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Institutional Trust in Cross-National Research: A Measurement Invariance Approach

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

Institutional Trust in Cross-National Research:
A Measurement Invariance Approach

by

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Master of Science in Statistics
University of California, Los Angeles, 2017
Professor Peter M. Bentler, Chair

Extensive social sciences research has examined the implications of institutional trust in cross-sectional and cross-national studies. However, relatively little attention has been paid to its psychometric properties: Its unidimensionality has more often been assumed rather than tested and most of tests of cross-national comparability has been conducted in advanced democracies while lesser is knows about other countries and regions around the globe. I employ a confirmatory factor analysis model for ordered-categorical variables to test for the cross-national measurement invariance of a multidimensional measurement model of institutional trust to analyze data from forty participant countries in the World Values Survey Wave 5 (2005-2009). Results suggest that the three-dimensional model of trust achieves adequate model fit well across different countries. Evidence from measurement invariance tests support its comparability within and between cultural areas. Despite of the successful application of the model, it is argued that careful attention to the measurement properties in comparative survey research is needed, with special attention to case selection.

The thesis of Fabrício Mendes Fialho is approved.

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To Neuma Figueiredo Aguiar

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Trust is a fundamental building block of life in society. As once stated by German social theorist Georg Simmel, "confidence, evidently, is one of the most important synthetic forces within society" (Simmel, 1950, p.318).

Confidence in public institutions has been an important topic in social science research. Scholars have documented the importance of trust on an array of outcomes as institutional performance, corruption, democratic governance, law compliance, political engagement, and on attitudes on redistribution, taxation, government spending, and foreign and environmental policies (Bergh and Bjørnskov, 2011; Boix and Posner, 1998; Fjeldstad, 2004; Gamson, 1968; Jackson et al., 2012; Konisky, Milyo and Richardson, 2008; Marien and Hooghe, 2011; Mishler and Rose, 2001; Paxton, 1999; Putnam, 1993, 2000; Rothstein and Uslaner, 2005; Rudolph, 2009; Rudolph and Evans, 2005; Rule and Langa, 2010; Schildkraut, 2005; Scholz, 1998; Svallfors, 2013; Tyler, 1998).

Numerous measures and scales of trust have been proposed and tested (Citrin and Muste, 1999). However, there are important limitations in the current research. Trust has been narrowly defined, focusing mostly on the "government" and other strictly political institutions as the Congress or the figure of the President. Little attention has been paid to its multidimensionality and comparability. Recent research has either been confined to the test of unidimensional measures of trust in the context of longitudinal single-country studies or to cross-national studies in advanced democracies.

This study aims to contribute to fill this gap in the literature. First, it explicitly defines and measures trust as a multidimensional construct. Employing a multiple group confirmatory factor analytic framework, it examines the psychometric properties and the cross-national comparability of a multidimensional measure of trust across different cultures and political systems.

Results are encouraging for the large scale studies of trust. Evidence supports the cross-national comparability of the developed measure. It also adds caveats against a kitchen-sink approach in the comparative study of political attitudes and highlights the importance of the appropriate selection of cases as well as the potential influences of political and historical trajectories on countries on the results.

CHAPTER 2

Measuring Institutional Trust

Trust is a multidimensional phenomenon. Social and political trust, for instance, have been conceptualized and operationalized as distinct constructs, and some authors have pointed out that they are not strongly correlated (Newton, 1999, 2001; Newton and Norris, 2000). Literature on social trust has further conceived it as referring to two different dimensions, particularized and generalized trust, being the former confidence in people you know or might know at the *personal* level and the latter confidence in people *in general* (Banfield, 1958; Inglehart, 1997; Nannestad, 2008; Newton and Zmerli, 2011; Putnam, 2000). Even though it has been a widely studied topic there is still a contentious debate about how to identify what is "particularized" trust and what is "general" trust (the problem of the "radius of trust"; Delhey, Newton and Welzel, 2011; Fukuyama, 2001; Realo, Allik and Greenfield, 2008) and the consequences of its presence (or lack) for democracy (e.g., Bjørnskov, 2006; Newton, 2001; Newton and Norris, 2000; Putnam, 1993, 2000; Warren, 1999; Zmerli and Newton, 2008).

Studies on institutional trust has, however, paid lesser attention to its multifaceted nature. Most studies on trust and institutional trust in political science have, not surprisingly, focused on political institutions such as political parties and the congress/parliament. Since the Miller-Citrin debate in the 1970s (Citrin, 1974; Miller, 1974), research on political trust, mainly conducted in the United States, have oft contended whether respondents, when inquired about trust in political objects, are actually evaluating institutions or incumbents (Feldman, 1983; Hibbing and Theiss-Morse, 2001; Poznyak et al., 2014; Williams, 1985). Some efforts have been also made to disentangle the incumbent- and regime-based components of political trust (Abramson and Finifter, 1981; Citrin and Muste, 1999; Craig, Niemi and Silver, 1990; Shingles, 1987). With regard to the its

dimensionality, research on trust in political institutions have mostly defined and operationalized it as an one-dimensional construct, either in the American or in other contexts (e.g, Feldman, 1983; Marien, 2011; Newton and Zmerli, 2011; Zmerli and Newton, 2011). For instance, recent studies on trust in public institutions by Newton and Zmerli using the World Values Survey and the European Social Survey data have developed unidimensional scales including institutions with as varied purposes as the police, the parliament, and the civil service (Newton and Zmerli, 2011; Zmerli and Newton, 2008, 2011; see also Citrin and Muste, 1999).

The development of unidimensional constructs to assess trust in public institutions is not surprising. When social and political scientists examine confidence in the parliament, in the police, in the national government, or in the courts, they analyze objects of trust that share a common reference: the state. Those institutions, among others, are responsible for providing an array of state-related activities such as law enforcement, national defense, and the maintenance of public infrastructure. Their "root" in the provision of public goods and governmental outcomes might certainly explain the covariance among those multiple items regardless of the difference of nature and scope of their activities. In addition, as argued by Citrin and Muste (1999), survey respondents may not develop and hold distinct cognition for vague and distant objects with which they might rarely be in interaction. Moreover, items on trust are usually asked in sequence as multi-item batteries that might also have methodological implications for the measurement of trust due to response set effects and other possible sources of measurement error (Krosnick, 1991; Saris and Gallhofer, 2014; Tourangeau, Rips and Rasinski, 2000).

In response to the usual practice of, implicitly or explicitly, treating items measuring trust as referring to one single construct, scholars as Listhaug and Wiberg (1995) have contended that confidence in different public institutions may actually reflect distinct constructs or dimensions of trust. Empirical evidence has supported the theorization and operationalization of politics-related and order-maintenance institutions as distinct dimensions of institutional trust. In recent study, Zmerli and Newton (2017) analyze a selection of institutional trust item from the World Values Survey and report results that support their unidimensional political trust scale; importantly, they also register that trust in law-enforcement agencies as the police and the court system possibly

differ from political and governmental institutions, suggesting that trust in those two types of institutions follow different "logics." Döring (1992) and Listhaug (1984) have also argued that the political and governmental institutions and the law enforcement agencies comprise two different and separated institutional domains as they related to distinct state functions and might elicit different symbolisms (Döring, 1992; Sunshine and Tyler, 2003). In addition to dimensionality issues, we know very little about trust in non-political and non-state organizations, and whether and how they constitute a different institutional cluster that follows a distinct logic itself.

Conceiving and measuring institutional trust as a multidimensional construct is advantageous. It is flexible to accommodate distinct yet correlated domains of trust. In fact, a multidimensional model might also provide empirical evidence supporting the unidimensionality of trust (at least in some contexts) if two or more dimensions are correlated to a point that treating that as multiple constructs is less parsimonious and informative.

Few studies have examined the multidimensionality of trust [1] or analyzed data beyond European and North American countries (e.g., Norris, 2002). A major challenge towards the development of a multidimensional measure of trust is how to determine the number of domains what items are proper indicators of each different domain. There is no available model in the literature to support researchers in their decisions about conceptualization and measurement of trust as a multidimensional construct.

Prior research has suggested to separate institutions related to the political functions of the state and law enforcement institutions as they are related to different outputs (Döring, 1992; Kaase, 1999; Listhaug, 1984; Listhaug and Wiberg, 1995). There is also some evidence that organizations from the civil society might also comprise a distinct institutional dimension (Norris, 2002). Based on those previous findings, the analysis advanced in this study aims to development and test of a three-dimensional model of trust, assessing confidence in state institutions related to political

[1] (Norris, 2002, p.160), for instance, refers to an exploratory factor analysis of the World Values Survey data that resulted in a four-factor solution measuring confidence in "(1) state institutions (e.g., parliament, government, the civil service); (2) private and nonprofit organizations (e.g., the press, television, private companies, the environmental and women's movements); (3) traditional hierarchical institutions (the police, the army, unions); and (4) international organizations (e.g., the United Nations, regional agencies such as the EU)." However, no further detail about the analytical procedures or cross-national comparability of measures is provided.

functions, state institutions responsible to law enforcement and order maintenance, and non-state civil society organization. In an exploratory context, alternative number of dimensions will be also tested and the most supported model will be further examined and validated using cross-national data. The model is expected to be suitable for comparative analysis and to be supported by evidence from multiple countries. Nevertheless, lack of empirical support is also instructive in order to clarify the limits of its generalizability and how distinct domains of trust might result from different social contexts and political trajectories.

CHAPTER 3

Confirmatory Factor Analytic Models for Ordinal Variables

In a common factor model, a vector of observed variables y is assumed to be caused by a vector of latent variables ξ, where y contains y_i (i = 1,...,p) random variables and ξ contains ξ_j (j = 1,...,m) common factors (Bollen, 1989; Mulaik, 2009). The causal relationship between an observed variable y_i and latent construct ξ_j is represented by the regression equation:

$$y_i = \tau_i + \lambda_i \xi_j + \delta_i$$

where y_i is an observed variable, ξ_j is the underlying latent factor causing the observed variable y_i, λ_i is the factor loading linking y_i and ξ_j, δ_i is the residual variance in y_i that is unexplained by ξ_j, and τ_i is the item intercept for y_i (i.e., its value when ξ_j is zero). This model implies that y_i is a manifest, reflective indicator of ξ_j, which is not directly observed. Assuming that $E(\xi_j) = \kappa_j$, that ξ_j and δ_i are uncorrelated, $E(\xi_j, \delta_i)$ = 0, and that the expected residual variance is zero, $E(\delta_i)$ = 0, the expected value of y_i can be expressed as:

$$E(y_i) = \mu_i = \tau_i + \lambda_i \kappa_j.$$

The covariance matrix of the y observed variables caused by the latent variables ξ is given by

$$\Sigma = \Lambda \Phi \Lambda + \Theta_\delta$$

where Σ is a $p \times p$ matrix of variances and covariances among the y observed variables, Λ is a $p \times m$ matrix of items' factor loadings λ_i on ξ_j where m is the number of common factors, Φ is a $m \times m$ matrix of variances and covariances among the common factors in ξ, and Θ is usually a $p \times p$

diagonal matrix containing the residual variances δ_i. Latent variables are not directly observed and their means and variances are unknown. For model identification purposes, identification constraints are imposed on the location and metric of the latent factors. Usually, it is assumed that $E(\xi_j)$ = 0 and $var(\xi_j)$ = 1.

In confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), the loading matrix Λ is assumed to be sparse and the location of the nonzero elements are known a priori. In congeneric models,[1] constraints are imposed on the Λ matrix such that is has a clustered structure – i.e., each observed variable y_i loads on one common latent factor ξ_j only. Θ is usually assumed to be a diagonal matrix but this may be relaxed to account for covariance between residuals variances. The metric and location of the latent factors ξ_j are unknown. For identification of a CFA model, they are usually fixed to $E(\xi_j)$ = 0 and $var(\xi_j)$ = 1, which standardizes ξ_j; or the factor loading for one of the indicators of ξ_j is fixed to one (the remaining indicators are freely estimated) and the intercept for this indicator is fixed to be zero, which sets the mean of the latent variable to zero and its scale to be equivalent to the scale of the chosen marker variable (Bollen, 1989; Little, Slegers and Card, 2006).

When observed variables are ordered-categorical, it is assumed that the observed item y_i is not directly caused by their underlying latent factor ξ_j rather being indirectly caused via a continuous latent response variate y_i^*. Observed variables y are discrete empirical realizations of the continuous latent variates y^* using a threshold model (e.g., Lee, Poon and Bentler, 1992; Muthén, 1984). Latent scores in y_i^* are converted in C observed categorical outcomes in y_i through the partition of y_i^* by $C-1$ thresholds τ_{it}, where t = {0,..., C} and it is assumed that $\tau_{i0} = -\infty$ and $\tau_{iC} = +\infty$. It follows that the indirect causal relationship between ξ_j and y_i via y_i^* can be represented by:

$$y_i^* = \tau_i + \lambda_i \xi_j + \delta_i,$$
$$y_i = c, \text{ if } \tau_{it} < y_i^* \leq \tau_{i(t+1)}.$$

In addition to the indeterminacy of the metric and the mean for the common factors present in CFA models for continuous variables (which may be addressed by setting the latent mean and

[1] A congeneric measurement model is developed and tested in Chapter 8. No other class of measurement models is used in this study and therefore are not be discussed here.

variance using one of the two approaches mentioned above), models for ordered variables have a second source of indeterminacy: The metric and the mean for each y_i^*. It is also assumed that y_i^* is a standardized variable, with $E(y_i^*)$ = 0 and $var(y_i^*)$ = 1. It is assumed typically assumed that the vector of latent variates y^* are multivariate normally distributed (Temme, 2006):

$$y^* \sim N(\mu^*, \Sigma^*),$$

where μ^* is a vector containing the $E(y_i^*)$ and Σ^* is a $p \times p$ covariance matrix. Being y^* a vector of standardized continuous latent variates, Σ^* is usually estimated as a polychoric correlation matrix (Olsson, 1979) and can factor-analyzed such that

$$\Sigma^* = \Lambda\Phi\Lambda + \Theta_\delta,$$
$$E(y_i^*) = \mu_i^* = \tau_i + \lambda_i\kappa_j$$

using a threshold model and an appropriate family of estimators.

CHAPTER 4

Assessing Measurement Invariance

The objective of measurement invariance (MI) analysis is to test "whether or not, under different conditions of observing and studying phenomena, measurement operations yield measures of the same attribute" (Horn and McArdle, 1992, p.117). Put differently, measurement invariance tests whether a measurement model has the same psychometric properties across (potentially heterogeneous) groups; i.e., whether the same factorial structure underlies (i.e., causes) a set of manifest variables latent construct(s), and whether equivalent associations between the latent constructs and the observed variables are equivalent across groups (Cheung and Rensvold, 2002; Steinmetz et al., 2009; Vandenberg and Lance, 2000).

Measurement invariance is a critical step in studies that aim to examine the same constructs across different populations to warrant comparability of results. If measurement invariance does not hold, it might indicate that not the same constructs are being measured across groups. In other words, if measurement invariance is not supported, it is therefore not possible to assess whether findings on group differences represent differences on the latent constructs or are artifacts due to systematic measurement biases. In this case, inferences about group differences in either group means or other statistics are inconclusive or wrong (Billiet, 2003; Davidov et al., 2014; Hui and Triandis, 1985; Kankaraš and Moors, 2010; Little, 1997; Meredith, 1993; Millsap, 2011; Poortinga, 1989; Steenkamp and Baumgartner, 1998; Steinmetz et al., 2009; Vandenberg and Lance, 2000).

A powerful technique to test for measurement invariance is the multiple-group confirmatory factor analysis (MGCFA), which can be estimated applying the decomposition methods discussed in Chapter 3 to the data from each group g of interest in $\{1,..., g\}$. MGCFA is a suitable tool to for MI analysis that permits the sequential test of different levels of invariance and measures of

goodness-of fit for confirmatory factor analysis provides adequate information to examine whether more constrained models (i.e., when more model parameters are constrained to invariance) are adequate representations of the data across groups (Chen, 2007; Cheung and Rensvold, 2002; Bollen, 1989; Jöreskog, 1971; Little, 1997; Millsap and Tein, 2004; Vandenberg and Lance, 2000; Wu and Estabrook, 2016).

4.1 Levels of measurement invariance

The measurement invariance literature, mostly based on confirmatory factor models for continuous variables (e.g, Davidov et al., 2014; Steinmetz et al., 2009; Vandenberg and Lance, 2000), have suggested the evaluation of three levels of measurement invariance: Configural, metric (or weak), scalar (or strong), and strict invariance. To asses the measurement invariance of models for categorical variables, tests for invariance of thresholds are also required (Millsap and Tein, 2004; Millsap, 2011; Steinmetz et al., 2009).

Wu and Estabrook (2016) recommended that, in testing for measurement invariance of models for categorical variables, invariance of thresholds should be tested after configural invariance is established yet prior to other invariance tests. Wu and Estabrook also discuss minimum constraints for identification of confirmatory factor models for categorical model to test for different levels of measurement identification. These constraints are not revised here.[1]

Configural invariance is the first level of invariance to be tested. This is a test of the hypothesis that the pattern of fixed and free factor loadings is equivalent across groups. Therefore, it is a test of weather the same factor structure is a reasonable approximation of the underlying constructs in each group. Configural invariance must therefore be established for other invariance tests to be meaningful (Horn and McArdle, 1992; Steinmetz et al., 2009; Vandenberg and Lance, 2000).

Invariance of *thresholds* tests whether the $C-1$ cutoff points partitioning the continuous latent

[1] Wu and Estabrook (2016) depart from the usual strategies for model identification and measurement invariance tests for confirmatory factor analytic models for ordered-categorical variables proposed made by Millsap (2011) and Millsap and Tein (2004), who argue that testing for invariance of intercepts is not possible for categorical variable models.

variate y^* into C discrete categories are equivalent across groups. Formally, threshold invariance is a test of the null hypothesis that $\tau_{1it} = \tau_{2it} = \cdots = \tau_{git}$. Wu and Estabrook (2016) demonstrate that threshold invariance equates the scales of the continuous latent variates. Once thresholds are established to be invariant, the invariance of loadings, intercepts, and residuals can be tested.

Metric or weak invariance tests for the equality of factor loadings across groups, i.e. $\lambda_{1ij} = \lambda_{2ij} = \cdots = \lambda_{gij}$. In the context of ordered-categorical indicators, metric invariance implies that the causal effect of changes in the latent variable results in the same amount of change in the item's continuous latent variate across groups (Bollen, 1989; Steinmetz et al., 2009; Temme, 2006). If metric invariance is satisfied, scores are assumed to be on the same scale and can then be meaningfully compared across groups (Steenkamp and Baumgartner, 1998).

Scalar or *strong* invariance tests whether item intercepts (i.e., the value for that indicator when the factor score is zero) are equivalent across groups: $\nu_{1i} = \nu_{2i} = \cdots = \nu_{gi}$ (Meredith, 1993; Steenkamp and Baumgartner, 1998). In factor models for categorical variables, intercept invariance implies the expected value of the latent continuous variate y_i^* is the same across groups is when $\xi_j = 0$ (Temme, 2006). Due to the constraints imposed for the identification of models for categorical variable, the value of the intercept ν_i is usually set to zero for the reference group; in practice, it means that intercept invariance tests whether $\nu_i = 0$ for all groups.

Strict invariance tests for equality of residual matrices, i.e., when residual variances and covariances are equivalent across groups: $\Theta_{1\delta} = \Theta_{2\delta} = \cdots = \Theta_{g\delta}$.

In summary, if configural invariance holds, the covariance or correlation matrices from different groups decompose into the same number of factors, and factors are measured by the same items. Invariance of thresholds means that scores in the latent variate y^* are equally translated into observed categories for all groups. Invariance of loadings indicate that the metric of constructs are in a same scale, which allows the comparison of scores. Configural and metric invariance, however, are not enough to compare latent means. If variables (or latent variates) means are allowed to vary across groups, they might "absorb" latent group mean differences as upward or downward additive bias (Meredith, 1995). Therefore, invariance of intercepts are a requisite for the comparison of latent means. Invariance of residuals is necessary for reliability equality across groups. However,

it is deemed as a too restrictive test and not required for the establishment of measurement invariance because confirmatory factor analytic models explicitly account for residuals (Steenkamp and Baumgartner, 1998; Vandenberg and Lance, 2000) and will not tested in this study.[2]

Although full cross-group parameter equivalence is desirable in the assessment of measure invariance, it may be unrealistic in many applied circumstances. If full invariance of parameters does not hold across groups, partial invariance could still be achieved if a subset of parameters pass the invariance test (Byrne, Shavelson and Muthén, 1989; Byrne and Van de Vijver, 2010). If configural invariance is granted, partial metric invariance is held if the loadings for at least two indicators per factor invariant; intercept invariance is achieved if the intercepts of at least two indicators are invariant across groups (Byrne, Shavelson and Muthén, 1989; Steenkamp and Baumgartner, 1998; but see Vandenberg and Lance, 2000). Although the literature has not addressed the partial invariance of thresholds, it is assumed that it is supported if at all thresholds for least two indicators are invariant.

4.2 Model fit and measurement invariance

Because the $\chi 2$ test statistics is known for being sensitive to the sample size and could result in the rejection of appropriate models if the sample size is large enough, a series of indexes have been developed to assess model fit (Browne and Cudeck, 1992). Among the most used fit indexes in structural equation models are the Comparative Fit Index (CFI; Bentler, 1990), the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA; Steiger, 1998; Steiger and Lind, 1980), the Standardized Root Mean Residual (SRMR; Bentler, 2006), and the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI; Bentler and Bonett, 1980; Tucker and Lewis, 1973).

Authors have debated the use of cutoff points to determine "good" model fit. Even though there is no golden rule for assessment of model fit (Markland, 2007) some cutoff points have been suggested and frequently used by applied researchers. Cutoff points CFI $>$0.95 and RMSEA

[2]It is also possible to test for the invariance of structural model parameters as latent means, variances, and covariances. These tests are not performed in this study and are therefore not revised here. See Millsap (2011) and Vandenberg and Lance (2000) for a discussion.

$<$0.06 (Hu and Bentler, 1999) have been largely reported, although others suggest different values. For the RMSEA, for instance, Browne and Cudeck (1992) suggest 0.05 as indication of close fit, between 0.05 and 0.08 as fair fit, and "would not want to employ a model with a RMSEA greater than 0.1" (p.239). For others, as MacCallum, Browne and Sugawara (1996), RMSEA values above 0.08 should be considered mediocre fit. In this study, due to its exploratory nature, variance in the quality of survey data collected cross-nationally, and to the large number groups being simultaneously compared, CFI $\approx$ 0.95 and RMSEA $\approx$ 0.08 are taken as evidence of good model fit; RMSEA between 0.08 and 0.10 are not discarded and regarded as "suggestive."

Measurement invariance tests compared more and less restrictive models in order to assess whether constraining more parameters to equality across groups results in loss of fit. For instance, the fit for models testing for invariance of loadings are compared to models testing for configural invariance only. If invariance of loadings is supported by the data, fit indexes for both models are expected to be equal or very similar. If a more serious degeneration of fit happens, it is taken as evidence of non-invariance.

Simulation studies (Chen, 2007; Cheung and Rensvold, 2002; Meade, Johnson and Braddy, 2008) have extensively examined the sensitivity of different fit indexes to violations of measurement invariance. Chen (2007) suggests that, for model appropriate sample size (N $>$ 300), ΔCFI $\geq$ -0.010 supplemented by ΔRMSEA $\geq$ +0.015 would indicate noninvariance. Changes of ΔSRMR $\geq$ 0.3 in tests for loading invariance and ΔSRMR $\geq$ 0.1 in tests for intercept invariance would also provide evidence against invariance. No suggestion is presented to test for invariance of thresholds.[3] These levels of tolerance are taken here as suggestive guidelines but will not be strictly followed. Studies examining the use of fit indexes to test for measurement invariance have, for the sake of simplicity, examined simulated data for two groups only (e.g. Chen, 2007; Cheung and Rensvold, 2002; Meade, Johnson and Braddy, 2008). Lesser is known about the cumulative effect of small invariances for three or more groups. For this reason, the ΔCFI, ΔRMSEA, and

[3]Cheung and Rensvold (2002) also examine levels of tolerance for invariance and suggest the use of other fit indexes as the McDonald's Noncentrality Index (McDonald, 1989) and the Gamma Hat (Steiger, 1989; West, Taylor and Wu, 2012) as supplements to CFI. RMSEA and SRMR are more popular indexes and are then chosen to be used in this study.

ΔSRMR tolerance levels suggested by Chen (2007) are interpreted as informative but somewhat higher levels of loss of fit might be tolerated depending on the circumstances of the analysis.

CHAPTER 5

Data

5.1 Datasets

I analyze data from the World Values Survey Wave 5 collected in 2005-2009 (henceforth, WVS5; Kittilson, 2007; World Values Survey, 2014). WVS5 comprises data from fifty-eight countries across all continents and covers a wide array of different political systems and cultures.[1]

The data collection instrument employed in each WVS5 participating country is based on the WVS5 core questionnaire. Items included in the local questionnaires are translated (oftentimes back-translated for quality check) from the comparative core questionnaire. Researchers are instructed to replicate the entire questionnaire, although items are oftentimes dropped from the local data collection instrument for cultural or political reasons (see Chapter 7).

5.2 Measures of trust in institutions

The WVS5 core questionnaire includes a set of items on trust in seventeen political and social institutions: The churches, the armed forces, the press, television, labor unions, the police, the courts, the government (in the respondent's nation's capital), political parties, parliament, the civil service, major companies, environmental organizations, women's organizations, charitable or humanitarian organizations, the regional organization (referring to the appropriate the regional organization as, for instance, European Union, the Mercosul, ASEAN, the African Union, NAFTA, etc.), and the

[1] Datasets and questionnaires for all World Values Survey waves and countries participating are publicly available, free of charge, at www.worldvaluessurvey.com.

United Nations (Table 5.1). For the heterogeneity of regional institutions being inquired on, which might be of political or economic nature, this question is dropped from further consideration, reducing to sixteen the number of effective items included in the analysis. Even though not all items are retained in the empirical analysis (see Section 8.1), the WVS5 provides data on a wide range of public institutions that provides a unique opportunity for data exploration and subsequent selection of indicators for the multivariate analysis. All items on institutional trust are measured using a four-point Likert scale providing the following response options: None at all, not very much, quite a lot, or a great deal of confidence. No-response options such as "I don't know" are not explicitly offered.

5.3 Missing data imputation

To prevent loss of data due to item nonresponse, a Fully Conditional Specification (FCS) multiple imputation model using the distribution-free Predictive Mean Matching method is employed to deal with the missing data (Morris, White and Royston, 2014; Van Buuren, 2007, 2012; Van Buuren et al., 2006). Multiple imputation is regarded as a "state-of-art" technique to address missing data issues, improving accuracy and power of analyses in comparison to other "traditional" methods to handle with missing data in statistical analysis as mean imputation and listwise deletion (Enders, 2010; Schafer and Graham, 2002). Prior simulation studies have indicated that FCS is more efficient than alternative models for missing imputation of categorical variables, and that Predictive Mean Matching imputation method does preserve the original distribution of the data (Kropko et al., 2014; Vink et al., 2014).

In order to preserve the multiple-group structure of the cross-country data during the multiple imputation phase, I use a Separate Group Imputation strategy (Enders and Gottschall, 2011). Missing data are therefore imputed separately for each country.

To determine the number of m filled-in datasets to be generated by the multiple imputation procedure, Graham, Olchowski and Gilreath (2007) and Bodner (2008) have suggested, after Monte Carlo simulations studies, a rule of thumb that one "complete" dataset is needed for each 1% of

Table 5.1: Item Battery on Trust in Public Institutions, WVS5

The churches*
The armed forces
The press
Television
Labor unions
The police
The courts
The government
Political parties
Parliament
The civil service
Major companies
Environmental organizations
Women's organizations
Charitable or humanitarian organizations
The [Regional organization]**
The United Nations

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Survey item: "I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all? (Read out and code one answer for each)." Items listed in the same order as they appear in the survey instrument. '*' In non-Christian countries, "religious leaders" substitutes "the churches." '**' Appropriate regional organization is entered for each country.

missing information in a dataset. As the share of missing data varies across countries and some variables (such as trust in the United Nations) present a relatively high percent of missing cases in some contexts ($\approx$ 40-45%), a conservative number of m = 60 imputed datasets is generated for each country.

The sixteen items on institutional trust (all but regional organizations) are simultaneously included in the imputation model. Education, age and age-squared, membership to churches and other voluntary associations (leisure, activist, and interest groups; see Van der Meer, Grotenhuis and Scheepers, 2009), satisfaction with life and its square, attitudes toward political regimes (army rule, democracy, strong leader government), political interest, and one value item on priorities[2] are included as auxiliary variables in the imputation procedure to increase power and lesser bias in the FCS estimation.

The Fully Conditional Specification multiple imputation algorithm converges quickly (Van Buuren and Groothuis-Oudshoorn, 2011). After inspection of model convergence diagnostics, it is set for each imputed dataset to be generated after 50 iterations. Analyses are performed for all imputed datasets and results are pooled according to Rubin's (1987) methods. Reported fit indexes calculated based on the mean chi-square across the *m* replications.

[2]Item V71 in the WVS5 questionnaire asks, "If you had to choose, which one of the things on this card would you say is most important?" Four response options are: 'Maintaining order in the nation,' 'giving people more say in important government decisions,' 'fighting rising prices,' and 'protecting freedom of speech.'

CHAPTER 6

Methods

6.1 Calibration and validation

In order to test for the measurement invariance of institutional trust across countries and to check for the robustness of results, I perform a cross-validation analysis (Bentler, 1980; Browne, 2000). Taking advantage of the WVS5 relatively large national sample sizes, I do split them into calibration and validation datasets. Sample splitting is performed after missing data imputation. Because unequal group sizes sizes are known to bias measurement invariance results (Chen, 2007) – and WVS5 sample sizes do vary from the 900s for Ukraine and Poland to 2000 in Russia to more than 3000 in Colombia – I draw two samples of 500 observations from each country dataset, using one for calibration and the other for validation.[1]

6.2 Choice of estimators

The analysis of categorical variables request appropriate techniques for model estimation as assumption differ in comparison to models for continuous variables (see Chapter 3). Maximum likelihood estimation, for instance, assumes multivariate normality of the observed, which is violated by categorical variables. Treating ordered-categorical variables as continuous in factor analytic models leads to biased parameter estimates, standard errors, and test statistics; distortions are aug-

[1]For countries with samples of lesser than one thousand cases, the size of the calibration and validation datasets are adjusted accordingly. For those countries, in practice, their national samples are split into halves. The smaller sizes for calibration and validation datasets included in the analyses are 493 cases for Ukraine and 498 for Poland. As those numbers are very close to the 500 observations for the other countries, this difference is assumed not to distort measurement invariance tests.

mented as the number of categories decreases. In the case of multiple group models, it may also invalidate group comparisons (Lubke and Muthén, 2004; Rhemtulla, Brosseau-Liard and Savalei, 2012).

In the following analysis, I estimate exploratory and confirmatory factor analytic models using Unweighted Least Squares (ULS) estimator for categorical variables. The class of models for ordered-categorical variables, which also includes alternatives as Diagonally Weighted Least Squares (DWLS) and Weighted Least Squares (WLS), first estimates the latent variates' thresholds from the marginal distribution of observed variables and the polychoric correlation matrix, and the confirmatory factor analytic model is then fit using this matrix as an input (Lee, Poon and Bentler, 1995; Muthén, 1984; Olsson, 1979).

Compared to other estimators for categorical variables as the DWLS and WLS, ULS provides more accurate estimates and interfactor correlations as well as more precise standard errors, especially for categorical variables with a small number of categories (Forero, Maydeu-Olivares and Gallardo-Pujol, 2009; Li, 2016; Rhemtulla, Brosseau-Liard and Savalei, 2012). Test statistics and fit indexes are based on the mean- and variance-adjusted chi-square (Asparouhov and Muthén, 2010), which performs best associated with the ULS estimator (Savalei and Rhemtulla, 2013).

Exploratory and confirmatory factor analytic models using ULS estimators and mean- and variance-adjusted chi-square are estimated using the `R` package `lavaan` 0.5-22 (R Core Team, 2017; Rosseel, 2012; Rosseel et al., 2016). Rotation of loading matrices in exploratory factor analysis are implemented using the `R` package `GPArotation` (Bernaards and Jennrich, 2005).

CHAPTER 7

Case Selection

The WVS5 provides large amounts of data from fifty-eight countries around the world. If, on the one hand, it means the possibility to carry out analysis that could be otherwise not possible, such a large scale project may experience cross-national variations in data quality, not to mention eventual computing issues in processing considerable amounts of data. For these reasons, I employ a set of criteria to select what countries must or must not be retained for further analysis.

One of the most prolific research agendas using World Values Survey data are the cross-national studies on values changes conducted by Ronald Inglehart and associates. Consistently, his studies have claimed that countries sharing cultural and historical ties tend to form "cultural zones" (e.g. Inglehart, 1990, 1997; Inglehart and Baker, 2000; Inglehart and Welzel, 2005; Welzel, 2013). Inglehart developed a values change theory in which societies differ along two main dimensions in terms of values: Traditional v. Secular values, and Survival v. Self-Expression values (Inglehart, 1997). Although some scholars have challenged Inglehart's theoretical claims as well as the measurement of those dimensions as well (Flanagan, 1987; Clarke and Dutt, 1991; Clarke, Dutt and Rapkin, 1997; Davis and Davenport, 1999; Davis, 2000; Moors, 2003; Moors and Vermunt, 2007; Alemán and Woods, 2016), his key findings are longitudinally robust and have strong face validity. This work does not aim to either replicate or contest Inglehart's theory. I rely on both the temporal stability and predictability of changes in a country's position in the Cultural Map; I assume the cultural areas on the map as "good enough" approximations for a typology of macro-sociopolitical areas worldwide and take them as a reference for data organization and case selection.

As a first criterion, it must be possible to estimate a country's position on the cultural map, which implies that all necessary variables to estimate scores along the Traditional-Secular val-

ues and Survival-Self-Expression dimensions must be available for a country.[1] Lack of data for variables needed to estimate those scores results in the exclusion of eight countries: Egypt, Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Peru, South Africa, and Switzerland.

A second criterion for country selection is the inclusion of all sixteen items on social trust in the country questionnaire such that the country data can be fully explored in the definition of the domains of trust. Even though local researchers are encouraged to entirely replicate the comparative questionnaire, this may not always be an option. Political and cultural reasons might force researcher to drop questions from national data collection instruments. From the fifty remaining countries, four are dropped: Andorra and Rwanda (armed forces), Guatemala (courts), and New Zealand (humanitarian).

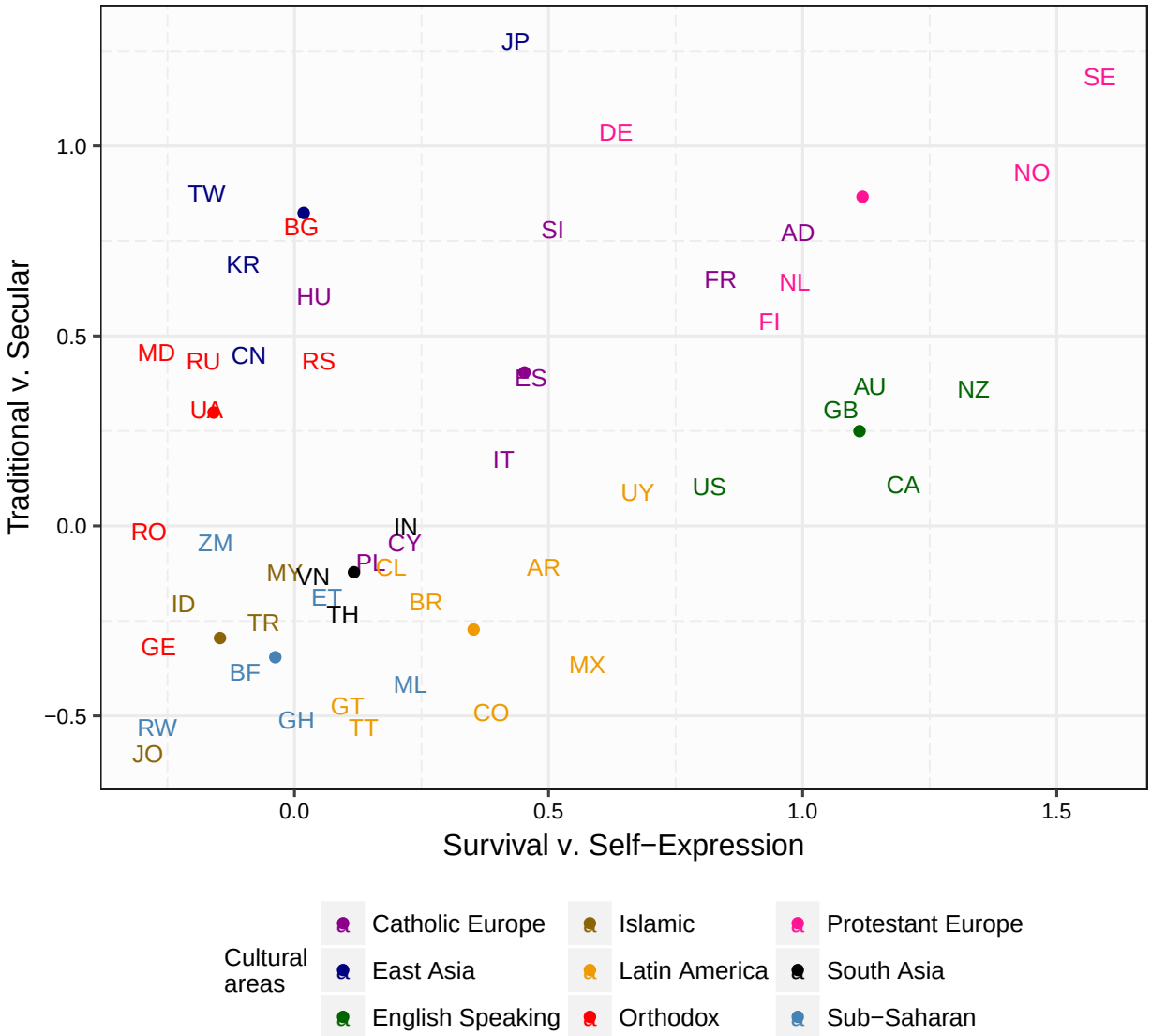
A third criterion is that a country must not experience strong internal cleavages due to language, religion, or other reasons. If a country is internally so divided, a preliminary within-country test for measurement invariance would be needed to warrant that the same dimensions are assessed across groups, and this falls out of the scope of this study. Cyprus (Greeks v. Turkish Cypriots), India (Hindu v. Muslims), Germany (East v. West), Ethiopia (Christians v. Muslims), and Canada (Francophone v. English speakers) are then excluded.

A final criteria is that survey data should have been conducted in face-to-face interviews in order to prevent potential data collection mode interference in the analysis. This is true for most WVS5 participating countries, except for the United States, which used a web survey. The US, therefore, is not retained for the analysis.

Forty countries are therefore included in the subsequent analysis. Their positions in the Inglehart's cultural maps, as well as their cultural areas, are presented in Figure 7.1. They are also reported in Table 7.1.

[1] In order to estimate the scores along those two dimensions, an exploratory factor analytic model for two orthogonal factors using Varimax rotation is run including ten variables from the World Values Survey: 'Feeling of happiness,' 'Most people can be trusted,' 'Future changes: Greater respect for authority,' 'Political action: signing a petition,' 'How important is God in your life,' 'Justifiable: homosexuality,' 'Justifiable: abortion,' 'How proud of nationality,' Inglehart's 4-item Post-Materialist index, and the WVS-derived Autonomy Index. Cases with missing data in one of those ten variables are excluded using listwise deletion. Country values along those axes are their national means. I thank Jaime Diez-Medrano, Director of the WVS Data Archive, for this information.

Figure 7.1: Cultural map including group centroids, WVS5



Country code and name: AD:Andorra, AR:Argentina, AU:Australia, BF:Burkina Faso, BR:Brazil, CA:Canada, CO:Colombia, CL:Chile, CN:China, CY:Cyprus, DE:Germany, ES:Spain, ET:Ethiopia, FR:France, FI:Finland, GB:Great Britain, GE:Georgia, GH:Ghana, GT:Guatemala, HU:Hungary, ID:Indonesia, IN:India, IT:Italy, JO:Jordan, JP:Japan, KR:South Korea, MD:Moldova, ML:Mali, MX:Mexico, MY:Malaysia, NL:Netherlands, NO:Norway, NZ:New Zealand, PL:Poland, RO:Romania, RS:Serbia, RU:Russian, RW:Rwanda, SE:Sweden, SI:Slovenia, TH:Thailand, TT:Trinidad and Tobago, TR:Turkey, TW:Taiwan, UA:Ukraine, US:United States, UY:Uruguay, VN:Viet Nam, ZM:Zambia

For each cultural area, a group centroid is calculated as the group average value along both axes. Once the group centroid is obtained, the Euclidean distance for each country from its respective group centroid in a two-dimensional space is then calculated. This distance will be used as criterion for country selection for the cross-cultural test of measurement invariance.

Table 7.1: Country's position in Inglehart's Cultural Map

Country	Traditional/ Secular	Survival/ Self-Expression	Distance from centroid
Catholic Europe	0.40	0.45	
Spain	0.39	0.47	0.02
Italy	0.18	0.41	0.23
Slovenia	0.78	0.51	0.38
France	0.65	0.84	0.46
Hungary	0.60	0.04	0.46
Cyprus	-0.04	0.22	0.51
Poland	-0.09	0.15	0.58
Andorra	0.77	0.99	0.65
East Asia	0.82	0.02	
South Korea	0.69	-0.10	0.18
Taiwan	0.88	-0.17	0.20
China	0.45	-0.09	0.39
Japan	1.28	0.44	0.62
English Speaking	0.25	1.11	
Great Britain	0.31	1.08	0.07
Australia	0.37	1.13	0.12
Canada	0.11	1.20	0.17
New Zealand	0.36	1.34	0.25
United States	0.10	0.82	0.33
Islamic	-0.30	-0.15	
Turkey	-0.25	-0.06	0.10
Indonesia	-0.20	-0.22	0.12
Malaysia	-0.12	-0.02	0.21
Jordan	-0.60	-0.29	0.34
Latin America	-0.27	0.35	
Brazil	-0.20	0.26	0.12
Argentina	-0.11	0.49	0.21
Colombia	-0.49	0.39	0.22
Chile	-0.11	0.19	0.23
Mexico	-0.36	0.58	0.24
Guatemala	-0.47	0.10	0.32
Trinidad and Tobago	-0.53	0.14	0.34
Uruguay	0.09	0.68	0.48

Continued on next page

Table 7.1 – *Continued from previous page*

Country	Traditional/ Secular	Survival/ Self-Expression	Distance from centroid
Orthodox	0.30	-0.16	
Ukraine	0.31	-0.17	0.02
Russia	0.44	-0.18	0.14
Moldova	0.46	-0.27	0.19
Serbia	0.44	0.05	0.25
Romania	-0.01	-0.29	0.34
Bulgaria	0.79	0.01	0.52
Georgia	-0.32	-0.27	0.63
Protestant Europe	0.87	1.12	
Netherlands	0.64	0.98	0.26
Norway	0.93	1.45	0.34
Finland	0.54	0.94	0.37
Germany	1.04	0.63	0.51
Sweden	1.18	1.58	0.56
South Asia	-0.12	0.12	
Viet Nam	-0.13	0.04	0.08
Thailand	-0.23	0.10	0.11
India	-0.00	0.22	0.16
Sub-Saharan	-0.35	-0.04	
Burkina Faso	-0.38	-0.10	0.07
Ghana	-0.51	0.00	0.17
Ethiopia	-0.19	0.06	0.19
Mali	-0.42	0.23	0.28
Rwanda	-0.53	-0.27	0.30
Zambia	-0.04	-0.16	0.32

CHAPTER 8

Results

8.1 Exploratory factor analysis

I start with a exploratory factor analytic model with infomax oblique rotation (Bernaards and Jennrich, 2005; Mulaik, 2010) in order to assess the dimensionality of institutional trust. Only the calibration datasets are used at this stage. First, I run a series of models including 15 measures of institutions trust – all items listed in Table 5.1 except trust in the Regional Organization and trust in the TV[1] – with the intent of selecting items that more consistently measure a same dimensions. Based on the discussion presented in Chapter 2, I run models with different numbers of factors, from one to four: One factor to test for unidimensionality; two factors to test the distinction state v. civil society; three to test for differentiation between law enforcement, political, and civil society institutions; and four to assess potential minor factors that might be informative of the dimensionality (for instance, to detect variables with small loading in models with one, two, and three factors because they comprise a factor themselves). Items that are found to be often associated with different factors across countries are regarded as less reliable indicators for a factor and are dropped. See Appendix A for results.

This first series of exploratory factor analytic models show some regularities. In models with two factors, non-state, civil society institutions tend to cluster. Although variables loading in this factor do change from one country to the other, three variables regularly do cluster together: Trust in Environmental, in Women's, and trust in Humanitarian organizations. The other factor mostly

[1]Preliminary analysis indicates that trust in the TV and trust in the Press tend to cluster and to form a doublet factor. For TV might elicit multiple references as news and entertainment, that item is dropped and only trust in the press remains in the model.

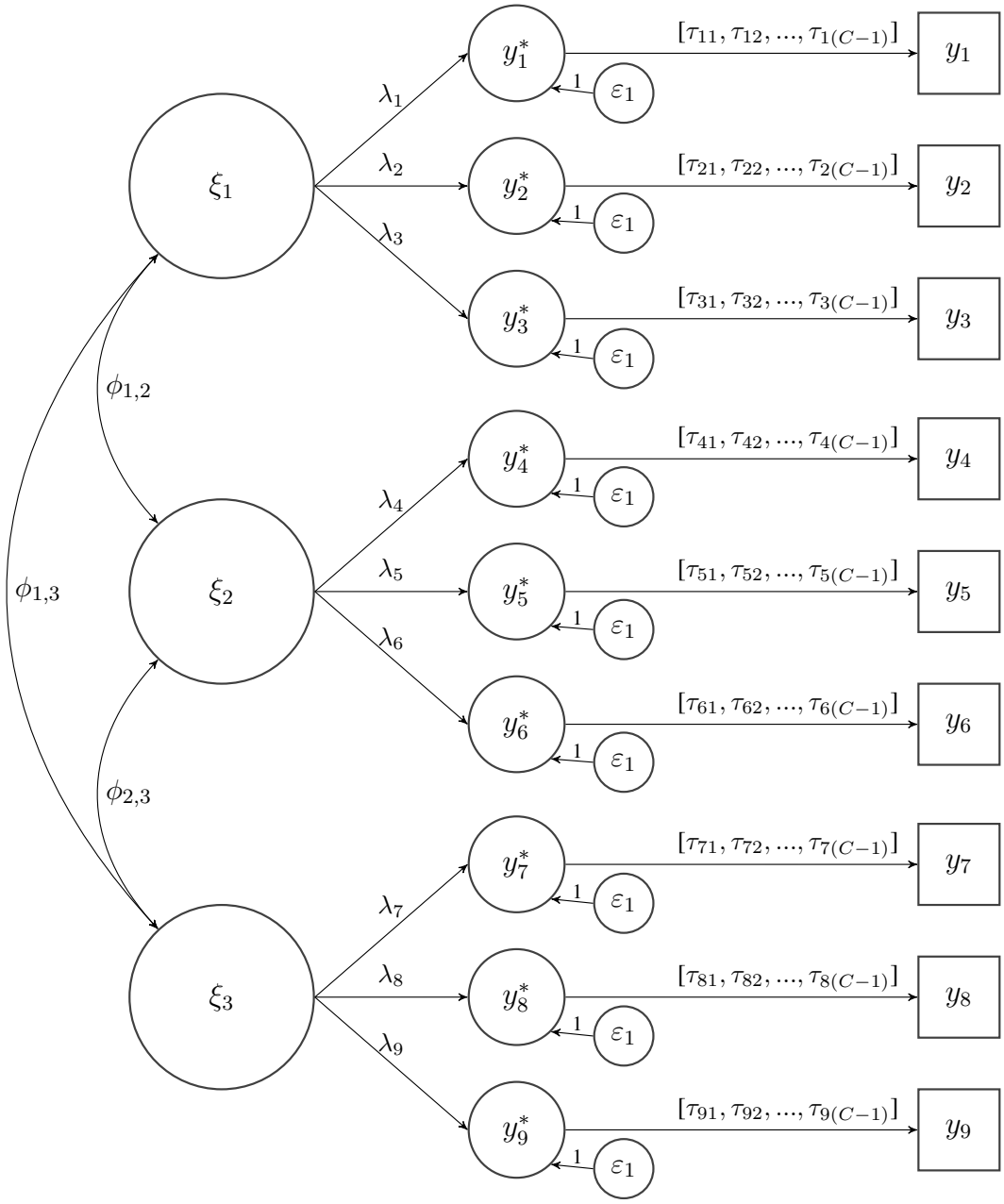
comprises state-related institutions as the Army, the Parliament, the Government, the civil service, and so forth. Importantly, in most countries, law enforcement and politics-related state institutions are set apart in different yet correlated factors. These results support the claim made in Chapter 2 in favor of a three-dimensional model.

Results also show that not all fifteen variables are suitable more further modeling. In some countries, mainly in Catholic Europe, Protestant Europe, and Latin America, trust in the Churches loads on a same factor as law enforcement agencies; however, the same is not found in East Asia and Orthodox countries. Trust in the civil service tends to cluster with politics-related institutions but oftentimes it loads weakly in multiple factors, or with civil society institutions. A similar pattern is found for trust in Major companies and trust in Unions. In many countries, trust in the United Nations loads on a same factor as civil society organizations but loads with politics-related institutions among European countries. Trust in the press has a somewhat erratic behavior; it loads on different factors probably conditional on specific social features across countries. The variables discussed in this paragraph are thus discarded from further analysis.

Nine variables are retained: Trust in the Army, the Police, the Courts, in the Government, Political Parties, the Parliament, Environmental, Women's, and Humanitarian organizations. Based on results from the kitchen-sink exploratory factor analysis discussed above as well as on their face values, these nine items are analyzed in a second round of exploratory factor analysis and are expected to support the three-dimensional model of trust. Results are reported in Appendix B.

As expected, the three-dimension factor analysis model has superior fit to the data from all countries. All fit indexes favor the three-factor model. When models with different number of factors are compared, the largest improvements in model fit are associated with the RMSEA, which is a measure of absolute model fit (Browne and Cudeck, 1992; Mulaik, 2009). In the vast majority of cases, the model hypothesized in Chapter 2 receives additional support. The most frequent solution is theoretically sound: The three order maintenance institutions (trust in the Army, the Police, the Courts) load on one factor, the three politics-related institutions (trust in the Government, Political Parties, the Parliament) comprise a second factor, and a third dimension is measured by civil society organizations (Environmental, Women's, and Humanitarian).

Figure 8.1: A three-domain model of trust in institutions



Note: This is a general representation of the proposed three-factor model for the measurement of confidence in public institutions. For presentation purposed and to retain its cross-national generality, it does not include residual covariances (they are included in the statistical modeling). In this representation, let ξ represent the exogenous latent factors, λ represent the factor loadings, y^* represent the continuous latent variates measuring trust in each institution and y to be its empirical observation measured using a C-categories item, ε be the residual variance of the observed variable, and let τ be the $C - 1$ item-specific latent threshold parameters partitioning the continuous distribution of y^* into the observed C categories in y.

There are few exceptions to this trend. In South Korea and Jordan, for instance, only trust in the Parliament and in Parties measure the politics-related factor; trust in the Government strongly loads with the law enforcement agencies. In China, only trust in the Police and in the Courts load together, with army loading with the politics-related institutions. In Colombia, trust in the Army, in the Police, and in the Government measure a same factor, with trust in the Parliament, in Parties, and in Courts measuring other dimension. Surely, deviations from the overall pattern do exist and will be addressed individually in posterior analysis. It is nevertheless remarkable the broad range of countries covered by the three-factor model.

Informed by these results, I formalize the three-dimensional model for the measurement of institution trust using a confirmatory factor analytic model for ordered-categorical variables and present it in Figure 8.1. Three correlated factors ξ are hypothesized and each factor is measured by a set of three indicators. Observed categorical variables y are indirect indicators of the latent factors: They are empirical manifestation of latent continuous variates y^* directly caused by ξ. Observed variables are measured using C categories and $C-1$ thresholds partition the continuous latent variate y^* into the C discrete categories.

One factor is named **Law** and is measured by trust in law-enforcement and order-maintenance organizations: the Army, the Police, and the Courts. A second factor is names **Political**, and is measured by trust in state-related institutions responsible for political and administrative functions of the state: the Parliament/Congress, Political Parties, and the national Government. A third factor is named **Civil** and is measured by trust in non-state, civil society organizations: Environmental, Women's, and Humanitarian.

This model is used to test for the cross-national measurement invariance of dimensions of trust. Because this is a model of major interest in this study and is offered as a potentially alternative to the usual unidimensional models in the literature, it may sometimes be referred to as *the proposed model*. Other models eventually tested for specific countries will be referred to as *the alternative model* and will be discussed as appropriate.

Next section reports analysis for forty countries. These countries are organized according to their "cultural areas" in the Inglehart's map. After, a cross-cultural analysis is performed. These

analyses are performed using the calibration datasets for model fit and exploration purposes. Finally, selected models are replicated using the validation dataset.

8.2 Confirmatory factor analysis: Calibration analysis

8.2.1 Catholic Europe

Data from former Communist countries as Hungary, Poland, and Slovenia do fit better to the model (CFI $>$ 0.96; RMSEA $<$ 0.08) than Western European countries as France, Italy, and Spain (CFI $\leq$ 0.95; RMSEA $>$ 0.08). Examination of the residual correlation matrices does corroborate the good fit for the three former countries, with no residual substantially larger than 0.1. For France and Italy, residual correlations between trust in the Police and trust in the Army in the order of 0.12-0.13 are detected. Although those correlations are modest, residual variances of the two variables are allowed to correlate in the model because, in both countries, part of their police forces – the French *Gendarmerie* and the Italian *Carabinieri* – are military agencies with law enforcement duties (Lioe, 2011); residual correlations might then reflect respondents' understanding that the police and the armed forces share a military feature. Spain is a borderline case of model acceptance fit (CFI $\approxeq$ 0.95; RMSEA $\approxeq$ 0.1) even though no residual correlation is greater than or equal to 0.15.[2] No model modification is added for Spain, and results for the country should be interpreted as suggestive. Table 8.1 reports fit indexes for all Catholic European countries separately.

Because Western and former Communist Catholic countries shared distinct political trajectories for most of the forty year preceding the survey, they are first analyzed separately. Fit indexes for Western European Catholic countries are reported in Table 8.2a. The initial model that assessed configural invariance among them (Model CW1) resulted in acceptable model fit (CFI = 0.95; RMSEA = 0.089; SRMR = 0.05). Adding the residual covariances for France and Italy (Model CW2) improves overall model fit ($\Delta\chi 2$ = 55.4, p $<$ 0.01) and is retained as the baseline model. Invariance of thresholds (ΔCFI = +0.1; ΔRMSEA = -0.02) and loadings (ΔCFI = +0.012; ΔRMSEA = -0.015) are supported by the data. Constraining item intercepts to equality across groups, however, resulted in considerable loss of fit (ΔCFI = -0.043; ΔRMSEA = +0.011). Full intercept invari-

[2] Allowing the residual variances for trust in the Government and in Environmental organizations – for which the residual correlation of 0.15 is found – to correlate does not significantly improve the model for Spain. Compared to the fit indexes in Table 8.1, CFI improves by 0.012 and RMSEA by 0.01 only.

Table 8.1: Catholic Europe:
Single country analysis, calibration data

Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
Spain	141.46	24	0.948	0.099	0.051
Italy	126.22	24	0.935	0.092	0.059
+ Police $\leftrightarrow$ Army	98.03	23	0.952	0.081	0.052
Slovenia	96.03	24	0.967	0.077	0.043
France	95.76	24	0.951	0.086	0.051
+ Police $\leftrightarrow$ Army	72.22	23	0.977	0.065	0.038
Hungary	72.06	24	0.982	0.063	0.037
Poland	74.36	24	0.974	0.065	0.041

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

ance model does not hold for the data and examination of Lagrange multipliers suggest trust in the Courts and in Women's organizations as sources of non-invariance. Releasing equality constraint on the intercepts for these two variable (Model CW6) improves model fit (CW6 compared to CW2: ΔCFI = +0.017; ΔRMSEA = -0.03) and supports partial invariance for Western European Catholic countries.

Among former Communist Catholic countries (Table 8.2b), configural (Model CC1: CFI = 0.971; RMSEA 0.072; SRMR = 0.04), threshold (Model CC2: ΔCFI = 0; ΔRMSEA = -0.008), and loading (Model CC3: ΔCFI = +0.001; ΔRMSEA = -0.013) invariance are established. Test for intercept invariance (Model CC4) results in substantive deterioration of model fit (ΔCFI = 0.07; ΔRMSEA = 0.036). After dropping intercept equality constraints for trust in the Army and in Humanitarian organizations (Model CC5 compared to CC1: ΔCFI = -0.015; ΔRMSEA = -0.001), partial invariance is held.

Measurement invariance is tested for all six Catholic European countries (Table 8.2c). Configural, threshold, and loading invariance are supported by the data (Models CE1-4). Intercept invariance is rejected due to worsening model fit (ΔCFI = -0.08; ΔRMSEA = +0.03). Examination of Lagrange multipliers suggests that holding intercepts for trust in the Courts, in the Government, and in Women's organization invariant contribute to loss of fit. Releasing equality constraints for those intercepts improve model fit (Model CE6 compared to CE2: ΔCFI = -0.02; ΔRMSEA = 0). Partial measurement invariance for Catholic Europe is held.

Table 8.2: Catholic Europe:
Multiple group analysis, calibration data

(a) Western Catholic contries:
Spain, Italy, France

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(CW1)	Configural	358.21	72	0.951	0.089	0.052
(CW2)	+ IT, FR: Police $\leftrightarrow$ Army	302.77	70	0.960	0.082	0.047
(CW3)	Threshold	262.89	88	0.970	0.063	0.047
(CW4)	Loadings	262.11	100	0.972	0.057	0.051
(CW5)	Intercepts	597.15	112	0.917	0.093	0.051
(CW6)	+ Courts, Women's $\nsim 1$	259.96	108	0.977	0.053	0.050

(b) Former Communist countries:
Slovenia, Hungary, Poland

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(CC1)	Configural	256.66	72	0.971	0.072	0.043
(CC2)	Threshold	276.04	90	0.971	0.064	0.043
(CC3)	Loadings	279.89	102	0.972	0.059	0.047
(CC4)	Intercepts	772.63	114	0.903	0.108	0.050
(CC5)	+ Army, Humanitarian $\nsim 1$	395.36	110	0.956	0.071	0.048

(c) Catholic Europe:
All countries

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(CE1)	Configural	615.34	144	0.962	0.081	0.047
(CE2)	+ IT, FR: Police $\leftrightarrow$ Army	559.62	142	0.966	0.077	0.045
(CE3)	Threshold	669.11	187	0.961	0.072	0.045
(CE4)	Loadings	676.77	217	0.963	0.065	0.050
(CE5)	Intercepts	1629.31	247	0.888	0.106	0.054
(CE6)	+ Courts, Government, Women's $\nsim 1$	912.37	232	0.945	0.077	0.051

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

8.2.2 East Asia

East Asian countries present some challenges for the cross-national comparison of measures of institutional trust. Evidence from both exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis strongly indicate that the dimensions of trust and their indicators for some East Asian countries might not be directly comparable to data from other areas, which may reflect their historical and political trajectories.

Table 8.3 presents model fit indexes for the proposed model applied to East Asian countries data. Results for South Korea suggest that, although a three-factor model of trust in public institutions is appropriate for the country, its configural form might differ from the proposed model. Fitting the proposed model to South Korean data results in inadequate fit (CFI = 0.939; RMSEA = 0.122). Inspection of the residual correlation matrix indicates a residual of magnitude 0.3 for the correlation between trust in political parties and trust in the parliament. Allowing the variances for these variables to correlate dramatically improves model fit (CFI = 0.99; RMSEA = 0.04) but at a cost: The already large correlation between the Law and the Political factor increases to 0.94 to 0.86, and the residual correlation between trust in parties and in the parliament of 0.77. Such results could indicate that trust in Parties and in the Parliament constitute a factor themselves without trust in the government, and the large correlation between Law and Politics might be explaining by the strong association of trust in the Government with that factor. In other words, a different configural form would underlie the Korea data, with trust in the Government being an indicator of the Law factor, and trust in the Parties and in the Parliament are the only indicators of the Political factor. This alternative model for South Korea fits the data very well (CFI = 0.99; RMSEA = 0.05; SRMR = 0.03), suggesting that trust in public institutions in South Korea might not be directly compared to other countries.

Data from Taiwan provides ambivalent evidence. Model fit is satisfactory for the proposed model (CFI = 0.982; RMSEA = 0.063; SRMR = 0.038) but also for the South Korean alternative model (CFI = 0.986; RMSEA = 0.056; SRMR = 0.034). Japanese data, on the other hand, does fit the proposed data well (CFI = 0.972; RMSEA = 0.077; SRMR = 0.045) and is retained without further modifications. For Japan and South Korea support different models and Taiwan provides

some support to both, two measurement invariance tests will be performed, one pairing South Korea and Taiwan, and one comparing Taiwan to Japan. These tests will provide an assessment of the Taiwanese position in the broader cross-national comparison being performed

Table 8.4a shows, in a straightforward manner, that full measurement invariance is held by South Korean and Taiwanese data. Configural model (Model KT1) fits very well to the data (CFI = 0.988; RMSEA = 0.052; SRMR = 0.032). Threshold, loading, and intercept invariance (Models KT2-4) are also supported with small to none loss of model in more constrained models.

Measurement invariance is achieved for Japan and Taiwan in a lesser clear way (Table 8.4b). Evidence supports configural invariance (Model JT1: CFI = 0.977; RMSEA = 0.07; SRMR = 0.04). Constraining thresholds (Model JT2) to cross-country equality is supported (ΔCFI = +0.01; ΔRMSEA = -0.02). Loading invariance (Model JT3) is also held by the data (ΔCFI = +0.01; ΔRMSEA = -0.025). Intercept invariance (Model JT4) is not supported by the data (ΔCFI = -0.034; ΔRMSEA = +0.022) and specification search based on Lagrange multipliers indicates constraining the intercepts trust in the Police, in the Government, and in Environmental organizations to equality contributes to non-invariance. Releasing invariance constraints for those intercepts (JT5) improves model fit (Model JT5 compared to JT1: ΔCFI = +0.007; ΔRMSEA = -0.02) and support partial invariance.

For concerns about data quality, China was not included in the previous analysis for East Asia countries.[3] For the sake of completeness, China is then included in a measurement invariance model for Taiwan and Japan (see Table 8.4c). Overall, configural, full threshold, and full loading invariance are supported by the data (Models EA1-EA4). Invariance of intercepts, on the other hand, is not (Model EA5 compared to EA2: ΔCFI = -0.037; ΔRMSEA = +0.03). Releasing equality constraints for the intercepts of trust in the Courts, in the Government, and in Environmental organizations indicate support to partial intercept invariance (Model EA6 compared to EA2: ΔCFI = -0.006; ΔRMSEA = -0.001).

Results for East Asian countries show that the proposed measurement model does not fit the

[3]Chinese dataset has a substantially higher level of missing data for variables on institutional trust. Examination of missing data patterns might be indicative of nonrandom missingness.

South Korean data. Data from Japan does fit the proposed model well and allow to include the country in cross-national comparisons. Findings for Taiwan is somewhat mixed as both the proposed model and the alternative South Korean model fit well to the Taiwanese data. Taiwan and South Korea are fully invariant. Japan and Taiwan are partially invariant but lack of full invariance is not enough to discard the application of the model to Taiwanese data.

A post-hoc explanation for this South Korean alternative model could results from the high militarization of the Korean peninsula, in which the Government would be perceived as responsible for national defense (henceforth its loading on a same factor as military and police forces) while the political functions would be perceived as attributions of the legislative power. A similar situation might apply to Taiwan and its territorial disputes with China.

Table 8.3: East Asia:
Single country analysis, calibration data

Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
South Korea	201.82	24	0.939	0.122	0.063
+ Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	44.30	23	0.993	0.043	0.028
Alternative model	52.52	24	0.990	0.049	0.029
Taiwan	71.79	24	0.982	0.063	0.038
Japan	94.59	24	0.972	0.077	0.045
China	201.82	24	0.939	0.122	0.063
+ Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	44.30	23	0.993	0.043	0.028

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

Table 8.4: East Asia:
Multiple group analysis, calibration data

(a) Invariance measurement test: South Korea and Taiwan

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(KT1)	Configural	113.88	48	0.988	0.052	0.032
(KT2)	Threshold	125.14	57	0.988	0.049	0.032
(KT3)	Loadings	126.99	63	0.988	0.045	0.034
(KT4)	Intercepts	140.21	69	0.987	0.045	0.035

(b) Invariance measurement test: Taiwan and Japan

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(JT1)	Configural	166.51	48	0.977	0.070	0.042
(JT2)	Threshold	127.18	57	0.986	0.050	0.042
(JT3)	Loadings	125.74	63	0.988	0.045	0.043
(JT4)	Intercepts	362.21	69	0.943	0.092	0.053
(JT5)	+ Courts, Government, Environmental $\nsim 1$	148.77	66	0.984	0.050	0.045

(c) Invariance measurement test: Taiwan, Japan, and China

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(EA1)	Configural	312.67	72	0.975	0.082	0.043
(EA2)	+ Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Police	252.38	71	0.981	0.071	0.039
(EA3)	Threshold	346.02	89	0.974	0.076	0.039
(EA4)	Loadings	356.21	101	0.974	0.071	0.045
(EA5)	Intercepts	661.10	113	0.944	0.099	0.053
(EA6)	+ Courts, Government, Environmental $\nsim 1$	371.38	107	0.975	0.070	0.046

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

8.2.3 English speaking

The three-dimensional model of institutional trust fits well to the English speaking countries in the analysis (Table 8.5). Fit indexes suggest a very satisfactorily fit to the United Kingdom data (CFI = 0.98; RMSEA = 0.05; SRMR = 0.04), being the largest correlation residual in the order of 0.12 for trust in the Army and in the Courts. No model modification is made for the UK data. The model also acceptably fits to the Australian data (CFI = 0.95; RMSEA = 0.06; SRMR = 0.05). The model for the Australian data, however, exhibit, a residual of 0.18 in the correlation between trust in the Army and in the Courts, and of 0.16 between the Army and in the Police. Examination of Modification Indexes also suggested that allowing the residual the for Army and the Courts to correlated would significantly improved the model (expected $\Delta\chi^2(1)$ = 45.6, $p \leq$ 0.01). After allowing these residuals to correlate, model fit for Australia does improve (CFI = 0.97; RMSEA = 0.06; SRMR = 0.04).

For the MI test, a baseline model without correlated residuals for Australia (Model EN1), as expected, has an acceptable fit the multiple-country data. Model fit improves ($\Delta\chi^2(1)$ = 36.26, $p <$ 0.01) when residual correlation between Army and Trust is added to the model (EN2), this is set as the baseline model for the English speaking group. Imposing between-group equality constraints on threshold (EN3) does not results in loss of fit (ΔCFI = -0.007; ΔRMSEA = +0.004; ΔSRMR = 0), supporting the hypothesis of threshold invariance. Next, invariance of loadings (EN4) is tested and held (ΔCFI = -0.01; ΔRMSEA = +0.005; ΔSRMR = +0.006). Invariance of item intercepts is imposed on the model (E5) and, compared to the baseline invariance model, results in some model fit degeneration (Model EN5 compared to EN2: ΔCFI = -0.029; ΔRMSEA = +0.017; ΔSRMR = +0.007) and full intercept invariance is not supported. Lagrange multipliers indicate the intercept equality constraint for trust in the police as a major source of noninvariance. Once this constraint is released (ΔCFI = -0.013; ΔRMSEA = +0.005, ΔSRMR = +0.005), partial intercept invariance is achieved.

Table 8.5: English Speaking:
Single country analysis, calibration data

Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
United Kingdom	61.73	24	0.979	0.056	0.038
Australia	112.33	24	0.951	0.086	0.051
+ Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Army	65.41	23	0.976	0.061	0.039

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

Table 8.6: English Speaking:
Multiple group analysis, calibration data

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(EN1)	Configural	160.33	48	0.970	0.068	0.045
(EN2)	+ AU: Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Army	124.07	47	0.979	0.057	0.038
(EN3)	Threshold	160.47	56	0.972	0.061	0.038
(EN4)	Loadings	182.27	62	0.968	0.062	0.044
(EN5)	Intercepts	256.23	68	0.950	0.074	0.045
(EN6)	+ Police $\nsim 1$	195.69	67	0.966	0.062	0.043

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

8.2.4 Islamic

Table 8.7 reports indexes assessing how the proposed model fits each Islamic country. Fit indexes indicate that, although the three-dimensional model is better relative to null model for Turkey, Indonesia, and Malaysia (CFI > 0.95), there is evidence of some absolute model misfit (RMSEA ≥ 0.09). After inspection of residual correlation matrices, a residual correlation of the magnitude 0.14 for trust in Parties and in the Parliament in Indonesia, and of 0.11 between trust in the Government and in the Courts in Malaysia are detected. Based on Lagrange multiplier tests, those residual variances are allowed to covary, resulting in modest improvement in model fit (ΔRMSEA for Indonesia = -0.017; ΔRMSEA for Malaysia = -0.01). These models are nevertheless retained.[4] Data for Jordan suggests that the model fits poorly to the data (CFI ≤ 0.9; RMSEA > 0.10). Inspection of the residual correlation matrix and modification indexes is informative that the model may not be appropriate for the Jordanian data (for instance, three residual correlation are ≥ 0.20) and no model modification therefore is attempted. With regards to the proposed model, the Jordanian data is retained only for illustrative purposes.

Table 8.8a tests for the measurement invariance of the proposed model for Islamic Middle East countries. Results strongly reject configural invariance between Turkey and Jordan. No further measurement invariance test is performed for this group. Such a result, in addition to those from Table 8.7, are suggestive that the proposed model does not suitable for Jordan.

Results for Islamic South Asian countries (Table 8.8b) are indicative of measurement invariance tests for those countries. A baseline model without correlated residuals for Indonesia and Malaysia provides ambivalent evidence for model retention (Model SI1: CFI > 0.96; RMSEA = 0.10) but model fit improves after model modifications are included (Model SI2: CFI = 0.98; RMSEA = 0.08). Test for invariance of thresholds (Model SI3), loadings (Model SI4), and intercepts (Model SI5) are supportive of invariance for Malaysia and Indonesia. There is small to none loss of model fit after successive more constrained models are imposed to the data.

[4]Residual correlation matrix for Turkish data indicates an unexplained $|0.14|$ residual correlation between trust in the Government and trust in environmental organizations. As there is less clear rationale to justify this post-hoc modification on theoretical grounds, it is not included in the model for Turkey.

Table 8.7: Islamic:
Single country analysis, calibration data

Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
Turkey	116.75	24	0.955	0.088	0.053
Alternative model	108.80	24	0.959	0.084	0.052
Jordan	294.20	24	0.903	0.150	0.090
Alternative model	71.05	25	0.983	0.060	0.043
Indonesia	151.14	24	0.968	0.103	0.047
+ Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	99.89	23	0.980	0.082	0.038
Alternative model	112.43	24	0.978	0.086	0.040
Malaysia	136.13	24	0.967	0.097	0.047
+ Government $\leftrightarrow$ Courts	109.01	23	0.974	0.087	0.042
Alternative model	104.99	24	0.976	0.082	0.042

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

Table 8.8c presents results for the invariance tests including Turkey, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Test for configural invariance (Model IP1) suggests the existence of some model misfit (RMSEA > 0.09) but model fit does moderately improve after residual covariances are added for Indonesia and Malaysia (Model IP2: CFI = 0.97; RMSEA = 0.085). Invariance of thresholds (Model IP3: ΔCFI = -0.008; ΔRMSEA = +0.001) and of loadings (Model IP4: Δ = -0.006; ΔRMSEA = +0.001) are supported by the data. Full invariance of intercepts however results in considerable loss of model fit (Model IP5 compared to IP1: ΔCFI = -0.046; ΔRMSEA = +0.025). After equality constraints for the intercept of trust in the Army, partial intercept invariance is supported (Model IP6 compared to IP2: ΔCFI = +0.014; ΔRMSEA = -0.002).

Results from exploratory factor analysis indicated that an alternative model in which trust in the Government is an indicator of the Law factor and the Political factor is measured by trust in the Parliament and in the Parties only could also fit the data from Islamic countries. Model fit indexes for this alternative model is also reported in 8.7. Even though the proposed model has acceptable fit for Turkey, Indonesia, and Malaysia and could be a "good enough" approximation for those countries in comparative studies, evidence is suggestive that this alternative model does fit the data better than the proposed model for these countries and is the only model with good fit to the Jordanian data. Importantly, no model modifications are suggested by examination of either the residual correlation matrix or of Lagrange multipliers. For the sake of the examination of the alternative model, Table 8.9 reports results from measurement test of this model using data from Islamic countries.[5]

Full invariance is achieved for the Southeastern Asian countries and partial invariance is achieve for Turkey, Indonesia, and Malaysia, I first replicate the models reported in Tables 8.8b and 8.8c. Jordan is included only a the last invariance test to assess whether the model is appropriate simul-

[5]Fitting the alternative baseline model for Islamic states using Jordanian data, in eighteen out of sixty replications, resulted in negative residual variances for trust in the Parliament. It is worth to note that, in those cases, the factor loading for trust in the Parliament on the Political factor exceeded the latent factor variance (then fixed to one) by 0.05 or less, and the value for that negative residual variance was close to zero and never exceeded -0.07. To avoid improper solutions, the factor loading for trust in the Parliament was set to one to test the configural model for Jordan only, which resulted in constraining the residual variance for that variable to zero. No negative residual variance occurred for Jordanian data once, in multiple group analyses, invariance of thresholds or other parameters are imposed; therefore, the factor loading constraint was released to test for invariance of parameters (thresholds, loadings, and intercepts).

Table 8.8: Islamic:
Multiple group analysis, calibration data – proposed model

(a) Invariance measurement test:
Turkey and Jordan, proposed model

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(ME1)	Configural	422.47	48	0.923	0.125	0.072

(b) Invariance measurement test:
Indonesia and Malaysia, proposed model

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(SI1)	Configural	286.16	48	0.967	0.100	0.047
(SI2)	+ ID: Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament; + MY: Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Government	209.10	46	0.977	0.084	0.040
(SI3)	Threshold	234.15	55	0.975	0.081	0.040
(SI4)	Loadings	243.57	61	0.975	0.077	0.045
(SI5)	Intercepts	249.60	67	0.975	0.074	0.044

(c) Invariance measurement test:
Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia, proposed model

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(IP1)	Configural	387.02	72	0.965	0.094	0.049
(IP2)	+ ID: Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament; + MY: Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Government	322.09	70	0.972	0.085	0.044
(IP3)	Threshold	416.04	88	0.964	0.086	0.044
(IP4)	Loadings	479.40	100	0.958	0.087	0.053
(IP5)	Intercepts	783.61	112	0.926	0.110	0.053
(IP6)	+ Parties, Army $\nsim 1$	486.90	110	0.958	0.083	0.047

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

taneously for the four Islamic countries.

Results from Table 8.9a suggest the alternative model is fully invariant for Southeastern Asian Islamic countries. For Turkey, Indonesia and Malaysia, full threshold and loading invariance is held, and partial intercept invariance is achieved after releasing equality constraints for the intercepts of trust in the Army (Table 8.9b). Results from Table 8.9c indicate once again that full threshold and loading invariance is reached, and partial intercept invariance is achieved after equality constraints for the intercepts of trust in the Army are released.

What is learned by comparing the proposed and the alternative models for Islamic countries? Results point out that the proposed model is an acceptable approximation for three of the countries (Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia); in case of cross-national analyses comparing these Islamic countries to others, the proposed model has a fair fit and might be suitable for larger comparative studies. However, there is evidence that other factorial structures might be a better representation of the dimensions of institutional trust for Islamic countries. Further studies using other sources of data are welcome to replicate those findings.

Table 8.9: Islamic:
Multiple group analysis, calibration data – alternative model

(a) Invariance measurement test: Indonesia and Malaysia, alternative model

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(SA1)	Configural	216.03	48	0.977	0.084	0.041
(SA2)	Threshold	242.62	57	0.974	0.081	0.041
(SA3)	Loadings	243.57	61	0.975	0.077	0.045
(SA4)	Intercepts	235.60	69	0.977	0.070	0.043

(b) Invariance measurement test: Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia, alternative model

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(IA1)	Configural	318.48	72	0.973	0.083	0.045
(IA2)	Threshold	418.93	90	0.964	0.086	0.045
(IA3)	Loadings	453.99	102	0.961	0.083	0.052
(IA4)	Intercepts	907.79	114	0.913	0.118	0.052
(IA5)	+ Parties, Army $\nsim 1$	504.64	108	0.956	0.086	0.053

(c) Invariance measurement test: Turkey, Jordan, Indonesia, Malaysia, alternative model

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(IS1)	Configural	441.13	97	0.971	0.084	0.048
(IS2)	Threshold	493.71	123	0.968	0.078	0.044
(IS3)	Loadings	529.59	141	0.967	0.084	0.051
(IS4)	Intercepts	907.79	114	0.913	0.118	0.052
(IS5)	+ Parties, Army $\nsim 1$	679.99	153	0.955	0.083	0.052

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

8.2.5 Latin America

Analysis of institutional trust for Latin American countries proved to be challenging and might suggest that extra care should be taken in comparative analysis of political trust in the region. Results from Table 8.10 are indicative that the proposed model has a borderline acceptable fit (CFI ≈ 0.95; RMSEA ≈ 0.09) for Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, and fits better to Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago (CFI ≥ 0.975; RMSEA ≤ 0.08). Examination residual correlation matrix for Uruguay indicates a large residual of 0.2 for the correlation between trust in the Army and in the Police, which is hypothesized to be a legacy effect of the civil-military dictatorship in the country from the mid-1970s to mid-1980s, and is further included in the model, improving fit for the Uruguayan data. Residual correlation matrix for Argentina indicates that no residual has an absolute value larger than 0.11, therefore no model modification is made for the country and indicator of some lack of absolute fit (RMSEA = 0.094) is interpreted as being probably due to model inadequacy for the country. Diagnostics of residual correlations for the Brazilian data point out an unexplained correlation of 0.14 between trust in the Parties and in the Parliament. Although this value is just under the 0.15 threshold used as a guideline for allowing residual variances to be correlated, its inclusion in the Brazilian model does improve model fit (ΔCFI = +0.015; ΔRMSEA = -0.017) and causes small changes (< 0.1) on the factor loadings for these two variables.

On the other hand, the model has a poor fit for Chile and Colombia (CFI ≤ 0.92; RMSEA $>$ 0.10). Examination of residuals correlation and Lagrange multipliers for Chile does not indicate unusually large residuals, inclusion of residual covariances in the model is then disregarded. Lagrange multipliers suggest that trust in the Courts might rather measure the Political factor (perhaps reflecting particular aspects of the Chilean political history). Path from the Law factor to trust in the Courts is then fixed to zero and the path from the Political factor for this variable is estimated, this model is tested as an alternative model for Chile but also does not reach acceptable fit. Inspection of the residual correlation matrix for Colombia shows large unexplained residuals for trust in the Police and in the Army (0.23) and between the Police and the Government (0.17). Allowing those pairs of residual variance to correlate improves model fit (CFI = 0.976; RMSEA < 0.08) but introduces distortions in other model parameters – the correlation the Law and the Political order

is inflated to ≥ 0.95. To assess potential causes of model misfit to the Colombian data, I inspect exploratory factor analysis results for the country and find evidences that trust in the Government is a better indicator of the Law factor and trust in the Courts has its largest loading on the Political factor. This alternative Colombian model is tested and has a superior fit to the data compared to the proposed model. Evidence from the Chilean and the Colombian data are interpreted as indicative that other factorial structures might better reflect the dimensions of institutional trust in those countries. Chile and Colombia are therefore excluded from further analyses.

Table 8.11a reports results for the measurement invariance test for the three Southern Cone countries retained for analysis: Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. Acceptable model fit is reached after residual covariances are included for Brazil and Uruguay, and configural invariance is held for this set of countries (Model SC1: CFI = 0.95; RMSEA = 0.09; Model SC2: ΔCFI = +0.008; ΔRMSEA = -0.008). Setting thresholds to be invariant results in loss of model fit (Model SC3 compared to SC2: ΔCFI = -0.022; ΔRMSEA = +0.012). Inspection of Lagrange multipliers suggests the release of one threshold for trust in Parties to improve model fit; only a modest model fit is achieved (Model SC4 compared do SC3: ΔCFI = +0.007; ΔRMSEA = -0.005) yet the partial threshold invariance model is held. Loadings are then constrained to be invariant (expect for trust in Parties); model fit remains stable (Model SC5 compared to SC2: ΔCFI = -0.02; ΔRMSEA = +0.005) and the partial loading invariance model is retained. Invariance of intercepts is then tested; constraining all intercepts but for trust in Parties to equality results in substantial worsening in model fit (Model SC6 compared to SC2: ΔCFI -0.125; ΔRMSEA = +0.06). Modification indexes indicate that major sources of non-invariance are found in the intercepts for trust in the Army and in Women's organizations. Releasing equality constraints for those intercepts improves model fit relative the previous model (Model SC7 compared to SC5: ΔCFI = -0.02; ΔRMSEA = +0.005) and partial invariance model is achieved.

Results for measurement test for non-Southern Cone countries, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago, are reported in Table 8.11b. Configural invariance is held for the data (Model MT1). Invariance of thresholds however results in loss of model fit (Model MT2 compared to MT1: ΔCFI = -0.037; ΔRMSEA = + 0.03). Modification indexes indicate that the Political factor is non-invariant

Table 8.10: Latin America:
Single country analysis, calibration data

Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
Brazil	115.26	24	0.961	0.087	0.052
+ Parties$\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	78.50	23	0.976	0.070	0.043
Argentina	130.44	24	0.951	0.094	0.055
Uruguay	112.85	24	0.952	0.086	0.050
+ Police$\leftrightarrow$ Army	57.16	24	0.982	0.054	0.035
Chile	179.80	24	0.925	0.114	0.065
Alternative model	147.75	24	0.941	0.102	0.059
Mexico	73.95	24	0.981	0.065	0.037
Trinidad and Tobago	93.23	24	0.976	0.076	0.039
Colombia	239.57	24	0.922	0.134	0.067
Alternative model	87.20	24	0.977	0.073	0.039

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

Table 8.11: Latin America:
Multiple group analysis, calibration data

(a) Invariance measurement test:
Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(SC1)	Configural	358.57	72	0.955	0.089	0.053
(SC2)	+ UY: Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Army + BR:Parties$\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	265.93	70	0.969	0.075	0.045
(SC3)	Threshold	421.17	88	0.947	0.087	0.045
(SC4)	+ Parties $\nmid$ T2	377.39	87	0.954	0.082	0.045
(SC5)	Loadings	420.12	96	0.949	0.082	0.053
(SC6)	Intercepts	1083.89	106	0.845	0.136	0.055
(SC7)	+ Women's, Army $\nsim$ 1	431.23	102	0.948	0.080	0.052

(b) Invariance measurement test:
Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(MT1)	Configural	165.42	48	0.979	0.070	0.038
(MT2)	Threshold	377.72	57	0.942	0.102	0.047
(MT3)	+ Parties $\nmid$ T2; + Parliament $\nmid$ T2 + Government $\nmid$ T2	233.35	54	0.968	0.082	0.038
(MT4)	Loadings	222.03	57	0.970	0.076	0.040
(MT5)	Intercepts	422.65	60	0.935	0.110	0.040
(MT6)	+ Army $\nsim$ 1	241.97	59	0.967	0.079	0.040

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim$ 1' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

for these countries. as thresholds from trust in the Parties, the Parliament, and the Government must be released for the model to achieve acceptable fit (Model MT3 compared to MT1: ΔCFI = -0.011; ΔRMSEA = +0.012). Invariance of loadings is imposed on the data, except for indicators of the Political factor and partial invariance is held (Model MT4 compared to MT1: ΔCFI = -0.01; ΔRMSEA = +0.006). Invariance of intercepts is tested for indicators of the Law and Civil factors and not held (Model MT5 compared to MT1: ΔCFI = -0.044; ΔRMSEA = +0.04). Releasing constraints for the intercept of trust in the Army renders an acceptable fit (Model MT6 compared to MT1: ΔCFI = -0.012; ΔRMSEA = +0.01). Results indicate that Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago are non-invariant with regard to trust in political institutions, although some invariance is held for the other factors.

Examination of the models reported in Table 8.11a suggest that the lack of thresholds invariance, which prevents the test of full loading and intercept invariance tests, might be mostly driven by the Argentinean data. Invariance tests for Brazil and Uruguay (Table 8.12a), Argentina and Uruguay (Table 8.12b), and Brazil and Argentina (Table 8.12c) are conducted and support that claim. Invariance test for Brazil and Uruguay are fully invariant at up to the loadings level and partial intercept invariance is also achieved. Both pairwise comparisons including Argentina indicate invariance of thresholds for trust in Parties. Argentina is therefore not included in the invariance test including Mexico.

Results for measurement invariance tests including Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico are reported in Table 8.13. Fit indexes provide support for configural, full threshold, and full loading invariance (Model LA1-LA4), but not for full intercept invariance (Model LA5). Releasing equality constraints for the intercept of trust in the Army improves model fit and support partial intercept invariance.

Table 8.12: Latin America:
Multiple group analysis, calibration data

(a) Invariance measurement test: Brazil, Uruguay

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(BU1)	Configural	228.12	48	0.957	0.087	0.051
(BU2)	+ UY: Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Army + BR:Parties$\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	136.11	46	0.978	0.063	0.039
(BU3)	Threshold	142.24	55	0.979	0.056	0.039
(BU4)	Loadings	162.78	61	0.976	0.058	0.045
(BU5)	Intercepts	767.52	67	0.832	0.145	0.046
(BU6)	+ Army $\nsim$ 1	211.12	66	0.965	0.066	0.046

(b) Invariance measurement test: Argentina, Uruguay

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(AU1)	Configural	243.48	48	0.951	0.090	0.053
(AU2)	+ UY: Police $\leftrightarrow$ Army	187.86	47	0.965	0.077	0.045
(AU3)	Threshold	281.62	56	0.944	0.090	0.045
(AU4)	+ Parties $\nmid$ T2	251.54	55	0.951	0.085	0.045
(AU5)	Loadings	268.47	60	0.948	0.083	0.051
(AU6)	Intercepts	533.41	65	0.878	0.123	0.061
(AU6)	+ Army, Women's $\nsim$ 1	263.86	63	0.950	0.080	0.051

(c) Invariance measurement test: Brazil, Argentina

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(BA1)	Configural	245.53	48	0.956	0.091	0.054
(BA2)	+ BR: Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	207.99	47	0.964	0.083	0.049
(BA3)	Threshold	358.96	56	0.932	0.104	0.049
(BA4)	+ Parties $\nmid$ T2; Humanitarian $\nmid$ T2 Police $\nmid$ T2; Courts $\nmid$ T2	236.77	52	0.959	0.084	0.049
(BA5)	Loadings	268.41	54	0.952	0.089	0.054
(BA6)	Intercepts	332.92	56	0.938	0.099	0.057
(BA7)	+ Women's $\nsim$ 1	265.98	55	0.953	0.088	0.055

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim$ 1' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

Table 8.13: Invariance measurement test: Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(LA1)	Baseline	305.97	72	0.966	0.081	0.047
(LA2)	+ UY: Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Army + BR:Parties$\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	209.09	70	0.980	0.063	0.039
(LA3)	Threshold	203.39	88	0.983	0.051	0.039
(LA4)	Loadings	241.52	100	0.979	0.053	0.045
(LA5)	Intercepts	980.39	112	0.873	0.125	0.045
(LA6)	+ Army $\nsim 1$	280.52	110	0.975	0.056	0.046

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

8.2.6 Orthodox

Baseline model has acceptable fit to Orthodox countries. For each of the nine countries analyzed separately, CFI ($\geq$ 0.96) and SRMR ($\leq$ 0.05) indicate good fit. RMSEA, however, suggests some lack of fit for some of them. RMSEA indicates very good (absolute) fit for Romania and acceptable model fit ($\leq$ 0.08) for Ukraine, Moldova, and Serbia. Russia and Bulgaria hover close to RMSEA = 0.10, being Georgia above it. Inspection of the residual correlation matrix for the Russian data indicated an unexplained correlation between trust in the Army and in the Women's movement of magnitude 0.19. This post-hoc modification significantly improved model fit ($\Delta\chi^2(1)$ = 53.1, p $<$ 0.01; RMSEA = 0.075). Based on modification indexes, correlated residuals were added to the Bulgarian and Georgian models. Results indicate very modest improvement for Georgia and negligible model improvement for Bulgaria; consequently, model modification is not held for Bulgaria in subsequent analysis.

All countries in this cluster experienced Communist regimes. Four of them are former Soviet republics (Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine), being the other three former Communist countries in the Balkans (Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia). They are therefore first analyzed as two groups, Soviet and Balkans, before proceeding to an overall measurement invariance test for Orthodox countries.

Soviet countries do pass the test of configural invariance (Table 8.15a, Model SV1). CFI and SRMR indicate good fit yet RMSEA ($\geq$ 0.08) suggests some misfit. Residual correlations for Russia and Georgia (Table 8.14) are included to the baseline model (Model SV2), improving the baseline model adjust ($\Delta\chi2(3)$ = 84.5, p $<$ 0.01) and are retained in subsequent, more constrained models. Threshold invariance test (Model SV3) indicates that thresholds are equivalent between former Soviet countries (ΔCFI = -0.001; ΔRMSEA = -0.009). Test for invariance of loadings (Model SV4) also suggest that such a form of invariance holds (ΔCFI = +0.001; ΔSRMR = 0; ΔRMSEA = -0.015). Imposing invariance of intercepts across groups (Model SV5), however, results in more significant loss of fit (ΔCFI = -0.03; ΔRMSEA = +0.012). Lagrange multiplier test indicates that equality restrictions on the intercept of trust in the Army heavily impacted on model fit. Releasing those constraints (Model SV6) makes this partial invariance model acceptable

Table 8.14: Orthodox: Single country analysis, calibration data

Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
Ukraine	101.48	24	0.975	0.081	0.037
Russia	141.33	24	0.960	0.099	0.048
+ Army ↔ Women's	88.25	23	0.978	0.075	0.037
Moldova	92.46	24	0.960	0.076	0.048
Serbia	84.83	24	0.982	0.071	0.035
Romania	43.49	24	0.993	0.040	0.028
Bulgaria	144.62	24	0.961	0.100	0.047
+ Army ↔ Humanitarian	126.81	23	0.967	0.095	0.043
Georgia	175.90	24	0.967	0.112	0.044
+ Army ↔ Govt	155.35	23	0.971	0.107	0.041
+ Army ↔ Govt, Police ↔ Parties	128.48	22	0.977	0.098	0.037

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '↔' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

(ΔCFI = -0.014; ΔRMSEA = -0.002). Partial invariance (Model SV6) is achieved.

Balkans countries (8.15b) good fit for the baseline model (Model BK1: CFI = 0.980; RMSEA = 0.07) and no loss of fit when invariance of thresholds (Model BK2: ΔCFI = +0.01; RMSEA = -0.024) is imposed. Although adding invariance of loadings constraints (Model BK3) does not substantially worses model fit (ΔCFI = -0.002; ΔRMSEA = -0.015; ΔSRMR = +0.01), Lagrange multiplier test indicates that constraining the factor loading of Law on Army to equality across groups resulted in parameter distortions. Namely, that parameter was not invariant for Romania. Constraint of loading equality for trust in the Army was dropped and improved model fit (Model BK4). Partial intercept invariance is tested imposing a between-group equality constraint for all intercepts but for trust in the Army (Model BK5). Partial invariance of thresholds is supported by the model fit to the data (ΔCFI = -0.005; ΔRMSEA = +0.007; ΔSRMR = +0.001).

Measurement invariance is then tested for all Orthodox countries. Configural invariance (Model OR1) is achieved (Model OR1: CFI = 0.974; RMSEA = 0.08; SRMR = 0.04). Residual correlation between trust in the Army and in the Women's movement for Russia (see Table 8.14) is added (Model OR2), improving model fit ($\Delta\chi2(1)$ = 49.8, p $<$ 0.01). For residual correlation for Georgia and Bulgaria have non-consequential impact on model fit, they are not included here for the sake of parsimony. Invariance of thresholds (Model OR3: ΔCFI = +0.007; ΔRMSEA = -0.02) and of loadings (Model OR4: ΔCFI = -0.003; ΔRMSEA = -0.001) are also supported, even though there is some evidence that loading for trust in the Army in the Romanian data might be non-invariant. Constraining intercepts to invariance (Model OR5) results in substantive deterioration of fit (ΔCFI = -0.036; ΔRMSEA = +0.033). Dropping equality constraints for intercepts for trust in the Army results in partial intercept invariance (Model OR6 compared to OR2: ΔCFI = -0.06; ΔRMSEA = -0.01).

Partial measurement invariance is supported among Orthodox countries. Trust in the Army is the only non-invariant indicator in this cluster. In terms of the overall factor structure, countries are invariant with regard to the Civil and the Political dimensions, being partially invariant in the Law dimension.

Table 8.15: Orthodox: Multiple group analysis, calibration data

(a) Invariance measurement test:
Ukraine, Russia, Moldova, Georgia

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(SV1)	Configural	464.38	96	0.969	0.088	0.044
(SV2)	+ RU: Army $\leftrightarrow$ Women's;	379.89	93	0.976	0.079	0.040
	+ GE: Army $\leftrightarrow$ Govt, Police $\leftrightarrow$ Parties					
(SV3)	Threshold	413.82	120	0.975	0.070	0.040
(SV4)	Loadings	421.98	138	0.976	0.064	0.044
(SV5)	Intercepts	796.36	156	0.946	0.091	0.046
(SV6)	+ Army $\nsim 1$	610.57	153	0.962	0.077	0.045

(b) Invariance measurement test:
Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(BK1)	Configural	256.32	72	0.980	0.072	0.037
(BK2)	Threshold	195.83	90	0.989	0.048	0.037
(BK3)	Loadings	266.35	102	0.982	0.057	0.048
(BK4)	+ Law $\not\rightarrow$ Army	207.69	100	0.988	0.046	0.040
(BK5)	Partial intercept	265.96	110	0.983	0.053	0.041

(c) Invariance measurement test:
Ukraine, Russia, Moldova, Georgia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(OR1)	Baseline	720.66	168	0.974	0.081	0.041
(OR2)	+ RU: Army $\leftrightarrow$ Women's	670.83	167	0.976	0.078	0.040
(OR3)	Threshold	588.90	221	0.983	0.058	0.040
(OR4)	Loadings	675.22	257	0.980	0.057	0.047
(OR5)	Intercepts	1470.62	293	0.944	0.090	0.050
(OR6)	+ Army $\nsim 1$	931.36	287	0.970	0.067	0.048

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

8.2.7 Protestant Europe

Table 8.16a reports how the proposed model fits to Protestant Europe countries. Good fit is achieved for the Netherlands (CFI = 0.98; RMSEA = 0.06; SRMR = 0.04), Finland (CFI = 0.98; RMSEA = 0.06; SRMR = 0.04), and Sweden (CFI = 0.99; RMSEA = 0.04; SRMR = 0.035). No expressive residual correlation is detected. Norwegian data fit less satisfactory. Inspection of residual correlation indicates a non-explained correlation of 0.18 between trust in the Courts and in Humanitarian organizations. Once residuals for these variables are allowed to correlated, model fit improves ($\Delta\chi2(1)$ = 29.1, p $<$ 0.01; CFI = 0.95; RMSEA = 0.07; SRMR = 0.06).

Configural invariance (Table, 8.17a, Model PE1) is supported for this cluster of countries (CFI = 0.97; RMSEA = 0.065; SRMR = 0.04). After residual correlation is added for Norway (Model PE2), there is further improvement in fit ($\Delta\chi2(1)$ = 33.6, p $<$ 0.01; CFI = 0.98; RMSEA = 0.06; SRMR = 0.04) and the model is retained. Invariance of thresholds (Model PE3: ΔCFI = +0.007; ΔRMSEA = -0.017) and of loadings (Model PE4: ΔCFI = +0.005; ΔRMSEA = -0.017; ΔSRMR = +0.007) are also supported by the data. Imposing equality constraint on item intercepts (Model PE5) resulted in significant deterioration in model fit (ΔCFI = -0.08; ΔRMSEA = +0.07; SRMR = +0.035). Releasing equality constraints for intercepts for trust in the Army, the Government, and Women's organizations improves model fit (Model PE6 compared to PE2: ΔCFI = -0.01; ΔRMSEA = -0.003; ΔSRMR = +0.008) and supports partial model invariance for Protestant European countries.

Examination of Lagrange multipliers for Model PE5 suggests that indicators of the Law factor in Finland – specially trust in the Army – might be an important sources of non-invariance in the model.[6] Further analyses are performed to assess to what extent do Finnish data contribute to model misfit and, consequently, to non-invariance.

Table 8.17b reports measurement invariance tests for the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden

[6]Finnish respondents do express significantly more trust in their country's army than other Protestant Europe respondents. Some 30% of respondents in Finland reported "a great deal of confidence" in the country's armed forces compared to about 8% Norwegians and less than 5% of Dutch and Swedish respondents. This different might reflect either specific aspects of the Finnish history in armed conflicts or translation issues.

(i.e., Finland not included). Configural, full threshold, and full loading invariance are supported by the data. Constraining item intercepts to invariance leads to smaller loss of fit (ΔCFI = -0.016, ΔRMSEA = 0.018) than for the model including Finland (see Models PE4 and PE5 in Table 8.17b). For the sake of consistency with regard to the previous analysis, equality constraints on item intercepts for trust in the Government and in Women's organizations are released without releasing constraints for indicators of the Law factor (Model PF6). Model misfit is reduced (Model PF6 compared to PF2: ΔCFI = -0.004; ΔRMSEA = -0.008) and supports partial invariance for the model while the Law factor would yet remain invariant across countries. Table 8.17c report results for measurement tests including Nordic countries only. Configural, full threshold, and full loading invariance are supported by the data but not invariance of intercepts (Models PN1-5). Releasing equality constraints on item intercepts for trust in the Government, in Women's organizations, *and* in the Army (Model PN6 compared to PN2: ΔCFI = -0.015; ΔRMSEA = +0.002) does support partial measurement invariance for Nordic countries.

Results from Table 8.17a indicates that partial measurement invariance holds for Protestant Europe countries. Interestingly, it is also found that the Law factor partial invariance is mostly due to the influence of Finnish data in the model – in special due to trust in the Army (Tables 8.17b and 8.17c). When Finland is not included in the model, Law factor is fully invariant across the other countries.

Table 8.16: Protestant Europe:
Single country analysis, calibration data

(a) Assessing model fit to countries

Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
Netherlands	65.09	24	0.984	0.058	0.038
Norway	113.02	24	0.936	0.086	0.061
+ Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Humanitarian	83.88	23	0.956	0.073	0.059
Finland	66.72	24	0.979	0.060	0.041
Sweden	46.08	24	0.987	0.043	0.035

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\not\upharpoonright$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

Table 8.17: Protestant Europe:
Multiple group analysis, calibration data

(a) Invariance measurement test:
Netherlands, Norway, Finland, Sweden

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(PE1)	Baseline	297.94	96	0.973	0.065	0.044
(PE2)	+ NO: Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Humanitarian	264.29	95	0.978	0.060	0.042
(PE3)	Threshold	232.91	122	0.985	0.043	0.042
(PE4)	Loadings	268.62	140	0.983	0.043	0.049
(PE5)	Intercepts	869.19	158	0.906	0.095	0.095
(PE6)	+ Army, Govt, Women's $\nsim 1$	391.61	149	0.968	0.057	0.050

(b) Invariance measurement test:
Netherlands, Norway, Sweden

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(PF1)	Baseline	230.84	72	0.971	0.066	0.045
(PF2)	+ NO: Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Humanitarian	197.62	71	0.977	0.060	0.042
(PF3)	Threshold	180.75	89	0.983	0.045	0.042
(PF4)	Loadings	197.22	101	0.983	0.044	0.048
(PF5)	Intercepts	332.07	113	0.961	0.062	0.054
(PF6)	+ Govt, Women's $\nsim 1$	256.19	109	0.973	0.052	0.052

(c) Invariance measurement test:
Norway, Finland, Sweden

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(PN1)	Baseline	231.75	72	0.969	0.067	0.046
(PN2)	+ NO: Courts $\leftrightarrow$ Humanitarian	199.74	71	0.975	0.060	0.043
(PN3)	Threshold	184.66	89	0.981	0.046	0.043
(PN4)	Loadings	215.99	101	0.977	0.048	0.051
(PN5)	Intercepts	769.88	113	0.871	0.108	0.061
(PN6)	+ Army, Govt, Women's $\nsim 1$	309.56	107	0.960	0.062	0.052

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

8.2.8 South Asia

Baseline model has a good relative fit to Thailand data as indicated by the CFI but there is evidence of some absolute misfit as suggested by the RMSEA (CFI = 0.96; RMSEA = 0.095). Examination of correlation residuals matrix suggest a residual of magnitude $|0.13|$ for the correlation between trust in the Police and in the Army. Even though it is considered a moderate residual, Lagrange multipliers indicate a substantive improvement in fit; allowing those residual variances to covary does benefit model fit ($\Delta\chi^2(1)$ = 31.36, p $<$ 0.01). Data from Vietnam suggests appropriate model fit (CFI = 0.98; RMSEA = 0.08), no correlation residuals are larger than $|0.09|$; therefore, no model modification is suggested. Even though the Vietnamese data fit well into the proposed model, results from exploratory data analysis suggests that a different factorial structure might best account for the dimensionality of Vietnam's data: Trust in the Army, in this model, is an indicator of the Political factor, not of the Law factor (which is then measured by trust in the Police and in the Courts only). This is tested as an alternative model for the Vietnamese data, and it also fit well to the data (CFI = 0.987; RMSEA = 0.07). This alternative model is examined just for the sake of better understanding the Vietnamese data and won't be further explored. (See Table 8.18.)

One important aspect to be mentioned about the data from Vietnam is its strongly asymmetric distribution of the observed variables. For none of the nine observed variables included in the confirmatory factor models had the response option "a great deal of confidence" been chosen by less than 45% or had the response "none at all" been mention more than 2% of respondents.[7] This extreme response style might be caused by translation of cultural issues (Benítez et al., 2016; Harkness, Villar and Edwards, 2010; Van Herk, Poortinga and Verhallen, 2004). In this study on measurement invariance, such extreme response pattern is expected to have important consequences on the invariance of thresholds.

[7]Data from Vietnam are idiosyncratic and even such low frequencies as 2% are a consequence of arbitrary coding rules. Out of the sixteen variables on institutional trust present in the questionnaire, for three of them – trust in the Government, the Parliament, and the TV – the "none at all" option received zero answers, it was mention one time for trust in the Army, twice for trust in Women's organizations, and many other variables received less than 1% of valid responses. In order to increase the number of cases in this response category to allow for some barely reasonable test of threshold invariance, some missing observations were arbitrarily recoded as "none at all" such that, for all items on institutional trust, at least 15 cases (about 1% of the Vietnamese sample size) would fall in the "none at all" category

Table 8.18: South Asia:
Single country analysis, calibration data

Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
Vietnam	101.94	24	0.982	0.081	0.037
Alternative model	80.94	24	0.987	0.069	0.033
Thailand	131.30	24	0.961	0.095	0.045
+ Police $\leftrightarrow$ Army	99.94	23	0.972	0.082	0.039

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim$ 1' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

Table 8.19: South Asia:
Multiple group analysis, calibration data

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(SA1)	Configural	234.28	48	0.975	0.088	0.041
(SA2)	+ TH: Police $\leftrightarrow$ Army	201.82	47	0.979	0.081	0.038
(SA3)	Threshold	340.12	56	0.961	0.101	0.038
(SA4)	+ Parties $\nmid$ T2; Women's $\nmid$ T2	212.88	54	0.978	0.077	0.038
(SA5)	Loadings	194.53	58	0.981	0.069	0.042
(SA6)	Intercepts	333.91	62	0.963	0.094	0.065
(SA7)	+ Courts $\nsim$ 1	249.70	61	0.974	0.079	0.053

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim$ 1' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

After this caveat, results for measurement invariance tests for Thailand and Vietnam are reported in Table 8.19. Configural invariance is supported by the data (Models SA1 and SA2). Imposing threshold equality constraints resulted in considerable loss of fit (Model SA3 compared to SA2: ΔCFI = -0.02; ΔRMSEA = +0.02). Releasing equality constraints for one threshold for trust in Parties and in the Women's movements assures partial threshold invariance for the model (Model SA4 compared to SA2: ΔCFI= -0.001; ΔRMSEA = -0.004). Partial loading invariance (equality constraints imposed on all loadings but for trust in Parties and in Women's organizations) is achieved (Model SA5 compared to SA2: ΔCFI = +0.002; ΔRMSEA = -0.023). Partial intercept invariance constraints are imposed for all variables but trust in Parties and in Women's organizations; model fit deteriorates only slightly in comparison to the baseline model (Model SA6 compared to SA2: ΔCFI = -0.016; ΔRMSEA = +0.013) but a more severe loss of fit is found relative to the partial loading invariance model (Model SA6 compared to SA5: ΔCFI = -0.02; ΔRMSEA = +0.025). Releasing equality constraints on the intercept for trust in the Courts improves fit and supports partial intercept invariance (Model SA7 compared to SA2: ΔCFI = -0.005; ΔRMSEA = -0.002).

prior to missing imputation.

8.2.9 Sub-Saharan Africa

Table 8.20 reports the fit of the proposed model for Sub-Saharan Africa countries. Ghanaian data have a very good fit to the three-dimension model of trust (CFI = 0.98; RMSEA = 0.05). Data from Burkina Faso, Mali, and Zambia are borderline cases for model retention; the model has a better fit than the null model (CFI $\approx$ 0.95) but there are evidences of lack of absolute fit (RMSEA $\approx$ 0.1). Examination of the correlation residual matrices for these three countries shows that the largest residual is of magnitude $|0.13|$ for trust in the Parliament and trust in Parties. Allowing those residual variances to correlated does improve model fit but only modestly (ΔCFI $\leq$ 0.013; ΔRMSEA $\leq$ -0.015). The modified model are nevertheless retained.[8]

Measurement invariance tests for Sub-Saharan countries are reported in Table 8.21. I first examine all the four countries altogether then I focus on Western African countries only.

For the four countries, evidence supports configural invariance (Table 8.21a, Models SS1 and SS2). Imposition of equality constraints on thresholds results in some loss of fit (Model SS3 compared to SS2: ΔCFI = -0.016; ΔRMSEA = +0.008) but is held. Invariance of loadings is also supported (Model SS4 compared to SS2: ΔCFI = -0.01; ΔRMSEA = -0.03). Constraining intercepts to equality, however, has a negative impact on fit (Model SS5 compared to SS2: ΔCFI = -0.04; ΔRMSEA = +0.02) and full intercept invariance is not supported. Lagrange multipliers suggest that equality constraints for the intercepts of trust in the Army, in the Parties, and in Environmental organizations might contribute for model misfit and are then relaxed. Partial intercept threshold results in acceptable fit (Model SS6 compared to SS2: ΔCFI = -0.02; ΔRMSEA = +0.004) and is held.

In the next analyses (Table 8.21b), only Western Africa countries are included (i.e., Zambia is dropped). Configural, full threshold, and full loading invariance (Models WA1-WA4) are supported by the data but not full intercept invariance (Model WA5 compared to WA2: ΔCFI = -0.021; ΔRMSEA = +0.007). Lagrange multipliers indicate that equality constraint on the intercepts for

[8]Results for Burkina Faso and Mali must be interpreted with care. Their datasets present very high level of missing data and inspection suggests that missing might not be at random. Burkina Faso was under an authoritarian regime and Mali was experiencing a rise in political risks in the period the survey data were collected in these two countries.

Table 8.20: Sub-Saharan Africa:
Single country analysis, calibration data

Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
Ghana	57.05	24	0.984	0.052	0.036
Burkina Faso	146.95	24	0.959	0.101	0.046
+ Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	108.99	23	0.972	0.086	0.040
Alternative model	137.49	24	0.962	0.097	0.045
Mali	144.69	24	0.959	0.100	0.050
+ Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	116.37	23	0.968	0.090	0.044
Alternative model	93.22	24	0.976	0.076	0.039
Zambia	144.03	24	0.948	0.100	0.054
+ Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	112.20	23	0.961	0.088	0.048
Alternative model	110.98	24	0.962	0.085	0.048

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

trust in the Parties are related to loss of fit. Once those constraints are released, model fit supports partial intercept invariance (Model WA6 compared to WA2: ΔCFI = -0.016; ΔRMSEA = +0.002).

With regard to the measurement invariance tests for all Sub-Saharan countries and for Western Africa cases only, a major different is the non-invariant intercept for trust in Environmental organizations. The largest Lagrange multipliers χ^2 statistics for model SS4 is associated with the trust in Environmental organizations in Zambia. Such a result may reflect the large importance of the copper mining sector for Zambia's economy (Limpitlaw, 2011) which might be related to environmental concerns in a distinct manner compared to the other countries. Zambia also contributed for intercept non-invariance of trust in the Army.

Examination of Lagrange multipliers for the models reported in Table 8.21b suggests that most of misfit contributing for non-invariance comes from the Malian data, which might be related to political issues by the time the survey was conducted (Bratton and Gyimah-Boadi, 2015). Table 8.21c reports results for measurement invariance tests for Ghana and Burkina Faso only. Configural, full threshold, and full loading invariance (Models GB1-GB4) are supported by the data; full intercept invariance is not (Model GB5 compared to GB2: ΔCFI = -0.036; ΔRMSEA = +0.026). Lagrange multipliers suggest that equality constraints on the intercepts of trust in the Police are major contributors to loss of fit. Releasing that constraint improves model fit (Model GB6 compared to GB2: ΔCFI = +0.019; ΔRMSEA = -0.01) and provides some support to partial intercept invariance.

Table 8.21: Sub-Saharan Africa:
Multiple group analysis, calibration data

(a) Invariance measurement test: Sub-Saharan Africa

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(SS1)	Configural	465.09	96	0.964	0.088	0.046
(SS2)	+ BF, ML, ZM: Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	375.65	93	0.973	0.078	0.042
(SS3)	Threshold	564.49	120	0.957	0.086	0.042
(SS4)	Loadings	529.39	138	0.962	0.075	0.045
(SS5)	Intercepts	828.39	156	0.935	0.093	0.047
(SS6)	+ Army, Parties, Environmental $\nsim 1$	655.07	150	0.951	0.082	0.046

(b) Invariance measurement test: Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(WA1)	Configural	319.01	72	0.969	0.083	0.044
(WA2)	+ BF, ML: Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	261.95	70	0.976	0.074	0.040
(WA3)	Threshold	329.68	88	0.970	0.074	0.040
(WA4)	Loadings	311.36	100	0.974	0.065	0.042
(WA5)	Intercepts	475.54	112	0.955	0.081	0.043
(WA6)	+ Parties $\nsim 1$	427.49	110	0.960	0.076	0.042

(c) Invariance measurement test: Ghana, Burkina Faso

	Model	Chi-square	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(GB1)	Configural	180.04	48	0.974	0.074	0.041
(GB2)	+ BF: Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	150.91	47	0.980	0.066	0.038
(GB3)	Threshold	246.84	56	0.963	0.083	0.038
(GB4)	Loadings	224.84	62	0.968	0.072	0.042
(GB5)	Intercepts	356.26	68	0.944	0.092	0.047
(GB6)	+ Police $\nsim 1$	267.61	67	0.961	0.077	0.045

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\nrightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

8.2.10 Cross-cultural analysis

Selected countries are included in the cross-cultural measurement invariance test. For the first cross-cultural analysis, the one country closest to the group centroid for each cluster is selected. For a second round of tests, the countries with best fit for the proposed model within each cultural area is selected. (See Table 7.1.)

Table 8.22a reports results for the nine closest-to-centroid countries for each cultural area: The Netherlands, Spain, Taiwan, Britain, Turkey, Brazil, Ukraine, Thailand, and Burkina Faso.[9] Overall findings are encouraging for comparative studies of institutional trust. Configural invariance is held for the nine countries (Models CR1 and CR2: CFI $\geq$ = 0.97; RMSEA $\leq$ 0.08). There is also evidence that threshold invariance is also supported by the data (Model CR3 compared to CR2: ΔCFI = -0.013; ΔRMSEA = +0.004). Inspection of Lagrange multiplier provides some evidence indicating non-invariance of thresholds; namely, results are suggestive that Thailand might differ from the other countries with regard to thresholds. This illustrates the usefulness of checking model diagnostics tools even if fit indexes support invariance – the largest the number of groups, the smaller is each country's relative contribution to the overall assessment of model fit and sources of non-invariance might go undetected. That said, I keep thresholds constrained to equality (threshold invariance issues will be addressed the a subsequent model). Invariance of loadings is also supported (Model CR4 compared to CR2: ΔCFI = -0.015; ΔRMSEA = 0). When intercept invariance is imposed on the data, model fit severely deteriorates (Model CR5 compared to CR2: ΔCFI = -0.1; ΔRMSEA = +0.045). Lagrange multipliers indicate intercept equality constraints for trust in the Army and in the Government as major sources of non-invariance. Those constraints are released, improving model fit but not sufficiently to support partial invariance of thresholds (Model CR6 compared to CR2: ΔCFI = -0.04; ΔRMSEA = +0.02). Further inspection of Lagrange multipliers show that Law factor indicators for Thailand are non-invariant. Releasing the intercept for trust in Police for Thailand only provides a moderate increment of fit to somewhat support partial

[9]Taiwan and Thailand replace, respectively, South Korea and Viet Nam because the proposed model does not fit well to the South Korean data and because the Vietnamese data has an extremely asymmetric distribution that could introduce severe distortions in the analysis of thresholds.

invariance of intercepts (Model CR7 compared to CR2: ΔCFI = -0.028; ΔRMSEA = +0.007)

Results from Table 8.22a suggest than South Asian countries, represented by Thailand, might not be directly comparable to other cultural areas. Analysis of Lagrange multipliers are suggestive that the inclusion of Thailand might introduce noninvariance of thresholds and intercepts into the model. The same cross-cultural analysis for the closest-to-centroid countries is repeated without including Thailand. Results reported in Table 8.22b indicate that configural, full threshold, and full loading invariances are strongly supported by the data: Model fit does not degenerate when successive equality constraints are imposed to the data, they rather *improve*, most probably due to the increases of degrees of freedom. Full invariance of intercepts (ModelCT5) is however not supported (Model CT5 compared to CT2: ΔCFI = -0.07; ΔRMSEA = +0.03). Lagrange multipliers suggest that equality constraints for the intercepts of trust in the Army and in the Government are major contributors to noninvariance. Once those constraints are released, partial intercept invariance is achieved (Model CT6 compared to CT2: ΔCFI = -0.013; ΔRMSEA = -0.004).

To further assess the cross-national comparability of the three-dimensional measurement model of trust, I perform a second round of analysis with the countries presenting the best fit to the proposed measurement model (Table 8.23). Sweden, Hungary, Taiwan, Britain, Turkey, Mexico, Serbia, Ghana are retained for this analysis – no South Asia country is included (see results above for the inclusion of Thailand in cross-cultural comparisons). Again, cross-cultural invariance is largely supported by the data. There is no loss of model fit when equality of thresholds and loadings are tested for in comparison to the baseline model (Models CB1-CB3). As for the previous analysis, full invariance of intercepts is not supported by the data (Model CB4 compared to CB1: ΔCFI = -0.11; ΔRMSEA = + 0.06). As in the model for the closest-to-centroid countries, major contributions to noninvariance are introduced by trust in the Army and in the Government. Releasing equality constraints for these variables grants support to partial intercept invariance (Model CB5 compared to CB1: ΔCFI = -0.015; ΔRMSEA = -0.01)

Table 8.22: Cross-cultural analysis, closest to centroid
Multiple group analysis, calibration data

(a) All cultural areas included

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(CR1)	Configural	903.94	216	0.969	0.080	0.044
(CR2)	+ BR, BF: Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament + TH: Police $\leftrightarrow$ Army	808.32	213	0.973	0.075	0.042
(CR3)	Threshold	1173.19	285	0.960	0.079	0.042
(CR4)	Loadings	1267.42	333	0.958	0.075	0.051
(CR5)	Intercepts	3112.75	381	0.878	0.120	0.059
(CR6)	+ Army $\nsim 1$; Government $\nsim 1$	1928.65	365	0.930	0.093	0.053
(CR7)	+ Army $\nsim 1$; Government $\nsim 1$ +TH: Police $\nsim 1$	1595.84	364	0.945	0.082	0.052

(b) Thailand not included

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(CT1)	Configural	783.69	192	0.970	0.079	0.044
(CT2)	+ BR, BF: Parties $\leftrightarrow$ Parliament	714.00	190	0.973	0.074	0.042
(CT3)	Threshold	689.23	253	0.978	0.059	0.042
(CT4)	Loadings	794.74	295	0.975	0.058	0.051
(CT5)	Intercepts	2263.82	337	0.902	0.107	0.058
(CT6)	+ Army $\nsim 1$; Government $\nsim 1$	1111.29	323	0.960	0.070	0.052

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

Table 8.23: Cross-cultural analysis, best country fit
Multiple group analysis, calibration data

	Model	χ^2	df	CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
(CB1)	Configural	569.04	192	0.980	0.063	0.039
(CB2)	Threshold	580.31	255	0.983	0.051	0.039
(CB3)	Loadings	676.17	297	0.980	0.051	0.046
(CB4)	Intercepts	2791.88	339	0.870	0.120	0.053
(CB5)	+ Army $\nsim 1$; Government $\nsim 1$; + Environmental $\nsim 1$	972.44	318	0.965	0.064	0.049

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.
Note: '+' denotes a model modification in relation to the previous model: '$\leftrightarrow$' indicates the addition of residual covariance between a pair of variables. '$\nmid$' means that between-groups equality constraint on thresholds is released. '$\not\rightarrow$' indicates the release of between-groups equality constraint on factor loadings. '$\nsim 1$' implies the release of equality constraints on the intercepts. When modifications are added to a model, only the institution name is mentioned; for instance, "Army" means "Trust in the Army." If a model modification is made for a few countries only, the country is indicated by its code; if no country is specified, the parameter is modified for all countries the reference.

8.3 Confirmatory factor analysis: Validation analysis

In order to examine whether the overall good fit and support to the cross-national application of the three-dimension measurement model of institutional trust is due to chance, a cross-validation analysis is performed. For each cultural area and for the cross-national comparisons, tests for Configural and for Intercept invariance (partial or full, conditional to what is achieved in a group of countries) are replicated. The following models are included in the replication:

- Catholic Europe: CE1 and CE6, Table 8.2c
- East Asia: EA1 and EA6, Table 8.4c
- English speaking: EN1 and EN5, Table 8.6
- Islamic: IP1 and IP6, Table 8.8c
- Latin America: LA1 and LA6, Table 8.13
- Orthodox: OR1 and OR6, Table 8.15b
- Protestant Europe: PF1 and PF6, Table 8.17b
- South Asia: SA1 and SA7, Table 8.19
- Sub-Saharan Africa: Models SS1 and SS6, Table 8.21a
- Cross-cultural, closest-to-centroid: Model CT1 and CT6, Table 8.22b
- Cross-cultural, best fit: Models CB1 and CB5, Table 8.23

Results are reported in Table 8.24. Comparison of fix indexes for the calibration and validation datasets across different cultural areas and for the cross-cultural analyses supports the application of the proposed model for cross-national analysis of institutional trust. The calibration and the validation models achieve similar model fit. Major departures are found for partially intercept invariance model for Catholic Europe countries only. Compared to the validation configural model

Table 8.24: Cross-validation analysis: Model fit for calibration and validation data

Cultural zone	Model	CFI		RMSEA	
		Calibration	Validation	Calibration	Validation
Catholic Europe	Configural	0.966	0.965	0.077	0.080
	Intercept invariant	0.945	0.934	0.077	0.086
East Asia	Configural	0.975	0.986	0.082	0.059
	Intercept invariant	0.975	0.967	0.070	0.074
English speaking	Configural	0.979	0.951	0.057	0.086
	Intercept invariant	0.966	0.947	0.062	0.074
Islamic	Configural	0.972	0.978	0.085	0.074
	Intercept invariant	0.958	0.959	0.083	0.080
Latin America	Configural	0.980	0.975	0.063	0.071
	Intercept invariant	0.975	0.961	0.056	0.067
Orthodox	Configural	0.976	0.967	0.078	0.085
	Intercept invariant	0.970	0.959	0.067	0.073
Protestant Europe	Configural	0.973	0.966	0.065	0.072
	Intercept invariant	0.968	0.963	0.057	0.061
South Asia	Configural	0.979	0.967	0.088	0.083
	Intercept invariant	0.974	0.968	0.079	0.094
Sub-Saharan Africa	Configural	0.964	0.970	0.088	0.081
	Intercept invariant	0.951	0.954	0.082	0.079
Cross-national:	Configural	0.973	0.971	0.074	0.077
Closest to centroid	Intercept invariant	0.960	0.953	0.070	0.076
Cross-national:	Configural	0.980	0.966	0.063	0.082
Best country fit	Intercept invariant	0.965	0.953	0.064	0.075

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

for this group, a slightly larger loss of fit is found for the partial intercept invariance model; however, when compared to the calibration partial intercept invariance mode, loss of fit is relatively small. Overall, results from the validation data corroborate the findings from the calibration data, supporting the cross-national and cross-cultural validity of the proposed three-dimension measurement model of institutional trust.

CHAPTER 9

Conclusion

This study developed a multidimensional measure of institutional trust and examined its cross-national comparability. It employed confirmatory factor analytic models to test for the invariance of a three-dimensional model for the measurement of trust across forty countries using data from the World Values Survey.

Results support the pertinence of conceptualizing and measuring trust using a multidimensional approach, and are encouraging with regards to the potential of large cross-national research on institution trust. For most countries, data on trust can be decomposed into three major dimensions: Trust in political institutions, trust in law enforcement agencies, and trust in civil society organizations. The model proved to be sufficiently flexible to accommodate national, cultural and regional specificities, and fitted well to the data in general even when alternative models were tested. Importantly, major results were cross-validated, increasing our confidence in the findings.

This analysis also adds a cautionary tale to cross-national studies of trust. Although the proposed modeling strategy was successful for the analysis of dozens of countries across the globe, there were cases for which the model could not achieve adequate fit. A kitchen-sink approach in comparative studies is therefore strongly discouraged. Careful attention must be paid to the selection of cases and to how political trajectories might influence results.

It is unclear whether sources of model misfit are due to genuine differences in the dimensionality of trust in certain contexts or to data quality issues as, for instance, questionnaire translation. Moreover, this study focused on comparative data from one cross-national survey. It remains to be tested whether results presented here are robust across time. Future research is encouraged to examine these issues.

APPENDIXES

A Exploratory Factor Analysis including all variables, calibration datasets

Note: Datasets used in the exploratory factor analyses reported below are built using the modal value for each observation-variable across the sixty "complete" datasets generated by the multiple imputation process.

Catholic Europe: Spain

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.28	0.92	0.51	-0.20	0.82	-0.69	-0.01	0.16	0.61	0.60	-0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.64
Army	0.44	0.81	0.62	-0.14	0.70	-0.69	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.58	-0.15	0.00	0.02	0.55
Police	0.58	0.66	0.66	-0.01	0.57	-0.37	-0.05	-0.41	0.59	0.10	-0.65	0.00	0.01	0.49
Courts	0.69	0.53	0.66	0.10	0.47	-0.33	0.03	-0.49	0.49	0.03	-0.74	0.00	-0.08	0.36
Govt	0.62	0.61	0.30	0.38	0.62	0.22	0.05	-0.82	0.40	-0.36	-0.53	0.42	-0.08	0.39
Parties	0.68	0.53	0.52	0.23	0.53	-0.06	-0.02	-0.73	0.44	0.05	-0.26	0.61	0.05	0.42
Parliament	0.75	0.43	0.59	0.24	0.42	-0.10	-0.01	-0.78	0.33	-0.09	-0.60	0.38	-0.01	0.32
Civil	0.67	0.55	0.55	0.19	0.53	-0.34	0.18	-0.32	0.53	0.49	0.11	0.52	-0.08	0.45
Press	0.52	0.72	0.51	0.07	0.69	-0.24	-0.01	-0.40	0.70	0.29	-0.06	0.45	0.07	0.67
Companies	0.63	0.60	0.43	0.27	0.60	-0.40	0.35	-0.07	0.54	0.69	0.39	0.45	-0.25	0.37
Unions	0.49	0.76	0.26	0.28	0.76	0.14	0.04	-0.60	0.66	-0.06	-0.06	0.61	0.02	0.61
Environ	0.66	0.56	-0.16	0.95	0.27	0.08	0.94	0.07	0.24	-0.01	0.07	-0.01	-0.91	0.25
Womens	0.63	0.60	-0.26	1.02	0.22	0.15	0.98	0.08	0.22	-0.07	0.08	-0.03	-0.95	0.23
Humanitarian	0.68	0.54	0.05	0.73	0.42	-0.10	0.79	0.05	0.36	0.01	-0.21	-0.24	-0.85	0.29
UN	0.63	0.60	0.32	0.37	0.61	-0.18	0.33	-0.24	0.61	0.18	-0.10	0.22	-0.30	0.61
Prop Var	0.37		0.22	0.21		0.11	0.18	0.20		0.11	0.13	0.12	0.18	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.61	1.00		-0.39	1.00			-0.62	1.00			
Factor3						0.45	-0.65	1.00		0.17	-0.52	1.00		
Factor4										-0.31	0.51	-0.61	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Italy

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.40	0.84	-0.60	0.12	0.69	-0.03	-0.63	0.07	0.63	0.00	0.09	-0.04	-0.57	0.64
Army	0.47	0.78	-0.88	0.30	0.35	0.17	-0.84	0.01	0.35	-0.03	-0.10	0.01	-0.80	0.37
Police	0.58	0.66	-0.72	0.02	0.50	-0.01	-0.66	-0.12	0.47	0.03	-0.05	0.26	-0.77	0.39
Courts	0.64	0.59	-0.46	-0.29	0.59	-0.16	-0.34	-0.31	0.59	-0.09	0.03	0.39	-0.45	0.53
Govt	0.74	0.46	-0.55	-0.31	0.46	0.22	-0.19	-0.79	0.33	-0.83	-0.09	0.03	-0.05	0.29
Parties	0.68	0.53	-0.16	-0.68	0.42	-0.04	0.25	-0.93	0.27	-0.67	-0.07	0.47	0.20	0.27
Parliament	0.78	0.40	-0.41	-0.52	0.40	0.08	-0.00	-0.89	0.27	-0.95	0.05	0.04	0.18	0.19
Civil	0.67	0.55	-0.36	-0.43	0.55	-0.02	-0.09	-0.63	0.53	-0.54	0.03	0.21	-0.05	0.54
Press	0.57	0.67	-0.28	-0.41	0.66	-0.05	-0.04	-0.54	0.65	-0.36	-0.03	0.34	-0.09	0.64
Companies	0.56	0.68	-0.47	-0.19	0.67	-0.01	-0.30	-0.35	0.68	-0.47	0.17	-0.11	-0.15	0.64
Unions	0.43	0.82	0.09	-0.64	0.63	-0.38	0.21	-0.38	0.65	0.09	0.05	0.83	-0.01	0.33
Environ	0.42	0.83	0.02	-0.55	0.71	-0.70	-0.01	0.00	0.50	-0.08	0.79	-0.07	0.13	0.42
Womens	0.37	0.87	0.11	-0.58	0.70	-0.82	0.06	0.07	0.40	0.09	0.72	0.13	0.08	0.44
Humanitarian	0.49	0.76	-0.25	-0.34	0.75	-0.58	-0.35	0.11	0.51	0.05	0.60	0.00	-0.27	0.51
UN	0.59	0.65	-0.42	-0.27	0.66	-0.12	-0.28	-0.32	0.66	-0.41	0.24	-0.07	-0.14	0.63
Prop Var	0.33		0.20	0.18		0.12	0.14	0.23		0.19	0.11	0.09	0.13	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.40	1.00		0.28	1.00			-0.36	1.00			
Factor3						0.48	0.49	1.00		-0.39	0.49	1.00		
Factor4										0.55	-0.27	-0.05	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: France

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.56	0.69	-0.62	-0.02	0.63	-0.45	0.04	-0.22	0.63	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.60	0.60
Army	0.54	0.71	-0.67	-0.09	0.62	-0.67	0.06	-0.02	0.57	0.22	-0.11	0.02	-0.76	0.52
Police	0.51	0.74	-0.59	-0.04	0.68	-0.82	-0.03	0.22	0.53	0.08	-0.91	-0.12	-0.01	0.34
Courts	0.64	0.59	-0.51	0.19	0.58	-0.37	-0.17	-0.19	0.58	-0.38	-0.37	0.03	0.04	0.55
Govt	0.78	0.40	-0.76	0.09	0.33	0.05	0.24	-1.12	0.13	-0.98	0.07	-0.29	-0.19	0.17
Parties	0.74	0.45	-0.34	0.48	0.44	0.17	-0.31	-0.67	0.38	-0.83	-0.04	0.15	0.23	0.35
Parliament	0.78	0.40	-0.54	0.31	0.40	-0.09	-0.17	-0.59	0.39	-0.62	-0.06	0.08	-0.09	0.38
Civil	0.65	0.58	-0.52	0.19	0.57	-0.22	-0.11	-0.39	0.57	-0.49	-0.22	0.00	-0.02	0.56
Press	0.61	0.63	-0.33	0.34	0.63	-0.21	-0.31	-0.16	0.63	-0.03	0.05	0.35	-0.39	0.61
Companies	0.59	0.65	-0.67	-0.02	0.57	-0.30	0.11	-0.46	0.58	-0.26	0.10	-0.07	-0.56	0.54
Unions	0.51	0.74	0.04	0.63	0.64	-0.03	-0.64	0.06	0.62	0.08	0.01	0.63	-0.09	0.62
Environ	0.55	0.70	0.07	0.72	0.54	0.05	-0.70	-0.01	0.54	-0.07	-0.03	0.65	0.06	0.54
Womens	0.52	0.73	0.07	0.68	0.59	0.18	-0.61	-0.18	0.59	0.00	0.28	0.68	-0.23	0.55
Humanitarian	0.52	0.73	0.00	0.60	0.64	-0.06	-0.61	0.05	0.63	-0.02	-0.09	0.56	0.02	0.63
UN	0.65	0.57	-0.21	0.53	0.54	-0.21	-0.53	-0.03	0.52	-0.15	-0.21	0.44	0.02	0.52
Prop Var	0.38		0.22	0.17		0.12	0.15	0.17		0.17	0.08	0.14	0.10	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.63	1.00		0.56	1.00			0.64	1.00			
Factor3						0.77	0.69	1.00		-0.71	-0.53	1.00		
Factor4										0.78	0.74	-0.51	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Slovenia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.21	0.96	-0.39	-0.17	0.89	-0.17	0.09	-0.29	0.90	0.01	0.03	0.06	-0.49	0.77
Army	0.44	0.81	-0.47	0.01	0.78	-0.07	0.30	-0.27	0.76	-0.14	-0.29	-0.03	-0.19	0.75
Police	0.67	0.56	-0.43	0.31	0.57	-0.04	1.04	0.15	0.14	0.20	-1.06	-0.05	0.00	0.17
Courts	0.62	0.62	-0.43	0.25	0.62	0.01	0.69	-0.05	0.47	-0.01	-0.75	-0.04	-0.01	0.47
Govt	0.75	0.44	-0.86	-0.03	0.29	-0.05	0.20	-0.71	0.31	-0.44	-0.12	0.07	-0.49	0.23
Parties	0.72	0.49	-0.81	-0.01	0.36	0.01	0.04	-0.77	0.35	-0.76	-0.09	-0.12	-0.12	0.34
Parliament	0.80	0.35	-0.82	0.07	0.25	0.11	-0.05	-0.89	0.19	-0.78	0.04	0.05	-0.25	0.21
Civil	0.81	0.35	-0.82	0.07	0.25	0.11	-0.03	-0.86	0.21	-0.84	-0.01	-0.03	-0.14	0.20
Press	0.51	0.74	-0.27	0.30	0.75	0.22	0.17	-0.22	0.75	-0.33	-0.27	0.05	0.16	0.71
Companies	0.64	0.59	-0.40	0.32	0.59	0.34	-0.08	-0.52	0.55	-0.72	0.00	0.09	0.19	0.46
Unions	0.55	0.70	-0.11	0.53	0.65	0.32	0.51	0.12	0.58	-0.01	-0.68	0.12	0.33	0.49
Environ	0.69	0.52	0.03	0.86	0.28	0.82	-0.05	-0.19	0.22	-0.19	0.08	0.80	0.03	0.24
Womens	0.57	0.68	0.28	1.00	0.24	0.90	0.01	0.07	0.22	0.06	0.03	0.91	0.08	0.25
Humanitarian	0.55	0.70	0.09	0.76	0.50	0.61	0.21	0.06	0.51	0.34	-0.08	0.91	-0.26	0.36
UN	0.67	0.56	-0.26	0.49	0.54	0.44	0.06	-0.33	0.54	-0.16	0.02	0.56	-0.24	0.50
Prop Var	0.40		0.26	0.22		0.16	0.14	0.22		0.20	0.16	0.18	0.06	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.58	1.00		0.47	1.00			0.68	1.00			
Factor3						-0.37	-0.65	1.00		-0.58	-0.59	1.00		
Factor4										0.34	0.39	0.02	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Hungary

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.21	0.96	-0.39	-0.17	0.89	-0.17	0.09	-0.29	0.90	0.01	0.03	0.06	-0.49	0.77
Army	0.44	0.81	-0.47	0.01	0.78	-0.07	0.30	-0.27	0.76	-0.14	-0.29	-0.03	-0.19	0.75
Police	0.67	0.56	-0.43	0.31	0.57	-0.04	1.04	0.15	0.14	0.20	-1.06	-0.05	0.00	0.17
Courts	0.62	0.62	-0.43	0.25	0.62	0.01	0.69	-0.05	0.47	-0.01	-0.75	-0.04	-0.01	0.47
Govt	0.75	0.44	-0.86	-0.03	0.29	-0.05	0.20	-0.71	0.31	-0.44	-0.12	0.07	-0.49	0.23
Parties	0.72	0.49	-0.81	-0.01	0.36	0.01	0.04	-0.77	0.35	-0.76	-0.09	-0.12	-0.12	0.34
Parliament	0.80	0.35	-0.82	0.07	0.25	0.11	-0.05	-0.89	0.19	-0.78	0.04	0.05	-0.25	0.21
Civil	0.81	0.35	-0.82	0.07	0.25	0.11	-0.03	-0.86	0.21	-0.84	-0.01	-0.03	-0.14	0.20
Press	0.51	0.74	-0.27	0.30	0.75	0.22	0.17	-0.22	0.75	-0.33	-0.27	0.05	0.16	0.71
Companies	0.64	0.59	-0.40	0.32	0.59	0.34	-0.08	-0.52	0.55	-0.72	0.00	0.09	0.19	0.46
Unions	0.55	0.70	-0.11	0.53	0.65	0.32	0.51	0.12	0.58	-0.01	-0.68	0.12	0.33	0.49
Environ	0.69	0.52	0.03	0.86	0.28	0.82	-0.05	-0.19	0.22	-0.19	0.08	0.80	0.03	0.24
Womens	0.57	0.68	0.28	1.00	0.24	0.90	0.01	0.07	0.22	0.06	0.03	0.91	0.08	0.25
Humanitarian	0.55	0.70	0.09	0.76	0.50	0.61	0.21	0.06	0.51	0.34	-0.08	0.91	-0.26	0.36
UN	0.67	0.56	-0.26	0.49	0.54	0.44	0.06	-0.33	0.54	-0.16	0.02	0.56	-0.24	0.50
Prop Var	0.40		0.26	0.22		0.16	0.14	0.22		0.20	0.16	0.18	0.06	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.58	1.00		0.47	1.00			0.68	1.00			
Factor3						-0.37	-0.65	1.00		-0.58	-0.59	1.00		
Factor4										0.34	0.39	0.02	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Poland

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.21	0.96	-0.39	-0.17	0.89	-0.17	0.09	-0.29	0.90	0.01	0.03	0.06	-0.49	0.77
Army	0.44	0.81	-0.47	0.01	0.78	-0.07	0.30	-0.27	0.76	-0.14	-0.29	-0.03	-0.19	0.75
Police	0.67	0.56	-0.43	0.31	0.57	-0.04	1.04	0.15	0.14	0.20	-1.06	-0.05	0.00	0.17
Courts	0.62	0.62	-0.43	0.25	0.62	0.01	0.69	-0.05	0.47	-0.01	-0.75	-0.04	-0.01	0.47
Govt	0.75	0.44	-0.86	-0.03	0.29	-0.05	0.20	-0.71	0.31	-0.44	-0.12	0.07	-0.49	0.23
Parties	0.72	0.49	-0.81	-0.01	0.36	0.01	0.04	-0.77	0.35	-0.76	-0.09	-0.12	-0.12	0.34
Parliament	0.80	0.35	-0.82	0.07	0.25	0.11	-0.05	-0.89	0.19	-0.78	0.04	0.05	-0.25	0.21
Civil	0.81	0.35	-0.82	0.07	0.25	0.11	-0.03	-0.86	0.21	-0.84	-0.01	-0.03	-0.14	0.20
Press	0.51	0.74	-0.27	0.30	0.75	0.22	0.17	-0.22	0.75	-0.33	-0.27	0.05	0.16	0.71
Companies	0.64	0.59	-0.40	0.32	0.59	0.34	-0.08	-0.52	0.55	-0.72	0.00	0.09	0.19	0.46
Unions	0.55	0.70	-0.11	0.53	0.65	0.32	0.51	0.12	0.58	-0.01	-0.68	0.12	0.33	0.49
Environ	0.69	0.52	0.03	0.86	0.28	0.82	-0.05	-0.19	0.22	-0.19	0.08	0.80	0.03	0.24
Womens	0.57	0.68	0.28	1.00	0.24	0.90	0.01	0.07	0.22	0.06	0.03	0.91	0.08	0.25
Humanitarian	0.55	0.70	0.09	0.76	0.50	0.61	0.21	0.06	0.51	0.34	-0.08	0.91	-0.26	0.36
UN	0.67	0.56	-0.26	0.49	0.54	0.44	0.06	-0.33	0.54	-0.16	0.02	0.56	-0.24	0.50
Prop Var	0.40		0.26	0.22		0.16	0.14	0.22		0.20	0.16	0.18	0.06	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.58	1.00		0.47	1.00			0.68	1.00			
Factor3						-0.37	-0.65	1.00		-0.58	-0.59	1.00		
Factor4										0.34	0.39	0.02	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: South Korea

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.20	0.96	-0.14	-0.09	0.96	0.13	-0.12	-0.00	0.96	0.10	-0.13	0.07	0.16	0.95
Army	0.45	0.80	-0.13	-0.36	0.80	0.09	0.06	-0.49	0.75	-0.64	0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.62
Police	0.57	0.68	0.12	-0.77	0.50	-0.17	-0.12	-0.73	0.44	0.05	-1.15	-0.21	-0.02	0.00
Courts	0.74	0.46	0.08	-0.92	0.22	-0.12	-0.30	-0.72	0.21	-0.34	-0.44	0.29	-0.09	0.25
Govt	0.72	0.48	0.04	-0.86	0.29	-0.07	-0.36	-0.59	0.30	-0.27	-0.38	0.34	-0.05	0.33
Parties	0.67	0.55	-0.05	-0.70	0.47	0.02	-1.15	0.27	0.00	0.18	0.08	1.11	0.01	0.03
Parliament	0.67	0.56	0.01	-0.76	0.43	-0.03	-0.84	-0.03	0.28	-0.03	0.00	0.86	-0.05	0.26
Civil	0.67	0.55	-0.74	-0.04	0.41	0.70	-0.18	0.04	0.40	-0.07	0.06	0.17	0.66	0.41
Press	0.48	0.77	-0.06	-0.47	0.74	0.02	0.06	-0.61	0.66	-0.39	-0.31	-0.06	0.01	0.67
Companies	0.56	0.68	-0.16	-0.47	0.68	0.13	-0.25	-0.29	0.68	-0.33	-0.02	0.29	0.06	0.66
Unions	0.58	0.66	-0.52	-0.15	0.63	0.48	-0.08	-0.15	0.63	-0.24	0.03	0.10	0.42	0.62
Environ	0.71	0.49	-0.96	0.09	0.16	0.90	-0.01	-0.02	0.16	-0.09	0.00	-0.02	0.87	0.16
Womens	0.68	0.54	-0.94	0.11	0.22	0.89	0.01	-0.01	0.22	0.01	-0.08	-0.06	0.90	0.20
Humanitarian	0.63	0.61	-0.99	0.21	0.20	0.93	0.03	0.07	0.20	0.01	0.01	-0.06	0.93	0.19
UN	0.52	0.73	-0.29	-0.29	0.73	0.25	0.07	-0.44	0.69	-0.47	-0.04	-0.01	0.18	0.66
Prop Var	0.37		0.25	0.27		0.22	0.16	0.16		0.08	0.12	0.16	0.21	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.54	1.00		-0.40	1.00			0.54	1.00			
Factor3						-0.47	0.65	1.00		-0.52	-0.65	1.00		
Factor4										-0.46	-0.29	0.42	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: Taiwan

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.42	0.82	-0.26	0.21	0.82	-0.03	-0.68	0.20	0.68	0.64	0.19	-0.05	0.00	0.69
Army	0.54	0.71	-0.50	0.07	0.70	0.15	-0.78	0.01	0.53	0.82	-0.06	0.10	0.36	0.40
Police	0.69	0.52	-0.73	-0.00	0.46	0.07	-0.41	-0.44	0.46	0.37	-0.51	0.02	0.20	0.44
Courts	0.77	0.41	-0.82	-0.01	0.33	-0.01	-0.13	-0.71	0.33	0.12	-0.72	-0.03	0.01	0.34
Govt	0.74	0.45	-0.79	0.00	0.38	-0.02	-0.12	-0.69	0.37	0.01	-0.92	-0.09	0.43	0.16
Parties	0.70	0.52	-0.80	-0.07	0.42	0.04	-0.08	-0.73	0.41	0.07	-0.72	0.04	-0.04	0.41
Parliament	0.73	0.46	-0.84	-0.07	0.36	-0.02	0.15	-0.96	0.25	-0.13	-0.91	0.01	-0.14	0.23
Civil	0.73	0.47	-0.54	0.25	0.48	-0.30	0.01	-0.54	0.46	-0.01	-0.53	-0.30	0.00	0.47
Press	0.53	0.72	-0.46	0.11	0.72	-0.01	-0.42	-0.17	0.69	0.54	0.00	0.07	-0.36	0.52
Companies	0.69	0.53	-0.35	0.43	0.52	-0.41	-0.15	-0.24	0.52	0.16	-0.19	-0.39	-0.13	0.50
Unions	0.61	0.62	-0.48	0.18	0.63	-0.03	-0.60	-0.07	0.54	0.61	-0.03	-0.03	-0.11	0.52
Environ	0.65	0.57	0.02	0.84	0.31	-0.88	0.10	-0.04	0.30	-0.11	-0.05	-0.89	0.04	0.29
Womens	0.65	0.58	0.11	0.96	0.19	-1.02	0.16	0.02	0.16	-0.16	0.02	-1.02	-0.01	0.16
Humanitarian	0.52	0.73	0.25	0.96	0.30	-0.90	-0.13	0.34	0.30	0.11	0.33	-0.91	0.00	0.30
UN	0.60	0.64	-0.35	0.31	0.64	-0.35	0.00	-0.34	0.64	0.02	-0.26	-0.31	-0.23	0.59
Prop Var	0.42		0.30	0.20		0.20	0.13	0.22		0.13	0.23	0.20	0.04	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.59	1.00		0.64	1.00			-0.71	1.00			
Factor3						0.55	0.70	1.00		-0.63	0.55	1.00		
Factor4										-0.29	0.37	0.24	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: Japan

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.36	0.87	0.17	-0.22	0.88	-0.18	0.10	-0.33	0.85	-0.33	0.01	0.36	-0.28	0.77
Army	0.43	0.81	0.01	-0.45	0.79	0.05	-0.40	-0.15	0.76	-0.15	0.44	0.00	-0.08	0.75
Police	0.63	0.61	0.05	-0.62	0.58	0.13	-0.90	-0.00	0.29	0.02	1.00	-0.11	-0.11	0.22
Courts	0.67	0.55	0.24	-0.49	0.56	-0.07	-0.88	0.11	0.29	0.09	0.82	0.00	0.10	0.31
Govt	0.79	0.37	-0.16	-1.02	0.14	0.13	-0.11	-0.92	0.12	-0.86	0.10	-0.07	0.06	0.13
Parties	0.78	0.39	-0.02	-0.86	0.28	-0.01	0.04	-0.91	0.21	-0.87	-0.02	0.13	-0.03	0.18
Parliament	0.81	0.34	-0.09	-0.97	0.17	0.06	0.04	-1.02	0.07	-0.95	-0.09	-0.04	0.19	0.07
Civil	0.84	0.30	0.09	-0.81	0.24	-0.07	-0.21	-0.67	0.25	-0.62	0.10	-0.02	0.33	0.23
Press	0.48	0.77	0.32	-0.21	0.77	-0.23	-0.41	0.05	0.73	0.05	0.37	0.16	0.10	0.73
Companies	0.64	0.59	0.31	-0.39	0.60	-0.27	-0.20	-0.28	0.60	-0.24	-0.02	0.01	0.60	0.47
Unions	0.48	0.77	0.43	-0.11	0.74	-0.36	-0.21	-0.02	0.74	0.00	0.12	0.24	0.25	0.73
Environ	0.62	0.62	0.97	0.21	0.27	-0.90	0.05	0.02	0.25	0.04	-0.13	0.74	0.30	0.27
Womens	0.67	0.55	1.04	0.21	0.15	-0.95	-0.02	0.07	0.15	0.09	0.06	1.02	-0.06	0.03
Humanitarian	0.68	0.53	0.87	0.06	0.30	-0.81	0.02	-0.08	0.28	-0.06	-0.05	0.72	0.18	0.30
UN	0.62	0.61	0.58	-0.13	0.55	-0.50	-0.21	-0.06	0.55	-0.03	0.07	0.31	0.39	0.52
Prop Var	0.42		0.24	0.30		0.20	0.14	0.23		0.20	0.14	0.16	0.06	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.63	1.00		0.51	1.00			-0.64	1.00			
Factor3						0.51	0.67	1.00		-0.42	0.50	1.00		
Factor4										-0.43	0.60	0.56	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

English-speaking: Great Britain

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.49	0.76	0.30	-0.25	0.76	-0.32	0.19	-0.06	0.74	0.02	0.02	0.39	-0.22	0.71
Army	0.48	0.77	0.19	-0.34	0.77	-0.65	-0.01	0.07	0.65	0.25	0.14	0.72	0.00	0.49
Police	0.62	0.62	0.27	-0.40	0.63	-0.88	-0.00	0.13	0.38	0.09	1.01	-0.08	0.06	0.23
Courts	0.67	0.56	0.20	-0.52	0.56	-0.68	-0.01	-0.11	0.43	-0.15	0.66	0.03	0.02	0.43
Govt	0.72	0.48	-0.18	-0.97	0.25	-0.10	-0.15	-0.87	0.25	-0.71	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.27
Parties	0.72	0.48	-0.04	-0.83	0.35	0.01	-0.00	-0.82	0.33	-0.62	-0.26	0.56	0.02	0.24
Parliament	0.71	0.49	0.03	-0.75	0.41	0.27	0.12	-0.96	0.27	-0.87	0.05	-0.11	-0.07	0.24
Civil	0.74	0.46	0.40	-0.41	0.46	0.01	0.40	-0.45	0.45	-0.47	0.28	-0.24	-0.37	0.39
Press	0.43	0.81	-0.02	-0.49	0.78	-0.17	-0.05	-0.36	0.78	-0.23	-0.05	0.39	0.05	0.75
Companies	0.61	0.63	0.38	-0.29	0.63	-0.03	0.37	-0.30	0.63	-0.27	0.08	0.03	-0.35	0.63
Unions	0.50	0.75	0.23	-0.32	0.75	-0.03	0.23	-0.31	0.75	-0.20	-0.12	0.29	-0.24	0.73
Environ	0.58	0.66	0.86	0.15	0.40	0.14	0.89	0.01	0.35	0.00	-0.16	0.03	-0.88	0.34
Womens	0.60	0.64	0.93	0.19	0.33	0.00	0.88	0.11	0.33	0.06	0.00	-0.04	-0.87	0.33
Humanitarian	0.58	0.66	0.66	-0.02	0.55	-0.13	0.59	0.01	0.55	-0.01	0.08	0.05	-0.59	0.55
UN	0.68	0.54	0.32	-0.42	0.55	-0.16	0.28	-0.34	0.55	-0.30	0.16	0.09	-0.27	0.55
Prop Var	0.38		0.19	0.24		0.13	0.16	0.20		0.15	0.12	0.09	0.16	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.63	1.00		-0.61	1.00			-0.55	1.00			
Factor3						0.71	-0.55	1.00		-0.58	0.74	1.00		
Factor4										0.49	-0.60	-0.54	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

English-speaking: Australia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.32	0.89	-0.04	-0.30	0.89	-0.33	-0.01	-0.09	0.85	-0.07	-0.12	-0.26	0.16	0.84
Army	0.34	0.89	0.02	-0.37	0.87	-0.90	0.13	0.18	0.40	-0.01	0.24	-0.90	0.00	0.37
Police	0.55	0.70	-0.16	-0.44	0.71	-0.55	-0.11	-0.08	0.57	0.21	0.01	-0.57	0.06	0.55
Courts	0.60	0.64	-0.18	-0.47	0.65	-0.12	-0.16	-0.40	0.66	0.37	-0.26	-0.20	-0.04	0.62
Govt	0.66	0.56	0.34	-1.04	0.19	-0.32	0.37	-0.82	0.22	-0.16	-0.79	-0.25	-0.05	0.20
Parties	0.75	0.43	0.02	-0.82	0.34	0.04	0.04	-0.90	0.27	0.09	-0.84	0.08	0.05	0.27
Parliament	0.75	0.44	0.12	-0.91	0.27	0.03	0.16	-1.00	0.18	0.00	-0.97	0.09	0.02	0.15
Civil	0.66	0.56	-0.32	-0.42	0.57	0.09	-0.32	-0.50	0.54	0.55	-0.33	-0.02	-0.04	0.46
Press	0.49	0.76	-0.20	-0.34	0.77	-0.00	-0.19	-0.35	0.76	0.16	-0.32	0.02	0.14	0.77
Companies	0.58	0.67	-0.12	-0.50	0.67	-0.10	-0.10	-0.45	0.67	0.35	-0.31	-0.18	-0.09	0.63
Unions	0.28	0.92	-0.55	0.16	0.77	0.31	-0.59	-0.04	0.70	0.46	0.02	0.25	0.20	0.69
Environ	0.56	0.69	-0.74	0.01	0.46	0.07	-0.74	-0.05	0.45	0.58	0.04	0.02	0.31	0.44
Womens	0.54	0.71	-0.79	0.06	0.42	-0.12	-0.78	0.14	0.41	0.34	0.09	-0.04	0.57	0.43
Humanitarian	0.52	0.73	-0.63	-0.04	0.57	-0.21	-0.62	0.11	0.54	-0.09	-0.02	0.00	0.96	0.13
UN	0.55	0.70	-0.56	-0.12	0.61	-0.08	-0.54	-0.07	0.61	0.37	-0.03	-0.08	0.32	0.62
Prop Var	0.31		0.17	0.25		0.10	0.17	0.22		0.10	0.18	0.09	0.10	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.54	1.00		0.44	1.00			-0.40	1.00			
Factor3						0.55	0.54	1.00		-0.22	0.55	1.00		
Factor4										0.41	-0.33	-0.34	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Turkey

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.44	0.81	-0.10	0.61	0.68	0.55	-0.15	0.19	0.68	0.28	0.20	-0.34	-0.11	0.69
Army	0.51	0.74	0.05	0.54	0.67	0.57	0.08	-0.12	0.66	0.76	-0.20	0.07	0.21	0.51
Police	0.67	0.55	-0.05	0.85	0.33	0.78	-0.19	0.17	0.33	0.91	0.12	-0.02	-0.07	0.16
Courts	0.64	0.59	0.02	0.72	0.46	0.69	-0.09	0.02	0.47	0.59	0.01	-0.19	-0.02	0.44
Govt	0.66	0.57	-0.07	0.85	0.34	0.89	0.17	-0.07	0.29	0.22	0.04	-0.82	0.17	0.22
Parties	0.70	0.51	0.39	0.40	0.52	0.36	-0.35	-0.11	0.51	-0.12	-0.04	-0.54	-0.37	0.43
Parliament	0.74	0.45	0.24	0.60	0.42	0.64	0.03	-0.27	0.39	0.00	-0.16	-0.76	0.02	0.30
Civil	0.81	0.35	0.52	0.38	0.36	0.39	-0.23	-0.33	0.36	0.10	-0.29	-0.37	-0.22	0.36
Press	0.57	0.68	0.44	0.20	0.67	0.02	-0.88	0.23	0.44	0.06	0.13	0.02	-0.78	0.46
Companies	0.72	0.48	0.74	0.08	0.39	0.09	-0.35	-0.43	0.40	-0.01	-0.43	-0.15	-0.34	0.40
Unions	0.56	0.69	0.64	-0.01	0.60	-0.15	-0.79	-0.04	0.45	0.10	-0.13	0.26	-0.74	0.41
Environ	0.53	0.72	0.83	-0.22	0.47	-0.13	-0.04	-0.77	0.43	0.06	-0.80	0.16	-0.03	0.39
Womens	0.58	0.66	0.88	-0.21	0.39	-0.11	-0.05	-0.83	0.33	-0.08	-0.79	-0.01	-0.08	0.34
Humanitarian	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.03	0.55	0.16	0.18	-0.80	0.43	0.02	-0.73	-0.20	0.14	0.43
UN	0.49	0.76	0.46	0.08	0.74	-0.00	-0.54	-0.04	0.68	-0.17	-0.03	-0.18	-0.55	0.65
Prop Var	0.39		0.25	0.23		0.22	0.14	0.16		0.13	0.15	0.13	0.13	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.56	1.00		-0.55	1.00			-0.39	1.00			
Factor3						-0.44	0.70	1.00		-0.68	0.43	1.00		
Factor4										-0.53	0.62	0.53	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Jordan

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.47	0.78	-0.06	-0.63	0.64	0.59	-0.11	0.10	0.64	-0.01	0.00	0.89	-0.20	0.45
Army	0.67	0.55	-0.18	-1.02	0.14	0.97	0.11	-0.03	0.14	-0.08	-0.19	0.61	0.40	0.11
Police	0.75	0.44	0.02	-0.88	0.20	0.81	-0.09	-0.05	0.20	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.78	0.19
Courts	0.73	0.47	0.01	-0.87	0.24	0.81	-0.01	-0.10	0.24	0.04	0.01	-0.05	0.97	0.17
Govt	0.72	0.48	0.04	-0.83	0.28	0.77	0.03	-0.16	0.28	-0.05	-0.03	-0.02	0.88	0.23
Parties	0.46	0.79	0.78	0.31	0.59	-0.43	-0.86	-0.05	0.46	-0.02	0.78	-0.07	-0.13	0.46
Parliament	0.82	0.33	0.75	-0.13	0.30	0.05	-0.46	-0.39	0.30	-0.30	0.44	-0.13	0.35	0.28
Civil	0.82	0.33	0.79	-0.09	0.28	0.03	-0.35	-0.53	0.29	-0.53	0.30	0.15	-0.01	0.28
Press	0.71	0.50	0.42	-0.37	0.50	0.27	-0.83	0.26	0.33	0.23	0.68	0.46	0.07	0.31
Companies	0.78	0.39	0.86	0.03	0.29	-0.08	-0.20	-0.74	0.27	-0.76	0.17	0.12	-0.15	0.26
Unions	0.76	0.43	0.55	-0.27	0.44	0.17	-0.74	0.05	0.33	0.05	0.62	0.24	0.16	0.34
Environ	0.85	0.28	0.72	-0.20	0.27	0.15	0.05	-0.85	0.19	-0.83	-0.03	0.05	0.11	0.19
Womens	0.82	0.32	0.84	-0.05	0.25	-0.00	0.05	-0.96	0.15	-0.91	-0.01	-0.09	0.09	0.15
Humanitarian	0.80	0.36	0.80	-0.06	0.30	0.01	0.03	-0.90	0.22	-0.88	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.22
UN	0.64	0.59	0.82	0.15	0.45	-0.23	-0.59	-0.33	0.43	-0.29	0.54	-0.05	-0.01	0.43
Prop Var	0.53		0.37	0.27		0.24	0.18	0.24		0.23	0.14	0.10	0.18	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.61	1.00		-0.58	1.00			-0.72	1.00			
Factor3						-0.54	0.77	1.00		-0.47	0.32	1.00		
Factor4										-0.60	0.42	0.79	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Indonesia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.36	0.87	0.19	-0.20	0.87	0.06	0.19	-0.28	0.85	0.05	0.01	0.46	-0.05	0.79
Army	0.62	0.61	0.50	-0.16	0.61	0.01	0.15	-0.56	0.57	0.04	-0.15	0.75	0.08	0.39
Police	0.68	0.53	0.84	0.14	0.43	-0.06	-0.19	-0.88	0.34	0.01	-0.96	-0.09	0.07	0.26
Courts	0.73	0.46	0.83	0.07	0.38	-0.05	-0.12	-0.88	0.29	0.00	-0.89	-0.03	0.02	0.25
Govt	0.79	0.37	0.79	-0.04	0.33	-0.21	-0.00	-0.67	0.31	-0.17	-0.61	0.06	-0.06	0.31
Parties	0.68	0.54	0.79	0.09	0.46	-1.02	-0.25	0.02	0.26	-0.93	-0.05	-0.01	0.19	0.27
Parliament	0.79	0.38	0.73	-0.10	0.36	-0.96	-0.04	0.04	0.19	-0.88	-0.09	-0.11	-0.05	0.17
Civil	0.79	0.38	0.62	-0.22	0.38	-0.43	0.16	-0.29	0.39	-0.39	-0.23	0.13	-0.16	0.39
Press	0.61	0.63	0.54	-0.10	0.62	-0.29	0.06	-0.32	0.63	-0.32	0.11	0.70	0.18	0.46
Companies	0.69	0.53	0.46	-0.27	0.53	-0.63	0.19	0.05	0.47	-0.59	0.06	0.09	-0.19	0.47
Unions	0.71	0.50	0.49	-0.27	0.50	-0.47	0.20	-0.12	0.49	-0.45	0.04	0.29	-0.12	0.47
Environ	0.73	0.47	-0.02	-0.87	0.26	-0.09	0.80	0.01	0.27	-0.07	-0.05	-0.04	-0.82	0.26
Womens	0.67	0.56	-0.26	-1.08	0.16	-0.05	0.99	0.18	0.18	-0.03	0.10	-0.09	-1.01	0.16
Humanitarian	0.72	0.48	-0.05	-0.90	0.26	0.02	0.84	-0.07	0.25	0.03	-0.05	0.05	-0.82	0.25
UN	0.64	0.59	0.37	-0.32	0.59	0.11	0.30	-0.55	0.52	0.11	-0.44	0.13	-0.30	0.53
Prop Var	0.47		0.32	0.21		0.19	0.18	0.19		0.17	0.16	0.10	0.17	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.70	1.00		-0.64	1.00			0.70	1.00			
Factor3						0.74	-0.64	1.00		-0.59	-0.68	1.00		
Factor4										0.60	0.57	-0.66	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Malaysia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.43	0.81	-0.64	0.16	0.67	-0.13	-0.08	-0.57	0.67	-0.45	0.10	0.13	0.23	0.68
Army	0.60	0.63	-0.84	0.15	0.42	-0.03	0.13	-0.93	0.29	-0.72	-0.12	0.00	0.37	0.33
Police	0.66	0.57	-0.82	0.07	0.39	-0.06	-0.17	-0.68	0.40	-0.44	0.12	-0.03	0.42	0.39
Courts	0.75	0.44	-0.67	-0.17	0.39	0.17	-0.14	-0.58	0.38	-0.24	-0.03	-0.41	0.62	0.22
Govt	0.69	0.53	-0.69	-0.08	0.46	-0.11	-0.58	-0.31	0.42	-0.05	0.51	-0.01	0.41	0.37
Parties	0.75	0.43	-0.52	-0.32	0.44	0.03	-0.74	-0.07	0.34	-0.08	0.80	0.05	0.01	0.32
Parliament	0.77	0.40	-0.50	-0.36	0.41	-0.05	-1.02	0.11	0.14	0.14	1.03	0.08	0.05	0.16
Civil	0.76	0.42	-0.35	-0.51	0.42	0.24	-0.67	0.04	0.34	0.05	0.74	-0.16	-0.03	0.34
Press	0.51	0.74	-0.55	-0.02	0.68	0.15	0.19	-0.68	0.59	-0.82	-0.13	0.01	0.00	0.45
Companies	0.69	0.53	-0.08	-0.71	0.43	0.56	-0.29	0.04	0.43	-0.13	0.47	-0.36	-0.29	0.35
Unions	0.61	0.62	-0.53	-0.15	0.60	0.15	-0.11	-0.46	0.60	-0.50	0.19	-0.03	0.03	0.55
Environ	0.70	0.51	0.10	-0.93	0.23	0.88	-0.03	0.03	0.21	-0.11	0.16	-0.73	-0.25	0.18
Womens	0.67	0.55	0.06	-0.86	0.33	0.88	0.09	-0.07	0.26	-0.07	-0.03	-0.84	-0.03	0.28
Humanitarian	0.61	0.62	0.11	-0.83	0.40	0.83	0.06	-0.01	0.36	0.12	-0.12	-0.96	0.12	0.27
UN	0.54	0.71	-0.03	-0.58	0.64	0.50	-0.15	0.01	0.64	0.13	0.11	-0.59	0.15	0.60
Prop Var	0.43		0.26	0.25		0.20	0.18	0.19		0.13	0.19	0.19	0.07	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.56	1.00		-0.61	1.00			-0.64	1.00			
Factor3						-0.44	0.67	1.00		0.50	-0.64	1.00		
Factor4										-0.27	0.37	-0.08	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Brazil

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.41	0.83	-0.31	0.13	0.83	0.04	-0.11	-0.30	0.83	-0.31	-0.11	0.09	0.16	0.81
Army	0.54	0.71	-0.33	0.25	0.71	-0.14	-0.21	-0.52	0.67	-0.53	0.10	0.04	0.25	0.63
Police	0.70	0.51	-0.73	0.01	0.45	0.09	0.03	-0.71	0.42	-0.52	-0.04	-0.36	-0.12	0.42
Courts	0.73	0.46	-0.81	-0.04	0.38	0.08	0.08	-0.81	0.34	-0.65	-0.10	-0.17	-0.08	0.34
Govt	0.77	0.40	-0.86	-0.04	0.30	0.31	0.06	-0.60	0.32	-0.50	-0.33	-0.10	-0.04	0.31
Parties	0.72	0.48	-0.77	-0.00	0.42	0.80	0.00	-0.02	0.34	-0.03	-0.84	0.05	0.03	0.30
Parliament	0.70	0.51	-0.75	-0.01	0.45	1.32	0.05	0.42	0.05	0.22	-1.10	0.03	-0.03	0.14
Civil	0.65	0.58	-0.46	0.24	0.59	0.27	-0.22	-0.22	0.59	0.00	-0.06	-0.75	-0.09	0.45
Press	0.55	0.70	-0.54	0.04	0.68	-0.04	-0.00	-0.63	0.64	-0.55	0.00	-0.07	0.02	0.63
Companies	0.69	0.53	-0.22	0.54	0.50	0.17	-0.52	-0.09	0.50	0.11	0.03	-0.75	0.19	0.38
Unions	0.62	0.62	-0.39	0.27	0.63	0.00	-0.24	-0.43	0.61	-0.27	0.08	-0.44	0.07	0.60
Environ	0.68	0.54	0.03	0.81	0.38	-0.08	-0.77	-0.10	0.38	-0.03	0.14	-0.39	0.55	0.38
Womens	0.57	0.68	0.36	1.07	0.27	0.00	-1.07	0.35	0.24	0.26	-0.01	-0.15	0.89	0.25
Humanitarian	0.61	0.63	0.09	0.80	0.45	-0.01	-0.77	0.04	0.46	-0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.75	0.40
UN	0.58	0.66	-0.19	0.45	0.64	0.15	-0.43	-0.07	0.64	-0.12	-0.18	0.00	0.41	0.63
Prop Var	0.41		0.28	0.21		0.18	0.20	0.19		0.12	0.14	0.11	0.13	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.69	1.00		-0.62	1.00			0.73	1.00			
Factor3						-0.82	0.68	1.00		0.66	0.74	1.00		
Factor4										-0.53	-0.50	-0.64	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Argentina

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.49	0.76	-0.32	-0.23	0.76	-0.64	0.02	0.09	0.65	0.04	-0.57	0.02	0.05	0.65
Army	0.58	0.66	-0.36	-0.29	0.66	-0.78	0.04	0.14	0.49	0.04	-0.95	-0.03	-0.15	0.32
Police	0.67	0.56	-0.69	-0.00	0.52	-0.83	-0.27	-0.16	0.36	-0.06	-0.52	-0.20	0.38	0.39
Courts	0.69	0.52	-0.69	-0.03	0.49	-0.54	-0.12	-0.33	0.46	0.11	-0.07	-0.05	0.93	0.23
Govt	0.70	0.52	-0.57	-0.18	0.52	-0.22	0.14	-0.43	0.53	-0.10	0.14	0.21	0.68	0.40
Parties	0.69	0.52	-0.87	0.17	0.38	0.24	-0.04	-1.05	0.22	-0.96	0.20	-0.06	0.07	0.23
Parliament	0.82	0.33	-0.83	-0.04	0.28	-0.05	0.09	-0.78	0.26	-0.68	0.01	0.08	0.18	0.26
Civil	0.74	0.45	-0.84	0.08	0.36	0.03	-0.00	-0.85	0.32	-0.83	0.00	-0.03	0.02	0.31
Press	0.53	0.72	-0.27	-0.35	0.70	-0.27	0.26	-0.11	0.70	-0.10	-0.25	0.24	0.07	0.70
Companies	0.65	0.57	-0.48	-0.24	0.58	-0.07	0.25	-0.44	0.57	-0.58	-0.24	0.18	-0.24	0.52
Unions	0.71	0.50	-0.73	-0.01	0.46	-0.21	-0.01	-0.57	0.47	-0.59	-0.19	-0.02	0.03	0.46
Environ	0.48	0.77	0.24	-0.96	0.29	0.20	1.00	0.06	0.25	0.07	0.08	0.94	0.00	0.25
Womens	0.59	0.65	0.02	-0.81	0.37	0.14	0.85	-0.12	0.34	-0.20	-0.04	0.76	-0.16	0.33
Humanitarian	0.46	0.79	0.07	-0.69	0.57	-0.07	0.63	0.06	0.58	0.17	0.01	0.63	0.23	0.55
UN	0.68	0.53	-0.44	-0.33	0.53	-0.08	0.32	-0.40	0.53	-0.40	-0.12	0.29	0.02	0.53
Prop Var	0.41		0.32	0.17		0.15	0.16	0.23		0.20	0.12	0.14	0.11	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.58	1.00		-0.65	1.00			0.62	1.00			
Factor3						0.69	-0.48	1.00		-0.44	-0.56	1.00		
Factor4										-0.74	-0.67	0.43	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Uruguay

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.41	0.83	0.04	-0.49	0.78	0.52	-0.06	-0.07	0.72	0.50	0.00	0.08	-0.03	0.72
Army	0.42	0.82	0.10	-0.56	0.74	1.03	-0.21	0.21	0.24	0.99	-0.05	-0.17	-0.16	0.29
Police	0.60	0.64	-0.15	-0.52	0.62	0.72	0.13	0.06	0.44	1.03	-0.55	-0.06	0.00	0.24
Courts	0.65	0.57	-0.31	-0.42	0.58	0.34	0.30	-0.15	0.58	0.51	-0.38	0.17	0.22	0.50
Govt	0.60	0.64	-0.84	0.09	0.36	-0.06	0.83	0.01	0.36	0.04	-0.25	0.00	0.78	0.30
Parties	0.63	0.60	-0.82	0.04	0.37	-0.02	0.80	-0.01	0.37	-0.05	0.05	0.01	0.81	0.37
Parliament	0.66	0.56	-0.83	0.01	0.32	0.02	0.81	-0.00	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.82	0.33
Civil	0.48	0.77	-0.43	-0.13	0.74	0.16	0.42	-0.00	0.73	0.00	0.33	-0.03	0.55	0.61
Press	0.53	0.72	-0.09	-0.50	0.69	0.49	0.07	-0.11	0.65	0.45	0.03	0.12	0.11	0.64
Companies	0.60	0.63	-0.15	-0.53	0.62	0.23	0.14	-0.36	0.63	0.10	0.26	0.36	0.23	0.56
Unions	0.47	0.78	-0.64	0.07	0.63	-0.02	0.63	0.03	0.63	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	0.62	0.63
Environ	0.59	0.65	0.07	-0.73	0.52	0.02	-0.10	-0.81	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.82	-0.09	0.40
Womens	0.60	0.64	-0.02	-0.65	0.57	-0.18	-0.03	-0.97	0.25	-0.20	0.00	0.97	-0.03	0.25
Humanitarian	0.62	0.61	-0.03	-0.67	0.53	-0.05	0.00	-0.81	0.38	-0.02	-0.11	0.83	-0.03	0.36
UN	0.53	0.72	-0.02	-0.57	0.66	0.22	0.01	-0.41	0.68	0.18	0.04	0.41	0.04	0.68
Prop Var	0.32		0.19	0.22		0.16	0.18	0.18		0.19	0.05	0.18	0.19	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.53	1.00		0.45	1.00			0.49	1.00			
Factor3						-0.55	-0.49	1.00		0.53	0.17	1.00		
Factor4										0.40	-0.04	0.49	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Chile

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.50	0.75	0.27	-0.28	0.75	-0.05	-0.53	-0.00	0.67	0.52	-0.02	-0.07	0.00	0.67
Army	0.52	0.73	0.31	-0.27	0.73	0.12	-1.07	0.30	0.27	1.02	0.24	0.09	0.03	0.28
Police	0.61	0.63	0.29	-0.38	0.64	-0.01	-0.70	-0.01	0.49	0.67	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.49
Courts	0.64	0.59	-0.05	-0.72	0.52	0.20	-0.45	-0.47	0.49	0.44	-0.42	0.17	-0.07	0.49
Govt	0.74	0.45	0.18	-0.62	0.45	-0.24	0.02	-0.62	0.41	0.02	-0.64	-0.29	0.05	0.37
Parties	0.66	0.56	-0.23	-0.92	0.37	0.14	0.06	-0.94	0.30	-0.04	-0.90	0.10	-0.04	0.26
Parliament	0.78	0.39	-0.10	-0.93	0.25	0.04	-0.02	-0.90	0.21	0.00	-0.70	0.05	-0.29	0.22
Civil	0.71	0.50	0.03	-0.72	0.45	-0.09	0.02	-0.72	0.41	-0.06	-0.52	-0.05	-0.33	0.42
Press	0.65	0.58	0.16	-0.54	0.58	-0.00	-0.44	-0.30	0.55	0.44	-0.28	-0.02	-0.04	0.55
Companies	0.66	0.57	0.23	-0.49	0.57	-0.18	-0.19	-0.38	0.58	-0.09	0.24	0.11	-1.25	0.00
Unions	0.55	0.70	0.11	-0.48	0.69	-0.07	-0.17	-0.38	0.69	0.22	-0.44	-0.13	0.14	0.66
Environ	0.60	0.64	0.87	0.10	0.35	-0.87	0.04	0.05	0.33	-0.03	0.06	-0.84	-0.03	0.33
Womens	0.63	0.60	0.91	0.10	0.27	-0.95	0.09	0.03	0.21	-0.06	0.00	-0.95	0.04	0.20
Humanitarian	0.64	0.59	0.84	0.03	0.33	-0.82	-0.01	-0.00	0.32	0.03	0.00	-0.80	-0.01	0.32
UN	0.66	0.57	0.23	-0.48	0.58	-0.18	-0.18	-0.38	0.58	0.09	-0.14	-0.09	-0.44	0.54
Prop Var	0.41		0.19	0.30		0.17	0.16	0.23		0.15	0.17	0.16	0.13	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.62	1.00		0.63	1.00			-0.55	1.00			
Factor3						0.55	0.62	1.00		-0.60	0.48	1.00		
Factor4										-0.64	0.65	0.61	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Colombia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.26	0.93	0.18	0.50	0.85	0.46	-0.03	0.17	0.85	0.04	0.10	-0.40	0.00	0.85
Army	0.50	0.75	0.20	0.81	0.54	0.97	0.33	0.03	0.42	-0.34	-0.15	-0.94	0.09	0.35
Police	0.68	0.54	-0.04	0.75	0.39	0.74	0.02	-0.07	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.63	-0.20	0.40
Courts	0.80	0.36	-0.82	0.01	0.32	0.02	-0.27	-0.60	0.33	0.20	-0.36	-0.01	-0.34	0.34
Govt	0.71	0.50	-0.12	0.68	0.40	0.65	-0.05	-0.11	0.40	0.05	-0.09	-0.57	-0.15	0.41
Parties	0.66	0.56	-0.50	0.20	0.56	-0.11	-0.99	0.11	0.28	0.89	-0.02	0.07	0.02	0.29
Parliament	0.77	0.40	-0.53	0.29	0.41	0.00	-1.02	0.12	0.11	0.91	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.11
Civil	0.80	0.36	-0.62	0.22	0.36	0.05	-0.66	-0.19	0.30	0.56	-0.36	-0.08	0.07	0.28
Press	0.58	0.66	-0.17	0.48	0.62	0.46	-0.06	-0.14	0.63	0.08	0.11	-0.38	-0.36	0.61
Companies	0.71	0.50	-0.67	0.06	0.48	0.09	-0.15	-0.54	0.48	0.06	-0.61	-0.11	-0.01	0.46
Unions	0.53	0.72	-0.48	0.07	0.72	-0.01	-0.36	-0.24	0.71	0.34	0.04	0.05	-0.36	0.69
Environ	0.70	0.51	-0.91	-0.20	0.40	-0.11	0.06	-0.95	0.29	-0.16	-0.85	0.08	-0.17	0.26
Womens	0.70	0.51	-0.83	-0.11	0.44	-0.07	-0.18	-0.67	0.44	0.05	-0.91	0.02	0.15	0.34
Humanitarian	0.69	0.52	-0.72	-0.01	0.49	0.07	0.03	-0.73	0.43	-0.06	-0.03	0.04	-0.86	0.31
UN	0.70	0.51	-0.65	0.08	0.50	0.15	0.01	-0.64	0.45	-0.03	-0.01	-0.06	-0.76	0.37
Prop Var	0.45		0.32	0.16		0.16	0.19	0.21		0.15	0.15	0.13	0.12	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.74	1.00		-0.71	1.00			-0.64	1.00			
Factor3						-0.66	0.68	1.00		-0.63	0.57	1.00		
Factor4										-0.60	0.81	0.58	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Trinidad and Tobago

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.42	0.83	-0.01	-0.45	0.80	-0.01	-0.16	-0.31	0.80	-0.22	0.16	-0.49	0.03	0.72
Army	0.66	0.56	0.10	-0.61	0.54	0.01	-0.83	0.10	0.43	0.16	-0.44	-0.51	0.00	0.41
Police	0.70	0.51	0.02	-0.73	0.45	-0.07	-0.83	-0.02	0.36	0.01	-0.95	0.03	0.10	0.25
Courts	0.76	0.42	0.13	-0.70	0.39	0.06	-0.72	-0.07	0.33	-0.06	-0.64	-0.14	-0.05	0.33
Govt	0.78	0.40	-0.07	-0.90	0.26	-0.06	-0.23	-0.70	0.26	-0.65	-0.40	0.09	0.06	0.23
Parties	0.71	0.50	-0.02	-0.78	0.41	-0.01	0.27	-1.11	0.19	-0.95	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.20
Parliament	0.78	0.39	-0.01	-0.85	0.29	0.00	0.10	-1.00	0.15	-0.87	0.00	-0.07	-0.01	0.15
Civil	0.76	0.42	0.44	-0.39	0.43	0.42	-0.15	-0.28	0.43	-0.27	-0.29	0.07	-0.40	0.41
Press	0.52	0.73	0.05	-0.50	0.71	0.01	-0.47	-0.09	0.69	0.00	-0.11	-0.51	0.00	0.64
Companies	0.73	0.47	0.58	-0.23	0.43	0.55	-0.19	-0.09	0.43	-0.07	-0.13	-0.17	-0.51	0.43
Unions	0.56	0.68	0.23	-0.38	0.69	0.19	-0.40	-0.04	0.68	-0.03	-0.34	-0.10	-0.18	0.68
Environ	0.58	0.67	0.92	0.22	0.37	0.91	0.18	0.02	0.36	-0.02	-0.04	0.18	-0.87	0.33
Womens	0.67	0.55	1.01	0.19	0.20	1.00	0.19	-0.02	0.18	-0.03	0.07	0.02	-0.93	0.19
Humanitarian	0.64	0.58	0.84	0.08	0.38	0.80	-0.09	0.11	0.38	0.13	0.08	-0.28	-0.75	0.35
UN	0.63	0.61	0.52	-0.18	0.57	0.48	-0.26	0.03	0.57	0.06	-0.06	-0.32	-0.45	0.55
Prop Var	0.45		0.23	0.30		0.21	0.18	0.20		0.15	0.13	0.07	0.19	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.65	1.00		-0.62	1.00			0.69	1.00			
Factor3						-0.59	0.79	1.00		0.70	0.72	1.00		
Factor4										0.50	0.55	0.49	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Mexico

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.35	0.88	-0.21	-0.17	0.88	-0.49	0.03	0.03	0.79	-0.58	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.76
Army	0.59	0.65	-0.32	-0.33	0.66	-0.83	0.00	0.08	0.38	-0.92	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.30
Police	0.68	0.54	-0.66	-0.06	0.51	-0.43	0.05	-0.42	0.48	-0.17	-0.11	-0.52	0.03	0.47
Courts	0.70	0.50	-0.71	-0.03	0.46	-0.30	0.01	-0.52	0.46	0.33	0.20	-1.37	0.05	0.00
Govt	0.74	0.45	-0.71	-0.08	0.41	-0.27	-0.06	-0.54	0.42	-0.05	-0.27	-0.47	-0.06	0.41
Parties	0.70	0.51	-0.95	0.21	0.30	-0.02	0.09	-0.89	0.26	-0.03	-0.89	-0.03	0.11	0.24
Parliament	0.76	0.43	-0.93	0.12	0.27	0.01	-0.01	-0.89	0.21	0.02	-0.86	-0.06	0.02	0.20
Civil	0.75	0.44	-0.79	-0.01	0.37	0.08	-0.15	-0.80	0.30	0.03	-0.85	0.05	-0.12	0.27
Press	0.61	0.63	-0.34	-0.32	0.64	-0.55	-0.12	-0.07	0.55	-0.52	-0.02	-0.06	-0.13	0.55
Companies	0.63	0.61	-0.20	-0.51	0.57	0.09	-0.58	-0.26	0.52	0.04	-0.30	0.05	-0.56	0.52
Unions	0.65	0.57	-0.62	-0.08	0.55	-0.33	-0.01	-0.43	0.54	-0.24	-0.32	-0.19	-0.01	0.55
Environ	0.65	0.58	0.06	-0.85	0.34	0.01	-0.83	0.00	0.32	0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.81	0.32
Womens	0.59	0.66	0.16	-0.89	0.36	0.09	-0.91	0.06	0.32	0.03	0.00	0.08	-0.88	0.32
Humanitarian	0.58	0.66	0.23	-0.97	0.29	-0.10	-0.86	0.21	0.31	-0.08	0.23	-0.06	-0.85	0.30
UN	0.66	0.56	-0.18	-0.57	0.51	-0.17	-0.50	-0.13	0.51	-0.15	-0.09	-0.06	-0.49	0.51
Prop Var	0.42		0.31	0.22		0.12	0.19	0.22		0.11	0.18	0.16	0.18	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.63	1.00		0.61	1.00			0.59	1.00			
Factor3						0.56	0.51	1.00		0.73	0.76	1.00		
Factor4										0.57	0.49	0.56	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Ukraine

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.34	0.89	-0.04	-0.41	0.86	0.18	-0.51	-0.08	0.76	0.24	0.13	0.07	1.02	0.33
Army	0.60	0.65	0.19	-0.45	0.64	-0.01	-0.63	-0.07	0.52	0.00	-0.20	-0.02	0.58	0.48
Police	0.75	0.44	0.73	-0.07	0.39	-0.53	-0.75	0.35	0.23	0.08	-0.83	-0.12	0.06	0.19
Courts	0.73	0.46	0.66	-0.13	0.43	-0.47	-0.71	0.28	0.30	-0.01	-0.95	0.01	-0.03	0.13
Govt	0.66	0.57	0.80	0.09	0.46	-0.66	-0.12	0.00	0.47	0.04	-0.13	-0.66	0.01	0.46
Parties	0.74	0.46	0.93	0.13	0.29	-0.83	0.01	-0.05	0.26	0.02	-0.07	-0.85	-0.06	0.27
Parliament	0.75	0.43	0.93	0.11	0.27	-0.85	0.04	-0.09	0.22	0.02	-0.02	-0.91	-0.05	0.21
Civil	0.86	0.26	0.56	-0.36	0.26	-0.52	0.09	-0.54	0.20	-0.39	0.12	-0.68	0.03	0.19
Press	0.52	0.73	0.15	-0.40	0.73	0.02	-0.64	-0.00	0.60	-0.09	-0.35	0.13	0.37	0.63
Companies	0.72	0.48	0.29	-0.49	0.48	-0.30	0.21	-0.72	0.38	-0.51	0.32	-0.57	0.06	0.35
Unions	0.78	0.39	0.46	-0.37	0.40	-0.31	-0.41	-0.17	0.39	-0.19	-0.25	-0.26	0.23	0.40
Environ	0.74	0.45	-0.04	-0.86	0.31	0.03	-0.02	-0.84	0.29	-0.72	0.11	-0.11	0.16	0.31
Womens	0.74	0.46	0.02	-0.78	0.36	-0.03	-0.07	-0.73	0.36	-0.77	-0.08	-0.01	-0.01	0.33
Humanitarian	0.78	0.40	-0.03	-0.89	0.25	0.01	-0.01	-0.87	0.24	-0.89	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.19
UN	0.59	0.65	-0.00	-0.65	0.59	0.00	-0.09	-0.57	0.59	-0.65	-0.13	0.06	-0.05	0.55
Prop Var	0.49		0.27	0.24		0.19	0.16	0.23		0.19	0.13	0.19	0.11	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.72	1.00		0.53	1.00			0.60	1.00			
Factor3						0.61	0.74	1.00		0.62	0.69	1.00		
Factor4										-0.62	-0.53	-0.50	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Russia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.33	0.89	0.14	-0.22	0.89	-0.39	0.14	0.05	0.79	-0.06	-0.49	-0.06	0.02	0.75
Army	0.46	0.79	0.36	-0.12	0.79	-0.68	-0.02	-0.04	0.53	0.05	-0.65	0.21	-0.10	0.51
Police	0.67	0.56	0.90	0.19	0.40	-0.51	-0.25	-0.62	0.36	0.34	0.00	1.22	-0.06	0.13
Courts	0.74	0.45	0.91	0.12	0.32	-0.31	-0.12	-0.72	0.33	-0.13	0.05	0.74	0.02	0.30
Govt	0.79	0.37	0.78	-0.06	0.32	-0.23	0.05	-0.67	0.33	-0.56	-0.14	0.22	0.00	0.32
Parties	0.73	0.47	0.75	-0.02	0.42	0.05	0.04	-0.81	0.33	-0.87	0.07	0.03	-0.04	0.30
Parliament	0.81	0.34	0.74	-0.12	0.31	0.01	0.14	-0.78	0.25	-1.07	-0.06	-0.17	-0.04	0.11
Civil	0.79	0.38	0.41	-0.44	0.39	-0.17	0.40	-0.37	0.39	-0.13	-0.03	0.29	0.44	0.39
Press	0.49	0.76	0.51	-0.01	0.73	-0.26	-0.02	-0.37	0.73	-0.15	-0.11	0.31	0.01	0.73
Companies	0.59	0.65	0.12	-0.53	0.61	0.33	0.60	-0.34	0.48	-0.17	0.46	0.13	0.72	0.44
Unions	0.62	0.61	0.50	-0.17	0.61	-0.26	0.13	-0.38	0.60	-0.10	-0.09	0.36	0.18	0.61
Environ	0.67	0.56	-0.17	-0.95	0.30	0.02	0.87	0.05	0.31	0.02	-0.03	-0.07	0.86	0.32
Womens	0.65	0.57	-0.16	-0.91	0.34	-0.10	0.83	0.12	0.32	0.03	-0.19	-0.11	0.78	0.32
Humanitarian	0.67	0.54	-0.07	-0.85	0.37	-0.04	0.77	-0.00	0.37	0.13	0.00	0.11	0.82	0.36
UN	0.68	0.54	0.28	-0.46	0.53	0.15	0.48	-0.41	0.48	-0.39	0.16	0.01	0.48	0.49
Prop Var	0.43		0.29	0.22		0.09	0.19	0.22		0.17	0.07	0.17	0.20	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.71	1.00		-0.54	1.00			0.45	1.00			
Factor3						0.41	-0.58	1.00		-0.81	-0.54	1.00		
Factor4										-0.65	-0.59	0.57	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Moldova

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.16	0.98	-0.12	0.06	0.97	-0.26	0.02	0.01	0.93	-0.32	0.14	0.04	-0.03	0.92
Army	0.50	0.75	-0.20	0.36	0.76	0.10	0.28	-0.41	0.70	-0.06	-0.11	0.16	0.38	0.70
Police	0.62	0.62	0.08	0.77	0.46	0.00	-0.00	-0.76	0.42	0.08	-0.85	-0.01	0.07	0.29
Courts	0.53	0.72	0.08	0.67	0.60	-0.16	-0.07	-0.60	0.60	0.04	-0.98	0.01	-0.29	0.31
Govt	0.69	0.52	0.05	0.83	0.35	-0.23	-0.05	-0.73	0.36	-0.38	-0.46	-0.08	0.13	0.37
Parties	0.65	0.58	-0.03	0.69	0.50	-0.22	0.01	-0.61	0.50	-0.58	-0.04	-0.11	0.38	0.42
Parliament	0.56	0.69	0.02	0.64	0.60	-0.21	-0.04	-0.56	0.60	-0.59	0.04	-0.17	0.40	0.50
Civil	0.65	0.57	-0.17	0.56	0.57	-0.54	0.01	-0.42	0.42	-0.70	-0.07	0.03	0.05	0.41
Press	0.34	0.89	-0.08	0.30	0.88	0.24	0.20	-0.39	0.78	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.54	0.71
Companies	0.56	0.69	-0.48	0.18	0.65	-0.52	0.30	-0.06	0.51	-0.41	-0.08	0.41	-0.17	0.53
Unions	0.56	0.69	-0.19	0.44	0.69	0.10	0.28	-0.49	0.63	-0.02	-0.24	0.18	0.35	0.63
Environ	0.60	0.64	-0.78	-0.01	0.40	-0.30	0.65	0.03	0.38	-0.09	-0.16	0.75	-0.15	0.33
Womens	0.52	0.73	-0.95	-0.22	0.26	-0.10	0.86	0.15	0.27	0.03	0.07	0.86	0.06	0.27
Humanitarian	0.54	0.71	-0.82	-0.11	0.41	-0.07	0.76	0.05	0.40	0.03	0.01	0.75	0.11	0.41
UN	0.49	0.76	-0.62	0.00	0.62	0.05	0.63	-0.07	0.58	0.01	0.07	0.56	0.29	0.57
Prop Var	0.30		0.20	0.23		0.07	0.16	0.19		0.11	0.14	0.16	0.07	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.49	1.00		-0.32	1.00			0.56	1.00			
Factor3						0.26	-0.34	1.00		-0.42	-0.26	1.00		
Factor4										-0.27	-0.56	0.26	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Georgia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.08	0.99	-0.25	-0.35	0.93	-0.08	0.30	0.29	0.92	-0.08	0.29	0.16	0.37	0.85
Army	0.45	0.79	0.27	-0.22	0.80	-0.43	0.12	0.04	0.75	0.02	0.00	-0.10	0.74	0.52
Police	0.66	0.56	0.56	-0.14	0.56	-0.53	0.05	-0.17	0.52	0.21	-0.22	-0.04	0.44	0.46
Courts	0.74	0.45	0.79	0.00	0.38	-0.49	-0.05	-0.40	0.38	0.29	-0.44	-0.04	0.21	0.37
Govt	0.83	0.32	0.97	0.09	0.18	-0.14	-0.01	-0.83	0.14	-0.05	-0.89	0.01	0.14	0.12
Parties	0.74	0.45	0.81	0.03	0.38	-0.19	0.02	-0.63	0.37	0.22	-0.64	0.14	-0.16	0.35
Parliament	0.83	0.31	0.97	0.09	0.17	-0.04	0.01	-0.92	0.08	-0.01	-0.94	0.09	-0.04	0.09
Civil	0.82	0.33	0.68	-0.20	0.32	0.05	0.31	-0.68	0.26	-0.09	-0.68	0.32	0.03	0.27
Press	0.58	0.67	0.54	-0.07	0.65	-0.92	-0.17	0.07	0.43	0.69	0.01	-0.08	0.11	0.50
Companies	0.78	0.39	0.36	-0.51	0.37	0.03	0.57	-0.35	0.35	-0.02	-0.35	0.55	0.03	0.36
Unions	0.69	0.52	0.58	-0.16	0.52	-0.84	-0.05	0.00	0.35	1.24	0.19	0.04	-0.26	0.00
Environ	0.80	0.35	0.09	-0.83	0.20	0.01	0.84	-0.10	0.19	0.06	-0.08	0.83	-0.02	0.19
Womens	0.79	0.38	0.01	-0.91	0.16	-0.01	0.90	-0.01	0.16	0.12	0.02	0.92	-0.09	0.14
Humanitarian	0.69	0.52	-0.15	-0.98	0.21	0.12	1.00	0.05	0.21	-0.05	0.07	0.93	0.03	0.21
UN	0.69	0.53	0.20	-0.57	0.48	-0.15	0.55	-0.09	0.48	0.06	-0.11	0.50	0.16	0.48
Prop Var	0.50		0.33	0.22		0.16	0.23	0.19		0.15	0.20	0.21	0.07	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.68	1.00		-0.70	1.00			-0.70	1.00			
Factor3						0.68	-0.57	1.00		0.60	-0.54	1.00		
Factor4										0.62	-0.51	0.61	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Serbia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.41	0.83	-0.26	-0.21	0.82	-0.33	0.21	0.03	0.78	-0.44	-0.04	0.23	-0.17	0.74
Army	0.63	0.60	-0.09	-0.58	0.59	-0.82	-0.03	0.02	0.37	-0.90	0.08	-0.04	0.06	0.24
Police	0.76	0.43	-0.00	-0.79	0.38	-0.67	-0.08	-0.30	0.28	-0.39	-0.06	-0.13	0.55	0.29
Courts	0.79	0.38	0.07	-0.89	0.29	-0.47	-0.10	-0.53	0.28	-0.20	-0.31	-0.15	0.51	0.28
Govt	0.84	0.29	-0.08	-0.81	0.25	-0.05	0.09	-0.79	0.23	-0.09	-0.85	0.11	-0.09	0.18
Parties	0.71	0.49	0.09	-0.83	0.40	-0.02	-0.08	-0.83	0.36	0.01	-0.79	-0.08	0.08	0.36
Parliament	0.83	0.31	0.08	-0.94	0.21	0.07	-0.06	-1.04	0.09	0.06	-1.06	-0.06	-0.03	0.06
Civil	0.87	0.24	-0.10	-0.82	0.22	-0.13	0.10	-0.73	0.21	-0.04	-0.61	0.08	0.24	0.22
Press	0.68	0.54	-0.22	-0.51	0.55	-0.22	0.20	-0.35	0.55	0.01	-0.07	0.13	0.57	0.51
Companies	0.73	0.47	-0.42	-0.39	0.46	-0.12	0.41	-0.31	0.46	-0.02	-0.14	0.36	0.32	0.46
Unions	0.68	0.54	-0.16	-0.56	0.54	-0.29	0.14	-0.35	0.54	0.11	0.14	0.01	0.97	0.35
Environ	0.63	0.60	-0.86	0.07	0.33	-0.04	0.82	0.06	0.33	-0.08	0.13	0.78	0.09	0.34
Womens	0.62	0.62	-0.95	0.15	0.26	-0.07	0.91	0.16	0.25	-0.10	0.23	0.86	0.10	0.26
Humanitarian	0.60	0.64	-0.96	0.18	0.26	0.22	0.97	-0.03	0.25	0.03	-0.10	0.98	-0.24	0.21
UN	0.52	0.73	-0.54	-0.08	0.65	0.49	0.63	-0.47	0.49	0.49	-0.35	0.59	0.13	0.48
Prop Var	0.49		0.21	0.37		0.13	0.21	0.26		0.10	0.21	0.20	0.14	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.64	1.00		-0.60	1.00			0.66	1.00			
Factor3						0.68	-0.56	1.00		-0.53	-0.55	1.00		
Factor4										-0.70	-0.79	0.62	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Bulgaria

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.30	0.91	-0.10	-0.24	0.90	0.03	0.52	0.13	0.76	0.44	-0.03	0.11	-0.03	0.80
Army	0.59	0.65	-0.37	-0.27	0.66	-0.06	0.90	0.01	0.26	1.16	0.04	0.00	0.26	0.00
Police	0.69	0.52	-0.77	0.02	0.42	-0.15	0.47	-0.54	0.38	0.10	-0.81	0.04	0.02	0.29
Courts	0.75	0.44	-0.87	0.06	0.29	-0.14	0.40	-0.67	0.28	-0.04	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0.14
Govt	0.78	0.39	-0.90	0.04	0.23	-0.03	0.17	-0.80	0.24	-0.06	-0.63	-0.36	0.00	0.23
Parties	0.75	0.44	-0.76	-0.06	0.36	0.14	-0.09	-0.82	0.28	-0.02	-0.17	-0.79	0.02	0.22
Parliament	0.76	0.43	-0.85	0.02	0.30	0.05	-0.04	-0.88	0.23	-0.06	-0.34	-0.68	0.05	0.23
Civil	0.76	0.43	-0.57	-0.25	0.43	0.24	0.11	-0.53	0.42	0.08	-0.24	-0.41	-0.17	0.43
Press	0.57	0.67	-0.31	-0.31	0.68	0.22	0.24	-0.22	0.67	0.48	0.27	-0.51	0.00	0.55
Companies	0.65	0.58	-0.16	-0.56	0.54	0.57	-0.04	-0.23	0.52	0.05	0.05	-0.34	-0.46	0.52
Unions	0.64	0.59	-0.32	-0.38	0.60	0.42	-0.07	-0.38	0.57	0.00	-0.01	-0.44	-0.31	0.56
Environ	0.71	0.49	0.14	-0.98	0.20	0.90	0.03	0.06	0.20	-0.02	-0.04	0.03	-0.91	0.18
Womens	0.66	0.57	0.26	-1.05	0.18	0.97	0.02	0.16	0.19	-0.02	0.01	0.10	-0.99	0.15
Humanitarian	0.68	0.53	0.09	-0.88	0.31	0.84	-0.01	-0.00	0.31	-0.01	0.02	-0.09	-0.80	0.31
UN	0.59	0.65	-0.18	-0.47	0.64	0.40	0.15	-0.15	0.64	0.13	-0.08	-0.14	-0.36	0.64
Prop Var	0.45		0.29	0.25		0.22	0.11	0.23		0.12	0.15	0.13	0.20	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.64	1.00		0.58	1.00			-0.63	1.00			
Factor3						-0.52	-0.50	1.00		-0.44	0.65	1.00		
Factor4										-0.62	0.47	0.51	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Romania

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.19	0.96	-0.12	-0.09	0.96	0.65	0.13	0.09	0.64	0.78	-0.01	0.16	-0.04	0.51
Army	0.37	0.86	-0.25	-0.17	0.87	0.85	0.07	0.07	0.35	0.85	0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.25
Police	0.66	0.56	-0.26	-0.48	0.56	0.35	-0.13	-0.40	0.52	-0.23	-0.02	-1.05	-0.11	0.19
Courts	0.75	0.44	-0.22	-0.62	0.42	0.27	-0.13	-0.55	0.41	-0.06	-0.33	-0.59	0.03	0.35
Govt	0.71	0.49	0.10	-0.94	0.21	-0.01	0.06	-0.93	0.18	-0.01	-0.88	-0.05	-0.01	0.18
Parties	0.69	0.53	0.14	-0.95	0.21	0.05	0.11	-0.92	0.21	0.01	-0.85	-0.10	-0.07	0.21
Parliament	0.72	0.48	0.11	-0.97	0.16	-0.02	0.07	-0.97	0.13	0.01	-0.94	-0.01	-0.01	0.11
Civil	0.73	0.47	-0.29	-0.53	0.47	-0.06	-0.33	-0.57	0.43	0.06	-0.64	0.15	0.40	0.38
Press	0.48	0.77	-0.28	-0.26	0.78	0.51	-0.08	-0.13	0.63	0.18	0.05	-0.53	0.00	0.61
Companies	0.69	0.52	-0.54	-0.24	0.51	-0.11	-0.60	-0.31	0.44	-0.07	-0.35	0.04	0.60	0.43
Unions	0.60	0.64	-0.48	-0.20	0.63	0.37	-0.33	-0.12	0.58	0.06	0.04	-0.51	0.23	0.55
Environ	0.69	0.53	-0.92	0.10	0.25	-0.08	-0.96	0.04	0.15	-0.08	-0.02	-0.01	0.92	0.15
Womens	0.67	0.55	-0.97	0.17	0.20	-0.00	-0.96	0.11	0.16	-0.03	0.06	-0.05	0.91	0.16
Humanitarian	0.67	0.56	-0.93	0.14	0.26	0.16	-0.83	0.12	0.28	0.09	0.09	-0.11	0.79	0.28
UN	0.60	0.64	-0.56	-0.12	0.60	0.22	-0.46	-0.09	0.60	0.22	-0.14	0.00	0.48	0.59
Prop Var	0.40		0.26	0.26		0.12	0.23	0.24		0.10	0.20	0.14	0.21	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.53	1.00		-0.37	1.00			-0.22	1.00			
Factor3						-0.34	0.47	1.00		-0.56	0.55	1.00		
Factor4										0.24	-0.35	-0.52	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Netherlands

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.37	0.86	-0.33	0.06	0.86	-0.05	-0.20	-0.17	0.86	0.39	-0.11	0.01	0.03	0.80
Army	0.47	0.78	-0.31	0.20	0.78	-0.15	-0.30	-0.09	0.77	1.21	0.19	-0.17	0.07	0.00
Police	0.65	0.57	-0.59	0.09	0.57	0.17	-1.31	0.35	0.00	-0.03	0.27	1.22	0.09	0.00
Courts	0.70	0.51	-0.70	0.02	0.49	0.07	-0.66	-0.19	0.41	-0.16	-0.23	0.73	0.00	0.35
Govt	0.82	0.32	-1.06	-0.22	0.16	0.13	-0.09	-0.92	0.13	0.09	-0.87	0.09	0.12	0.14
Parties	0.81	0.35	-0.92	-0.10	0.27	0.02	-0.02	-0.87	0.23	-0.05	-0.85	0.08	-0.01	0.21
Parliament	0.82	0.33	-0.96	-0.12	0.24	0.04	0.02	-0.95	0.17	-0.01	-0.91	0.03	0.02	0.16
Civil	0.75	0.44	-0.64	0.14	0.44	-0.14	-0.26	-0.44	0.45	0.02	-0.44	0.25	-0.15	0.45
Press	0.49	0.76	-0.40	0.13	0.76	-0.11	-0.19	-0.26	0.76	0.14	-0.24	0.12	-0.09	0.76
Companies	0.62	0.61	-0.46	0.20	0.62	-0.23	0.03	-0.51	0.60	0.13	-0.47	-0.07	-0.21	0.60
Unions	0.50	0.75	-0.06	0.52	0.68	-0.41	-0.35	0.13	0.65	0.19	0.13	0.22	-0.39	0.65
Environ	0.53	0.72	0.25	0.96	0.35	-0.83	-0.01	0.08	0.36	-0.14	0.06	0.06	-0.89	0.30
Womens	0.53	0.71	0.24	0.95	0.35	-0.86	0.07	0.02	0.34	-0.02	0.01	-0.06	-0.86	0.34
Humanitarian	0.59	0.65	-0.06	0.64	0.53	-0.60	0.02	-0.18	0.52	0.01	-0.18	-0.02	-0.59	0.52
UN	0.65	0.58	-0.40	0.31	0.58	-0.31	-0.02	-0.42	0.57	0.19	-0.38	-0.06	-0.28	0.56
Prop Var	0.40		0.33	0.19		0.15	0.17	0.23		0.12	0.21	0.15	0.15	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.69	1.00		0.57	1.00			-0.56	1.00			
Factor3						0.52	0.74	1.00		0.63	-0.68	1.00		
Factor4										-0.50	0.49	-0.52	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Norway

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.36	0.87	0.60	0.37	0.71	0.13	-0.37	-0.45	0.71	-0.17	0.62	0.08	-0.09	0.60
Army	0.49	0.76	0.78	0.42	0.52	0.43	-0.40	-0.36	0.51	0.07	0.83	-0.07	-0.12	0.35
Police	0.65	0.58	0.68	0.04	0.56	0.87	-0.04	0.03	0.28	0.61	0.38	0.00	-0.06	0.36
Courts	0.62	0.62	0.51	-0.18	0.62	0.72	0.20	0.06	0.43	0.87	-0.03	0.13	-0.07	0.18
Govt	0.79	0.38	0.73	-0.11	0.39	0.04	0.06	-0.76	0.35	0.05	-0.02	0.83	-0.02	0.29
Parties	0.69	0.52	0.64	-0.10	0.53	-0.21	0.04	-0.91	0.35	-0.20	0.09	0.78	0.10	0.38
Parliament	0.77	0.40	0.76	-0.03	0.40	-0.02	-0.02	-0.84	0.32	0.01	-0.10	1.00	-0.14	0.20
Civil	0.67	0.55	0.60	-0.12	0.55	0.04	0.08	-0.63	0.53	0.02	0.06	0.61	0.06	0.53
Press	0.44	0.81	0.47	0.04	0.79	0.38	-0.04	-0.15	0.77	0.19	0.41	-0.04	0.09	0.75
Companies	0.50	0.75	0.50	-0.01	0.75	0.21	-0.01	-0.34	0.75	-0.01	0.48	0.04	0.21	0.68
Unions	0.51	0.74	0.43	-0.14	0.74	0.17	0.12	-0.32	0.74	0.05	0.26	0.18	0.22	0.73
Environ	0.32	0.90	-0.04	-0.63	0.62	0.04	0.58	-0.04	0.63	0.01	0.10	-0.09	0.69	0.55
Womens	0.32	0.90	-0.14	-0.81	0.43	-0.15	0.75	-0.14	0.41	-0.12	-0.05	0.05	0.85	0.31
Humanitarian	0.33	0.89	0.01	-0.54	0.70	0.10	0.51	-0.03	0.70	0.15	-0.08	0.07	0.43	0.71
UN	0.30	0.91	0.08	-0.39	0.82	0.39	0.40	0.21	0.73	0.39	-0.01	-0.11	0.29	0.74
Prop Var	0.29		0.28	0.13		0.13	0.11	0.21		0.10	0.12	0.18	0.11	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.46	1.00		0.25	1.00			0.34	1.00			
Factor3						-0.65	-0.34	1.00		0.52	0.59	1.00		
Factor4										0.36	0.07	0.39	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Finland

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.45	0.80	0.41	0.06	0.80	-0.59	0.02	0.04	0.67	0.14	-0.02	0.01	-0.72	0.55
Army	0.45	0.80	0.58	-0.13	0.75	-1.16	-0.32	0.21	0.15	-0.19	0.17	-0.26	-0.89	0.32
Police	0.56	0.69	0.52	0.06	0.68	-0.39	0.03	-0.22	0.65	-0.79	0.18	0.02	-0.15	0.40
Courts	0.64	0.59	0.66	-0.00	0.56	-0.21	-0.01	-0.50	0.57	-0.73	-0.16	-0.04	0.06	0.37
Govt	0.84	0.29	0.86	0.02	0.25	-0.04	-0.01	-0.86	0.22	-0.06	-0.82	-0.01	-0.06	0.21
Parties	0.76	0.43	0.73	0.06	0.41	0.04	0.04	-0.80	0.36	0.17	-0.90	0.03	-0.06	0.27
Parliament	0.80	0.36	0.86	-0.04	0.30	0.03	-0.07	-0.94	0.23	-0.06	-0.88	-0.07	0.01	0.22
Civil	0.79	0.38	0.81	0.00	0.33	0.03	-0.02	-0.88	0.28	-0.20	-0.76	-0.02	0.07	0.29
Press	0.40	0.84	0.28	0.16	0.84	-0.05	0.14	-0.26	0.84	-0.32	-0.11	0.14	0.08	0.81
Companies	0.55	0.70	0.43	0.16	0.70	-0.19	0.13	-0.30	0.70	-0.20	-0.22	0.13	-0.12	0.71
Unions	0.47	0.78	0.20	0.34	0.76	-0.21	0.32	-0.05	0.74	-0.13	-0.01	0.30	-0.18	0.74
Environ	0.47	0.78	-0.31	1.00	0.30	0.11	0.96	0.16	0.31	-0.02	0.13	0.93	0.10	0.31
Womens	0.56	0.69	-0.16	0.93	0.30	0.02	0.89	0.09	0.31	0.04	0.02	0.86	-0.02	0.30
Humanitarian	0.49	0.76	-0.00	0.62	0.62	-0.00	0.60	-0.03	0.61	-0.07	-0.01	0.58	0.00	0.62
UN	0.45	0.80	0.24	0.26	0.79	-0.23	0.24	-0.08	0.78	0.21	-0.18	0.23	-0.37	0.70
Prop Var	0.36		0.29	0.17		0.14	0.16	0.24		0.10	0.20	0.15	0.10	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.64	1.00		-0.54	1.00			0.65	1.00			
Factor3						0.67	-0.60	1.00		-0.46	-0.55	1.00		
Factor4										0.56	0.61	-0.47	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Sweden

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.41	0.83	-0.06	-0.38	0.83	-0.08	-0.51	0.07	0.75	0.35	0.05	0.17	-0.06	0.77
Army	0.43	0.82	0.02	-0.46	0.80	0.01	-0.52	-0.01	0.73	0.44	-0.02	0.09	0.04	0.75
Police	0.61	0.63	-0.12	-0.53	0.63	-0.14	-0.67	0.04	0.49	1.21	0.22	-0.21	0.02	0.08
Courts	0.65	0.57	-0.03	-0.66	0.54	-0.03	-0.48	-0.26	0.52	0.49	-0.24	0.04	0.02	0.52
Govt	0.69	0.52	-0.09	-0.65	0.50	0.02	0.24	-1.02	0.22	0.03	-1.12	-0.40	0.08	0.12
Parties	0.75	0.44	-0.01	-0.78	0.38	0.03	-0.17	-0.69	0.37	-0.06	-0.71	0.22	-0.01	0.33
Parliament	0.81	0.35	-0.09	-0.78	0.31	0.01	0.08	-0.99	0.12	-0.11	-0.98	0.01	-0.02	0.14
Civil	0.71	0.49	-0.27	-0.52	0.50	-0.24	-0.20	-0.39	0.51	0.10	-0.40	0.10	-0.25	0.51
Press	0.31	0.91	0.05	-0.36	0.89	0.04	-0.37	-0.03	0.86	0.03	-0.02	0.41	0.00	0.81
Companies	0.44	0.81	0.09	-0.54	0.76	0.07	-0.55	-0.05	0.69	0.02	-0.01	0.71	0.03	0.48
Unions	0.49	0.76	-0.47	-0.12	0.70	-0.44	-0.00	-0.17	0.70	0.28	-0.18	-0.32	-0.39	0.64
Environ	0.44	0.80	-0.85	0.21	0.44	-0.82	0.07	0.09	0.44	-0.07	0.08	-0.02	-0.83	0.42
Womens	0.43	0.81	-0.75	0.15	0.54	-0.72	0.13	-0.02	0.54	0.01	-0.03	-0.15	-0.69	0.56
Humanitarian	0.45	0.80	-0.60	0.02	0.65	-0.59	-0.08	0.05	0.64	-0.04	0.05	0.12	-0.63	0.61
UN	0.51	0.74	-0.30	-0.28	0.73	-0.30	-0.25	-0.09	0.72	0.19	-0.08	0.07	-0.29	0.73
Prop Var	0.31		0.14	0.24		0.13	0.12	0.19		0.14	0.20	0.07	0.12	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.58	1.00		0.45	1.00			-0.67	1.00			
Factor3						0.53	0.64	1.00		0.60	-0.55	1.00		
Factor4										-0.49	0.53	-0.35	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

South Asia: Vietnam

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.14	0.98	0.10	-0.05	0.98	-0.10	-0.00	-0.16	0.97	-0.01	-0.12	-0.10	0.19	0.96
Army	0.73	0.46	-0.06	-0.86	0.33	0.35	-0.89	0.04	0.34	0.13	0.45	-0.46	0.11	0.33
Police	0.80	0.36	0.24	-0.61	0.33	0.75	-0.91	0.05	0.12	0.09	1.00	-0.04	-0.02	0.10
Courts	0.82	0.32	0.28	-0.60	0.30	0.61	-0.81	-0.07	0.18	-0.17	0.79	-0.13	-0.16	0.18
Govt	0.79	0.37	-0.17	-1.06	0.13	0.16	-0.99	0.02	0.12	-0.06	0.17	-0.80	-0.03	0.12
Parties	0.84	0.30	0.53	-0.35	0.30	0.03	-0.31	-0.60	0.29	-0.85	-0.05	-0.41	-0.25	0.16
Parliament	0.77	0.41	-0.15	-1.01	0.20	0.02	-0.96	-0.02	0.07	0.06	0.00	-0.89	0.17	0.08
Civil	0.86	0.26	0.78	-0.11	0.24	0.00	-0.08	-0.82	0.22	-0.69	0.01	-0.14	0.12	0.22
Press	0.73	0.47	0.70	-0.06	0.44	0.40	-0.20	-0.52	0.37	-0.38	0.55	0.22	0.09	0.37
Companies	0.66	0.56	1.06	0.38	0.37	-0.01	0.34	-0.98	0.38	-0.77	0.02	0.26	0.18	0.38
Unions	0.82	0.32	0.70	-0.15	0.31	0.25	-0.22	-0.62	0.30	-0.70	0.33	-0.01	-0.14	0.26
Environ	0.83	0.31	1.00	0.14	0.20	0.00	0.13	-0.98	0.20	-0.68	0.04	0.08	0.27	0.21
Womens	0.85	0.28	0.69	-0.19	0.28	0.01	-0.16	-0.74	0.27	-0.44	0.04	-0.17	0.31	0.27
Humanitarian	0.85	0.27	0.84	-0.04	0.23	-0.08	0.02	-0.92	0.20	-0.38	-0.09	-0.08	0.61	0.15
UN	0.66	0.56	0.63	-0.06	0.54	0.04	-0.06	-0.63	0.54	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.86	0.34
Prop Var	0.58		0.39	0.27		0.09	0.30	0.36		0.22	0.15	0.13	0.10	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.79	1.00		0.31	1.00			-0.72	1.00			
Factor3						-0.16	0.68	1.00		0.59	-0.66	1.00		
Factor4										-0.76	0.70	-0.58	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

South Asia: Thailand

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.49	0.76	-0.64	-0.11	0.66	0.12	0.03	-0.66	0.61	0.19	0.01	0.62	0.15	0.59
Army	0.65	0.58	-0.72	-0.02	0.49	0.03	-0.06	-0.86	0.35	0.03	-0.02	0.79	0.05	0.37
Police	0.69	0.52	-0.74	0.02	0.44	-0.01	0.29	-0.50	0.45	0.09	0.27	0.48	0.16	0.45
Courts	0.60	0.65	-0.61	0.03	0.60	-0.03	-0.11	-0.78	0.48	-0.21	-0.02	0.79	-0.23	0.38
Govt	0.68	0.54	-0.74	-0.01	0.46	0.06	0.80	-0.06	0.34	-0.02	0.90	0.06	-0.18	0.27
Parties	0.65	0.57	-0.72	-0.01	0.49	0.11	1.05	0.15	0.19	0.28	0.96	-0.11	0.19	0.19
Parliament	0.68	0.54	-0.62	0.12	0.51	-0.07	0.76	0.03	0.39	-0.08	0.80	-0.01	-0.06	0.37
Civil	0.76	0.41	-0.61	0.23	0.41	-0.21	0.40	-0.27	0.42	-0.04	0.37	0.27	0.24	0.41
Press	0.66	0.56	-0.67	0.05	0.51	-0.04	0.09	-0.64	0.47	-0.09	0.14	0.61	-0.03	0.46
Companies	0.64	0.59	-0.15	0.60	0.52	-0.58	0.18	-0.01	0.51	-0.12	0.03	-0.02	0.74	0.33
Unions	0.69	0.52	-0.43	0.34	0.53	-0.33	0.07	-0.41	0.52	-0.04	-0.03	0.40	0.48	0.44
Environ	0.68	0.54	0.11	0.95	0.20	-0.93	0.02	0.10	0.20	-0.58	-0.04	-0.09	0.52	0.20
Womens	0.67	0.55	0.08	0.91	0.26	-0.90	-0.18	-0.12	0.24	-0.68	-0.16	0.11	0.32	0.25
Humanitarian	0.59	0.65	0.13	0.86	0.37	-0.84	-0.06	0.04	0.38	-0.83	0.00	-0.04	0.06	0.29
UN	0.57	0.67	-0.01	0.67	0.54	-0.65	0.05	-0.00	0.54	-0.66	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.48
Prop Var	0.42		0.29	0.23		0.22	0.18	0.18		0.14	0.18	0.17	0.09	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.58	1.00		-0.54	1.00			-0.48	1.00			
Factor3						0.51	-0.69	1.00		-0.41	0.65	1.00		
Factor4										-0.52	0.54	0.45	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Ghana

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.35	0.88	0.05	-0.46	0.82	-0.04	-0.43	-0.04	0.80	0.07	-0.42	0.00	0.04	0.78
Army	0.56	0.68	-0.21	-0.43	0.68	0.13	-0.12	-0.41	0.67	-0.06	-0.34	0.32	0.16	0.66
Police	0.54	0.70	0.08	-0.71	0.55	-0.24	0.05	-0.88	0.42	-0.15	-0.47	0.67	-0.22	0.42
Courts	0.69	0.53	-0.08	-0.72	0.43	0.01	-0.34	-0.46	0.43	0.03	-0.53	0.34	0.06	0.40
Govt	0.61	0.63	0.09	-0.80	0.43	-0.07	-0.83	-0.01	0.33	0.39	-0.49	0.03	-0.05	0.37
Parties	0.60	0.64	-0.01	-0.68	0.53	-0.05	-0.33	-0.41	0.53	0.31	-0.24	0.34	-0.12	0.53
Parliament	0.69	0.52	-0.11	-0.68	0.45	0.13	-0.77	0.03	0.36	1.12	0.06	-0.13	-0.09	0.06
Civil	0.80	0.37	-0.56	-0.34	0.37	0.44	-0.07	-0.44	0.36	0.34	0.13	0.46	0.25	0.28
Press	0.60	0.64	-0.11	-0.57	0.60	0.01	-0.11	-0.56	0.58	0.04	-0.29	0.46	-0.02	0.57
Companies	0.73	0.47	-0.79	-0.06	0.33	0.67	0.01	-0.27	0.33	0.09	0.03	0.26	0.59	0.33
Unions	0.66	0.56	-0.49	-0.27	0.56	0.34	0.22	-0.66	0.48	0.02	0.02	0.57	0.22	0.46
Environ	0.68	0.54	-0.93	0.12	0.23	0.83	0.03	-0.11	0.24	-0.05	-0.03	0.09	0.83	0.24
Womens	0.64	0.59	-0.81	0.05	0.39	0.78	-0.26	0.16	0.34	-0.02	-0.23	-0.21	0.93	0.25
Humanitarian	0.54	0.71	-0.91	0.25	0.36	0.82	0.05	0.01	0.36	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.79	0.37
UN	0.60	0.64	-0.33	-0.34	0.65	0.33	-0.48	0.05	0.61	0.29	-0.19	-0.02	0.32	0.62
Prop Var	0.39		0.25	0.25		0.19	0.14	0.16		0.12	0.09	0.11	0.19	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			0.53	1.00		-0.32	1.00			-0.62	1.00			
Factor3						-0.45	0.78	1.00		0.63	-0.36	1.00		
Factor4										0.48	-0.16	0.58	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Zambia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors				4 factors				
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2	1	2	3	4	h2
Churches	0.45	0.80	-0.37	0.11	0.79	-0.07	0.05	-0.54	0.72	-0.54	0.00	0.05	-0.08	0.72
Army	0.51	0.74	-0.27	0.29	0.74	-0.04	0.23	-0.40	0.70	0.01	0.92	-0.25	0.00	0.42
Police	0.68	0.53	0.12	0.92	0.29	-0.05	0.85	-0.03	0.29	0.00	0.30	0.63	-0.04	0.30
Courts	0.67	0.55	0.18	0.98	0.24	0.01	0.91	0.09	0.26	-0.04	0.06	0.82	-0.02	0.25
Govt	0.67	0.56	-0.04	0.71	0.45	-0.00	0.66	-0.14	0.44	-0.27	-0.01	0.63	-0.06	0.41
Parties	0.49	0.76	0.02	0.57	0.69	0.48	0.62	0.51	0.54	0.25	-0.19	0.71	0.40	0.49
Parliament	0.79	0.37	-0.37	0.50	0.37	0.39	0.46	-0.06	0.37	-0.19	0.01	0.45	0.32	0.36
Civil	0.75	0.43	-0.62	0.19	0.42	0.63	0.16	-0.08	0.39	-0.03	0.28	0.04	0.59	0.37
Press	0.58	0.67	-0.18	0.45	0.65	0.11	0.40	-0.15	0.65	0.02	0.46	0.15	0.14	0.61
Companies	0.68	0.54	-0.72	0.02	0.46	0.86	-0.01	0.06	0.33	-0.02	0.10	-0.01	0.76	0.34
Unions	0.64	0.60	-0.41	0.28	0.60	0.43	0.25	-0.04	0.59	0.09	0.39	0.07	0.44	0.55
Environ	0.64	0.59	-0.77	-0.08	0.48	0.87	-0.12	0.01	0.35	-0.11	0.00	-0.06	0.75	0.36
Womens	0.69	0.53	-0.81	-0.06	0.40	0.35	-0.13	-0.58	0.39	-0.77	-0.20	0.01	0.25	0.33
Humanitarian	0.69	0.52	-0.96	-0.20	0.29	0.24	-0.33	-0.92	0.15	-0.93	-0.02	-0.26	0.18	0.15
UN	0.55	0.70	-0.45	0.14	0.69	-0.00	0.07	-0.57	0.62	-0.55	0.07	0.05	-0.02	0.62
Prop Var	0.41		0.26	0.22		0.18	0.20	0.15		0.15	0.10	0.16	0.14	
Correlations														
Factor1			1.00			1.00				1.00				
Factor2			-0.65	1.00		0.54	1.00			-0.69	1.00			
Factor3						-0.69	-0.63	1.00		-0.52	0.67	1.00		
Factor4										-0.60	0.43	0.41	1.00	

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

B Exploratory Factor Analysis including nine selected variables, calibration datasets

Note: Datasets used in the exploratory factor analyses reported below are built using the modal value for each observation-variable across the sixty "complete" datasets generated by the multiple imputation process.

Catholic Europe: Spain

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.48	0.77	0.02	0.52	0.72	-0.01	-0.09	0.54	0.67
Police	0.59	0.65	-0.10	0.79	0.45	-0.01	0.02	0.86	0.28
Courts	0.59	0.66	-0.05	0.73	0.51	0.21	0.03	0.55	0.52
Govt	0.70	0.51	0.41	0.37	0.53	0.76	-0.15	-0.15	0.40
Parties	0.67	0.55	0.22	0.53	0.55	0.70	0.00	0.04	0.48
Parliament	0.79	0.38	0.18	0.71	0.32	0.88	0.10	0.10	0.20
Environ	0.69	0.52	0.93	-0.08	0.21	0.06	-0.85	-0.01	0.22
Womens	0.64	0.59	0.93	-0.14	0.25	0.02	-0.87	-0.05	0.25
Humanitarian	0.69	0.52	0.60	0.19	0.48	-0.12	-0.68	0.34	0.40
Prop Var	0.43		0.26	0.27		0.21	0.22	0.16	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.54	1.00		-0.60	1.00		
Factor3						0.65	-0.34	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.79		0.93			0.99			
McD	0.61		0.85			0.98			
SRMR	0.11		0.05			0.02			
RMSEA	0.19		0.13			0.06			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Italy

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.49	0.76	0.51	-0.02	0.74	0.05	-0.03	0.75	0.47
Police	0.63	0.60	0.64	0.02	0.58	-0.02	0.00	0.88	0.21
Courts	0.65	0.58	0.58	0.11	0.59	-0.23	0.12	0.47	0.57
Govt	0.72	0.48	0.85	-0.10	0.35	-0.75	-0.10	0.17	0.34
Parties	0.69	0.53	0.62	0.13	0.53	-0.79	0.11	-0.08	0.35
Parliament	0.76	0.42	0.80	0.00	0.36	-0.93	-0.03	-0.00	0.15
Environ	0.41	0.83	-0.16	0.91	0.27	0.04	0.85	-0.01	0.30
Womens	0.42	0.82	-0.04	0.72	0.50	-0.09	0.70	-0.06	0.47
Humanitarian	0.47	0.78	0.10	0.58	0.61	0.06	0.57	0.26	0.57
Prop Var	0.35		0.31	0.19		0.24	0.18	0.18	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.45	1.00		-0.34	1.00		
Factor3						-0.45	0.23	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.66		0.81			0.98			
McD	0.58		0.74			0.97			
SRMR	0.14		0.09			0.02			
RMSEA	0.20		0.18			0.08			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: France

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.52	0.73	-0.01	0.53	0.71	0.62	0.00	-0.02	0.60
Police	0.54	0.71	0.03	0.58	0.68	0.78	0.05	0.03	0.47
Courts	0.66	0.57	-0.16	0.54	0.57	0.22	-0.40	-0.10	0.58
Govt	0.76	0.42	0.11	0.92	0.28	0.22	-0.80	0.20	0.31
Parties	0.76	0.42	-0.27	0.55	0.43	-0.24	-0.95	-0.08	0.27
Parliament	0.77	0.41	-0.16	0.65	0.41	0.02	-0.75	-0.03	0.38
Environ	0.55	0.70	-0.91	-0.21	0.39	-0.03	0.20	-0.96	0.34
Womens	0.52	0.73	-0.43	0.15	0.70	0.07	-0.14	-0.39	0.70
Humanitarian	0.56	0.69	-0.68	-0.01	0.55	0.00	-0.04	-0.63	0.57
Prop Var	0.40		0.18	0.28		0.13	0.26	0.17	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.69	1.00		-0.71	1.00		
Factor3						-0.56	0.71	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.92		0.97			0.99			
McD	0.85		0.93			0.99			
SRMR	0.07		0.04			0.02			
RMSEA	0.11		0.09			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Slovenia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.45	0.79	0.11	0.37	0.80	0.16	-0.27	-0.10	0.80
Police	0.65	0.57	0.07	0.62	0.57	-0.20	-1.14	0.06	0.00
Courts	0.67	0.55	0.06	0.64	0.54	0.05	-0.75	-0.00	0.38
Govt	0.76	0.42	-0.10	0.90	0.29	0.78	-0.14	0.07	0.29
Parties	0.76	0.42	-0.01	0.81	0.35	0.86	0.01	-0.01	0.26
Parliament	0.77	0.41	-0.01	0.82	0.34	0.93	0.05	-0.01	0.19
Environ	0.62	0.61	0.76	0.04	0.39	0.10	0.00	-0.73	0.39
Womens	0.55	0.70	1.07	-0.25	0.11	-0.13	0.06	-1.02	0.11
Humanitarian	0.52	0.73	0.67	-0.00	0.56	-0.00	-0.06	-0.63	0.56
Prop Var	0.42		0.24	0.35		0.25	0.22	0.22	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.59	1.00		-0.63	1.00		
Factor3						-0.50	0.48	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.75		0.89			0.99			
McD	0.56		0.77			0.98			
SRMR	0.12		0.07			0.02			
RMSEA	0.21		0.16			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Hungary

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.51	0.74	-0.17	0.39	0.74	0.50	-0.03	-0.06	0.68
Police	0.68	0.54	-0.22	0.52	0.55	1.16	0.14	0.16	0.00
Courts	0.71	0.50	-0.35	0.43	0.52	0.54	-0.20	-0.07	0.47
Govt	0.75	0.44	0.04	0.88	0.27	0.18	0.05	-0.73	0.30
Parties	0.71	0.50	0.03	0.81	0.37	-0.10	-0.02	-0.92	0.24
Parliament	0.78	0.39	0.04	0.92	0.20	0.00	0.01	-0.94	0.12
Environ	0.65	0.58	-0.80	-0.01	0.37	-0.07	-0.85	-0.04	0.32
Womens	0.69	0.53	-0.99	-0.11	0.13	0.06	-0.96	0.13	0.14
Humanitarian	0.65	0.58	-0.76	0.02	0.41	0.02	-0.75	-0.01	0.40
Prop Var	0.47		0.27	0.32		0.22	0.25	0.26	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.56	1.00		-0.57	1.00		
Factor3						-0.65	0.53	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.80		0.92			1.00			
McD	0.58		0.79			0.99			
SRMR	0.12		0.06			0.02			
RMSEA	0.20		0.16			0.04			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Poland

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.40	0.84	-0.20	0.27	0.84	-0.32	0.11	-0.04	0.83
Police	0.68	0.54	-0.20	0.55	0.57	-1.17	-0.16	0.17	0.00
Courts	0.73	0.47	-0.21	0.60	0.50	-0.52	0.07	-0.24	0.46
Govt	0.77	0.41	0.11	0.94	0.18	-0.17	-0.09	-0.80	0.21
Parties	0.68	0.54	0.10	0.83	0.37	0.01	-0.04	-0.84	0.31
Parliament	0.78	0.39	-0.00	0.85	0.28	0.05	0.08	-0.91	0.17
Environ	0.49	0.76	-0.82	-0.04	0.36	0.14	0.90	-0.03	0.27
Womens	0.51	0.74	-0.91	-0.08	0.22	-0.08	0.87	0.14	0.25
Humanitarian	0.53	0.72	-0.72	0.05	0.45	-0.05	0.71	-0.01	0.45
Prop Var	0.40		0.24	0.34		0.20	0.24	0.26	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.39	1.00		-0.51	1.00		
Factor3						0.63	-0.35	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.65		0.92			1.00			
McD	0.47		0.84			0.99			
SRMR	0.15		0.05			0.02			
RMSEA	0.24		0.13			0.04			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Ukraine

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.61	0.62	-0.24	0.42	0.63	0.34	0.11	0.24	0.63
Police	0.78	0.39	0.02	0.84	0.32	1.04	-0.02	-0.10	0.06
Courts	0.75	0.44	-0.03	0.75	0.40	0.86	-0.01	0.01	0.26
Govt	0.70	0.51	-0.02	0.71	0.47	0.17	0.56	0.04	0.48
Parties	0.77	0.40	0.04	0.85	0.32	-0.04	1.00	-0.09	0.15
Parliament	0.83	0.32	-0.05	0.82	0.27	-0.02	0.93	0.02	0.14
Environ	0.71	0.50	-0.88	-0.05	0.28	-0.02	0.01	0.85	0.29
Womens	0.70	0.51	-0.81	0.00	0.35	0.13	-0.08	0.79	0.34
Humanitarian	0.72	0.49	-0.90	-0.06	0.25	-0.05	0.04	0.87	0.25
Prop Var	0.54		0.26	0.37		0.22	0.25	0.24	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.71	1.00		0.73	1.00		
Factor3						0.62	0.66	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.85		0.93			0.99			
McD	0.58		0.78			0.98			
SRMR	0.09		0.05			0.02			
RMSEA	0.20		0.16			0.06			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Russia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.46	0.79	0.25	-0.25	0.79	0.23	0.43	0.10	0.73
Police	0.70	0.51	0.75	-0.00	0.44	-0.08	0.96	0.01	0.15
Courts	0.78	0.39	0.85	0.01	0.30	-0.05	0.82	-0.17	0.16
Govt	0.80	0.37	0.73	-0.12	0.34	0.13	0.19	-0.58	0.35
Parties	0.73	0.46	0.82	0.04	0.36	-0.03	0.04	-0.83	0.28
Parliament	0.79	0.37	0.82	-0.03	0.30	0.00	-0.13	-1.07	0.02
Environ	0.69	0.52	0.07	-0.75	0.38	0.71	-0.02	-0.17	0.37
Womens	0.68	0.53	-0.17	-1.04	0.10	0.98	0.03	0.09	0.09
Humanitarian	0.67	0.54	-0.06	-0.88	0.28	0.82	-0.01	-0.05	0.29
Prop Var	0.50		0.36	0.28		0.25	0.20	0.25	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.63	1.00		0.51	1.00		
Factor3						-0.52	-0.65	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.80		0.91			0.99			
McD	0.51		0.75			0.96			
SRMR	0.12		0.06			0.02			
RMSEA	0.22		0.17			0.08			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Georgia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.56	0.69	0.05	0.53	0.67	0.65	0.01	-0.00	0.57
Police	0.75	0.44	0.10	0.68	0.43	0.87	0.03	-0.00	0.22
Courts	0.83	0.31	0.08	0.79	0.28	0.48	0.06	0.39	0.28
Govt	0.84	0.30	-0.16	1.04	0.13	0.40	-0.14	0.70	0.16
Parties	0.69	0.53	0.15	0.57	0.53	-0.27	0.14	0.90	0.31
Parliament	0.83	0.31	-0.05	0.93	0.21	0.14	-0.07	0.88	0.14
Environ	0.81	0.34	0.85	0.06	0.19	-0.00	0.81	0.12	0.19
Womens	0.81	0.34	1.10	-0.15	0.00	-0.07	1.05	-0.01	0.00
Humanitarian	0.73	0.47	0.88	-0.05	0.29	0.13	0.83	-0.12	0.28
Prop Var	0.59		0.31	0.41		0.19	0.28	0.25	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.73	1.00		0.63	1.00		
Factor3						0.68	0.66	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.88		0.95			0.98			
McD	0.53		0.76			0.92			
SRMR	0.09		0.05			0.02			
RMSEA	0.22		0.17			0.11			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Serbia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.60	0.64	-0.15	0.50	0.65	-0.56	0.08	0.03	0.61
Police	0.77	0.40	-0.14	0.69	0.41	-0.95	-0.00	-0.09	0.22
Courts	0.78	0.39	-0.03	0.80	0.33	-0.83	-0.09	0.11	0.24
Govt	0.85	0.27	-0.03	0.88	0.19	-0.23	0.05	0.68	0.20
Parties	0.65	0.57	0.10	0.78	0.46	0.01	-0.04	0.80	0.39
Parliament	0.80	0.35	0.06	0.91	0.22	0.04	0.00	1.00	0.07
Environ	0.61	0.62	-0.84	0.01	0.28	-0.11	0.80	-0.04	0.28
Womens	0.59	0.65	-0.99	-0.10	0.11	0.00	0.95	-0.04	0.12
Humanitarian	0.58	0.66	-0.84	-0.02	0.31	0.10	0.85	0.11	0.28
Prop Var	0.49		0.27	0.40		0.22	0.26	0.24	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.49	1.00		-0.51	1.00		
Factor3						-0.76	0.39	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.72		0.95			1.00			
McD	0.37		0.83			0.99			
SRMR	0.14		0.04			0.01			
RMSEA	0.27		0.14			0.03			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Communist: Moldova

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.52	0.73	-0.01	0.53	0.71	0.62	0.00	-0.02	0.60
Police	0.54	0.71	0.03	0.58	0.68	0.78	0.05	0.03	0.47
Courts	0.66	0.57	-0.16	0.54	0.57	0.22	-0.40	-0.10	0.58
Govt	0.76	0.42	0.11	0.92	0.28	0.22	-0.80	0.20	0.31
Parties	0.76	0.42	-0.27	0.55	0.43	-0.24	-0.95	-0.08	0.27
Parliament	0.77	0.41	-0.16	0.65	0.41	0.02	-0.75	-0.03	0.38
Environ	0.55	0.70	-0.91	-0.21	0.39	-0.03	0.20	-0.96	0.34
Womens	0.52	0.73	-0.43	0.15	0.70	0.07	-0.14	-0.39	0.70
Humanitarian	0.56	0.69	-0.68	-0.01	0.55	0.00	-0.04	-0.63	0.57
Prop Var	0.40		0.18	0.28		0.13	0.26	0.17	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.69	1.00		-0.71	1.00		
Factor3						-0.56	0.71	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.92		0.97			0.99			
McD	0.85		0.93			0.99			
SRMR	0.07		0.04			0.02			
RMSEA	0.11		0.09			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Romania

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.30	0.91	0.22	-0.11	0.91	-0.02	0.38	-0.00	0.87
Police	0.71	0.50	0.55	-0.22	0.52	-0.01	0.98	-0.06	0.11
Courts	0.82	0.33	0.68	-0.20	0.34	0.43	0.39	0.12	0.33
Govt	0.79	0.38	0.94	0.08	0.19	0.86	0.08	-0.04	0.19
Parties	0.77	0.40	0.91	0.07	0.23	0.89	0.01	-0.02	0.21
Parliament	0.84	0.30	0.93	0.01	0.15	0.98	-0.07	0.06	0.08
Environ	0.69	0.52	0.02	-0.87	0.23	0.07	-0.04	0.88	0.21
Womens	0.71	0.49	-0.02	-0.95	0.12	-0.02	0.06	0.91	0.13
Humanitarian	0.63	0.60	-0.07	-0.89	0.26	-0.04	-0.01	0.88	0.26
Prop Var	0.51		0.38	0.29		0.30	0.14	0.27	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.54	1.00		0.65	1.00		
Factor3						0.47	0.56	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.80		0.97			1.00			
McD	0.51		0.90			0.99			
SRMR	0.13		0.04			0.01			
RMSEA	0.22		0.10			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Bulgaria

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.55	0.70	-0.22	0.39	0.71	-0.20	-0.48	-0.02	0.66
Police	0.74	0.45	-0.01	0.78	0.38	0.06	-1.03	-0.06	0.07
Courts	0.79	0.37	0.06	0.90	0.24	0.07	-0.70	0.29	0.21
Govt	0.84	0.29	-0.03	0.88	0.20	-0.03	-0.29	0.65	0.22
Parties	0.75	0.44	-0.04	0.76	0.39	-0.03	0.01	0.84	0.28
Parliament	0.76	0.42	0.01	0.82	0.33	0.03	0.04	0.96	0.15
Environ	0.68	0.54	-0.96	-0.06	0.14	-0.91	-0.05	-0.02	0.14
Womens	0.64	0.59	-1.00	-0.13	0.12	-0.96	0.02	-0.02	0.12
Humanitarian	0.69	0.53	-0.81	0.05	0.29	-0.78	0.01	0.13	0.29
Prop Var	0.52		0.29	0.40		0.27	0.21	0.24	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.56	1.00		0.47	1.00		
Factor3						-0.47	-0.68	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.75		0.94			1.00			
McD	0.43		0.81			0.99			
SRMR	0.13		0.05			0.01			
RMSEA	0.25		0.15			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: South Korea

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.49	0.76	0.44	0.10	0.76	-0.01	0.07	0.47	0.74
Police	0.69	0.52	0.69	0.06	0.49	0.04	-0.00	0.80	0.40
Courts	0.80	0.35	0.87	-0.00	0.23	-0.03	-0.07	0.94	0.12
Govt	0.86	0.27	0.86	0.07	0.20	-0.15	0.03	0.79	0.18
Parties	0.69	0.52	0.83	-0.08	0.37	-1.04	-0.05	-0.04	0.00
Parliament	0.64	0.59	0.73	-0.04	0.49	-0.87	0.01	-0.02	0.27
Environ	0.61	0.63	-0.01	0.94	0.12	0.02	0.93	0.03	0.12
Womens	0.61	0.63	-0.03	0.96	0.10	-0.01	0.96	-0.02	0.09
Humanitarian	0.58	0.66	-0.02	0.90	0.21	-0.01	0.89	-0.01	0.20
Prop Var	0.45		0.38	0.29		0.21	0.29	0.26	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.40	1.00		-0.30	1.00		
Factor3						-0.66	0.41	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.57		0.89			0.99			
McD	0.29		0.73			0.96			
SRMR	0.18		0.06			0.02			
RMSEA	0.30		0.18			0.08			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: Taiwan

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.60	0.64	-0.07	0.57	0.63	-0.10	0.02	0.53	0.62
Police	0.77	0.40	-0.13	0.70	0.40	0.19	-0.00	1.04	0.17
Courts	0.79	0.37	-0.10	0.75	0.35	-0.15	0.05	0.68	0.33
Govt	0.82	0.33	-0.00	0.87	0.24	-0.39	-0.01	0.53	0.27
Parties	0.68	0.54	0.05	0.76	0.46	-1.01	0.02	-0.17	0.19
Parliament	0.75	0.43	0.11	0.90	0.28	-0.77	-0.07	0.18	0.22
Environ	0.62	0.61	-0.92	-0.00	0.16	0.03	0.90	0.04	0.17
Womens	0.58	0.66	-0.94	-0.07	0.17	0.00	0.95	-0.05	0.16
Humanitarian	0.53	0.72	-0.75	-0.01	0.44	-0.01	0.75	0.00	0.44
Prop Var	0.48		0.26	0.39		0.20	0.25	0.24	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.48	1.00		-0.39	1.00		
Factor3						-0.74	0.50	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.72		0.95			0.99			
McD	0.47		0.88			0.97			
SRMR	0.14		0.04			0.02			
RMSEA	0.24		0.12			0.07			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: China

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.77	0.41	-0.28	0.54	0.42	-0.28	0.03	-0.54	0.41
Police	0.78	0.40	-0.06	0.75	0.37	0.03	1.20	0.27	0.04
Courts	0.83	0.32	-0.00	0.86	0.25	0.03	0.80	-0.14	0.18
Govt	0.82	0.32	0.04	0.90	0.24	0.05	-0.08	-1.02	0.15
Parties	0.86	0.26	-0.05	0.85	0.22	-0.06	0.10	-0.76	0.21
Parliament	0.83	0.31	0.00	0.87	0.24	-0.00	0.05	-0.85	0.21
Environ	0.79	0.38	-0.72	0.17	0.28	-0.70	0.08	-0.13	0.28
Womens	0.76	0.42	-0.96	-0.05	0.15	-0.92	0.02	0.02	0.15
Humanitarian	0.66	0.57	-1.05	-0.23	0.19	-1.01	-0.15	0.04	0.19
Prop Var	0.62		0.29	0.44		0.27	0.24	0.30	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.70	1.00		-0.65	1.00		
Factor3						0.65	-0.82	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.89		0.97			1.00			
McD	0.51		0.81			0.97			
SRMR	0.09		0.04			0.01			
RMSEA	0.22		0.15			0.07			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: Japan

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.42	0.82	0.08	0.37	0.82	-0.05	-0.35	-0.10	0.80
Police	0.60	0.64	-0.05	0.68	0.57	0.21	-0.99	-0.00	0.17
Courts	0.57	0.68	0.17	0.45	0.69	-0.10	-0.71	0.09	0.50
Govt	0.82	0.33	-0.09	0.98	0.11	0.09	-0.11	-0.90	0.12
Parties	0.79	0.37	0.11	0.74	0.34	-0.12	0.17	-0.94	0.21
Parliament	0.85	0.28	-0.01	0.93	0.14	0.02	-0.03	-0.94	0.09
Environ	0.65	0.58	0.92	-0.05	0.20	-0.89	-0.05	0.04	0.20
Womens	0.64	0.59	0.99	-0.10	0.11	-0.97	0.07	-0.00	0.11
Humanitarian	0.64	0.59	0.76	0.05	0.38	-0.74	-0.03	-0.06	0.38
Prop Var	0.46		0.27	0.36		0.26	0.19	0.29	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.52	1.00		0.48	1.00		
Factor3						0.48	0.67	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.73		0.92			1.00			
McD	0.49		0.81			1.00			
SRMR	0.14		0.06			0.01			
RMSEA	0.23		0.15			0.03			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

English-Speaking: Great Britain

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.40	0.84	-0.31	0.15	0.84	0.32	0.00	0.16	0.82
Police	0.67	0.55	-0.33	0.42	0.58	1.16	0.12	-0.18	0.00
Courts	0.68	0.54	-0.29	0.46	0.56	0.54	-0.20	0.05	0.51
Govt	0.69	0.53	0.10	0.92	0.25	0.11	-0.84	-0.12	0.27
Parties	0.65	0.57	0.01	0.76	0.43	-0.08	-0.85	0.03	0.34
Parliament	0.65	0.58	-0.00	0.74	0.45	-0.00	-0.75	0.02	0.42
Environ	0.58	0.66	-0.87	-0.12	0.34	-0.04	0.07	0.91	0.27
Womens	0.68	0.53	-0.85	0.00	0.28	0.04	-0.03	0.81	0.27
Humanitarian	0.50	0.75	-0.60	-0.00	0.64	0.03	-0.02	0.57	0.64
Prop Var	0.38		0.24	0.27		0.19	0.23	0.21	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.52	1.00		-0.60	1.00		
Factor3						0.59	-0.47	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.78		0.93			0.99			
McD	0.65		0.88			0.98			
SRMR	0.11		0.05			0.02			
RMSEA	0.18		0.12			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

English-Speaking: Australia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.45	0.80	-0.16	0.35	0.81	-0.06	0.48	-0.00	0.73
Police	0.61	0.62	-0.30	0.40	0.64	0.24	1.15	-0.04	0.00
Courts	0.58	0.66	-0.23	0.42	0.68	-0.30	0.20	0.18	0.69
Govt	0.78	0.39	0.12	0.95	0.19	-0.84	0.12	-0.10	0.22
Parties	0.75	0.44	-0.01	0.79	0.37	-0.79	-0.02	0.07	0.34
Parliament	0.82	0.32	0.08	0.96	0.14	-1.00	-0.05	-0.01	0.06
Environ	0.50	0.75	-0.69	0.02	0.51	-0.02	0.03	0.67	0.52
Womens	0.47	0.78	-0.86	-0.11	0.33	0.09	-0.01	0.87	0.31
Humanitarian	0.48	0.77	-0.69	-0.00	0.53	-0.02	-0.02	0.70	0.51
Prop Var	0.39		0.21	0.32		0.28	0.18	0.19	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.46	1.00		-0.62	1.00		
Factor3						-0.40	0.50	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.70		0.92			0.98			
McD	0.59		0.86			0.96			
SRMR	0.12		0.05			0.03			
RMSEA	0.20		0.12			0.09			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Turkey

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.54	0.71	0.55	0.03	0.69	-0.09	-0.80	-0.21	0.51
Police	0.73	0.47	0.87	-0.11	0.31	0.11	-0.73	0.20	0.28
Courts	0.74	0.45	0.79	-0.00	0.37	-0.00	-0.71	0.14	0.33
Govt	0.76	0.42	0.82	-0.01	0.34	0.13	-0.25	0.70	0.30
Parties	0.62	0.62	0.45	0.24	0.63	-0.12	0.10	0.70	0.52
Parliament	0.83	0.32	0.72	0.18	0.33	-0.04	-0.10	0.79	0.23
Environ	0.48	0.77	-0.08	0.80	0.41	-0.81	-0.08	-0.10	0.36
Womens	0.51	0.74	-0.10	0.90	0.26	-0.85	0.01	0.01	0.27
Humanitarian	0.55	0.70	0.10	0.64	0.52	-0.57	0.04	0.24	0.52
Prop Var	0.42		0.35	0.22		0.20	0.20	0.20	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.48	1.00		0.36	1.00		
Factor3						-0.46	-0.69	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.75		0.95			0.99			
McD	0.58		0.90			0.99			
SRMR	0.12		0.05			0.02			
RMSEA	0.20		0.10			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Jordan

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.71	0.49	-0.13	0.94	0.24	-0.93	-0.20	0.10	0.22
Police	0.80	0.36	-0.02	0.93	0.16	-0.89	0.05	-0.02	0.17
Courts	0.84	0.30	0.04	0.90	0.14	-0.87	0.08	0.02	0.15
Govt	0.83	0.32	0.07	0.86	0.19	-0.82	0.12	0.01	0.19
Parties	0.41	0.83	0.57	-0.11	0.73	0.16	0.66	0.01	0.64
Parliament	0.79	0.38	0.66	0.22	0.34	-0.14	0.98	-0.13	0.07
Environ	0.81	0.35	0.82	0.10	0.22	-0.07	-0.05	0.90	0.18
Womens	0.79	0.38	0.92	0.00	0.16	0.03	0.00	0.94	0.14
Humanitarian	0.78	0.40	0.91	-0.01	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.93	0.15
Prop Var	0.58		0.35	0.37		0.35	0.16	0.29	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.60	1.00		-0.54	1.00		
Factor3						-0.58	0.81	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.86		0.98			1.00			
McD	0.63		0.94			1.00			
SRMR	0.13		0.03			0.01			
RMSEA	0.18		0.08			0.02			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Indonesia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.59	0.65	-0.04	0.59	0.63	-0.06	0.05	0.54	0.61
Police	0.64	0.59	0.18	0.86	0.43	0.16	-0.04	0.95	0.29
Courts	0.82	0.33	-0.11	0.76	0.30	-0.14	0.01	0.78	0.23
Govt	0.82	0.33	-0.01	0.86	0.25	-0.03	0.34	0.55	0.28
Parties	0.68	0.54	-0.01	0.71	0.49	0.08	0.83	0.03	0.35
Parliament	0.77	0.40	-0.13	0.70	0.38	-0.00	1.05	-0.13	0.07
Environ	0.74	0.45	-0.79	0.08	0.29	-0.78	-0.01	0.12	0.29
Womens	0.71	0.50	-1.01	-0.13	0.13	-0.96	0.07	-0.14	0.14
Humanitarian	0.73	0.47	-0.97	-0.08	0.14	-0.96	-0.07	0.02	0.13
Prop Var	0.52		0.29	0.38		0.28	0.21	0.24	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.64	1.00		-0.60	1.00		
Factor3						-0.56	0.72	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.83		0.95			1.00			
McD	0.50		0.80			1.01			
SRMR	0.11		0.05			0.01			
RMSEA	0.23		0.15			0.00			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Malaysia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.54	0.71	-0.11	0.71	0.57	0.10	0.07	0.63	0.55
Police	0.65	0.58	-0.09	0.82	0.40	-0.09	-0.01	0.92	0.25
Courts	0.74	0.45	0.08	0.75	0.37	0.02	-0.16	0.73	0.31
Govt	0.76	0.43	0.05	0.80	0.32	0.58	0.08	0.36	0.33
Parties	0.80	0.36	0.29	0.60	0.38	0.81	-0.05	0.02	0.27
Parliament	0.79	0.37	0.31	0.57	0.39	0.98	0.00	-0.11	0.18
Environ	0.70	0.52	0.95	-0.06	0.15	0.07	-0.90	-0.08	0.17
Womens	0.72	0.48	0.90	0.01	0.18	0.04	-0.88	0.00	0.18
Humanitarian	0.65	0.58	0.82	-0.02	0.34	-0.12	-0.88	0.08	0.29
Prop Var	0.50		0.29	0.34		0.22	0.27	0.21	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.52	1.00		-0.63	1.00		
Factor3						0.70	-0.42	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.78		0.95			0.99			
McD	0.49		0.84			0.98			
SRMR	0.12		0.04			0.02			
RMSEA	0.23		0.14			0.06			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Brazil

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.55	0.70	-0.33	0.29	0.70	-0.11	0.50	0.25	0.65
Police	0.65	0.58	-0.08	0.62	0.56	0.00	0.78	-0.05	0.43
Courts	0.73	0.46	-0.10	0.69	0.44	0.11	0.73	-0.00	0.36
Govt	0.79	0.37	-0.02	0.84	0.28	0.40	0.51	-0.00	0.32
Parties	0.66	0.56	0.09	0.80	0.43	1.02	-0.14	-0.02	0.15
Parliament	0.70	0.51	0.04	0.80	0.39	0.77	0.06	0.02	0.32
Environ	0.62	0.62	-0.77	0.04	0.37	0.01	0.09	0.74	0.37
Womens	0.55	0.70	-0.86	-0.09	0.34	0.04	-0.11	0.87	0.30
Humanitarian	0.55	0.70	-0.81	-0.06	0.38	-0.02	0.01	0.79	0.39
Prop Var	0.42		0.24	0.33		0.20	0.19	0.22	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.51	1.00		0.68	1.00		
Factor3						0.39	0.51	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.78		0.96			0.99			
McD	0.59		0.90			0.98			
SRMR	0.12		0.05			0.02			
RMSEA	0.20		0.11			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Argentina

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.57	0.67	0.47	0.16	0.68	-0.62	-0.13	0.06	0.58
Police	0.68	0.54	0.79	-0.08	0.44	-1.04	0.21	0.02	0.11
Courts	0.77	0.41	0.81	0.01	0.34	-0.50	0.02	-0.37	0.37
Govt	0.77	0.41	0.58	0.27	0.43	-0.03	-0.26	-0.60	0.40
Parties	0.67	0.55	0.75	-0.05	0.48	0.11	0.08	-0.94	0.31
Parliament	0.82	0.33	0.82	0.05	0.28	-0.07	-0.03	-0.82	0.22
Environ	0.49	0.76	-0.18	0.96	0.22	0.02	-0.93	0.10	0.22
Womens	0.55	0.70	0.06	0.68	0.48	-0.04	-0.66	-0.07	0.49
Humanitarian	0.46	0.79	-0.01	0.65	0.59	0.01	-0.63	-0.03	0.59
Prop Var	0.43		0.34	0.21		0.19	0.20	0.23	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.51	1.00		0.47	1.00		
Factor3						0.70	0.45	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.79		0.94			0.98			
McD	0.61		0.87			0.96			
SRMR	0.11		0.05			0.03			
RMSEA	0.19		0.12			0.08			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Uruguay

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.38	0.85	0.33	0.08	0.86	0.04	-0.01	-0.56	0.70
Police	0.60	0.64	0.58	0.06	0.62	-0.00	0.10	-1.04	0.00
Courts	0.69	0.52	0.65	0.09	0.51	-0.33	-0.08	-0.45	0.49
Govt	0.66	0.57	0.86	-0.15	0.37	-0.84	0.10	-0.05	0.31
Parties	0.66	0.57	0.70	0.01	0.51	-0.69	-0.06	-0.02	0.46
Parliament	0.68	0.53	0.78	-0.04	0.42	-0.90	-0.00	0.07	0.25
Environ	0.54	0.70	-0.03	0.76	0.45	0.06	-0.73	-0.06	0.46
Womens	0.60	0.64	-0.08	0.92	0.21	-0.02	-0.97	0.14	0.15
Humanitarian	0.62	0.62	0.02	0.80	0.35	-0.02	-0.78	-0.02	0.36
Prop Var	0.37		0.30	0.23		0.23	0.23	0.18	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.51	1.00		0.43	1.00		
Factor3						0.46	0.42	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.65		0.82			0.98			
McD	0.51		0.72			0.97			
SRMR	0.14		0.08			0.02			
RMSEA	0.22		0.19			0.07			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Chile

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.44	0.81	0.17	0.33	0.82	-0.51	-0.03	0.02	0.71
Police	0.56	0.69	0.24	0.39	0.71	-0.95	0.02	-0.14	0.23
Courts	0.57	0.68	-0.10	0.73	0.52	-0.45	0.19	0.44	0.49
Govt	0.73	0.46	0.21	0.61	0.46	-0.11	-0.21	0.54	0.47
Parties	0.64	0.58	-0.12	0.86	0.35	0.13	0.05	0.99	0.17
Parliament	0.76	0.42	0.02	0.85	0.25	-0.02	-0.07	0.84	0.22
Environ	0.61	0.63	0.85	-0.05	0.30	-0.02	-0.84	-0.03	0.31
Womens	0.67	0.56	0.85	0.02	0.26	0.01	-0.85	0.05	0.25
Humanitarian	0.60	0.64	0.80	-0.02	0.37	0.01	-0.80	0.00	0.37
Prop Var	0.39		0.25	0.29		0.16	0.24	0.24	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.47	1.00		0.49	1.00		
Factor3						-0.55	-0.40	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.70		0.91			0.99			
McD	0.53		0.82			0.97			
SRMR	0.13		0.06			0.02			
RMSEA	0.22		0.14			0.07			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Colombia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.54	0.71	-0.68	-0.03	0.57	-0.10	-0.72	0.07	0.51
Police	0.63	0.60	-0.88	-0.09	0.32	0.00	-0.87	-0.04	0.28
Courts	0.79	0.37	-0.21	0.64	0.38	0.44	-0.12	0.32	0.39
Govt	0.66	0.56	-0.70	0.08	0.43	0.28	-0.57	-0.05	0.45
Parties	0.67	0.55	-0.18	0.54	0.55	0.79	0.06	0.02	0.40
Parliament	0.77	0.41	-0.28	0.55	0.43	0.92	-0.00	-0.04	0.20
Environ	0.67	0.55	0.12	0.83	0.42	-0.04	0.02	0.87	0.31
Womens	0.63	0.60	0.14	0.82	0.46	0.02	0.05	0.79	0.41
Humanitarian	0.67	0.55	-0.08	0.63	0.52	0.04	-0.15	0.59	0.50
Prop Var	0.46		0.21	0.31		0.20	0.18	0.20	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.64	1.00		-0.61	1.00		
Factor3						0.68	-0.52	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.88		0.95			1.00			
McD	0.70		0.86			1.00			
SRMR	0.08		0.05			0.01			
RMSEA	0.16		0.13			0.03			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Trinidad and Tobago

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.65	0.58	0.17	0.53	0.59	0.53	-0.08	0.10	0.57
Police	0.74	0.45	0.09	0.70	0.43	1.03	0.13	-0.06	0.17
Courts	0.75	0.44	0.21	0.60	0.46	0.73	-0.08	0.02	0.36
Govt	0.79	0.38	-0.06	0.90	0.24	0.29	0.03	0.63	0.28
Parties	0.65	0.58	-0.15	0.83	0.42	-0.11	0.07	0.97	0.25
Parliament	0.79	0.37	0.01	0.84	0.28	0.01	-0.08	0.86	0.19
Environ	0.56	0.69	0.79	-0.04	0.41	0.00	-0.77	-0.02	0.42
Womens	0.65	0.58	0.97	-0.06	0.13	-0.11	-1.00	0.05	0.07
Humanitarian	0.64	0.59	0.81	0.03	0.31	0.12	-0.76	-0.04	0.33
Prop Var	0.48		0.26	0.37		0.22	0.25	0.23	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.54	1.00		-0.57	1.00		
Factor3						0.71	-0.44	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.76		0.94			0.99			
McD	0.49		0.83			0.98			
SRMR	0.12		0.05			0.02			
RMSEA	0.23		0.14			0.06			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Mexico

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.51	0.74	0.19	0.37	0.75	-0.18	0.27	0.13	0.75
Police	0.65	0.58	0.08	0.60	0.57	0.00	0.75	-0.04	0.50
Courts	0.81	0.35	0.08	0.77	0.32	0.02	0.88	0.02	0.21
Govt	0.77	0.41	0.03	0.77	0.37	-0.02	0.50	0.31	0.39
Parties	0.77	0.40	-0.06	0.88	0.29	0.01	0.24	0.64	0.31
Parliament	0.75	0.44	-0.12	0.90	0.30	0.04	-0.21	1.18	0.00
Environ	0.65	0.57	0.79	0.04	0.33	-0.78	0.05	0.00	0.33
Womens	0.60	0.64	0.89	-0.08	0.28	-0.91	-0.11	0.02	0.26
Humanitarian	0.57	0.68	0.81	-0.06	0.40	-0.79	0.02	-0.06	0.40
Prop Var	0.47		0.24	0.36		0.23	0.20	0.21	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.58	1.00		-0.60	1.00		
Factor3						-0.49	0.79	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.82		0.98			0.99			
McD	0.62		0.94			0.98			
SRMR	0.11		0.03			0.02			
RMSEA	0.19		0.08			0.06			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Netherlands

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.48	0.77	-0.12	0.40	0.78	0.37	0.12	-0.07	0.76
Police	0.62	0.62	0.03	0.66	0.59	1.18	-0.09	0.29	0.06
Courts	0.77	0.41	-0.00	0.80	0.37	0.65	0.00	-0.23	0.31
Govt	0.84	0.29	0.02	0.89	0.22	0.08	-0.04	-0.86	0.19
Parties	0.83	0.31	-0.02	0.85	0.26	-0.07	-0.02	-0.98	0.14
Parliament	0.89	0.20	-0.08	0.86	0.19	0.03	0.06	-0.88	0.12
Environ	0.46	0.79	-0.76	-0.06	0.47	-0.06	0.75	-0.01	0.47
Womens	0.51	0.74	-0.94	-0.11	0.22	0.00	0.93	0.11	0.21
Humanitarian	0.52	0.73	-0.67	0.06	0.50	0.05	0.67	-0.02	0.50
Prop Var	0.46		0.21	0.39		0.22	0.21	0.29	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.52	1.00		0.44	1.00		
Factor3						-0.71	-0.50	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.80		0.94			1.00			
McD	0.59		0.86			0.99			
SRMR	0.12		0.05			0.02			
RMSEA	0.20		0.13			0.04			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Norway

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.36	0.87	0.23	0.53	0.76	0.32	0.20	-0.24	0.78
Police	0.55	0.70	0.09	0.63	0.64	1.00	0.02	0.12	0.12
Courts	0.58	0.66	-0.05	0.57	0.65	0.61	-0.13	-0.06	0.52
Govt	0.80	0.35	-0.10	0.76	0.35	0.07	-0.04	-0.77	0.32
Parties	0.70	0.51	-0.17	0.60	0.53	0.00	-0.09	-0.68	0.48
Parliament	0.82	0.32	-0.07	0.80	0.30	-0.08	0.07	-1.05	0.04
Environ	0.41	0.83	-0.71	-0.01	0.50	0.01	-0.68	-0.05	0.50
Womens	0.30	0.91	-0.76	-0.15	0.49	-0.13	-0.71	-0.03	0.51
Humanitarian	0.40	0.84	-0.48	0.11	0.72	0.23	-0.53	0.07	0.65
Prop Var	0.33		0.16	0.29		0.17	0.15	0.25	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.42	1.00		-0.22	1.00		
Factor3						-0.54	0.38	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.75		0.87			0.99			
McD	0.71		0.83			0.98			
SRMR	0.12		0.07			0.02			
RMSEA	0.16		0.14			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Finland

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.45	0.80	-0.13	0.35	0.80	-0.43	-0.06	-0.04	0.76
Police	0.58	0.66	-0.20	0.42	0.68	-1.12	-0.01	0.31	0.07
Courts	0.60	0.64	-0.02	0.61	0.62	-0.69	0.11	-0.14	0.47
Govt	0.85	0.28	0.00	0.91	0.18	-0.16	-0.03	-0.76	0.20
Parties	0.71	0.49	0.01	0.76	0.43	0.12	-0.03	-0.91	0.27
Parliament	0.77	0.41	0.06	0.87	0.30	-0.03	0.03	-0.87	0.23
Environ	0.57	0.68	-0.96	-0.21	0.29	0.01	-0.91	0.15	0.31
Womens	0.67	0.55	-0.86	-0.02	0.29	0.04	-0.87	-0.02	0.25
Humanitarian	0.54	0.71	-0.56	0.08	0.63	-0.03	-0.55	-0.08	0.63
Prop Var	0.42		0.23	0.32		0.22	0.21	0.26	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.64	1.00		0.54	1.00		
Factor3						0.61	0.58	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.82		0.90			1.00			
McD	0.70		0.81			1.00			
SRMR	0.11		0.07			0.02			
RMSEA	0.16		0.15			0.03			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Sweden

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.28	0.92	0.03	0.32	0.91	-0.42	0.06	0.01	0.84
Police	0.55	0.69	-0.10	0.49	0.70	-1.01	-0.03	-0.17	0.13
Courts	0.64	0.58	-0.08	0.60	0.58	-0.55	-0.05	0.21	0.49
Govt	0.79	0.38	-0.01	0.81	0.33	-0.04	-0.01	0.81	0.30
Parties	0.74	0.45	-0.01	0.76	0.41	-0.02	-0.02	0.76	0.38
Parliament	0.86	0.26	-0.00	0.90	0.19	0.05	0.02	1.02	0.04
Environ	0.43	0.82	-0.83	-0.20	0.47	0.02	-0.79	-0.12	0.48
Womens	0.54	0.71	-0.74	-0.01	0.46	0.04	-0.73	0.06	0.44
Humanitarian	0.48	0.77	-0.57	0.04	0.65	-0.08	-0.54	0.02	0.65
Prop Var	0.38		0.18	0.31		0.17	0.16	0.26	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.60	1.00		0.42	1.00		
Factor3						-0.57	-0.54	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.83		0.90			1.00			
McD	0.75		0.85			0.99			
SRMR	0.10		0.07			0.02			
RMSEA	0.15		0.13			0.04			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

South Asia: Vietnam

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.73	0.47	0.13	0.88	0.38	-0.58	-0.30	-0.09	0.41
Police	0.81	0.35	-0.01	0.83	0.30	0.17	-1.18	-0.07	0.00
Courts	0.84	0.30	-0.06	0.81	0.26	-0.10	-0.76	0.07	0.20
Govt	0.89	0.21	-0.04	0.88	0.16	-0.99	0.01	-0.01	0.05
Parties	0.83	0.30	-0.44	0.44	0.31	-0.43	-0.05	0.42	0.31
Parliament	0.85	0.28	-0.08	0.80	0.25	-0.92	0.04	0.04	0.16
Environ	0.83	0.31	-0.93	-0.02	0.18	0.07	-0.08	0.91	0.17
Womens	0.84	0.30	-0.90	0.00	0.18	-0.03	-0.02	0.87	0.18
Humanitarian	0.82	0.33	-1.01	-0.12	0.15	-0.02	0.07	0.95	0.16
Prop Var	0.68		0.32	0.42		0.26	0.23	0.30	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.81	1.00		0.80	1.00		
Factor3						-0.76	-0.73	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.94		0.98			1.00			
McD	0.77		0.91			1.00			
SRMR	0.07		0.04			0.01			
RMSEA	0.14		0.10			0.03			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

South Asia: Thailand

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.62	0.61	0.40	-0.27	0.63	0.13	-0.47	0.15	0.57
Police	0.68	0.54	0.59	-0.14	0.53	0.35	-0.40	0.05	0.51
Courts	0.51	0.74	0.39	-0.17	0.75	-0.16	-1.08	-0.17	0.15
Govt	0.76	0.42	0.95	0.10	0.21	0.80	-0.16	-0.06	0.25
Parties	0.70	0.51	0.88	0.11	0.33	1.02	0.15	-0.03	0.14
Parliament	0.74	0.45	0.78	-0.03	0.37	0.73	-0.05	0.08	0.36
Environ	0.69	0.52	0.05	-0.78	0.34	0.08	0.05	0.82	0.31
Womens	0.69	0.52	-0.13	-1.02	0.10	-0.11	-0.01	0.99	0.11
Humanitarian	0.64	0.60	-0.02	-0.79	0.39	-0.02	-0.02	0.78	0.38
Prop Var	0.45		0.33	0.27		0.27	0.18	0.26	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.58	1.00		-0.57	1.00		
Factor3						0.52	-0.56	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.78		0.92			0.99			
McD	0.54		0.79			0.96			
SRMR	0.12		0.06			0.02			
RMSEA	0.21		0.16			0.08			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Ghana

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.56	0.69	-0.11	-0.50	0.69	0.04	0.50	0.10	0.66
Police	0.63	0.60	0.07	-0.73	0.51	-0.07	0.92	-0.11	0.31
Courts	0.74	0.45	-0.07	-0.73	0.42	0.21	0.58	0.06	0.40
Govt	0.71	0.49	0.07	-0.83	0.36	0.72	0.15	-0.08	0.34
Parties	0.65	0.57	-0.01	-0.68	0.52	0.56	0.16	0.00	0.52
Parliament	0.74	0.46	-0.05	-0.75	0.41	0.98	-0.15	0.02	0.23
Environ	0.57	0.67	-0.86	0.02	0.27	-0.13	0.15	0.85	0.25
Womens	0.59	0.66	-0.85	-0.01	0.28	0.18	-0.15	0.84	0.25
Humanitarian	0.52	0.73	-0.84	0.06	0.34	-0.03	0.00	0.82	0.35
Prop Var	0.41		0.24	0.34		0.21	0.17	0.24	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.45	1.00		0.77	1.00		
Factor3						0.42	0.41	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.71		0.97			1.00			
McD	0.53		0.94			1.00			
SRMR	0.13		0.03			0.01			
RMSEA	0.22		0.08			0.01			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.66	0.57	0.60	-0.10	0.55	0.18	0.71	-0.15	0.48
Police	0.80	0.37	0.87	0.02	0.26	-0.05	0.83	-0.01	0.26
Courts	0.76	0.42	1.00	0.16	0.21	-0.02	0.96	0.13	0.20
Govt	0.78	0.39	0.79	-0.04	0.33	-0.15	0.69	-0.04	0.34
Parties	0.50	0.75	0.34	-0.19	0.76	-1.03	-0.14	0.07	0.16
Parliament	0.69	0.52	0.30	-0.44	0.53	-0.37	0.12	-0.35	0.49
Environ	0.74	0.45	0.09	-0.73	0.36	0.01	0.13	-0.72	0.35
Womens	0.71	0.50	-0.04	-0.84	0.33	-0.04	-0.01	-0.80	0.34
Humanitarian	0.71	0.50	-0.18	-1.01	0.20	0.01	-0.13	-0.98	0.18
Prop Var	0.50		0.33	0.28		0.14	0.30	0.25	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.70	1.00		-0.60	1.00		
Factor3						0.52	-0.65	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.88		0.96			0.99			
McD	0.66		0.89			0.97			
SRMR	0.09		0.04			0.02			
RMSEA	0.18		0.11			0.08			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.63	0.61	-0.24	0.46	0.62	-0.01	0.17	-0.56	0.57
Police	0.80	0.36	-0.11	0.75	0.35	-0.07	-0.02	-1.00	0.13
Courts	0.78	0.39	0.07	0.89	0.27	0.30	-0.13	-0.68	0.25
Govt	0.87	0.24	-0.04	0.88	0.18	0.53	0.03	-0.41	0.21
Parties	0.75	0.44	0.07	0.85	0.33	0.90	-0.05	0.00	0.22
Parliament	0.82	0.32	-0.03	0.85	0.26	0.97	0.05	0.06	0.10
Environ	0.61	0.63	-0.85	0.00	0.27	0.01	0.83	-0.04	0.27
Womens	0.61	0.63	-0.89	-0.02	0.23	0.03	0.87	0.00	0.22
Humanitarian	0.56	0.69	-0.88	-0.07	0.28	-0.02	0.86	0.02	0.28
Prop Var	0.52		0.26	0.42		0.24	0.25	0.22	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			-0.51	1.00		0.43	1.00		
Factor3						-0.74	-0.51	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.73		0.94			1.00			
McD	0.40		0.82			0.99			
SRMR	0.13		0.04			0.01			
RMSEA	0.26		0.14			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Zambia

	1 factor		2 factors			3 factors			
Institutions	1	h2	1	2	h2	1	2	3	h2
Army	0.49	0.76	0.15	0.39	0.76	0.42	0.02	-0.16	0.74
Police	0.73	0.47	-0.09	0.88	0.31	1.02	0.06	0.11	0.14
Courts	0.75	0.44	-0.05	0.86	0.31	0.77	-0.12	0.03	0.31
Govt	0.71	0.49	0.06	0.70	0.45	0.56	-0.19	-0.06	0.47
Parties	0.52	0.73	0.01	0.55	0.70	-0.08	-0.94	0.14	0.29
Parliament	0.77	0.41	0.23	0.60	0.43	0.17	-0.60	-0.17	0.33
Environ	0.63	0.60	0.64	0.10	0.49	-0.06	-0.29	-0.59	0.47
Womens	0.66	0.56	0.94	-0.08	0.21	0.00	-0.01	-0.89	0.21
Humanitarian	0.59	0.65	0.87	-0.11	0.34	0.02	0.07	-0.85	0.32
Prop Var	0.43		0.24	0.32		0.24	0.15	0.22	
Correlations									
Factor1			1.00			1.00			
Factor2			0.60	1.00		-0.61	1.00		
Factor3						-0.53	0.45	1.00	
Fit Indices									
CFI	0.83		0.94			0.99			
McD	0.66		0.87			0.98			
SRMR	0.10		0.05			0.02			
RMSEA	0.18		0.12			0.05			

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

C Polychoric correlation tables, calibration datasets

Note: Polychoric correlations tables are estimated for each of the sixty "complete" datasets generated by the multiple imputation process and are then averaged.

Catholic Europe: Spain

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.51	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.29	0.49	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.24	0.35	0.57	1.00												
(5)	Government	-0.02	0.23	0.34	0.36	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.22	0.31	0.39	0.39	0.53	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.21	0.38	0.51	0.52	0.64	0.65	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.28	0.39	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.46	0.51	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.21	0.21	0.33	0.40	0.30	0.31	0.40	0.33	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.18	0.10	0.28	0.37	0.28	0.33	0.37	0.32	0.73	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.23	0.40	0.21	0.35	0.22	0.52	0.30	0.55	0.23	0.19	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	-0.01	0.10	0.31	0.30	0.45	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.41	0.29	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.01	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.55	0.37	0.42	0.40	0.26	0.19	0.37	0.33	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.05	0.20	0.19	0.23	0.46	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.30	0.21	0.39	0.39	0.75	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.18	0.31	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.44	0.39	0.33	0.26	0.39	0.30	0.64	0.63	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.20	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.35	0.40	0.48	0.41	0.36	0.30	0.36	0.31	0.39	0.41	0.51	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Italy

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.45	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.33	0.62	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.24	0.39	0.59	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.30	0.35	0.42	0.42	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.12	0.18	0.30	0.38	0.60	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.17	0.26	0.38	0.42	0.74	0.73	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.22	0.26	0.38	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.62	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.21	0.28	0.34	0.45	0.39	0.51	0.43	0.39	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.31	0.35	0.33	0.43	0.39	0.44	0.35	0.39	0.77	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.22	0.27	0.37	0.27	0.42	0.33	0.40	0.49	0.39	0.34	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.34	0.15	0.53	0.26	0.38	0.43	0.31	0.12	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.15	0.10	0.17	0.22	0.12	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.26	0.20	0.26	0.35	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.15	0.03	0.15	0.27	0.17	0.32	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.17	0.20	0.39	0.57	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.43	0.32	0.29	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.19	0.28	0.25	0.52	0.42	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.25	0.39	0.34	0.34	0.41	0.31	0.41	0.40	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.18	0.31	0.31	0.39	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: France

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.42	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.29	0.46	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.26	0.30	0.43	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.52	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.36	0.29	0.32	0.52	0.63	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.48	0.65	0.65	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.34	0.32	0.43	0.50	0.49	0.42	0.44	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.39	0.44	0.32	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.29	0.24	0.39	0.21	0.30	0.22	0.27	0.30	0.51	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.35	0.48	0.33	0.40	0.53	0.36	0.42	0.46	0.28	0.26	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.34	0.31	0.51	0.43	0.37	0.30	0.19	0.25	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.21	0.24	0.23	0.35	0.30	0.39	0.39	0.34	0.28	0.18	0.26	0.43	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.21	0.31	0.23	0.29	0.32	0.38	0.39	0.25	0.26	0.20	0.32	0.43	0.40	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.19	0.25	0.27	0.35	0.34	0.45	0.36	0.31	0.27	0.14	0.28	0.44	0.52	0.33	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.32	0.32	0.36	0.44	0.45	0.50	0.58	0.39	0.38	0.27	0.32	0.44	0.45	0.34	0.49	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Slovenia

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.29	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.14	0.38	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.11	0.30	0.76	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.25	0.34	0.46	0.52	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.18	0.30	0.41	0.46	0.71	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.25	0.33	0.43	0.42	0.74	0.78	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.18	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.71	0.73	0.86	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.08	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.46	0.48	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.05	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.41	0.79	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.12	0.31	0.38	0.32	0.50	0.57	0.56	0.70	0.35	0.37	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.05	0.30	0.45	0.44	0.26	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.34	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.10	0.25	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.40	0.42	0.48	0.35	0.31	0.51	0.41	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.12	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.32	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.35	0.44	0.36	0.70	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.13	0.22	0.29	0.27	0.32	0.24	0.33	0.30	0.25	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.51	0.59	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.16	0.23	0.32	0.31	0.48	0.43	0.51	0.50	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.26	0.44	0.39	0.47	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Hungary

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.32	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.28	0.53	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.34	0.37	0.68	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.14	0.40	0.54	0.45	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.25	0.29	0.40	0.43	0.71	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.29	0.38	0.48	0.50	0.77	0.80	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.26	0.39	0.49	0.53	0.50	0.54	0.59	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.18	0.47	0.46	0.32	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.32	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.17	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.40	0.36	0.44	0.29	0.81	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.24	0.39	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.42	0.46	0.52	0.24	0.28	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.31	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.35	0.39	0.44	0.38	0.54	0.49	0.39	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.24	0.25	0.31	0.45	0.34	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.27	0.28	0.46	0.34	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.26	0.31	0.39	0.43	0.36	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.29	0.32	0.49	0.39	0.72	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.31	0.27	0.36	0.43	0.33	0.38	0.39	0.44	0.27	0.23	0.41	0.37	0.60	0.66	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.18	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.51	0.30	0.35	0.49	0.35	0.54	0.47	0.47	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Catholic Europe: Poland

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.37	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.27	0.40	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.23	0.24	0.65	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.37	0.28	0.52	0.55	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.23	0.19	0.40	0.49	0.71	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.26	0.28	0.43	0.51	0.79	0.75	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.20	0.26	0.41	0.43	0.57	0.56	0.70	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.22	0.33	0.34	0.22	0.29	0.33	0.29	0.28	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.20	0.32	0.44	0.34	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.30	0.81	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.17	0.20	0.32	0.27	0.40	0.36	0.40	0.49	0.35	0.39	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.23	0.32	0.43	0.41	0.33	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.45	0.43	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.12	0.22	0.20	0.29	0.19	0.17	0.26	0.35	0.21	0.25	0.47	0.34	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.12	0.24	0.31	0.32	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.27	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.35	0.69	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.19	0.19	0.30	0.31	0.23	0.15	0.30	0.32	0.18	0.26	0.42	0.36	0.60	0.61	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.09	0.15	0.27	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.30	0.27	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.45	0.40	0.50	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Ukraine

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.54	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.22	0.50	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.17	0.45	0.82	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.19	0.40	0.50	0.47	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.19	0.40	0.58	0.55	0.59	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.15	0.44	0.62	0.53	0.60	0.83	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.20	0.47	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.63	0.70	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.28	0.43	0.34	0.39	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.30	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.20	0.38	0.35	0.45	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.84	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.23	0.39	0.43	0.41	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.77	0.33	0.36	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.29	0.45	0.61	0.57	0.50	0.54	0.54	0.63	0.45	0.50	0.52	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.31	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.58	0.31	0.32	0.59	0.42	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.21	0.38	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.43	0.51	0.26	0.24	0.51	0.44	0.63	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.20	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.37	0.44	0.50	0.61	0.24	0.25	0.51	0.46	0.68	0.66	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.15	0.36	0.37	0.41	0.20	0.40	0.43	0.40	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.32	0.54	0.42	0.53	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Russia

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.31	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.13	0.42	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.16	0.41	0.82	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.18	0.32	0.55	0.61	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.16	0.23	0.51	0.57	0.64	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.14	0.27	0.47	0.58	0.75	0.82	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.16	0.26	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.56	0.57	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.12	0.32	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.34	0.38	0.31	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.16	0.27	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.34	0.40	0.37	0.86	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.09	0.12	0.35	0.41	0.38	0.50	0.53	0.57	0.28	0.30	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.11	0.32	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.37	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.21	0.26	0.35	0.42	0.47	0.42	0.46	0.57	0.33	0.32	0.53	0.40	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.30	0.42	0.33	0.38	0.48	0.32	0.40	0.52	0.35	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.68	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.23	0.29	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.41	0.45	0.36	0.40	0.45	0.42	0.66	0.75	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.09	0.13	0.25	0.35	0.43	0.39	0.45	0.34	0.25	0.34	0.45	0.33	0.47	0.45	0.55	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Georgia

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.13	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.04	0.55	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.09	0.47	0.73	1.00												
(5)	Government	-0.00	0.56	0.65	0.71	1.00											
(6)	Parties	-0.02	0.24	0.39	0.58	0.64	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	-0.03	0.45	0.59	0.70	0.85	0.72	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	-0.05	0.47	0.60	0.65	0.72	0.54	0.75	1.00								
(9)	Press	-0.00	0.37	0.39	0.35	0.41	0.48	0.42	0.36	1.00							
(10)	TV	-0.05	0.43	0.49	0.51	0.55	0.50	0.53	0.47	0.85	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.14	0.40	0.51	0.57	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.71	0.43	0.44	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.09	0.30	0.40	0.55	0.49	0.53	0.54	0.48	0.62	0.66	0.50	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.15	0.41	0.48	0.55	0.56	0.52	0.57	0.63	0.43	0.42	0.73	0.52	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.19	0.35	0.49	0.52	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.60	0.43	0.41	0.71	0.54	0.85	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.15	0.35	0.51	0.49	0.42	0.38	0.47	0.56	0.33	0.40	0.70	0.41	0.70	0.78	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.10	0.39	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.46	0.53	0.47	0.42	0.52	0.50	0.44	0.56	0.59	0.57	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Moldova

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.13	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.09	0.38	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.15	0.32	0.60	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.17	0.37	0.54	0.57	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.16	0.28	0.45	0.41	0.62	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.10	0.29	0.44	0.30	0.57	0.59	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.24	0.33	0.45	0.43	0.55	0.58	0.49	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.08	0.31	0.30	0.13	0.26	0.28	0.31	0.20	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.07	0.35	0.30	0.17	0.31	0.28	0.30	0.25	0.70	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.51	0.11	0.19	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	-0.00	0.31	0.51	0.37	0.47	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.30	0.35	0.33	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.14	0.32	0.20	0.23	0.29	0.27	0.19	0.31	0.12	0.18	0.62	0.29	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.17	0.31	0.18	0.21	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.31	0.14	0.19	0.42	0.30	0.65	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.21	0.28	0.23	0.14	0.24	0.23	0.18	0.27	0.24	0.27	0.42	0.33	0.58	0.64	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.03	0.32	0.18	0.09	0.19	0.28	0.22	0.16	0.20	0.29	0.30	0.18	0.46	0.44	0.50	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Romania

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.51	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.14	0.34	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.12	0.25	0.67	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.04	0.19	0.55	0.69	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.10	0.20	0.54	0.61	0.78	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.05	0.22	0.53	0.68	0.84	0.86	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.07	0.28	0.49	0.53	0.60	0.64	0.69	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.20	0.42	0.49	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.36	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.19	0.42	0.53	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.36	0.80	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.03	0.19	0.35	0.44	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.57	0.25	0.23	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.14	0.32	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.49	0.43	0.39	0.42	0.44	0.38	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.07	0.14	0.39	0.44	0.33	0.35	0.41	0.53	0.29	0.26	0.63	0.38	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.16	0.17	0.45	0.44	0.35	0.32	0.40	0.52	0.29	0.27	0.58	0.39	0.79	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.13	0.20	0.35	0.40	0.29	0.28	0.34	0.45	0.28	0.26	0.52	0.37	0.71	0.76	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.20	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.42	0.33	0.31	0.46	0.28	0.51	0.48	0.52	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Serbia

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.44	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.33	0.55	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.31	0.52	0.75	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.30	0.47	0.65	0.71	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.24	0.37	0.47	0.53	0.67	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.24	0.46	0.58	0.65	0.84	0.76	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.30	0.49	0.61	0.71	0.74	0.61	0.84	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.23	0.41	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.47	0.56	0.56	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.19	0.34	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.46	0.58	0.63	0.87	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.24	0.38	0.40	0.53	0.46	0.43	0.53	0.60	0.44	0.48	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.17	0.34	0.46	0.55	0.47	0.48	0.53	0.50	0.59	0.66	0.45	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.29	0.35	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.25	0.33	0.41	0.33	0.31	0.58	0.34	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.30	0.36	0.21	0.30	0.35	0.29	0.29	0.46	0.35	0.77	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.34	0.28	0.38	0.29	0.41	0.23	0.34	0.36	0.32	0.32	0.43	0.27	0.69	0.77	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.18	0.11	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.39	0.47	0.42	0.32	0.40	0.37	0.55	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Orthodox: Bulgaria

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.39	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.26	0.53	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.25	0.44	0.81	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.18	0.43	0.65	0.76	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.19	0.36	0.51	0.60	0.71	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.17	0.33	0.54	0.64	0.77	0.78	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.15	0.39	0.56	0.54	0.64	0.60	0.65	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.23	0.44	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.47	0.36	0.36	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.21	0.43	0.45	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.40	0.76	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.15	0.35	0.38	0.39	0.46	0.45	0.40	0.57	0.34	0.31	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.14	0.28	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.33	0.47	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.20	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.44	0.32	0.30	0.61	0.44	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.23	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.40	0.33	0.34	0.43	0.29	0.30	0.51	0.43	0.84	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.19	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.43	0.42	0.39	0.46	0.36	0.29	0.50	0.44	0.74	0.74	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.22	0.39	0.34	0.35	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.27	0.24	0.42	0.31	0.51	0.48	0.48	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: South Korea

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.17	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.24	0.39	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.19	0.46	0.73	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.21	0.46	0.68	0.84	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.20	0.32	0.45	0.60	0.67	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.17	0.28	0.43	0.54	0.54	0.86	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.18	0.23	0.30	0.29	0.37	0.32	0.35	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.13	0.42	0.46	0.41	0.42	0.30	0.25	0.30	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.09	0.34	0.42	0.34	0.38	0.29	0.24	0.29	0.79	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.14	0.36	0.43	0.51	0.49	0.45	0.42	0.38	0.36	0.36	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.20	0.27	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.30	0.34	0.62	0.39	0.42	0.26	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.22	0.29	0.33	0.30	0.36	0.22	0.24	0.76	0.26	0.26	0.39	0.42	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.17	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.35	0.22	0.26	0.73	0.32	0.33	0.39	0.44	0.89	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.23	0.18	0.25	0.31	0.41	0.24	0.20	0.68	0.27	0.31	0.37	0.47	0.84	0.85	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.13	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.43	0.26	0.26	0.33	0.35	0.27	0.45	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.50	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: Taiwan

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.36	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.28	0.56	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.24	0.46	0.72	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.26	0.56	0.67	0.68	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.32	0.43	0.44	0.51	0.65	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.27	0.41	0.58	0.67	0.71	0.77	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.23	0.43	0.63	0.59	0.62	0.48	0.63	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.33	0.36	0.45	0.51	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.44	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.46	0.42	0.51	0.52	0.47	0.60	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.27	0.35	0.47	0.55	0.52	0.40	0.51	0.62	0.50	0.47	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.39	0.43	0.35	0.38	0.48	0.46	0.36	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.32	0.29	0.42	0.43	0.39	0.28	0.30	0.47	0.40	0.23	0.50	0.36	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.31	0.24	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.27	0.26	0.46	0.32	0.27	0.45	0.38	0.83	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.35	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.32	0.27	0.37	0.38	0.68	0.68	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.19	0.30	0.35	0.41	0.39	0.45	0.48	0.43	0.36	0.32	0.41	0.26	0.37	0.32	0.35	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: China

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.11	1.00														
(3)	Police	-0.01	0.55	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.03	0.56	0.85	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.08	0.66	0.59	0.69	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.13	0.60	0.64	0.73	0.81	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.06	0.67	0.63	0.67	0.78	0.77	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.10	0.65	0.68	0.75	0.70	0.76	0.74	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.13	0.63	0.49	0.54	0.46	0.49	0.48	0.52	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.18	0.63	0.51	0.55	0.51	0.56	0.53	0.56	0.85	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.26	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.34	0.44	0.38	0.51	0.43	0.44	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.10	0.43	0.59	0.57	0.41	0.52	0.52	0.48	0.42	0.42	0.43	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.23	0.53	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.60	0.53	0.54	0.62	0.48	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.26	0.56	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.49	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.73	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.27	0.45	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.43	0.39	0.46	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.38	0.67	0.77	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.27	0.41	0.33	0.39	0.39	0.47	0.42	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.42	0.36	0.43	0.45	0.42	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

East Asia: Japan

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.19	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.10	0.39	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.11	0.30	0.61	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.25	0.38	0.58	0.42	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.35	0.31	0.42	0.34	0.80	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.23	0.30	0.56	0.42	0.89	0.83	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.24	0.39	0.54	0.44	0.76	0.74	0.84	1.00								
(9)	Press	-0.03	0.35	0.19	0.28	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.26	1.00							
(10)	TV	-0.06	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.85	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.12	0.30	0.33	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.48	0.34	0.28	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.09	0.20	0.21	0.27	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.31	0.35	0.39	0.28	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.15	0.24	0.24	0.35	0.34	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.25	0.21	0.38	0.38	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.27	0.20	0.20	0.34	0.30	0.43	0.35	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.35	0.41	0.82	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.27	0.23	0.24	0.31	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.26	0.23	0.40	0.26	0.69	0.70	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.11	0.23	0.32	0.39	0.37	0.43	0.47	0.47	0.24	0.19	0.36	0.30	0.53	0.48	0.47	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

English-speaking: Britain

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.30	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.19	0.40	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.27	0.23	0.65	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.26	0.19	0.46	0.47	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.29	0.27	0.32	0.41	0.67	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.29	0.15	0.40	0.39	0.65	0.61	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.33	0.26	0.50	0.41	0.44	0.39	0.59	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.28	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.37	0.43	0.34	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.15	0.14	0.22	0.21	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.64	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.36	0.29	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.37	0.53	0.42	0.36	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.26	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.30	0.35	0.26	0.29	0.30	0.23	0.28	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.27	0.28	0.33	0.32	0.22	0.23	0.28	0.48	0.29	0.22	0.42	0.28	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.27	0.27	0.39	0.38	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.46	0.25	0.22	0.33	0.25	0.69	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.25	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.21	0.25	0.20	0.35	0.09	0.06	0.21	0.26	0.48	0.48	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.24	0.16	0.32	0.43	0.41	0.35	0.41	0.48	0.24	0.24	0.35	0.21	0.39	0.38	0.31	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

English-speaking: Australia

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.31	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.31	0.50	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.25	0.14	0.45	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.29	0.40	0.43	0.46	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.35	0.71	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.32	0.30	0.41	0.51	0.83	0.79	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.21	0.18	0.32	0.49	0.42	0.47	0.55	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.22	0.29	0.24	0.30	0.36	0.41	0.31	0.25	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.17	0.29	0.32	0.23	0.36	0.37	0.27	0.26	0.71	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.17	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.47	0.42	0.46	0.42	0.34	0.35	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.07	-0.03	0.17	0.18	-0.08	0.19	0.08	0.32	0.21	0.21	0.06	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.13	0.22	0.32	0.34	0.20	0.30	0.28	0.48	0.22	0.17	0.35	0.33	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.12	0.21	0.32	0.24	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.30	0.18	0.21	0.27	0.33	0.58	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.28	0.16	0.29	0.33	0.22	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.11	0.18	0.24	0.46	0.59	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.14	0.22	0.25	0.30	0.21	0.31	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.15	0.44	0.33	0.36	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Turkey

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.36	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.52	0.55	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.36	0.52	0.68	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.48	0.36	0.62	0.63	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.36	0.20	0.42	0.37	0.50	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.44	0.38	0.60	0.57	0.69	0.60	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.32	0.26	0.45	0.51	0.54	0.55	0.63	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.18	0.20	0.26	0.24	0.13	0.38	0.22	0.35	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.16	0.19	0.24	0.25	0.14	0.32	0.17	0.28	0.79	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.24	0.24	0.30	0.39	0.38	0.49	0.43	0.64	0.39	0.41	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.27	0.11	0.39	0.25	0.44	0.61	0.60	0.44	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.02	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.16	0.32	0.27	0.44	0.31	0.23	0.61	0.38	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.07	0.21	0.18	0.29	0.21	0.33	0.37	0.53	0.32	0.25	0.51	0.46	0.65	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.29	0.38	0.34	0.41	0.47	0.22	0.21	0.43	0.34	0.51	0.57	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.08	-0.09	0.06	0.23	0.18	0.34	0.21	0.40	0.39	0.37	0.41	0.45	0.27	0.35	0.34	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Jordan

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.59	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.45	0.81	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.46	0.80	0.82	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.37	0.75	0.81	0.84	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.16	0.10	0.20	0.23	0.20	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.37	0.42	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.49	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.35	0.44	0.56	0.53	0.55	0.47	0.77	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.43	0.53	0.52	0.59	0.52	0.48	0.59	0.58	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.41	0.49	0.52	0.59	0.56	0.40	0.61	0.57	0.85	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.28	0.34	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.39	0.65	0.70	0.51	0.50	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.37	0.42	0.55	0.49	0.45	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.68	0.70	0.59	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.34	0.43	0.51	0.55	0.53	0.32	0.64	0.67	0.52	0.54	0.83	0.60	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.32	0.40	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.40	0.64	0.69	0.48	0.53	0.77	0.60	0.81	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.32	0.39	0.43	0.48	0.49	0.36	0.66	0.69	0.52	0.53	0.75	0.55	0.80	0.84	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.22	0.30	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.50	0.60	0.58	0.48	0.51	0.62	0.53	0.55	0.63	0.61	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Indonesia

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.31	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.20	0.50	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.23	0.54	0.70	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.23	0.52	0.65	0.71	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.06	0.39	0.45	0.53	0.60	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.17	0.42	0.47	0.57	0.69	0.76	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.24	0.38	0.43	0.53	0.62	0.54	0.67	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.16	0.45	0.33	0.44	0.39	0.37	0.45	0.40	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.24	0.44	0.35	0.40	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.34	0.62	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.11	0.37	0.39	0.46	0.52	0.57	0.66	0.54	0.36	0.36	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.17	0.40	0.36	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.41	0.40	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.28	0.39	0.35	0.55	0.48	0.38	0.49	0.53	0.37	0.34	0.50	0.59	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.31	0.33	0.26	0.46	0.43	0.37	0.48	0.45	0.40	0.38	0.47	0.54	0.76	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.29	0.36	0.30	0.52	0.48	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.35	0.43	0.57	0.76	0.84	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.14	0.39	0.42	0.53	0.48	0.36	0.44	0.40	0.34	0.39	0.47	0.41	0.48	0.51	0.53	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Islamic: Malaysia

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.54	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.37	0.60	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.25	0.51	0.70	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.32	0.50	0.56	0.68	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.23	0.44	0.50	0.53	0.66	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.22	0.40	0.47	0.52	0.68	0.77	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.15	0.38	0.50	0.47	0.51	0.62	0.73	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.29	0.54	0.37	0.43	0.40	0.41	0.38	0.18	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.36	0.49	0.40	0.43	0.50	0.44	0.43	0.27	0.81	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.13	0.22	0.35	0.41	0.43	0.61	0.62	0.69	0.31	0.30	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.26	0.41	0.45	0.46	0.38	0.55	0.46	0.45	0.49	0.53	0.50	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.15	0.22	0.28	0.40	0.38	0.53	0.52	0.61	0.28	0.25	0.70	0.47	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.10	0.24	0.31	0.47	0.40	0.52	0.55	0.60	0.22	0.18	0.61	0.43	0.82	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.17	0.22	0.31	0.40	0.35	0.45	0.43	0.54	0.17	0.17	0.56	0.35	0.76	0.75	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.06	0.17	0.26	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.40	0.25	0.22	0.45	0.38	0.50	0.55	0.52	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Brazil

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.36	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.31	0.42	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.22	0.37	0.63	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.26	0.45	0.52	0.66	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.18	0.23	0.42	0.49	0.63	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.18	0.30	0.46	0.49	0.64	0.74	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.23	0.34	0.50	0.44	0.45	0.42	0.44	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.18	0.43	0.29	0.31	0.43	0.40	0.36	0.29	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.18	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.39	0.43	0.34	0.31	0.69	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.21	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.55	0.31	0.29	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.25	0.35	0.42	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.38	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.28	0.39	0.34	0.37	0.36	0.27	0.34	0.45	0.22	0.18	0.55	0.40	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.22	0.32	0.24	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.26	0.39	0.28	0.18	0.48	0.29	0.65	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.32	0.37	0.24	0.32	0.32	0.22	0.26	0.38	0.26	0.23	0.45	0.34	0.61	0.64	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.14	0.28	0.26	0.32	0.37	0.32	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.26	0.30	0.24	0.30	0.34	0.26	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Argentina

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.53	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.32	0.56	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.34	0.44	0.68	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.28	0.33	0.44	0.63	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.25	0.29	0.47	0.53	0.56	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.39	0.45	0.54	0.61	0.63	0.73	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.31	0.35	0.49	0.56	0.53	0.77	0.76	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.30	0.39	0.29	0.33	0.38	0.31	0.37	0.28	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.71	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.28	0.43	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.51	0.54	0.55	0.28	0.21	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.29	0.36	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.61	0.56	0.55	0.38	0.46	0.41	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.12	0.28	0.15	0.25	0.41	0.16	0.27	0.21	0.38	0.25	0.32	0.24	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.19	0.31	0.26	0.27	0.34	0.27	0.38	0.34	0.36	0.25	0.33	0.26	0.57	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.38	0.21	0.18	0.28	0.37	0.19	0.27	0.20	0.32	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.51	0.43	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.35	0.38	0.37	0.43	0.43	0.45	0.51	0.43	0.31	0.21	0.43	0.40	0.34	0.38	0.37	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Uruguay

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.48	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.36	0.56	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.23	0.30	0.63	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.18	0.14	0.39	0.53	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.21	0.17	0.35	0.42	0.57	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.19	0.22	0.31	0.42	0.70	0.66	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.19	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.29	0.37	0.48	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.25	0.42	0.39	0.33	0.23	0.31	0.30	0.32	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.81	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.27	0.38	0.39	0.35	0.20	0.33	0.24	0.42	0.32	0.36	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.13	0.11	0.26	0.34	0.46	0.47	0.44	0.34	0.29	0.28	0.19	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.29	0.32	0.46	0.20	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.23	0.12	0.20	0.32	0.22	0.32	0.31	0.20	0.30	0.29	0.34	0.26	0.66	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.24	0.19	0.29	0.35	0.25	0.31	0.30	0.19	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.25	0.58	0.72	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.29	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.19	0.36	0.28	0.27	0.33	0.30	0.42	0.19	0.39	0.37	0.45	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Chile

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.47	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.30	0.47	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.29	0.33	0.47	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.30	0.21	0.40	0.47	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.28	0.24	0.25	0.48	0.59	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.55	0.58	0.79	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.23	0.23	0.42	0.46	0.60	0.56	0.70	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.33	0.41	0.38	0.47	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.45	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.49	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.83	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.25	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.40	0.44	0.56	0.61	0.44	0.45	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.17	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.42	0.47	0.39	0.43	0.43	0.39	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.15	0.27	0.30	0.14	0.40	0.18	0.33	0.39	0.27	0.27	0.39	0.25	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.22	0.21	0.33	0.22	0.44	0.28	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.29	0.69	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.23	0.22	0.31	0.14	0.36	0.21	0.35	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.36	0.28	0.63	0.68	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.38	0.46	0.43	0.54	0.48	0.38	0.41	0.62	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.41	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Colombia

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.28	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.22	0.59	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.11	0.37	0.44	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.20	0.48	0.61	0.51	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.14	0.25	0.38	0.54	0.43	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.17	0.35	0.43	0.64	0.52	0.69	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.19	0.36	0.47	0.63	0.53	0.60	0.76	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.22	0.36	0.48	0.42	0.45	0.36	0.43	0.43	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.34	0.34	0.54	0.30	0.47	0.28	0.37	0.40	0.73	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.11	0.32	0.38	0.56	0.40	0.48	0.51	0.59	0.41	0.32	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.03	0.12	0.31	0.36	0.22	0.36	0.39	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.25	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.02	0.29	0.33	0.52	0.31	0.40	0.45	0.49	0.32	0.22	0.58	0.24	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.06	0.24	0.28	0.47	0.32	0.38	0.43	0.42	0.29	0.21	0.44	0.20	0.63	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.19	0.35	0.37	0.53	0.39	0.40	0.43	0.47	0.35	0.34	0.40	0.22	0.54	0.50	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.17	0.34	0.41	0.57	0.42	0.40	0.46	0.49	0.32	0.30	0.46	0.24	0.55	0.46	0.67	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Trinidad and Tobago

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.43	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.29	0.58	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.28	0.49	0.72	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.34	0.56	0.61	0.58	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.35	0.37	0.48	0.41	0.69	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.33	0.47	0.55	0.58	0.74	0.77	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.24	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.46	0.63	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.31	0.50	0.46	0.45	0.42	0.33	0.47	0.42	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.28	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.30	0.45	0.45	0.79	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.24	0.44	0.48	0.53	0.44	0.41	0.55	0.61	0.50	0.46	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.22	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.35	0.28	0.38	0.48	0.44	0.45	0.42	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.07	0.29	0.30	0.38	0.31	0.19	0.34	0.54	0.29	0.28	0.56	0.41	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.23	0.38	0.35	0.42	0.37	0.28	0.41	0.59	0.27	0.28	0.59	0.43	0.72	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.28	0.40	0.39	0.47	0.34	0.26	0.41	0.48	0.25	0.31	0.53	0.37	0.61	0.76	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.25	0.39	0.47	0.52	0.42	0.28	0.47	0.48	0.43	0.36	0.59	0.43	0.44	0.52	0.50	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Latin America: Mexico

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.37	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.25	0.33	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.23	0.40	0.62	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.69	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.29	0.35	0.54	0.63	0.62	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.26	0.38	0.45	0.62	0.66	0.80	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.21	0.38	0.46	0.59	0.57	0.70	0.70	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.24	0.61	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.41	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.37	0.48	0.46	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.67	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.14	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.48	0.46	0.49	0.53	0.45	0.44	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.22	0.25	0.53	0.45	0.33	0.51	0.47	0.52	0.42	0.49	0.40	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.23	0.36	0.35	0.44	0.44	0.38	0.35	0.41	0.44	0.34	0.52	0.33	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.19	0.24	0.31	0.41	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.39	0.35	0.51	0.28	0.70	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.26	0.33	0.33	0.37	0.31	0.33	0.28	0.26	0.39	0.35	0.47	0.26	0.61	0.67	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.25	0.45	0.40	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.42	0.40	0.50	0.31	0.51	0.51	0.54	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Netherlands

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.41	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.27	0.41	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.28	0.37	0.73	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.38	0.36	0.48	0.67	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.28	0.37	0.43	0.61	0.82	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.30	0.36	0.51	0.63	0.83	0.86	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.31	0.33	0.51	0.58	0.62	0.59	0.67	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.12	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.23	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.15	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.30	0.75	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.20	0.31	0.28	0.40	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.32	0.42	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.11	0.31	0.42	0.39	0.29	0.31	0.36	0.37	0.30	0.35	0.25	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.08	0.15	0.18	0.25	0.26	0.31	0.36	0.37	0.18	0.15	0.32	0.41	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.36	0.35	0.24	0.22	0.28	0.37	0.62	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.21	0.27	0.24	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.33	0.21	0.20	0.38	0.27	0.50	0.57	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.20	0.38	0.38	0.41	0.54	0.51	0.56	0.47	0.31	0.30	0.49	0.32	0.33	0.37	0.41	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Norway

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.54	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.24	0.40	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.07	0.24	0.61	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.17	0.27	0.36	0.45	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.28	0.27	0.35	0.25	0.58	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.41	0.80	0.69	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.17	0.34	0.39	0.42	0.49	0.52	0.56	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.15	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.27	0.27	0.25	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.17	0.24	0.33	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.79	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.28	0.45	0.30	0.22	0.19	0.27	0.26	0.39	0.21	0.27	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.15	0.19	0.24	0.25	0.41	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.28	0.43	0.17	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.03	-0.03	0.17	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.23	1.00			
(14)	Women's	-0.03	-0.03	-0.00	0.12	0.21	0.23	0.17	0.31	-0.04	0.05	0.12	0.30	0.48	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.00	0.04	0.24	0.33	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.42	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.18	0.38	0.37	1.00	
(16)	UN	-0.11	-0.00	0.26	0.35	0.16	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.25	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Finland

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.53	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.32	0.45	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.31	0.36	0.65	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.37	0.33	0.45	0.52	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.35	0.29	0.24	0.36	0.73	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.35	0.28	0.35	0.46	0.78	0.74	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.31	0.27	0.43	0.48	0.76	0.65	0.77	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.13	0.20	0.28	0.29	0.36	0.33	0.39	0.34	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.13	0.27	0.36	0.28	0.32	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.63	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.17	0.31	0.30	0.34	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.26	0.30	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.25	0.35	0.42	0.40	0.34	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.42	0.28	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.13	0.21	0.33	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.39	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.24	0.30	0.33	0.28	0.51	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.27	0.36	0.36	0.43	0.70	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.25	0.20	0.31	0.22	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.27	0.21	0.36	0.21	0.49	0.51	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.26	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.43	0.19	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.33	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Protestant Europe: Sweden

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.36	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.38	0.37	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.21	0.26	0.61	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.15	0.17	0.40	0.45	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.28	0.18	0.33	0.44	0.66	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.25	0.20	0.36	0.52	0.81	0.76	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.29	0.24	0.34	0.32	0.47	0.39	0.55	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.13	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.20	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.23	0.29	0.12	0.63	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.28	0.29	0.26	0.27	0.13	0.33	0.32	0.18	0.31	0.29	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.24	0.22	0.41	0.27	0.43	0.37	0.39	0.31	0.20	0.30	0.03	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.09	0.06	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.36	0.06	0.14	0.06	0.36	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.11	0.05	0.27	0.26	0.41	0.34	0.37	0.36	0.07	0.20	0.14	0.37	0.52	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.17	0.15	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.31	0.37	0.32	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.24	0.41	0.43	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.17	0.19	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.22	0.13	0.24	0.32	0.28	0.35	0.24	0.36	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

South Asia: Viet Nam

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.16	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.08	0.66	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.13	0.61	0.87	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.15	0.72	0.68	0.76	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.14	0.57	0.63	0.65	0.77	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.20	0.69	0.64	0.68	0.88	0.71	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.16	0.49	0.57	0.61	0.62	0.75	0.64	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.09	0.53	0.65	0.64	0.53	0.61	0.50	0.61	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.16	0.62	0.66	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.59	0.61	0.82	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.08	0.27	0.47	0.47	0.35	0.56	0.35	0.66	0.48	0.50	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.13	0.50	0.67	0.64	0.61	0.73	0.56	0.74	0.73	0.69	0.55	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.17	0.51	0.60	0.66	0.65	0.69	0.63	0.73	0.61	0.64	0.68	0.72	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.18	0.56	0.60	0.64	0.66	0.69	0.66	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.52	0.71	0.83	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.20	0.47	0.59	0.60	0.66	0.70	0.64	0.74	0.62	0.68	0.61	0.67	0.82	0.83	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.00	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.55	0.40	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.54	0.55	0.61	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

South Asia: Thailand

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.54	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.36	0.47	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.33	0.51	0.50	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.30	0.45	0.56	0.41	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.31	0.37	0.53	0.22	0.76	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.24	0.41	0.46	0.36	0.71	0.73	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.43	0.55	0.60	0.47	0.63	0.56	0.58	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.39	0.54	0.50	0.47	0.51	0.36	0.48	0.38	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.41	0.44	0.62	0.45	0.55	0.54	0.56	0.46	0.75	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.34	0.49	0.45	0.21	0.36	0.44	0.38	0.57	0.29	0.33	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.35	0.54	0.55	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.52	0.47	0.52	0.52	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.22	0.42	0.45	0.24	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.35	0.37	0.69	0.60	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.28	0.44	0.39	0.31	0.34	0.33	0.40	0.51	0.34	0.38	0.57	0.53	0.76	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.24	0.34	0.29	0.31	0.38	0.31	0.40	0.42	0.32	0.31	0.48	0.49	0.65	0.75	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.13	0.34	0.29	0.35	0.45	0.35	0.38	0.36	0.30	0.32	0.44	0.46	0.59	0.52	0.60	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Ghana

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.25	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.18	0.47	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.23	0.43	0.61	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.32	0.38	0.51	0.60	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.31	0.37	0.45	0.49	0.55	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.24	0.39	0.46	0.53	0.69	0.58	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.21	0.37	0.39	0.45	0.36	0.47	0.53	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.27	0.48	0.44	0.56	0.39	0.47	0.38	0.43	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.26	0.36	0.33	0.46	0.39	0.36	0.41	0.47	0.60	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.20	0.29	0.25	0.37	0.31	0.36	0.39	0.60	0.33	0.32	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.11	0.21	0.36	0.37	0.26	0.37	0.34	0.52	0.31	0.39	0.48	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.16	0.30	0.23	0.35	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.54	0.29	0.35	0.62	0.50	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.22	0.24	0.19	0.34	0.27	0.29	0.37	0.51	0.30	0.36	0.53	0.39	0.72	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.17	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.28	0.50	0.25	0.30	0.48	0.43	0.67	0.67	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.29	0.37	0.25	0.41	0.40	0.31	0.51	0.45	0.36	0.43	0.36	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.38	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.35	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.23	0.60	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.36	0.57	0.76	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.35	0.52	0.65	0.71	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.14	0.18	0.38	0.38	0.41	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.26	0.36	0.49	0.40	0.51	0.49	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.32	0.43	0.51	0.48	0.55	0.42	0.67	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.28	0.48	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.36	0.46	0.49	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.31	0.45	0.55	0.53	0.60	0.44	0.51	0.59	0.69	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.30	0.46	0.51	0.48	0.56	0.44	0.55	0.66	0.48	0.59	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.27	0.34	0.55	0.44	0.51	0.34	0.58	0.61	0.58	0.57	0.48	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.32	0.43	0.47	0.46	0.49	0.29	0.45	0.50	0.44	0.51	0.65	0.42	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.32	0.40	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.33	0.43	0.46	0.41	0.49	0.55	0.37	0.65	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.27	0.37	0.42	0.36	0.39	0.26	0.51	0.53	0.49	0.48	0.54	0.45	0.63	0.70	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.26	0.40	0.53	0.51	0.57	0.41	0.45	0.50	0.38	0.52	0.59	0.39	0.49	0.47	0.46	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.32	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.42	0.59	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.49	0.48	0.76	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.45	0.54	0.70	0.73	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.42	0.39	0.54	0.62	0.70	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.43	0.43	0.57	0.64	0.76	0.82	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.41	0.42	0.54	0.54	0.68	0.64	0.71	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.25	0.63	0.53	0.45	0.52	0.45	0.52	0.48	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.24	0.59	0.51	0.47	0.54	0.43	0.52	0.48	0.80	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.33	0.44	0.46	0.40	0.56	0.52	0.64	0.66	0.50	0.48	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.30	0.52	0.63	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.65	0.58	0.52	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.23	0.38	0.38	0.29	0.38	0.31	0.38	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.67	0.51	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.22	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.40	0.28	0.41	0.45	0.39	0.40	0.57	0.38	0.73	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.22	0.36	0.26	0.33	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.51	0.39	0.68	0.71	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.38	0.38	0.48	0.49	0.54	0.43	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.52	0.48	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Zambia

	Institutions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	Churches	1.00															
(2)	Army	0.30	1.00														
(3)	Police	0.20	0.42	1.00													
(4)	Courts	0.23	0.39	0.76	1.00												
(5)	Government	0.39	0.35	0.63	0.57	1.00											
(6)	Parties	0.11	0.19	0.36	0.41	0.40	1.00										
(7)	Parliament	0.38	0.31	0.50	0.55	0.56	0.59	1.00									
(8)	Civil service	0.21	0.35	0.46	0.44	0.37	0.36	0.61	1.00								
(9)	Press	0.11	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.37	0.22	0.40	0.37	1.00							
(10)	TV	0.31	0.34	0.55	0.51	0.60	0.31	0.47	0.43	0.65	1.00						
(11)	Major companies	0.18	0.24	0.22	0.29	0.29	0.37	0.55	0.63	0.36	0.40	1.00					
(12)	Labor unions	0.19	0.34	0.43	0.40	0.25	0.30	0.47	0.55	0.44	0.45	0.45	1.00				
(13)	Environmental	0.20	0.29	0.33	0.36	0.29	0.35	0.48	0.58	0.40	0.43	0.64	0.52	1.00			
(14)	Women's	0.34	0.27	0.33	0.38	0.41	0.20	0.45	0.44	0.33	0.44	0.52	0.26	0.60	1.00		
(15)	Humanitarian	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.36	0.15	0.41	0.46	0.33	0.39	0.48	0.33	0.53	0.72	1.00	
(16)	UN	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.39	0.34	0.14	0.33	0.22	0.29	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.25	0.41	0.48	1.00

Source: World Values Survey Wave 5.

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