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Nota di contenuto	1 Legitimacy in Global Governance -- 2 Researching Legitimacy Beliefs -- 3 Mapping Citizen Legitimacy Beliefs -- 4 Mapping Elite Legitimacy Beliefs -- 5 Mapping the Elite-Citizen Gap -- 6 Explaining Legitimacy Beliefs in Global Governance -- 7 Explaining Citizen Legitimacy Beliefs -- 8 Explaining Elite Legitimacy Beliefs -- 9 Explaining the Elite-Citizen Gap in Legitimacy Beliefs -- 10 Legitimacy and the Future of Global Governance
Sommario/riassunto	Contemporary society has witnessed major growth in global governance, yet the legitimacy of global governance remains deeply in question. This book offers the first full comparative investigation of citizen and elite legitimacy beliefs toward global governance. Empirically, it provides a comprehensive analysis of public and elite opinion toward global governance, building on two uniquely coordinated surveys covering multiple countries and international organizations. Theoretically, it develops an individual-level approach, exploring how a person's characteristics in respect of socioeconomic status, political values, geographical identification, and domestic institutional trust shape legitimacy beliefs toward global governance. The book's central findings are threefold. First, there is a notable and

general elite-citizen gap in legitimacy beliefs toward global governance. While elites on average hold moderately high levels of legitimacy toward international organizations, the general public is decidedly more skeptical. Second, individual-level differences in interests, values, identities, and trust dispositions provide significant drivers of citizen and elite legitimacy beliefs toward global governance, as well as the gap between the two groups. Most important on the whole are differences in the extent to which citizens and elites trust domestic political institutions, which shape how these groups assess the legitimacy of international organizations. Third, both patterns and sources of citizen and elite legitimacy beliefs vary across organizations and countries. These variations suggest that institutional and societal contexts condition attitudes toward global governance. The book's findings shed light on future opportunities and constraints in international cooperation, suggesting that current levels of legitimacy point neither to a general crisis of global governance nor to a general readiness for its expansion.
