

Online Appendix for “Institutional Trust, Education, and Corruption: A Micro-Macro Interactive Approach.”

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Table A1: Literature Survey of the Effects of Education on Institutional Trust

Sample	Effect of education		
	Positive	Negative	Non-significant
Old democracies	Anderson <i>et al.</i> , 2005 Anderson and LoTempio, 2002 Christensen and Lærgreid, 2005 Hibbing and Smith, 2004 Hibbing and Theiss-Morse, 1995 Kumlin, 2004 Lisithaug, 2006 Moy and Scheufele, 2000 Magalhães, 2006 Newton, 1999 Norris, 1999 Papadakis, 2006 Rohrschneider and Schmitt-Beck, 2002	Cook and Gronke, 2005	Anderson and LoTempio, 2002 Catterberg and Moreno, 2005 Chang and Chu, 2006 Cook and Gronke, 2005 Kumlin, 2004 Lisithaug, 2006 Magalhaes, 2006 Papadakis, 2006 Van de Walle <i>et al.</i> , 2005
New democracies	Kluegel and Mason, 2004 Rohrschneider and Schmitt-Beck, 2003 Morris and Klesner, 2010	Manzetti and Wilson, 2006 Canache and Allison, 2005 Catterberg and Moreno, 2005 Chang and Chu, 2006 Finkel <i>et al.</i> , 2000 Johnson, 2005 Kluegel and Mason, 2004 Lavallée, 2006 Lüthiste, 2006 Seligson, 2002 Stulhofer, 2004	Anderson <i>et al.</i> , 2005 Catterberg and Moreno, 2005 Johnson, 2005 Mishler and Rose, 2001 Seligson, 2002
New and old democracies	Anderson <i>et al.</i> , 2005 Anderson and Singer, 2008 Van Der Meer, 2010		Anderson and Tverdova, 2003 Manzetti and Wilson, 2007

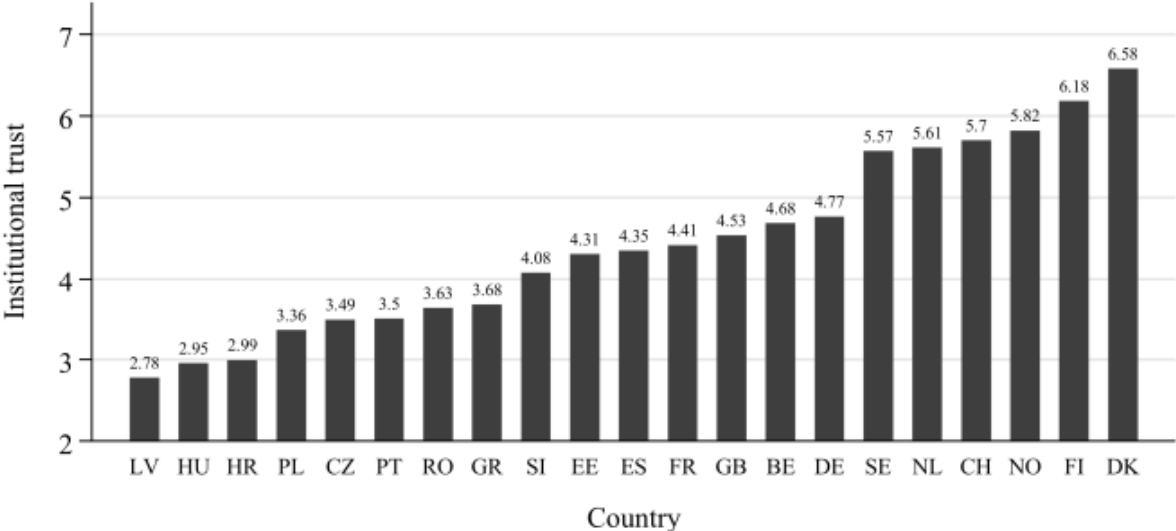
Note: Some studies appear more than once because they present separate and divergent results for individual countries or because they examine a single country but find that education's effect on political trust differs over time.

Table A2: Variance Components for Institutional Trust

Parameter	Estimate
<i>Fixed effects</i>	
Constant	4.427* (0.239)
<i>Variance components</i>	
Country level	1.202* (0.372)
Individual level	3.206* (0.026)
<i>N</i> (Individuals)	30,585
<i>N</i> (Countries)	21
$-2 \times \text{Log Likelihood}$	122556.6

* $p < .001$. Standard errors in parentheses

Figure A1: Institutional Trust in 21 European Democracies



European Social Survey Item Wording [ESS Abbreviations]

Political trust [TRSTPRL, TRSTLGL, TRSTPLC, TRSTPLT, TRSTPRT]. “Using this card, please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. Firstly... [country]’s parliament?” The question is repeated for the national parliament, police, political parties, legal system, and politicians. The mean score for these five items forms the variable *political trust*.

Education [EDULVL]. “What is the highest level of education you have achieved?” (0) not completed primary education; (1) primary or first stage of basic; (2) lower secondary or second stage of basic; (3) upper secondary; (4) post secondary, non-tertiary; (5) first stage of tertiary; (6) second stage of tertiary. We employ a recoded four-category item that groups categories (0) and (1), (3) and (4), and (5) and (6). (2) remains a category by itself.

Male [GNDR]. Coded (1) male; (0) female.

Age [AGEA]. Age of respondent.

Father’s education [EDULVLF]. (0) not completed primary education; (1) primary or first stage of basic; (2) lower secondary or second stage of basic; (3) upper secondary; (4) post secondary, non-tertiary; (5) first stage of tertiary; (6) second stage of tertiary.

Religious adherence [RLGBLG, RLGDNM]. “Do you consider yourself as belonging to any particular religion or denomination?” If yes: “which one?” (1) Roman Catholic; (2) Protestant; (3) Eastern Orthodox; (4) Other Christian; (5) Jewish; (6) Islamic; (7) Other. If no: (8) not religious. We recoded this variable as a dummy variable such that (0) not religious; (1) religious.

Religiosity [RLGDGR]. “Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?” This variable runs from 0 (not at all religious) to 10 (very religious).

Income [HINCTNTA]. “Using this card, please tell me which letter describes your household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate. Use the part of the card that you know best: weekly, monthly or annual income.” The variable runs from 1 (lowest income band) to 10 (highest income band).

Election winner or loser status. Coded (1) election loser, meaning that during the last general election the respondent voted for a party than ended up in the opposition; (2) non-voter, meaning that during the last general election the respondent did not cast a vote; (3) election winner, meaning that during the last general election the respondent voted for a party that ended up in the government.

Social trust [PPLTRST]. “Using this card, generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell me on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted.”

Satisfaction with the economy [STFECO]. “On the whole how satisfied are you with the present state of the economy in [country]?” This variable runs from 0 (extremely dissatisfied) to 10 (extremely satisfied).

Data Sources and Coding for Country-level Variables

Corruption. Corruption Perception Index, 2008

Source: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2008

GDP per capita. Gross domestic product at market prices (purchasing power standard per inhabitant)

Source: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Unemployment. Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labor force.

Source: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Central and Eastern Europe. Coded (1) if Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovenia; (0) otherwise.

Disproportionality. Gallagher's least squares index

Source: www.tcd.ie/Political_Science/staff/michael_gallagher/EISystems/Docts/ElectionIndices.pdf

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