Measuring public trust after a pandemic and economic crises

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Factors affecting trust in national institutions

Regression on pooled sample of EQLS 2007, 2011, 2016:

Effect on average trust if the factor variable is increased by one standard deviation

Trust in national institutions
(average 4.9 for EU28)
- national parliament
- government
- legal system
- police,
- news (media)

Public services
- health care
- education
- public transport
- childcare
- state pension system

Source: Eurofound (2018) *Societal change and trust in institutions*
Social insecurities and trust in institutions (EU28, EQLS2016)

Note:
- People experiencing insecurities have lower trust in government as well as in other political and non-political national institutions (Eurofound 2017; 2018; 2019)
- The relation between trust in institutions and social insecurity is not linear: extent of the negative impact on trust depends on the degree of insecurity.

Eurofound (2019), Challenges and prospects in the EU: Quality of life and public services
- Disparities in perceived quality of society between capital cities and other parts of a country are related to sociodemographic differences, including income.

- Addressing those disparities must deal with how the overall economy serves particular groups in society – including in relation to geography.

Eurofound (2020) *What makes capital cities the best places to live? (EQLS 2016)*
Trust in institutions, by age (scale 1-10)
EU27, Eurofound online survey ‘Living, working and COVID-19’, April 2020

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