Why Trust Matters Declining Political Trust And The Demise Of American Liberalism

American public policy has become demonstrably more conservative since the 1960s. Neither Jimmy Carter nor Bill Clinton was much like either John F. Kennedy or Lyndon Johnson. The American public, however, has not become more conservative. Why, then, the right turn in public policy? Using both individual and aggregate level survey data, Marc Hetherington shows that the rapid decline in Americans' political trust since the 1960s is critical to explaining this puzzle. As people lost faith in the federal government, the delivery system for most progressive policies, they supported progressive ideas much less. The 9/11 attacks increased such trust as public attention focused on security, but the effect was temporary. Specifically, Hetherington shows that, as political trust declined, so too did support for redistributive programs, such as welfare and food stamps, and race-targeted programs. While the presence of race in a policy area tends to make political trust important for whites, trust affects policy preferences in other, non-race-related policy areas as well. In the mid-1990s the public was easily swayed against comprehensive health care reform because those who felt they could afford coverage worried that a large new federal bureaucracy would make things worse for them. In demonstrating a strong link between public opinion and policy outcomes, this engagingly written book represents a substantial contribution to the study of public opinion and voting behavior, policy, and American politics generally.

Why Trust Matters - Marc J. Hetherington - 2018-06-05
American public policy has become demonstrably more conservative since the 1960s. Neither Jimmy Carter nor Bill Clinton was much like either John F. Kennedy or Lyndon Johnson. The American public, however, has not become more conservative. Why, then, the right turn in public policy? Using both individual and aggregate level survey data, Marc Hetherington shows that the rapid decline in Americans' political trust since the 1960s is critical to explaining this puzzle. As people lost faith in the federal government, the delivery system for most progressive policies, they supported progressive ideas much less. The 9/11 attacks increased such trust as public attention focused on security, but the effect was temporary. Specifically, Hetherington shows that, as political trust declined, so too did support for redistributive programs, such as welfare and food stamps, and race-targeted programs. While the presence of race in a policy area tends to make political trust important for whites, trust affects policy preferences in other, non-race-related policy areas as well. In the mid-1990s the public was easily swayed against comprehensive health care reform because those who felt they could afford coverage worried that a large new federal bureaucracy would make things worse for them. In demonstrating a strong link between public opinion and policy outcomes,
implementation of welfare state policies both substantial contribution to the study of public opinion and voting behavior, policy, and American politics generally.

**Political Trust** - Sonja Zmerli - 2013-02
This book, by Sonja Zmerli and Marc Hooghe, presents cutting-edge empirical research on political trust as a relational concept. From a European comparative perspective it addresses a broad range of contested issues. Can political trust be conceived as a one-dimensional concept and to what extent do international population surveys warrant the culturally equivalent measurement of political trust across European societies? Is there indeed an observable general trend of declining levels of political trust? What are the individual, societal and political prerequisites of political trust and how do they translate into trustful attitudes? Why do so many Eastern European citizens still distrust their political institutions and how does the implementation of welfare state policies both enhance and benefit from political trust? The comprehensive empirical evidence presented in this book by leading scholars provides valuable insights into the relational aspects of political trust and will certainly stimulate future research. This book features: a state-of-the-art European perspective on political trust; an analysis of the most recent trends with regard to the development of political trust; a comparison of traditional and emerging democracies in Europe; the consequences of political trust on political stability and the welfare state; a counterbalance to the gloomy American picture of declining political trust levels.

**Trust Matters** - Raquel Barradas de Freitas - 2021-11-11
This book examines the role of trust in public life. It seeks to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of certain fundamental concepts in political and legal theory, such as the concepts of authority, power, social practice, the rule of law, and justice by furnishing and sharpening our concepts of trust and trustworthiness. Bringing together contributors from across the social, cognitive, historical, and political sciences, the book opens up inquiries into central concepts in legal theory as well as new approaches and methodologies. The interdisciplinary contributions analyse the notions of trust, trustworthiness, and distrust and apply them to address a variety of problems and questions.

**Why Trust Really Matters** - Devin Callison Braun - 2012
This paper attempts to update our awareness of
Collectively, recent influential research by Hetherington (2005), Rudolph and Evans (2005), and Rudolph (2009) has shown that low trust in government makes people less willing to make material and ideological sacrifices when evaluating their support for government programs. This tendency exerts a bottom-up effect on the legislative process, tending to, though not exclusively, drown out liberal policymaking. My research extends the "Polarization of Trust" argument from Hetherington (2005) and analyzes the trust in government and political ideology variables of the Panel Studies from the American National Election Studies (ANES) since 1978. At several survey points during the last 30 years, Americans' low trust in government has rarely had a statistically significant, appreciable effect in explaining increases in all Americans' political conservatism, although stronger such effects often exist with regard to ideological moderates. Though a discussion of what causes political trust and of whether or not trust in government is wholly desirable is absolutely necessary, it is by and large outside the purview of this material. This paper's findings suggest that the recent political gains from any recent erosion in trust in government have been small and ambiguous, though among moderates have been in favor of conservatives.

**Living in an Age of Mistrust** - Andrew I. Yeo - 2017-07-20

Trust is a concept familiar to most. Whether we are cognizant of it or not, we experience it on a daily basis. Yet trust is quickly eroding in civic and political life. Americans’ trust in their government has reached all-time lows. The political and social consequences of this decline in trust are profound. What are the foundations of trust? What explains its apparent decline in society? Is there a way forward for rebuilding trust in our leaders and institutions? How should we study the role of trust across a diverse range of policy issues and problems? Given its complexity, trust as an object of study cannot be claimed by any single discipline. Rather than vouch for an overarching theory of trust, Living in an Age of Mistrust synthesizes existing perspectives across multiple disciplines to offer a truly comprehensive examination of this concept and a topic of research. Using an analytical framework that encompasses rational and cultural (or sociological) dimensions of trust, the contributions found therein provide a wide range of policy issues both domestic and international to explore the apparent decline in trust, its impact on social and political life, and efforts to rebuild trust.

**Why Trust Really Matters** - Devin Callison Braun - 2012

This paper attempts to update our awareness of consequences that trust in government can have on the American ideological landscape. Collectively, recent influential research by Hetherington (2005), Rudolph and Evans (2005), and Rudolph (2009) has shown that low trust in government makes people less willing to make material and ideological sacrifices when evaluating their support for government programs. This tendency exerts a bottom-up effect on the legislative process, tending to, though not exclusively, drown out liberal policymaking. My research extends the "Polarization of Trust" argument from Hetherington (2005) and analyzes the trust in government and political ideology variables of the Panel Studies from the American National Election Studies (ANES) since 1978. At several survey points during the last 30 years, Americans' low trust in government has rarely had a statistically significant, appreciable effect in explaining increases in all Americans' political conservatism, although stronger such effects often exist with regard to ideological moderates. Though a discussion of what causes political trust and of whether or not trust in government is wholly desirable is absolutely necessary, it is by and large outside the purview of this material. This paper's findings suggest that the recent political gains from any recent erosion in trust in government have been small and ambiguous, though among moderates have been in favor of conservatives.
Why Americans Hate the News Media and How It Matters - Jonathan M. Ladd - 2012
As recently as the early 1970s, the news media was one of the most respected institutions in the United States. Yet by the 1990s, this trust had all but evaporated. Why has confidence in the press declined so dramatically over the past 40 years? And has this change shaped the public's political behavior? This book examines waning public trust in the institutional news media within the context of the American political system and looks at how this lack of confidence has altered the ways people acquire political information and form electoral preferences. Jonathan Ladd argues that in the 1950s, '60s, and early '70s, competition in American party politics and the media industry reached historic lows. When competition later intensified in both of these realms, the public's distrust of the institutional media grew, leading the public to resist the mainstream press's information about policy outcomes and turn toward alternative partisan media outlets. As a result, public beliefs and voting behavior are now increasingly shaped by partisan predispositions. Ladd contends that it is not realistic or desirable to suppress party and media competition to the levels of the mid-twentieth century; rather, in the contemporary media environment, new ways to augment the public's knowledgeability and responsiveness must be explored. Drawing on historical evidence, experiments, and public opinion surveys, this book shows that in a world of endless news sources, citizens' trust in institutional media is more important than ever before.

Authoritarianism and Polarization in American Politics - Marc J. Hetherington - 2009-08-24
The left and right in America are now divided by politically irreconcilable worldviews, and the root of that divide is authoritarianism.

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Confidence in American government has been declining for three decades. Leading Harvard scholars here explore the roots of this mistrust by examining the government's current scope, its actual performance, citizens' perceptions of its performance, and explanations that have been offered for the decline of trust.

Trust in a Polarized Age - Kevin Vallier - 2020-10-21
Americans today don't trust each other and their institutions as much as they once did, fueling destructive ideological conflicts and hardened partisanship. In Trust in a Polarized Age, political philosopher Kevin Vallier argues that to build social trust and reduce polarization, we must strengthen liberal democratic institutions--high-quality governance, procedural fairness, markets, social welfare programs, freedom of association, and democracy. These institutions not only create trust, they do so justly, by recognizing and respecting our basic rights.

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Bowling Alone - Robert D. Putnam - 2001-08-07
Shows how changes in work, family structure, women's roles, and other factors have caused people to become increasingly disconnected from family, friends, neighbors, and democratic structures--and how they may reconnect.

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Polarization is at an all-time high in the United States. But contrary to popular belief, Americans are polarized not so much in their policy preferences as in their feelings toward their political opponents: To an unprecedented degree, Republicans and Democrats simply do not like one another. No surprise that these deeply held negative feelings are central to the recent (also unprecedented) plunge in congressional productivity. The past three Congresses have gotten less done than any since scholars began measuring congressional productivity. In Why Washington Won’t Work, Marc J. Hetherington and Thomas J. Rudolph argue that a contemporary crisis of trust—people whose party is out of power have almost no trust in a government run by the other side—has deadlocked Congress. On most issues, party leaders can convince their own party to support their positions. In order to pass legislation, however, they must also create consensus by persuading some portion of the opposing party to trust in their vision for the future. Without trust, consensus fails to develop and compromise does not occur. Up until recently, such trust could still usually be found among the opposition, but not anymore. Political trust, the authors show, is far from a stable characteristic. It’s actually highly variable and contingent on a variety of factors, including whether one’s party is in control, which part of the government one is dealing with, and which policies or events are most salient at the moment. Political trust increases, for example, when the public is concerned with foreign policy—as in times of war—and it decreases in periods of weak economic performance. Hetherington and Rudolph do offer some suggestions about steps politicians and the public might take to increase political trust. Ultimately, however, they conclude that it is unlikely levels of political trust will significantly increase unless foreign concerns come to dominate and the economy is consistently strong.

Trust in Society - Karen Cook - 2001-01-11
Trust plays a pervasive role in social affairs, even sustaining acts of cooperation among strangers who have no control over each other’s actions. But the full importance of trust is rarely acknowledged until it begins to break down, threatening the stability of social relationships once taken for granted. Trust in Society uses the tools of experimental psychology, sociology, political science, and economics to shed light on the many functions trust performs in social and political life. The authors discuss different ways of conceptualizing trust and investigate the empirical effects of trust in a variety of social settings, from the local and personal to the
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people decide whom to trust, and how a person
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trust in a person can be seen as a strategic act, a
moral response, or even an expression of social
solidarity. People often assume that strangers
are trustworthy on the basis of crude social
affinities, such as a shared race, religion, or
hometown. Likewise, new immigrants are often
able to draw heavily upon the trust of prior
arrivals—frequently kin—to obtain work and
start-up capital. Trust in Society explains how
trust is fostered among members of voluntary
associations—such as soccer clubs, choirs, and
church groups—and asks whether this trust spills
over into other civic activities of wider benefit to
society. The book also scrutinizes the
relationship between trust and formal regulatory
institutions, such as the law, that either
substitute for trust when it is absent, or protect
people from the worst consequences of trust
when it is misplaced. Moreover, psychological
research reveals how compliance with the law
depends more on public trust in the motives of
the police and courts than on fear of punishment.
The contributors to this volume demonstrate the
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act as atomistic individuals without regard to the
interests of others. Trust in Society demonstrates
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**Truth Decay** - Kavanagh - 2018-01-16
Political and civil discourse in the United States
is characterized by “Truth Decay,” defined as
increasing disagreement about facts, a blurring
of the line between opinion and fact, an increase
in the relative volume of opinion compared with
fact, and lowered trust in formerly respected
sources of factual information. This report
explores the causes and wide-ranging
consequences of Truth Decay and proposes
strategies for further action.

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Aftershocks - Colin Kahl - 2021-08-24
Two of America’s leading national security experts offer a definitive account of the global impact of COVID-19 and the political shock waves it will have on the United States and the world order in the 21st Century. “Informed by history, reporting, and a truly global perspective, this is an indispensable first draft of history and blueprint for how we can move forward.” —Ben Rhodes

The COVID-19 pandemic killed millions, infected hundreds of millions, and laid bare the deep vulnerabilities and inequalities of our interconnected world. The accompanying economic crash was the worst since the Great Depression, with the International Monetary Fund estimating that it will cost over $22 trillion in global wealth over the next few years. Over two decades of progress in reducing extreme poverty was erased, just in the space of a few months. Already fragile states in every corner of the globe were further hollowed out. The brewing clash between the United States and China boiled over and the worldwide contest between democracy and authoritarianism deepened. It was a truly global crisis necessitating a collective response—and yet international cooperation almost entirely broke down, with key world leaders hardly on speaking terms. Colin Kahl and Thomas Wright's Aftershocks offers a riveting and comprehensive account of one of the strangest and most consequential years on record. Drawing on interviews with officials from around the world and extensive research, the authors tell the story of how nationalism and major power rivalries constrained the response to the worst pandemic in a century. They demonstrate the myriad ways in which the crisis exposed the limits of the old international order and how the reverberations from COVID-19 will be felt for years to come.

Parties, Politics, and Public Policy in America - Marc J. Hetherington - 2010
With revitalized and stronger political parties should we see more effective and accountable government? Despite the resurgence of parties in America, charges of irresponsible and unreliable government remain. Why the disconnect? In Parties, Politics, and Public Policy in America, Marc Hetherington along with new coauthor Bruce Larson explore this question, while giving students an overview of how parties work and shape public policymaking in America. In this eleventh edition, Hetherington and Larson provide more in-depth coverage of the parties’ functions in Congress and campaign finance. In addition, the authors examine developments in the 2008 nomination and election contests—generational voting patterns, shifts in the red-blue divide, and the possibility of a partisan realignment. No other book for this course combines the breadth of scholarship with
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Mapping Decline - Colin Gordon - 2014-09-12
Once a thriving metropolis on the banks of the Mississippi, St. Louis, Missouri, is now a ghostly landscape of vacant houses, boarded-up storefronts, and abandoned factories. The Gateway City is, by any measure, one of the most depopulated, deindustrialized, and deeply segregated examples of American urban decay. "Not a typical city," as one observer noted in the late 1970s, "but, like a Eugene O'Neill play, it shows a general condition in a stark and dramatic form." Mapping Decline examines the causes and consequences of St. Louis's urban crisis. It traces the complicity of private real estate restrictions, local planning and zoning, and federal housing policies in the "white flight" of people and wealth from the central city. And it traces the inadequacy—and often sheer folly—of a generation of urban renewal, in which even programs and resources aimed at eradicating blight in the city ended up encouraging flight to the suburbs. The urban crisis, as this study of St. Louis makes clear, is not just a consequence of economic and demographic change; it is also the most profound political failure of our recent history. Mapping Decline is the first history of a modern American city to combine extensive local archival research with the latest geographic information system (GIS) digital mapping techniques. More than 75 full-color maps—rendered from census data, archival sources, case law, and local planning and property records—illustrate, in often stark and dramatic ways, the still-unfolding political history of our neglected cities.

Antitrust - Amy Klobuchar - 2021-04-27
NATIONAL BEST SELLER • Antitrust enforcement is one of the most pressing issues facing America today—and Amy Klobuchar, the widely respected senior senator from Minnesota, is leading the charge. This fascinating history of the antitrust movement shows us what led to the present moment and offers achievable solutions to prevent monopolies, promote business competition, and encourage innovation. In a world where Google reportedly controls 90 percent of the search engine market and Big Pharma’s drug price hikes impact healthcare
world where Google reportedly controls 90 percent of the search engine market and Big Pharma’s drug price hikes impact healthcare accessibility, monopolies can hurt consumers and cause marketplace stagnation. Klobuchar—the much-admired former candidate for president of the United States—argues for swift, sweeping reform in economic, legislative, social welfare, and human rights policies, and describes plans, ideas, and legislative proposals designed to strengthen antitrust laws and antitrust enforcement. Klobuchar writes of the historic and current fights against monopolies in America, from Standard Oil and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to the Progressive Era's trust-busters; from the breakup of Ma Bell (formerly the world’s biggest company and largest private telephone system) to the pricing monopoly of Big Pharma and the future of the giant tech companies like Facebook, Amazon, and Google. She begins with the Gilded Age (1870s-1900), when builders of fortunes and rapacious robber barons such as J. P. Morgan, John Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt were reaping vast fortunes as industrialization swept across the American landscape, with the rich getting vastly richer and the poor, poorer. She discusses President Theodore Roosevelt, who, during the Progressive Era (1890s-1920), "busted" the trusts, breaking up monopolies; the Clayton Act of 1914; the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914; and the Celler-Kefauver Act of 1950, which strengthened the Clayton Act. She explores today's Big Pharma and its price-gouging; and tech, television, content, and agriculture communities and how a marketplace with few players, or one in which one company dominates distribution, can hurt consumer prices and stifle innovation. As the ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy, and Consumer Rights, Klobuchar provides a fascinating exploration of antitrust in America and offers a way forward to protect all Americans from the dangers of curtailed competition, and from vast information gathering, through monopolies.

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higher education, and the transformation of the issues. Today, everyone knows everything: with only a quick trip through WebMD or Wikipedia, average citizens believe themselves to be on an equal intellectual footing with doctors and diplomats. All voices, even the most ridiculous, demand to be taken with equal seriousness, and any claim to the contrary is dismissed as undemocratic elitism. Tom Nichols’ The Death of Expertise shows how this rejection of experts has occurred: the openness of the internet, the emergence of a customer satisfaction model in higher education, and the transformation of the news industry into a 24-hour entertainment machine, among other reasons. Paradoxically, the increasingly democratic dissemination of information, rather than producing an educated public, has instead created an army of ill-informed and angry citizens who denounce intellectual achievement. When ordinary citizens believe that no one knows more than anyone else, democratic institutions themselves are in danger of falling either to populism or to technocracy or, in the worst case, a combination of both. An update to the 2017 breakout hit, the paperback edition of The Death of Expertise provides a new foreword to cover the alarming exacerbation of these trends in the aftermath of Donald Trump’s election. Judging from events on the ground since it first published, The Death of Expertise issues a warning about the stability and survival of modern democracy in the Information Age that is even more important today.

Trust Matters - S. Bibb - 2004-02-24
Trust is seemingly in decline in contemporary society, yet its significance and value is undiminished. Numerous scandals afflicting business and politics, the growth of spin and a loss of faith in leaders as people with strong values have all eroded levels of trust. As trust becomes a scarcer commodity, those people and organizations that possess it have a distinct advantage. Trust matters - in fact, it is essential for: · Organizational Success and Profitability · Winning and Retaining Customers · Effective Leadership · Innovation and Creativity · Motivating and Energising People · Managing Risk · Personal Satisfaction, Fulfilment and Success This book is about trust: What can be achieved when it’s present, what can happen when it’s not and how to develop it.

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trust in government to make an ideological sacrifice and form that consensus. As the authors persuasively explain, this is no longer occurring. Far from being a long-term and relatively stable psychological trait, political trust is highly variable and contingent. Whether or not one trusts government will vary depending on whether one's party is in control, what part of government one is referring to, and what policies or events are most salient. Political trust increases, for example, when the public identifies international issues as most important (as during the 1950s and 60s). They also find that the effects of economic performance on political trust are asymmetric: weak economies harm trust more than strong economies help it.

Ultimately, Hetherington and Rudolph have to conclude that it is unlikely political trust will ever return to 1960s levels (a high point in the US) for any length of time unless international concerns again dominate politics and, just as important, the economy becomes consistently strong.
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Public Intellectuals - Richard A. POSNER - 2009-06-30
In this timely book, the first comprehensive study of the modern American public intellectual—that individual who speaks to the public on issues of political or ideological moment—Richard Posner charts the decline of a venerable institution that included worthies from Socrates to John Dewey. Leveling a balanced attack on liberal and conservative pundits alike, he describes the styles and genres, constraints and incentives, of the activity of public intellectuals and offers modest proposals for improving the quality of public discussion in America today. This paperback edition contains a new preface and and a new epilogue.

A Time to Build - Yuval Levin - 2020-01-21
A leading conservative intellectual argues that to renew America we must recommit to our institutions Americans are living through a social crisis. Our politics is polarized and bitterly divided. Culture wars rage on campus, in the media, social media, and other arenas of our common life. And for too many Americans, alienation can descend into despair, weakening families and communities and even driving an explosion of opioid abuse. Left and right alike have responded with populist anger at our institutions, and use only metaphors of destruction to describe the path forward: cleaning house, draining swamps. But, as Yuval Levin argues, this is a misguided prescription, rooted in a defective diagnosis. The social crisis we confront is defined not by an oppressive presence but by a debilitating absence of the forces that unite us and mitigate against alienation. As Levin argues, now is not a time to tear down, but rather to build and rebuild by committing ourselves to the institutions around us. From the military to churches, from families to schools, these institutions provide the forms and structures we need to be free. By taking concrete steps to help them be more trustworthy, we can renew the ties that bind Americans to one another.

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Nations are not trapped by their pasts, but and structures we need to be free. By taking concrete steps to help them be more trustworthy, we can renew the ties that bind Americans to one another.

**Why Detroit Matters** - Brian Doucet - 2017-04-06
This edited book examines why what happens in Detroit matters for other cities around the world. Bridging academic and non-academic voices, contributions from many of the leading scholars on Detroit are joined by some of the city’s most influential writers, planners, artists and activists.

**American Political Ideas Viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History** - John Fiske - 1911

**Hernando Cortés, Conqueror of Mexico** - Frederick Albion Ober - 1905

**The Case for Capitalism** - Hartley Withers - 1920
"This book is written to show that the greater output of goods and services on which material progress depends cannot be expected with certainty under any form of socialism that has yet been proposed."--Preface.

**The Origins of Political Order** - Francis Fukuyama - 2011-05-12
Nations are not trapped by their pasts, but events that happened hundreds or even thousands of years ago continue to exert huge influence on present-day politics. If we are to understand the politics that we now take for granted, we need to understand its origins. Francis Fukuyama examines the paths that different societies have taken to reach their current forms of political order. This book starts with the very beginning of mankind and comes right up to the eve of the French and American revolutions, spanning such diverse disciplines as economics, anthropology and geography. The Origins of Political Order is a magisterial study on the emergence of mankind as a political animal, by one of the most eminent political thinkers writing today.

This volume explores the foundations of trust, and whether social and political trust have common roots. Contributions by noted scholars examine how we measure trust, the cultural and social psychological roots of trust, the foundations of political trust, and how trust concerns the law, the economy, elections, international relations, corruption, and cooperation, among myriad societal factors. The rich assortment of essays on these themes addresses questions such as: How does national identity shape trust, and how does trust form in developing countries and in new democracies? Are minority groups less trusting than the dominant group in a society? Do immigrants
The Oxford Handbook of Social and Political Trust - Eric M. Uslaner - 2018-01-02

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Does group interaction build trust? Does the welfare state promote trust and, in turn, does trust lead to greater well-being and to better health outcomes? The Oxford Handbook of Social and Political Trust considers these and other questions of critical importance for current scholarly investigations of trust.

Communities in Action - National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine - 2017-04-27

In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

Mortal Republic - Edward J. Watts - 2018-11-06

Learn why the Roman Republic collapsed -- and how it could have continued to thrive -- with this insightful history from an award-winning author. In Mortal Republic, prize-winning historian Edward J. Watts offers a new history of the fall of the Roman Republic that explains why Rome exchanged freedom for autocracy. For centuries, even as Rome grew into the Mediterranean's premier military and political power, its governing institutions, parliamentary rules, and
loom in the cultural imagination as Lee Harvey
negotiation and compromise. By the 130s BC,
however, Rome’s leaders increasingly used these
same tools to cynically pursue individual gain
and obstruct their opponents. As the center
decayed and dysfunction grew, arguments
between politicians gave way to political violence
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civil wars -- and ultimately the imperial reign of
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Politics of the Imagination - Colin Bennett -
2008-06-01
A great American crank, in the best sense of the
word, Charles Hoy Fort (1874-1932) spent his life
hunting down reports of "anomalous
phenomena"-"damned" events such rains of
frogs, cattle mutilations, and UFO sightings-and
studying them from a true outsider’s perspective,
one that characterized even objective science as
wearing blinders in its approach to them. In this
modern classic of analytical biography, Colin
Bennett examines not only the life of this one-
man investigator of real-life X-Files but his work
as well, likening him to such diverse figures that
loom in the cultural imagination as Lee Harvey
Oswald and Shakespeare’s Hamlet. A must-read
for fans of the strange, this riveting book
explores why the 20th century, which gave rise
to conspiracy-theory philosophies and
widespread distrust of social authority, embraced
Fort so wholly that his name has been
immortalized in the adjective "Fortean." In the
course of a delightfully misspent youth, COLIN
BENNETT was employed as both a musician and
as a mercenary soldier. He was far better at the
second than at the first. Educated at Balliol
College, Oxford, he is the author of the novels
Infantryman and The Entertainment Bomb, and
paranormal nonfiction including Looking for
Orthon, a biography of George Adamski; Politics
of the Imagination, a biography of Charles Fort;
and An American Demonology, about the head of
the 1950s UFO-hunting agency Project Blue
Book.
The rise of mistrust is provoking a crisis for representative democracy—solutions lie in the endless creativity of social movements.

Organized labor was not just a minor player during the middle decades of the twentieth century, Jake Rosenfeld asserts. For generations it was the core institution fighting for economic and political equality in the United States. Unions leveraged their bargaining power to deliver benefits to workers while shaping cultural understandings of fairness in the workplace. What Unions No Longer Do details the consequences of labor's decline, including poorer working conditions, less economic assimilation for immigrants, and wage stagnation among African-Americans. In short, unions are no longer instrumental in combating inequality in our economy and our politics, resulting in a sharp decline in the prospects of American workers and their families.

The Revolt of the Public and the Crisis of Authority in the New Millennium - Martin Gurri - 2018
In the words of economist and scholar Arnold Kling, Martin Gurri saw it coming. Technology has categorically reversed the information balance of power between the public and the elites who manage the great hierarchical institutions of the industrial age government, political parties, the media. The Revolt of the Public tells the story of how insurgencies, enabled by digital devices and a vast information sphere, have mobilized millions of ordinary people around the world. Originally published in 2014, this updated edition of The Revolt of the Public includes an extensive analysis of Donald Trump's improbable rise to the presidency and the electoral triumphs of Brexit and concludes with a speculative look forward, pondering whether the current elite class can bring about a reformation of the democratic process, and whether new organizing principles, adapted to a digital world, can arise out of the present political turbulence. "All over the world, elite institutions from governments to media to academia are losing their authority and monopoly control of information to dynamic amateurs and the broader public. This book, until now only in samizdat (and Kindle) form, has been my #1 handout for the last several years to anyone seeking to understand this unfolding shift in power from hierarchies to networks in the age of the Internet." --Marc Andreessen, co-founder, Netscape and Andreessen Horowitz "We are in open war between publics with passionate collapse for the American economy and polity.
Political trust - in government, parliament, or they have the right to guide those publics. Gurri asks the essential question: can liberal representative democracy survive the rise of the publics? --Roger Berkowit, Founder and Academic Director of the Hannah Arendt Center, Professor of Politics and Human Rights at Bard College

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Handbook on Political Trust - Sonja Zmerli - 2017-01-27
Political trust - in government, parliament, or political parties - has taken centre stage in political science for more than half a century, reflecting ongoing concerns with the legitimacy and functioning of representative democracy. To provide scholars, students and policy makers with a tool to navigate through the complexity of causes and consequences of political trust, this Handbook offers an excellent overview of the conceptual, theoretical, methodological and empirical state of the art, complemented by accounts of regional particularities, and authored by international experts in this field.

Public Opinion - Rosalee A. Clawson - 2020-08-04
Clawson and Oxley link the enduring normative questions of democratic theory to existing empirical research on public opinion. Organized around a series of questions—In a democratic society, what should be the relationship between citizens and their government? Are citizens' opinions pliable? Are they knowledgeable, attentive, and informed?—the text explores the tension between ideals and their practice. Each chapter focuses on exemplary studies, explaining not only the conclusion of the research, but how it was conducted, so students gain a richer understanding of the research process and see methods applied in context.

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**Trust in Contemporary Society** - 2021-01-15
Trust in Contemporary Society, by well-known trust researchers, deals with conceptual, theoretical and social interaction analyses, historical data on societies, national surveys or cross-national comparative studies, and methodological issues related to trust. The authors are from a variety of disciplines: psychology, sociology, political science, organizational studies, history, and philosophy, and from Britain, the United States, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Australia, Germany, and Japan. They bring their vast knowledge from different historical and cultural backgrounds to illuminate contemporary issues of trust and distrust. The socio-cultural perspective of trust is important and increasingly acknowledged as central to trust research. Accordingly, future directions for comparative trust research are also discussed. Contributors include: Jack Barbalet, John Brehm, Geoffrey Hosking, Robert Marsh, Barbara A. Misztal, Guido Möllering, Bart Nooteboom, Ken J. Rotenberg, Jiří Safr, Masamichi Sasaki, Meg Savel, Markéta Sedláčková, Jörg Sydow, Piotr Sztompka.

**The Great Separation** - John Doe - 2017-04-04
Caution: this book is a document from the future, on how the United States finally split into two independent republics in 2029, and its aftermath. The topic is so sensitive, that its futuristic author must be identified merely as John Doe, Ph.D. Dateline: 2029. The "One Nation, Indivisible," finally divides. - A political satire.

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