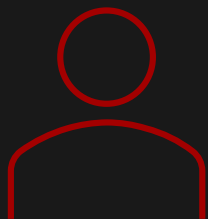

Do Violent Attitudes Mediate the Association Between Trust and Violent Behaviour?

Cassidy E. Hatton and Kevin L. Nunes

DEFINING TRUST

A trusts **B** to do **X**



DEFINING TRUST

WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT VULNERABILITY

GENERALIZED
TRUST



Trust in unknown others

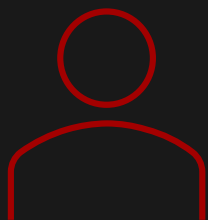
INSTITUTIONAL
TRUST



Belief institutions are fair,
just, and working in
public interest

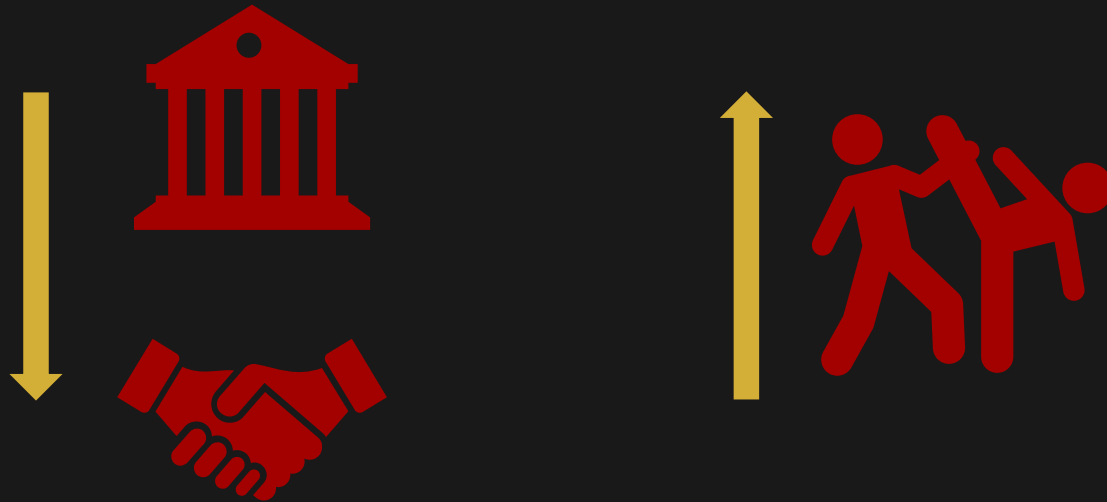
DEFINING TRUST

A trusts **B** to do **X**



Das & Teng, 2004; Levi, 1998; Morselli et al., 2015;
Rousseau et al, 1998; Søndereskov & Dinesen, 2016

TRUST AND VIOLENCE



Alcorta et al., 2019; Galea et al., 2002; Gulliver et al., 2022;
Heller et al., 2022; Lederman et al., 2002; Messner et al., 2004

TRUST AND VIOLENCE



METHOD

Sample

$N = 910$

M Age

30.16 years

Country

49.2% Canada
50.8% US

Gender

49.7% Man
48.4 % Woman



Institutional Trust



Generalized Trust

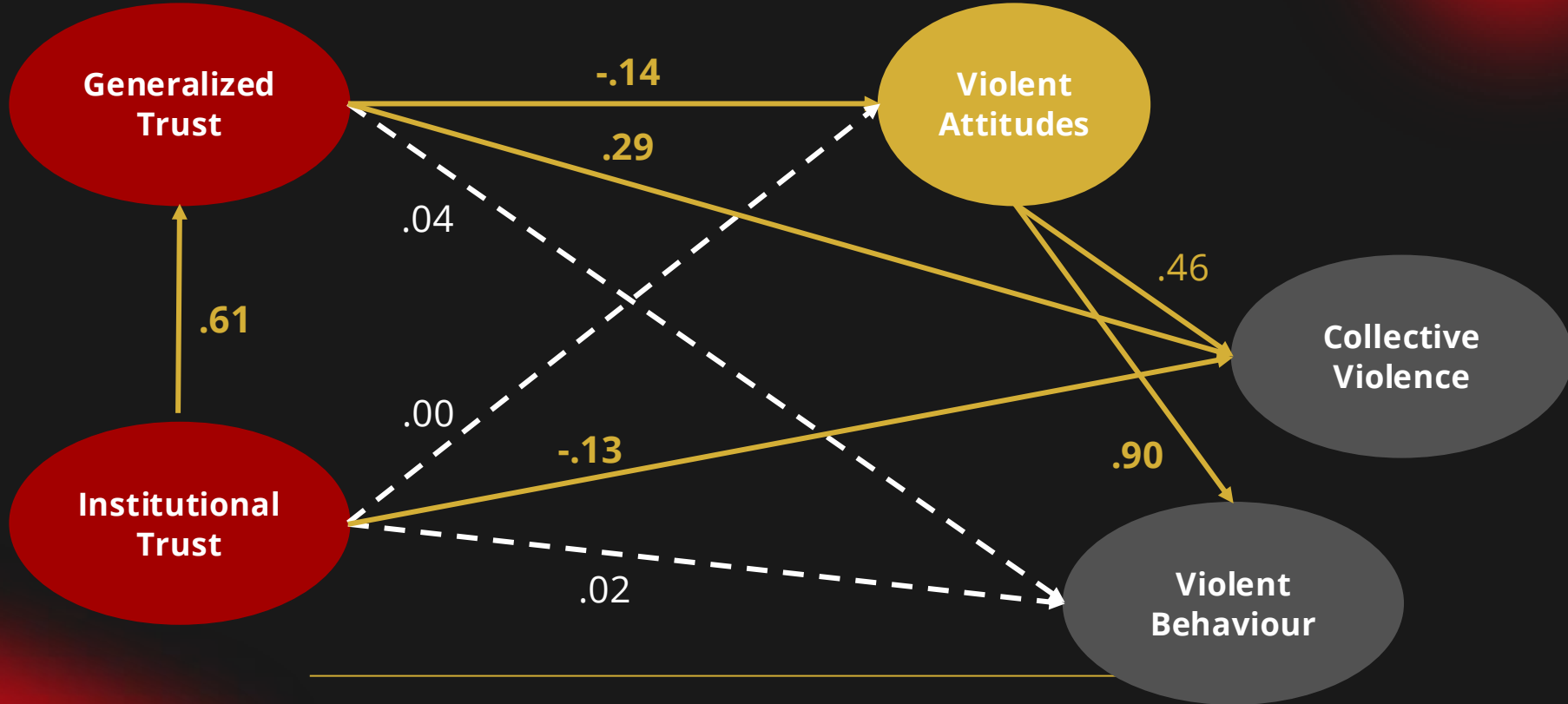
Violent Attitudes



**Violent Behaviour
Collective Violence**

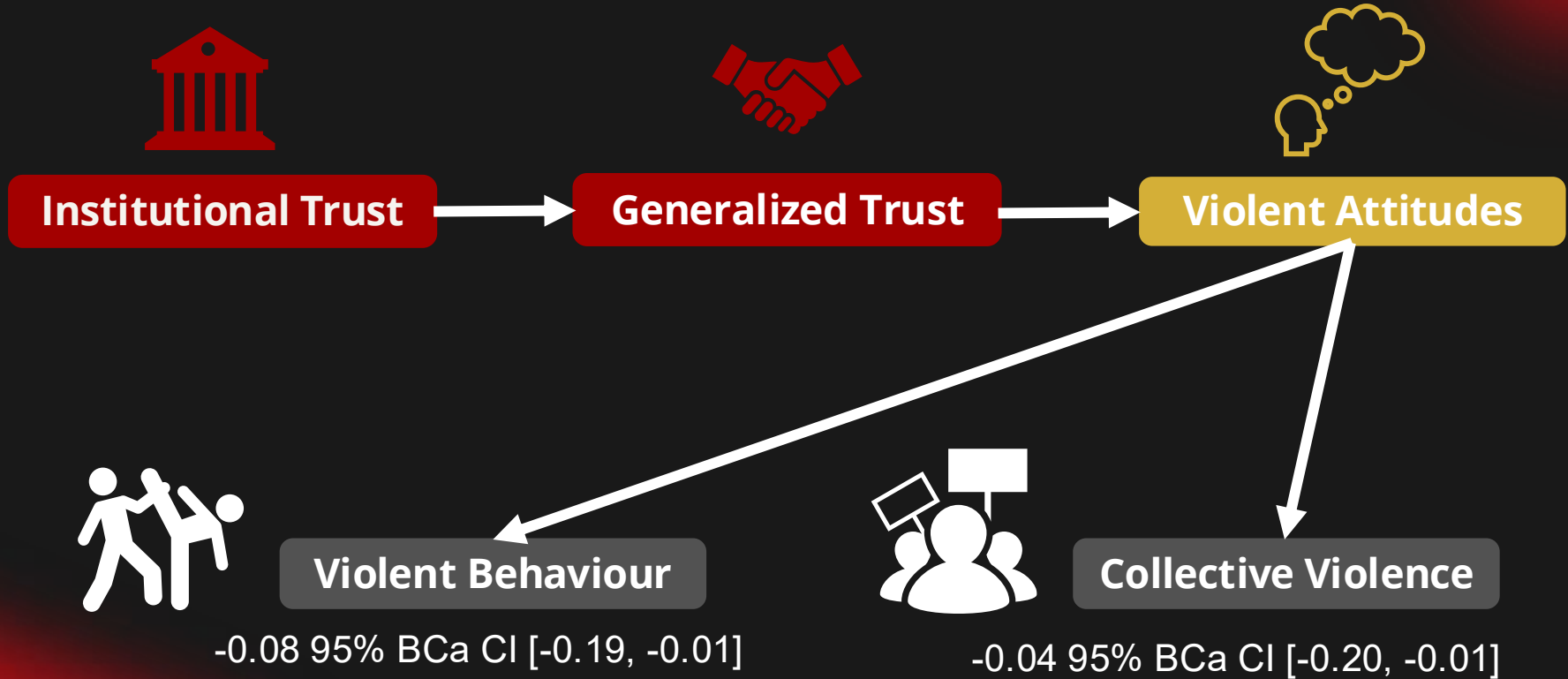


RESULTS



CFI = .98; TLI = .95; RMSEA = .06; SRMR = .03

RESULTS



CONCLUSION

Violent attitudes may be important to the understanding of the association between **trust** and **violent behaviour**.

Lower **institutional trust** was associated with lower **generalized trust**, which was associated with greater **violent attitudes**, and, in turn, more **violent behaviour** and **collective violence**.

Lower **institutional trust** may be indirectly associated with **violent behaviour** by decreasing **generalized trust** and increasing **acceptance of violence**.

