

Abstract

The thesis deals with the inter-generational transmission of generalized trust. The generalized trust (as an optimistic attitude toward interaction with unknown people) is known as an important component of social capital and as a requirement of a functioning society. The starting point is the cultural view of the trust as the moral norm with deep historical roots, according to these theories we are learning to trust in early childhood from our parents. The motivation for the creation of the thesis is an absence of recent studies and studies from post-socialist countries on the topic of transmission of trust from parents to children. The cultural theories of generalized trust are assuming intergenerational transmission of trust largely without empirical evidence. The proving of trust socialization could provide an insight into the stability of attitude over time and space. The data from the first wave of The Czech Household Panel Survey from 2015 was used to analyse the connection between the children's generalized trust and the parents' generalized trust. The relationship between children's and parents' generalized trust was discovered. The hypothesis suggesting a stronger influence of the mother on the child's trust than the influence of the father was not confirmed. The children of tertiary-educated and secondary-educated parents tend to trust more other people in comparison with the children of the parents with vocational education, also children from the Catholic families seem to be more trusting than the children from non-believing families. No association between generalized trust and characteristics of the child (gender, age) was detected. Inappropriately formulated generalized trust question and answers in the questionnaire for the children ages 10-14 made it inappropriate to use the data for young children.

Keywords

Generalized trust, social capital, intergenerational transmission