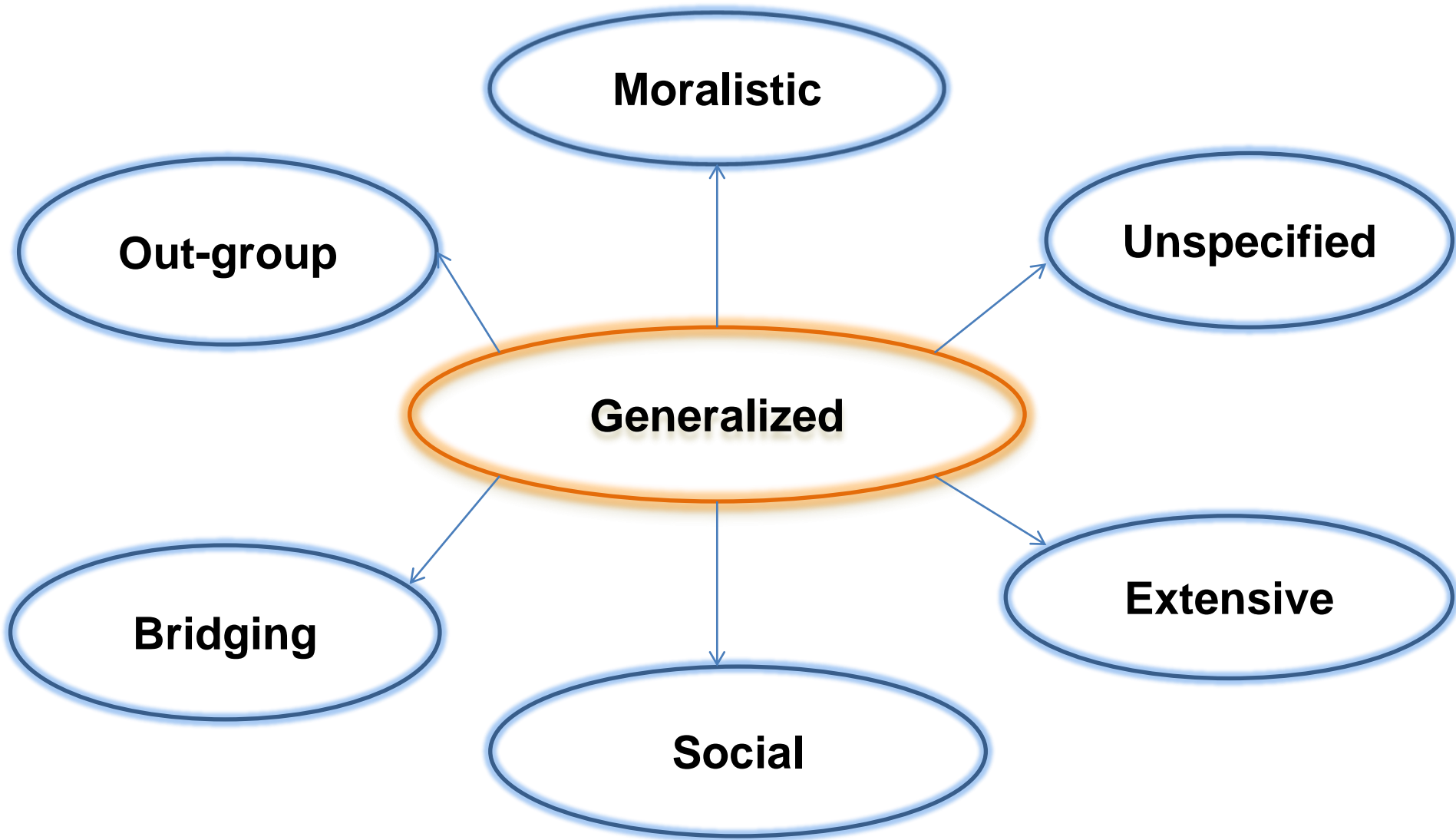
**Prerequisite-  
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# Trust variables in WVS5



# Definitions of trust\*





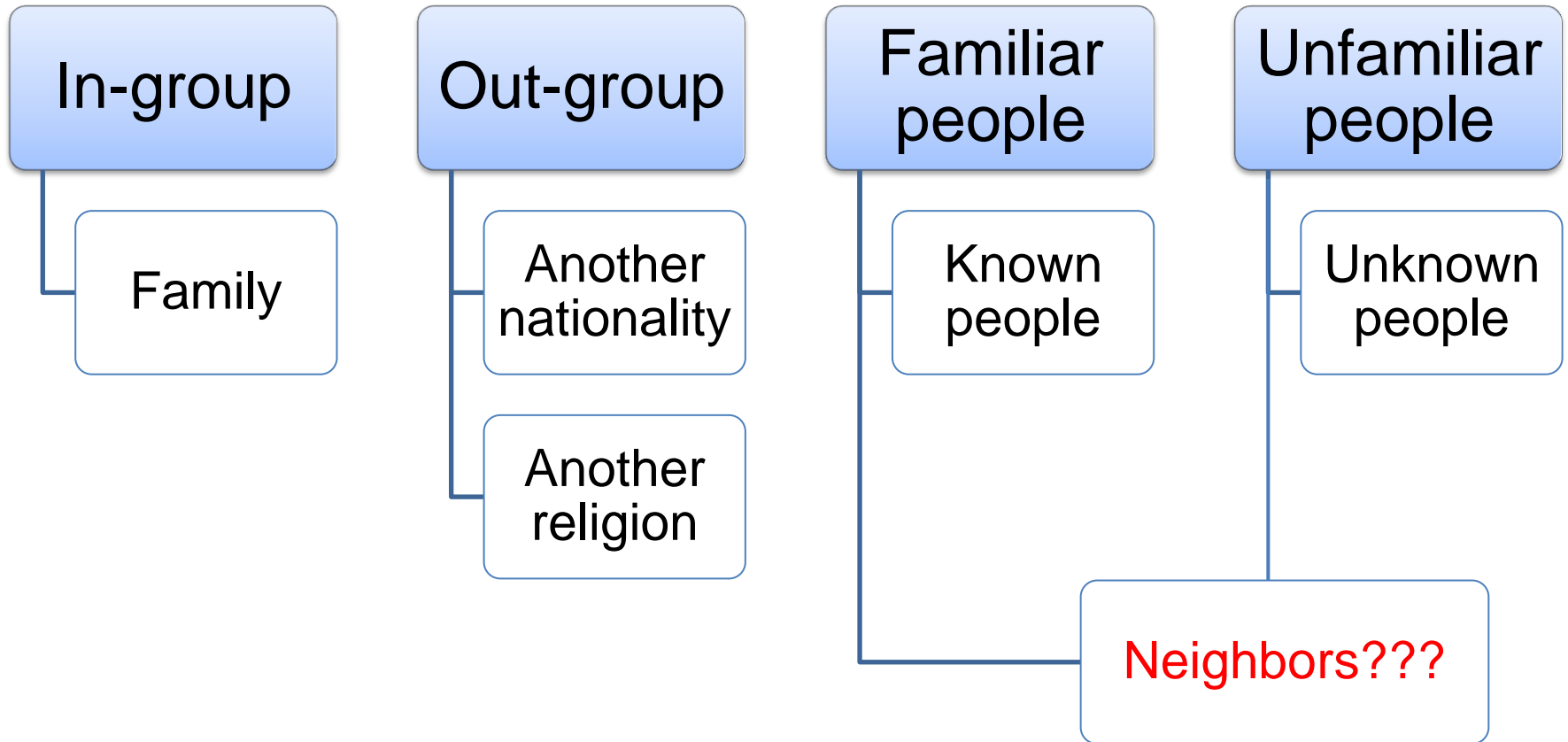
# Traditional measurement of trust

**Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?”**

# Critics

- 1. Trust radius (Sturgis & Smith, 2010; Torpe & Lolle, 2010; Delhey, Newton & Welzel, 2011).**
- 2. Trust – cautious scale (Miller & Mitamura, 2003)**
  - “most people can be trusted” – trust**
  - “be very careful in dealing with people” - cautious**
- 3. Low validity of one indicator (Miller & Mitamura, 2003; Reeskens & Hooghe, 2007)**

# Trust type differentiation



## Correlations between trust in neighbors and other indicators of trust

<b>Individual level</b>					
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Known people</b>	<b>Unkn. people</b>	<b>An. rel.</b>	<b>An. nat.</b>
<b>Neighbors trust</b>	<b>,279***</b>	<b>,436***</b>	<b>,370***</b>	<b>,269***</b>	<b>,249***</b>
<b>Country level</b>					
<b>Neighbors trust</b>	<b>,385***</b>	<b>,415***</b>	<b>,532***</b>	<b>,226**</b>	<b>,193**</b>

# Types of generalized trust

Trust in  
another  
religion



Out-group  
(Tolerance)

Trust in  
another  
nationality

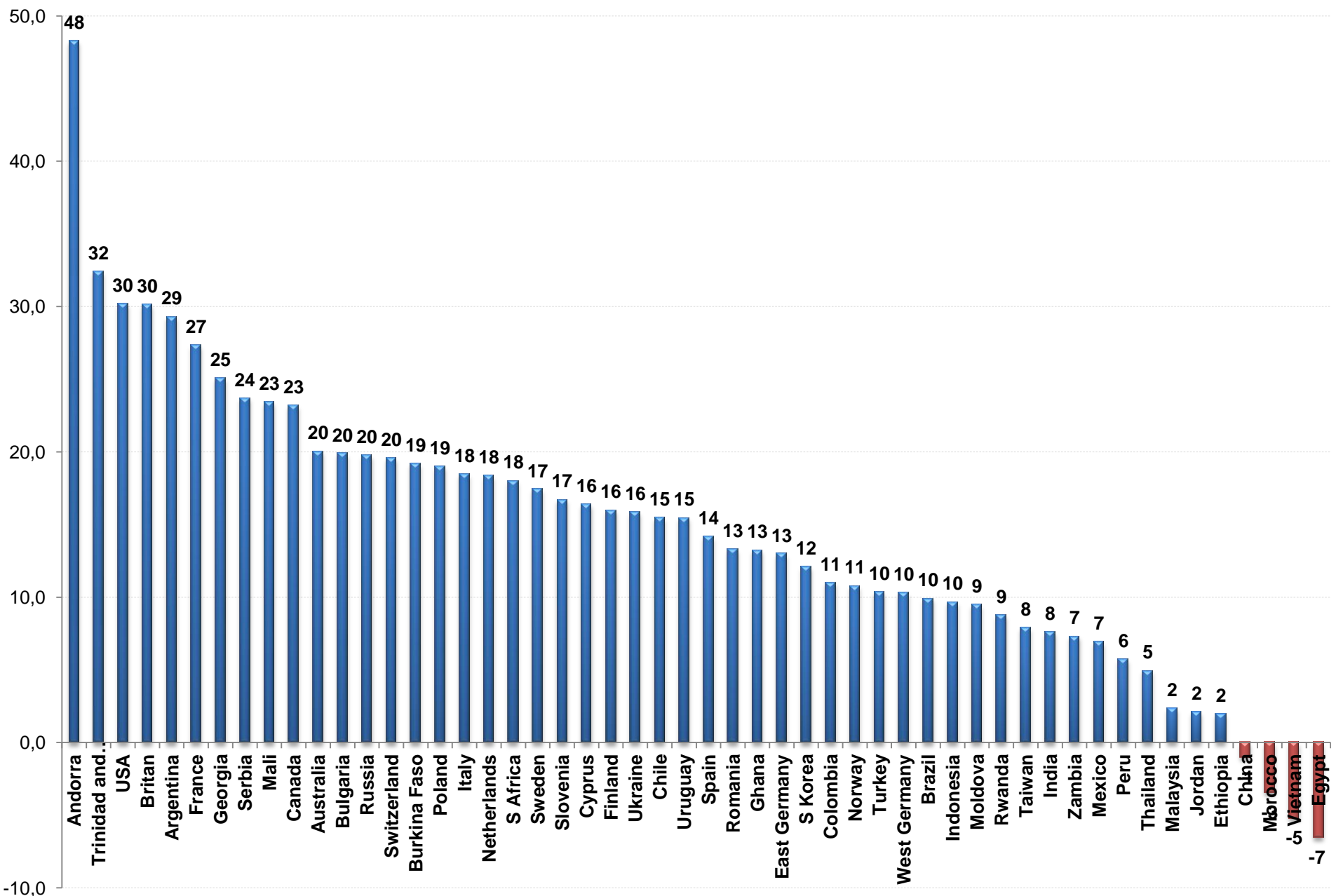


Trust  
unknown



Moralistic  
trust  
(Uslaner)

# Trust in another nationality and religion trust vs. trust in unknown people



# Combinations of trust types

**General trusters  
(Trust everybody)**

**18,5 %**

**Dif. origin trusters  
(Trust only an. nat/rel.)**

**16,4%**

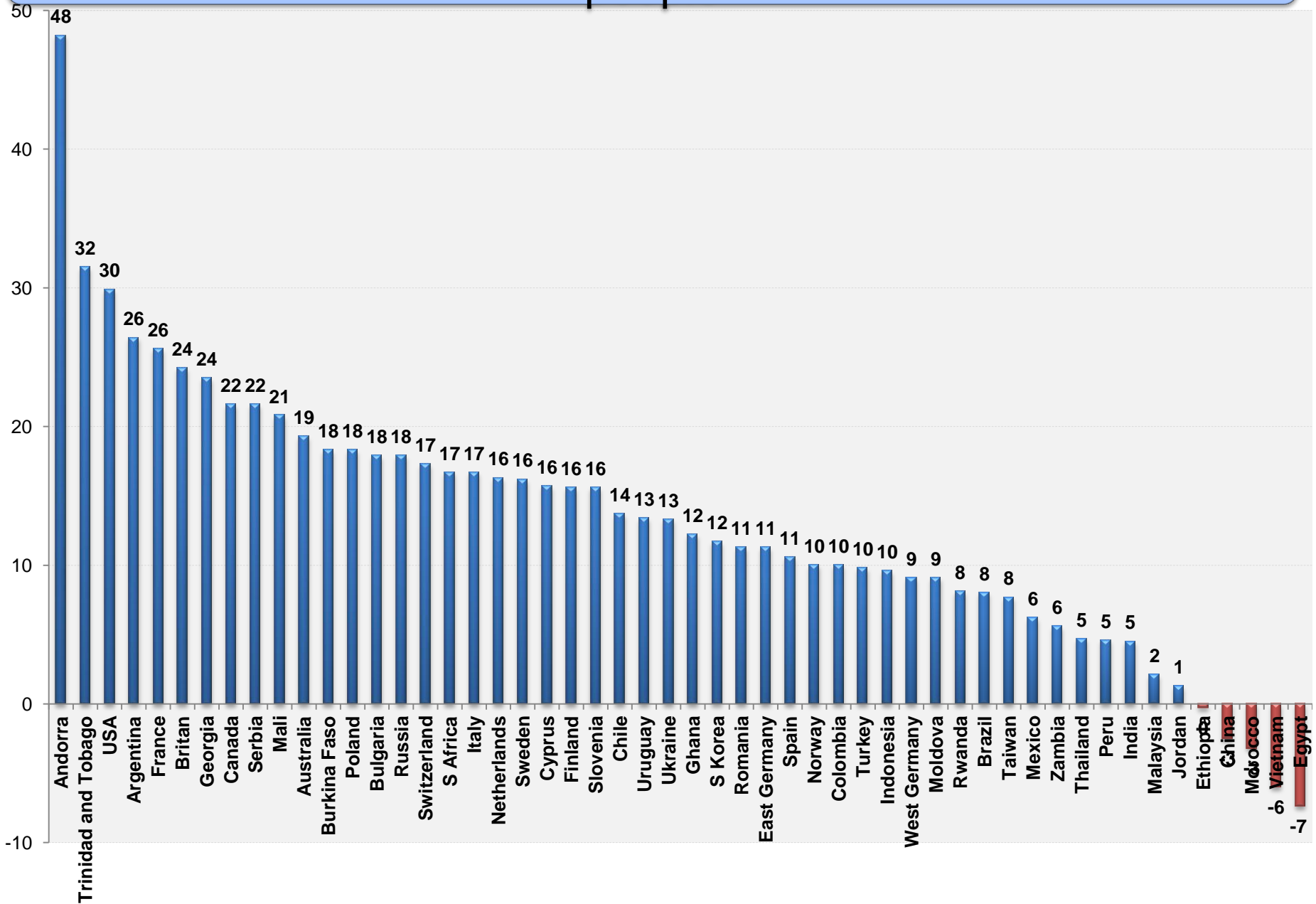
**Non-trusters  
(Trust nobody)**

**49,7%**

**Unknown only trusters  
(Trust only unknown)**

**5,6%**

# Trust in another nationality and religion vs. trust in unknown people





# Main variables

## **1. Dependent variables**

- Trust in people met for the first time
- Trust in people of another nationality and religion

## **2. Main independent variable**

- Trust in people known personally

## **3. Additional independent variables**

- Variables according to trust theories

## Trust theories (based on Delhey and Newton`s classification)

Level	Theories	Indicators
<b>Individual</b>	Personality theory	1. Happiness, 2. Control over one`s life, 3. <b>Belief in people`s fairness (Uslaner`s moralistic trust)</b>
	Success and well-being theory	1. Financial satisfaction, 2. Education, 3. Gender, 4. Age
	Values theory	<b>1. Emancipative values</b>
<b>Social</b>	Voluntary organization theory	1. Indirect (formal membership) 2. Direct forms of civic activity (direct forms of protest)
	Social network theory	1. Trust in known people
	Community theory	<b>1. Tolerance, 2. Confidence in institutions</b>
<b>Societal</b>	Human Empowerment theory	1.Economic, 2. Cultural 3. Institutional
	Cleavages	1. Ethnic 2. Language, 3. Cultural, 4.Religious fragmentation 5. Inequality
		<b>1.Happiness 2.Fairness 3.Civic activity 4.Tolerance 5.Confidence</b>

## First step of analysis: Country-level regressions

### Variables

1. Trust in known people
2. Human empowerment
3. Social cleavages
4. Happiness
5. Active membership in associations
6. Direct forms of protest
7. Tolerance
8. Confidence
9. Fairness

# Measurement: Human empowerment\*

## Economic

GDP PPP  
per capita

Education  
Index by  
HDR

Inet-users

## Cultural

### Emancipative Values

- Personal  
autonomy
- Lifestyle  
tolerance
- Gender equality
- People`s voice

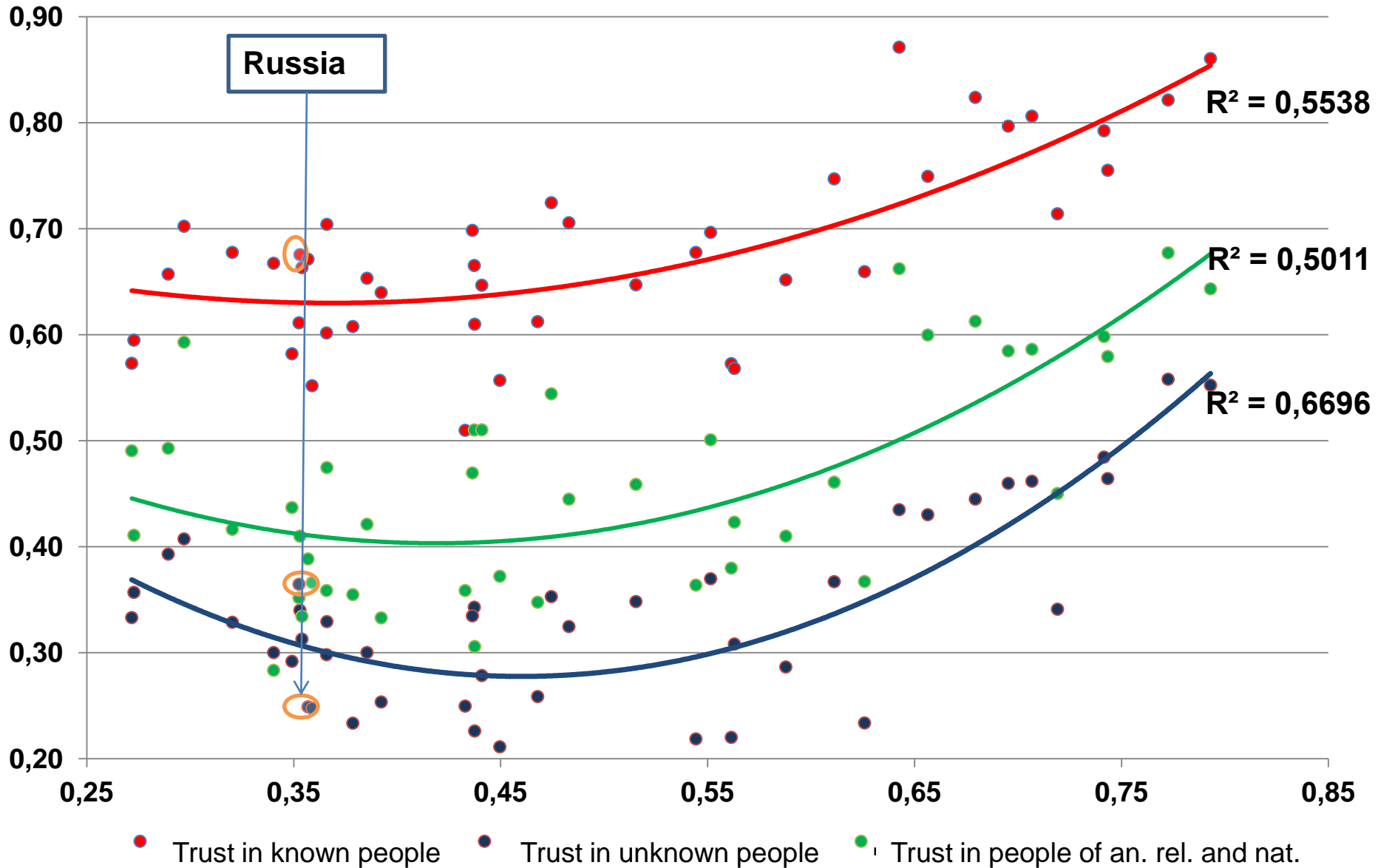
## Institutional

Rule of Law

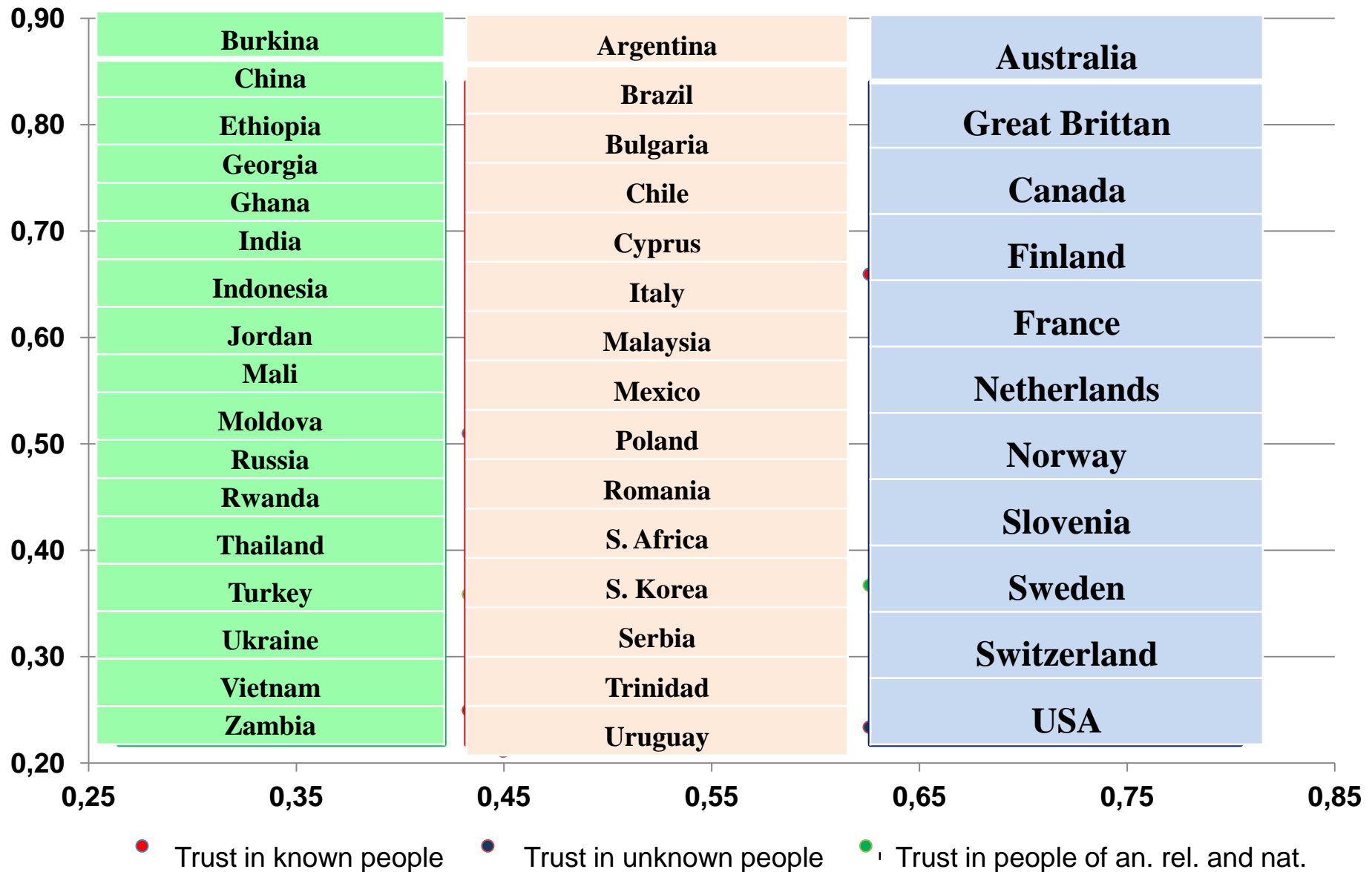
Voice and  
Accountabil  
ity

Peace and  
Stability

# Trust and human empowerment (country-level)



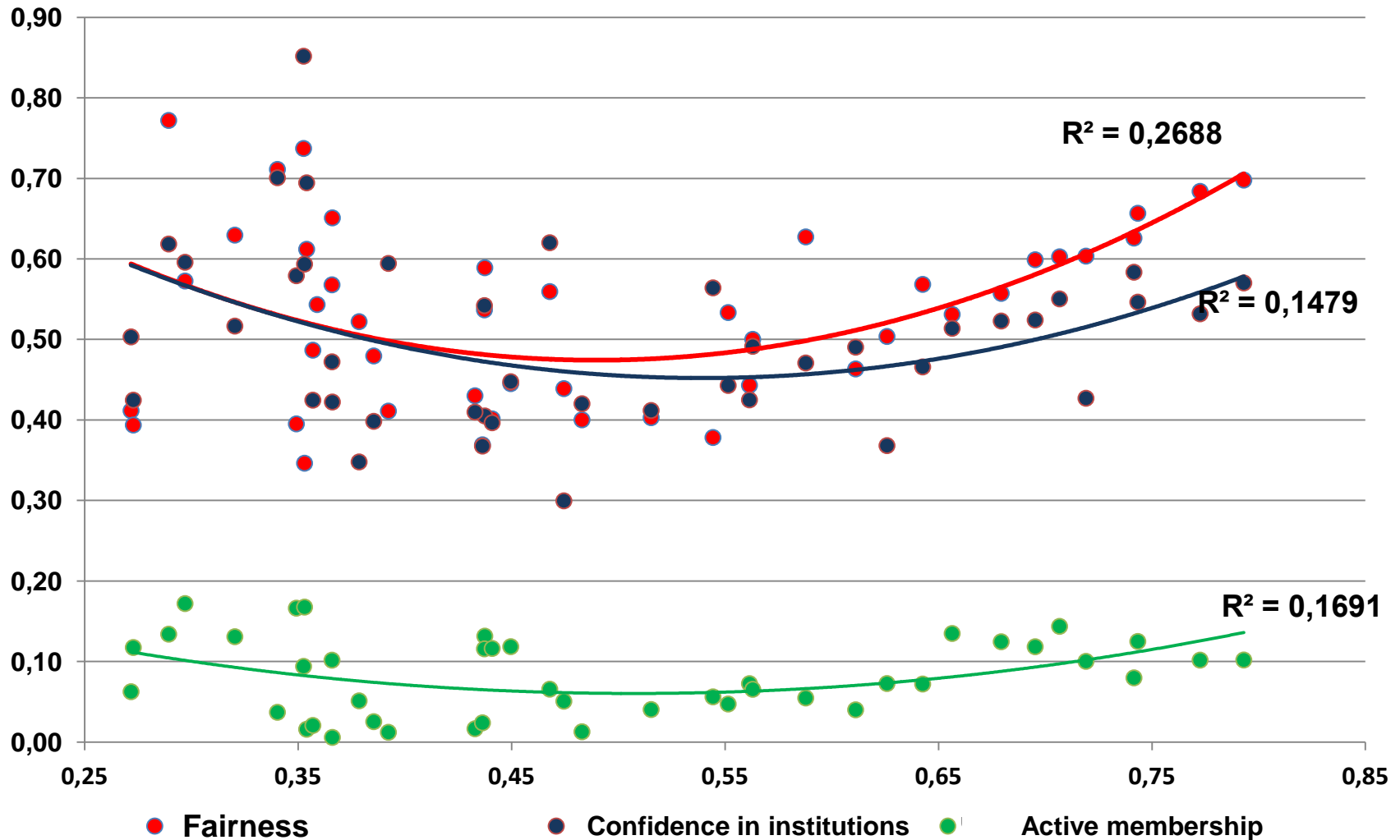
# Trust and human empowerment (country-level)



## Trust and human empowerment (country-level)

	Trust in unknown	Trust in people of an. rel. and nat.
Const.	**	-
Trust in known people	<b>-0,656*</b>	-
Human empowerment	<b>-3,235***</b>	<b>-1,970*</b>
HE*Trust in known	<b>4,395***</b>	<b>2,099**</b>
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	<b>0,745</b>	<b>0,648</b>
N of countries	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>

# Human empowerment, fairness, confidence in institutions, active membership





## Trust, active membership, tolerance, fairness (country-level)

	Trust in unknown	Trust in people of an. rel. and nat.
Const.	***	***
Trust in known people	<b>0,751***</b>	<b>0,692***</b>
Active membership	<b>0,198**</b>	<b>0,278***</b>
Tolerance	-	<b>0,233***</b>
Fairness	<b>0,181**</b>	-
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	<b>0,733</b>	<b>0,702</b>
N of countries	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>

## **Second step of analysis: Multi-level models**

### **Individual-level variables:**

- 1. Trust in known people**
2. Happiness
3. Control over one`s life (agency)
4. Belief in people`s fairness
5. Financial satisfaction
6. Emancipative values
7. Active membership in civic associations
8. Direct forms of protest (petitions, demonstrations, boycotts)
9. Tolerance
10. Confidence in institutions
11. Education
12. Gender
13. Age

### **Country-level variables:**

- 1. Human Empowerment**

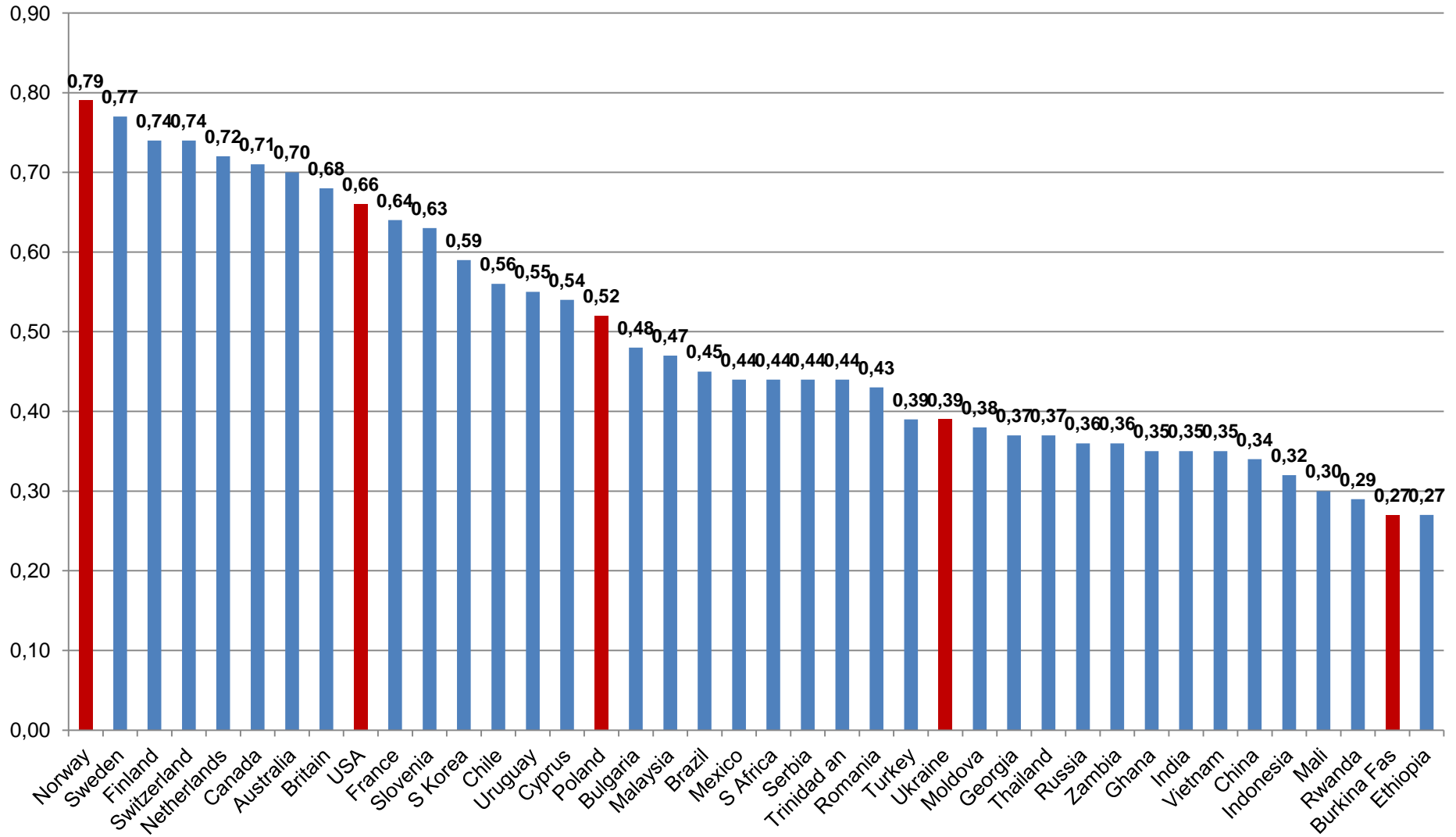
## Multi-level models with fixed effects (Human empowerment = 0, sig <=0,05)

<b>LEVEL1 – 36 784</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>LEVEL2 - 40</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>54%</b>
Intercept1	0,181	
Human empowerment	-0,588	-0,458
<b>Trust in known people</b>	0,350	0,345
Human empowerment	-0,128	-0,158
<b>Fairness</b>	-0,088	
Human empowerment	0,343	0,135
<b>Fin. Satisf.</b>	0,080	
Human empowerment	-0,123	
<b>Eman. Values</b>		
Human empowerment	0,285	
<b>Active membership</b>	-0,094	
Human empowerment	0,261	
<b>Confidence in institutions</b>		0,093
Human empowerment		0,174
<b>Tolerance</b>		
Human empowerment		0,298
<b>Age</b>	-0,109	
Human empowerment	0,416	0,176
<b>Education</b>	-0,100	
Human empowerment	0,236	0,133

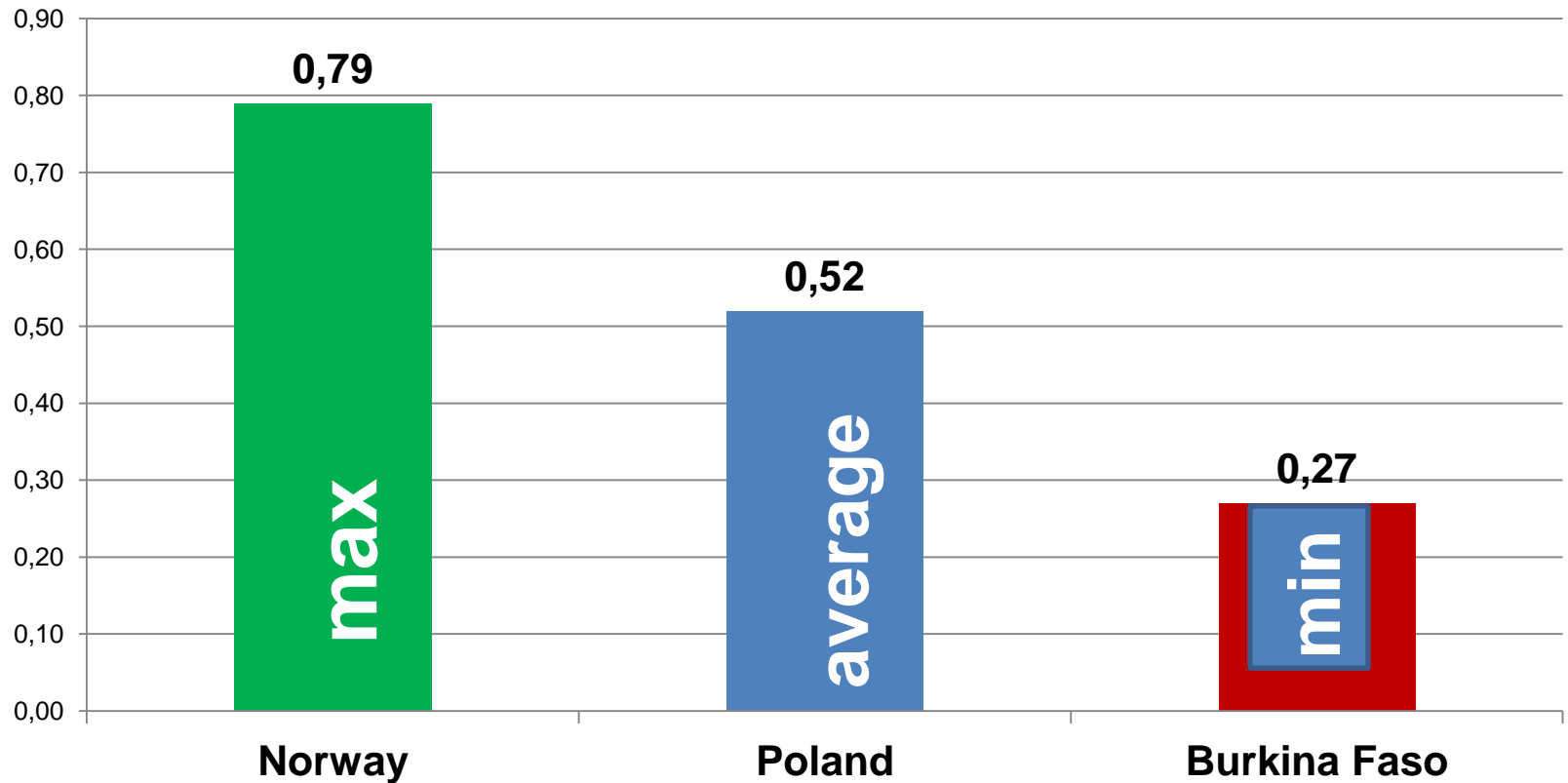
## Multi-level models with fixed effects (Human empowerment = 0, sig $\leq 0,05$ )

<b>Control</b>		
Human empowerment		
<b>Happiness</b>		
Human empowerment		
<b>Direct forms of protest</b>		
Human empowerment		
<b>Female</b>		
Human empowerment		

# Human empowerment across countries



# Human empowerment across countries



**Multi-level models with fixed effects**  
**(Burkina Faso = 0,27, Poland = 0,52, Norway 0,79**  
**sig <=0,05)**

<b>LEVEL1 – 36 784</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>LEVEL2 - 40</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>54%</b>
Intercept1	0,181	
Human empowerment	-0,588	-0,458
<b>Trust in known people</b>	<b>0,31; 0, 28; 0, 24</b> 0,350	<b>0,30; 0,26; 0, 21</b> 0,345
Human empowerment	-0,128	-0,158
<b>Fairness</b>	<b>Ins. ; 0,08; 0,18</b> -0,088	<b>Ins. ; 0,03; 0,07</b>
Human empowerment	0,343	0,135
<b>Fin. Satisf.</b>	<b>0,04; ins.; ins</b> 0,080	
Human empowerment	-0,123	
<b>Eman. Values</b>	<b>Ins.; 0,11; 0,18</b>	<b>0,12; 0,16; 0,21</b>
Human empowerment	0,285	

Conditional coefficients

**Multi-level models with fixed effects**  
**(Burkina Faso = 0,27, Poland = 0,52, Norway 0,79**  
**sig <=0,05)**

<b>Active membership</b>	<b>-Ins.; 0,04; 0,11</b>	<b>-0,094</b>	<b>Ins.; 0,05; 0,06</b>
Human empowerment		0,261	
<b>Confidence in institutions</b>	<b>Ins.; 0,11; 0,18</b>		<b>Ins.; 0,11; 0,18</b> 0,093
Human empowerment			0,174
<b>Tolerance</b>	<b>Ins.; ins; 0,03</b>		<b>Ins.; 0,10; 0,19</b>
Human empowerment			0,298
<b>Age</b>	<b>Ins.; 0,11; 0,22</b>	<b>-0,109</b>	<b>Ins.; 0,11; 0,14</b>
Human empowerment		0,416	0,176
<b>Education</b>	<b>Ins.; 0,02; 0,108</b>	<b>-0,100</b>	<b>ins.; 0,04; 0,09</b>
Human empowerment		0,236	0,133

Conditional coefficients



## Multi-level models with fixed effects (Human empowerment = 0, sig <=0,05)

Control	Ins.; ins; ins	Ins.; ins; ins
Human empowerment		
Happiness	Ins.; ins; ins	Ins.; 0,01; 0,04
Human empowerment		
Direct forms of protest	Ins.; ins; 0,04	Ins.; 0,02; 0.03
Human empowerment		
Female	-0,01.; -0,02; 0,02	Ins.; -0,006; Ins
Human empowerment		

## Conclusions: Country-level

1. Human empowerment and different forms of trust have non-linear “u-shape” form”. The first stage bring a decrease of trust in unknown people and people of another nationality and religion. The second stage results in simultaneous rise.
2. Country measures of active membership affects positively both types of generalized trust.
3. Belief in people fairness influence positively only trust in unknown people, tolerance – trust in people of another nationality and religion.
4. Social cleavages and happiness have no effect on trust in unknown people.
5. Happiness and religious fragmentation have a very weak positive effect on trust in people of another nationality and religion.

## Conclusions: Multi-level

- Human empowerment decreases the influence of trust in known people. In countries with higher level of HE the influence of trust in known people on all forms of trust is weaker.
- In countries with higher level of HE the influence of trust in known people on all forms of trust is stronger.
- Fairness affects more trust in unknown people, tolerance and confidence – trust in people of another nationality.