

## **Abstract**

The theme of this work is the phenomenon of trustworthiness. With reference to the approach of the European Values Survey, the trustworthiness is mapped by attitudes justification of behaviours called as the every day crime (avoiding a fare on public transport, cheating on taxes, etc.) and other phenomena, that might be questionable or dilemmatic from an ethical perspective (adultery, abortion, etc. ).

Through cluster analysis are defined four groups of people, different in trustworthy level and the importance they attach to the problems under consideration.

The aim of the following analysis is to discover whether and to what extent, from each of these groups differ in terms of trust and socio-demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

The results show, that interpersonal and institutional trust is not the same in the groups, but this difference, with the exception of trust in the Church, is not great. The analysis also suggests a connection between untrustworthiness and younger age and dissatisfaction with a life.

The phenomenon of trust is examined using data from the European Values Study, specifically the wave realized in 2008. The work relates to the situation in the Czech Republic

**Key words:** trustworthiness, interpersonal trust, institutional trust, every day crime, legal cynicism, social capital