How are social trust and political trust related has been a subject of considerable debate. In this article, we investigate how education affects people’s social and political trust among Turks and Kurds differently to test how political trust affects social trust. Our analyses of the data from ISSP (2014) show that education has a stronger and negative impact on people’s political trust among Turks than among Kurds. Among Turks, the stronger negative effect of education on political trust leads to a negative effect of education on social trust. Among Kurds, education has not significant negative impact on their political trust which explain why the effect of education remains positive on their social trust. The interrelationships among ethnicity education as well as social and political trust demonstrate that low political trust also lead to low trust in people.

Themes:
Check (highlight) the most applicable theme according to the abstract.

| Innovation and Technology | Health and Wellness | Culture and Society | Sustainability and Conservation |

Comments:
There were quite a few typing errors and vague sentence constructions so please refer to the comments for your reference. As well, please define the terms that you use in this study: social trust and political trust. This may seem second nature to you and the words may not be as technical as they may sound but to a generalist, this can mean anything so it is important for you as the specialist to set the parameters and define them. Can you also talk more about the limits of your study? For instance, what do you mean by “education”? K-12? By its impact on social trust and political trust, do you mean a higher level of educational attainment means a stronger impact? It would be important to clarify this. Also provide some context why you chose to use Turks and Kurds as your demographic groups. Overall, this study sounds promising – just focus on clarifying your abstract and presentation to a generalist audience.