

Measuring public trust after a pandemic and economic crises

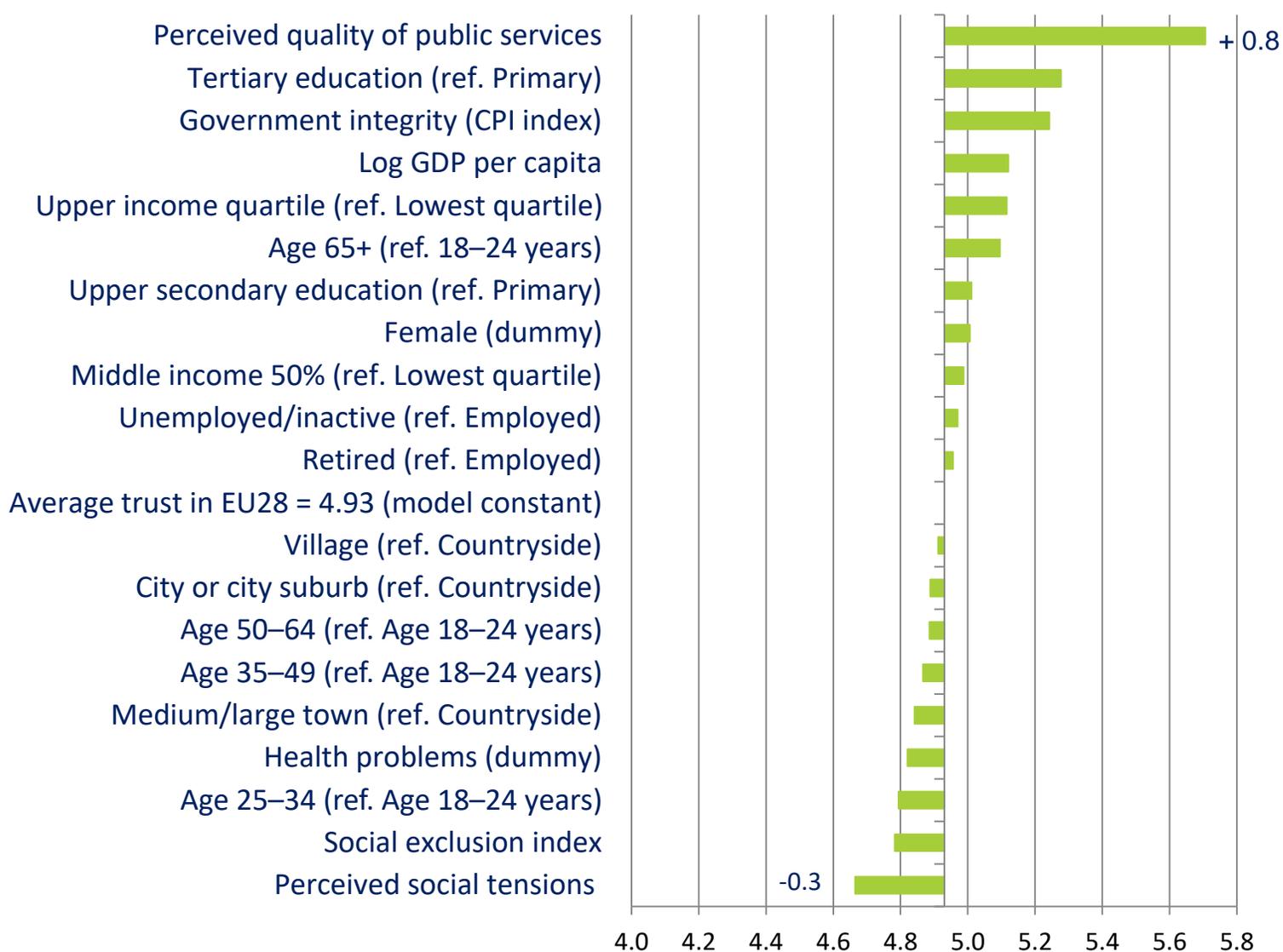
OECD webinar

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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

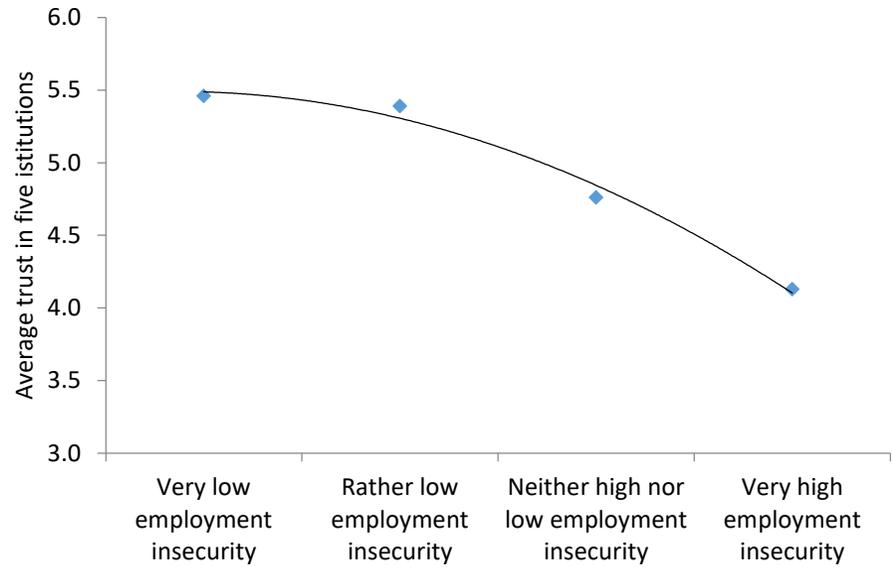
Trust in national institutions (average 4.9 for EU28)

- national parliament
- government
- legal system
- police,
- news (media)

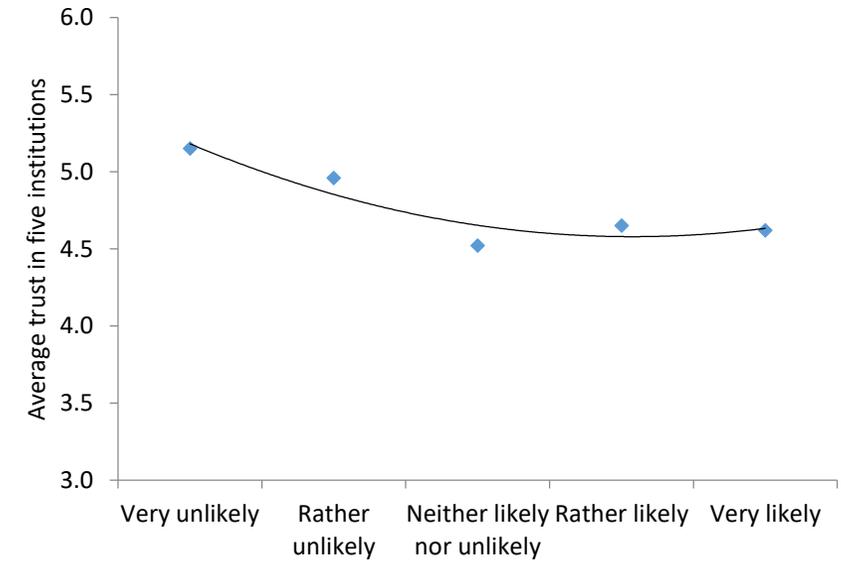
Public services

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

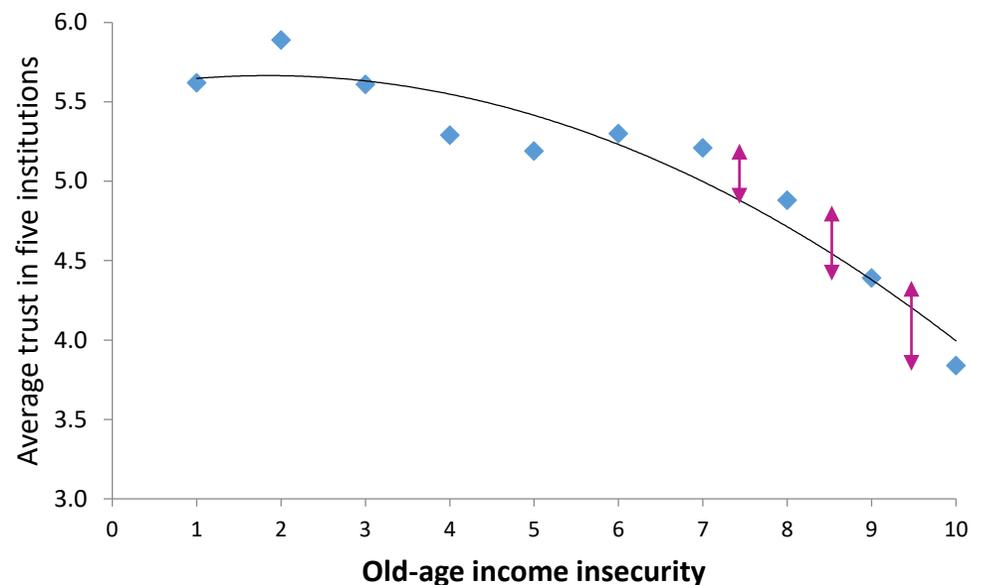
Social insecurities and trust in institutions (EU28, EQLS2016)



Employment insecurity (selected categories for illustration)



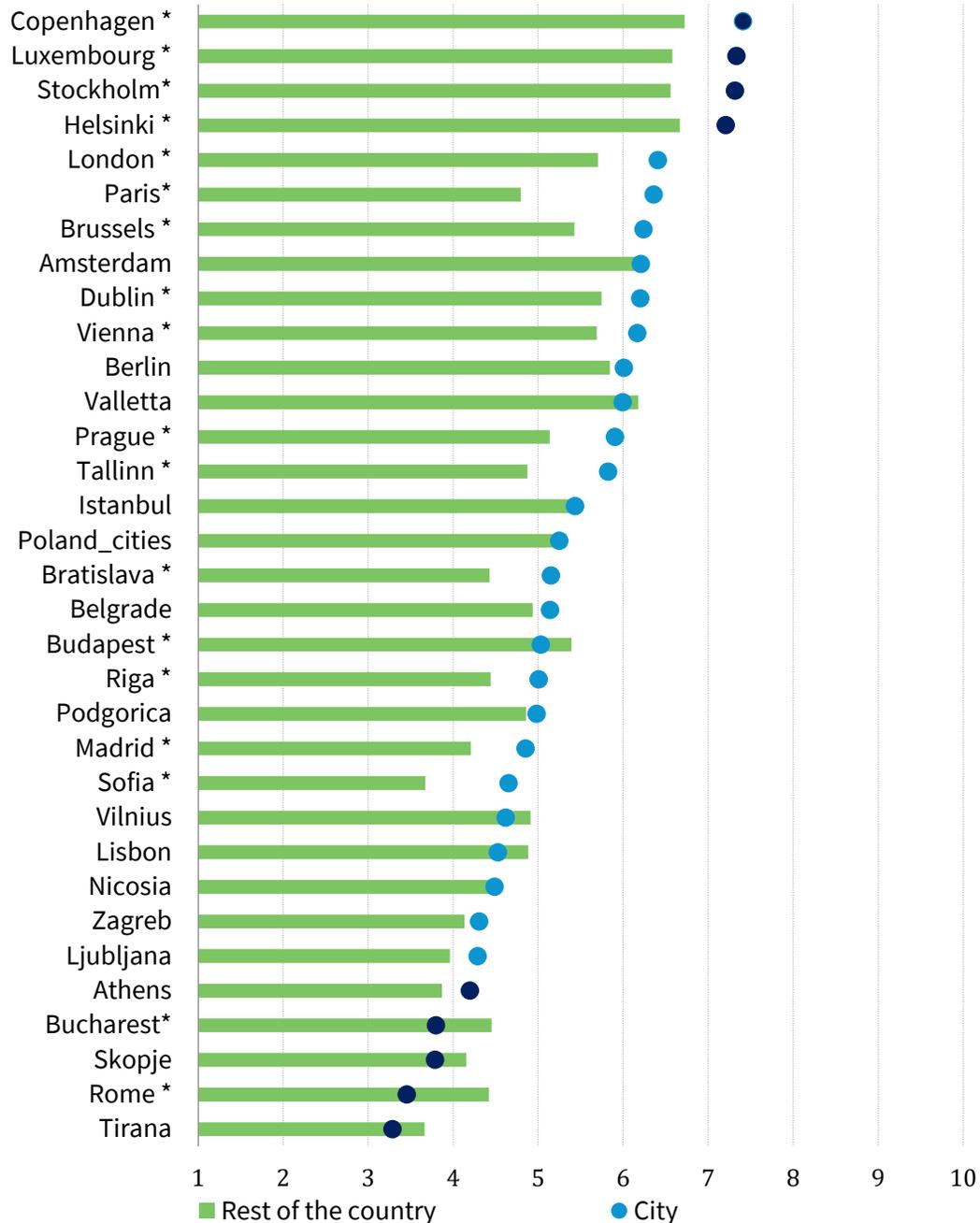
Likelihood of having to leave accommodation



Note:

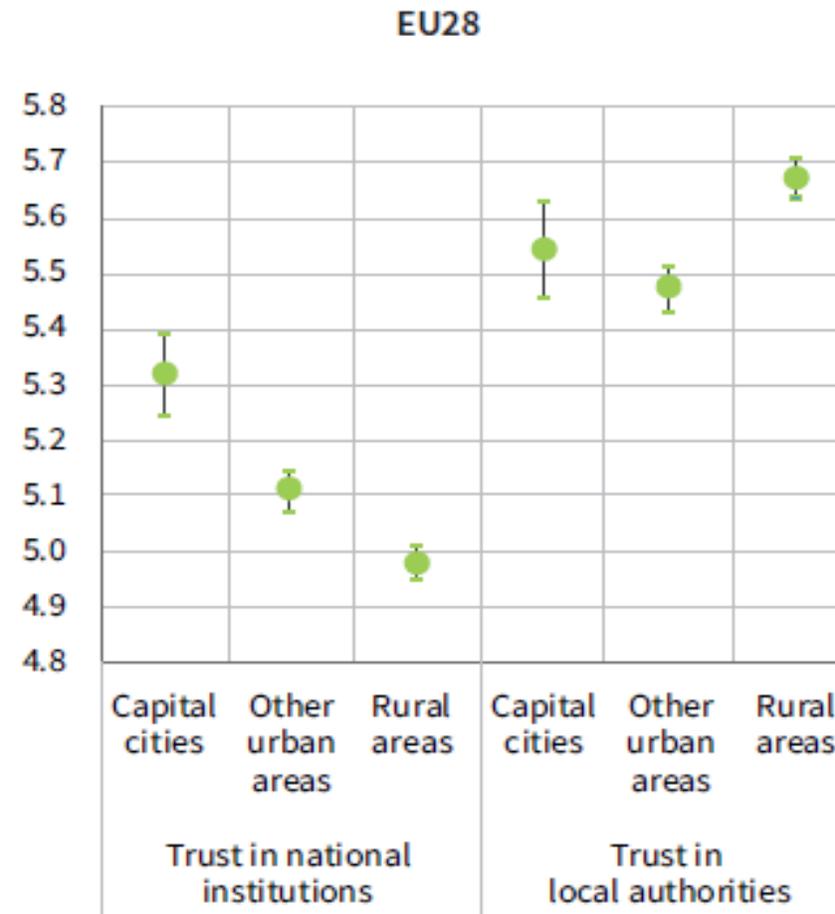
- People experiencing insecurities have lower trust in government as well as in other political and non-political national institutions (Eurofound 2017; 2018; 2019)
- The relation between trust in institutions and social insecurity is not linear: extent of the negative impact on trust depends on the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

Satisfaction with democracy, scale 1-10



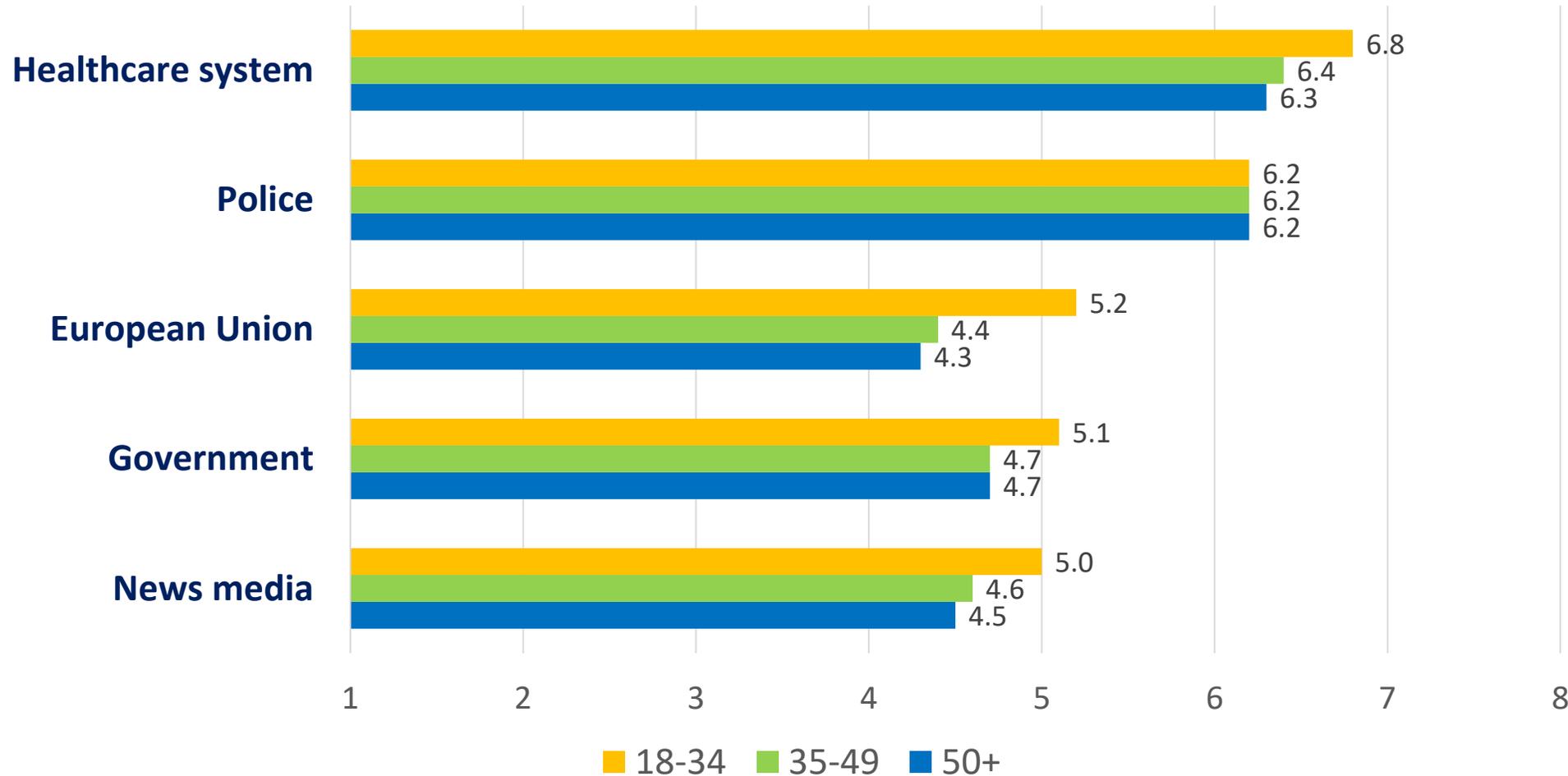
- Disparities in perceived quality of society between capital cities and other parts of a country are related to sociodemographic differences, including income.
- Addressing those disparities must deal with how the overall economy serves particular groups in society – including in relation to geography.

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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