



NATIONAL RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY

MODELING OF PUBLIC TRUST IN BASIC SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS: A COMPARATIVE ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS

DEMIDOVA OLGA

demidova@hse.ru



The problem

To what degree does trust in basic social and political institutions depend on the individual characteristics of citizens of different countries?

Data

World Value Survey, 5th Wave, 2007-2008, 46 countries

Models

Three types of models have been estimated.

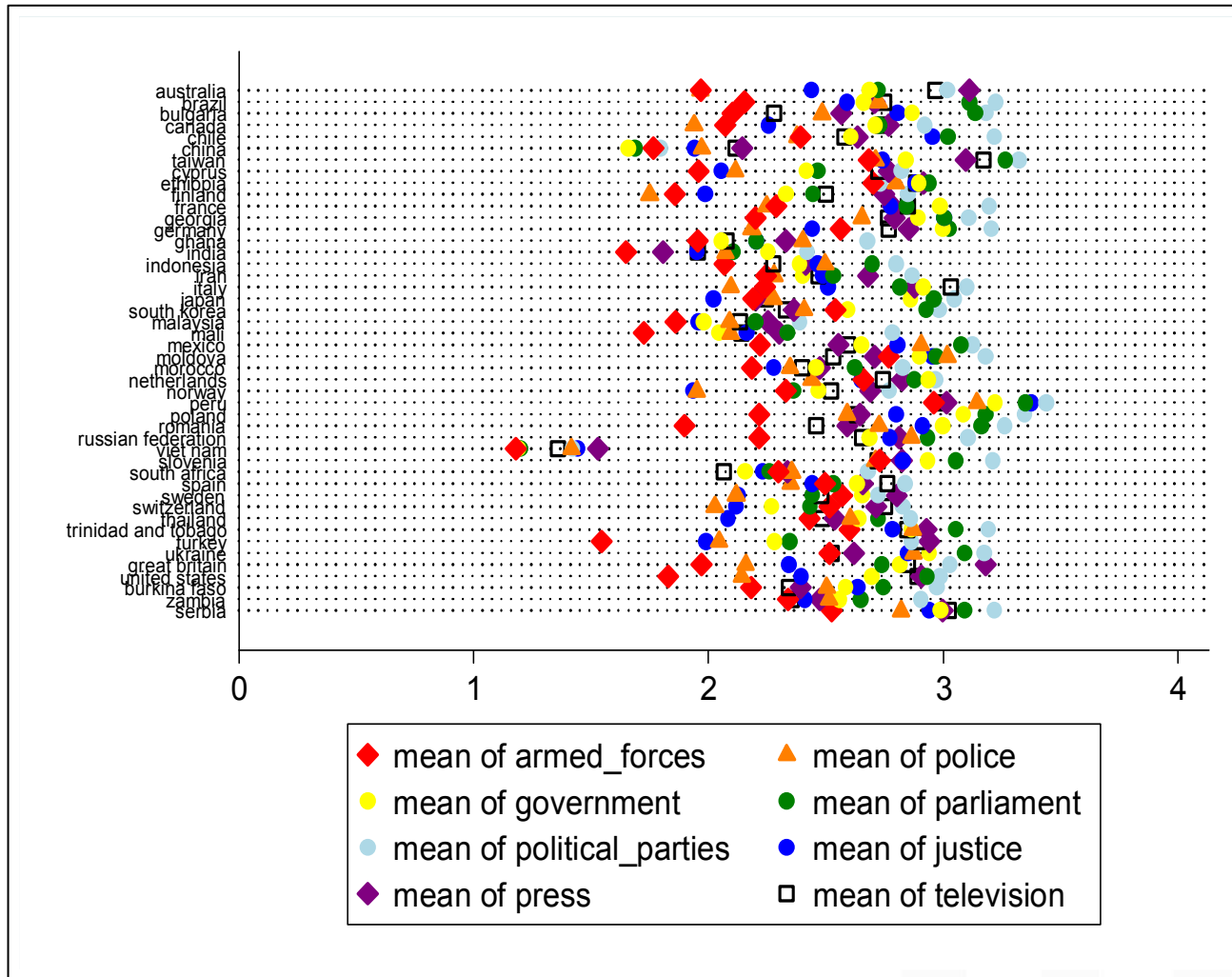
- The first model is based on the assumption of a generalized relationship for all countries.
- The second takes into account the heterogeneity of countries (using an introduction of the country-level variables).
- The third applies a preliminary subdivision of countries into five clusters.



Dependent variables

Dependent variables	How much confidence do you have in...	Answers
Government	The armed forces	1 - A great deal; 2 – Quite a lot; 3 – Not very much; 4 – Not at all
Parliament	Police	
Armed_forces	Government	
Police	Parliament	
Political_parties	Political parties	
Justice	The judicial system,	
Press	The press	
Television	Television	

Average level of confidence



Law enforcement institutions are the most popular among the residents of most countries

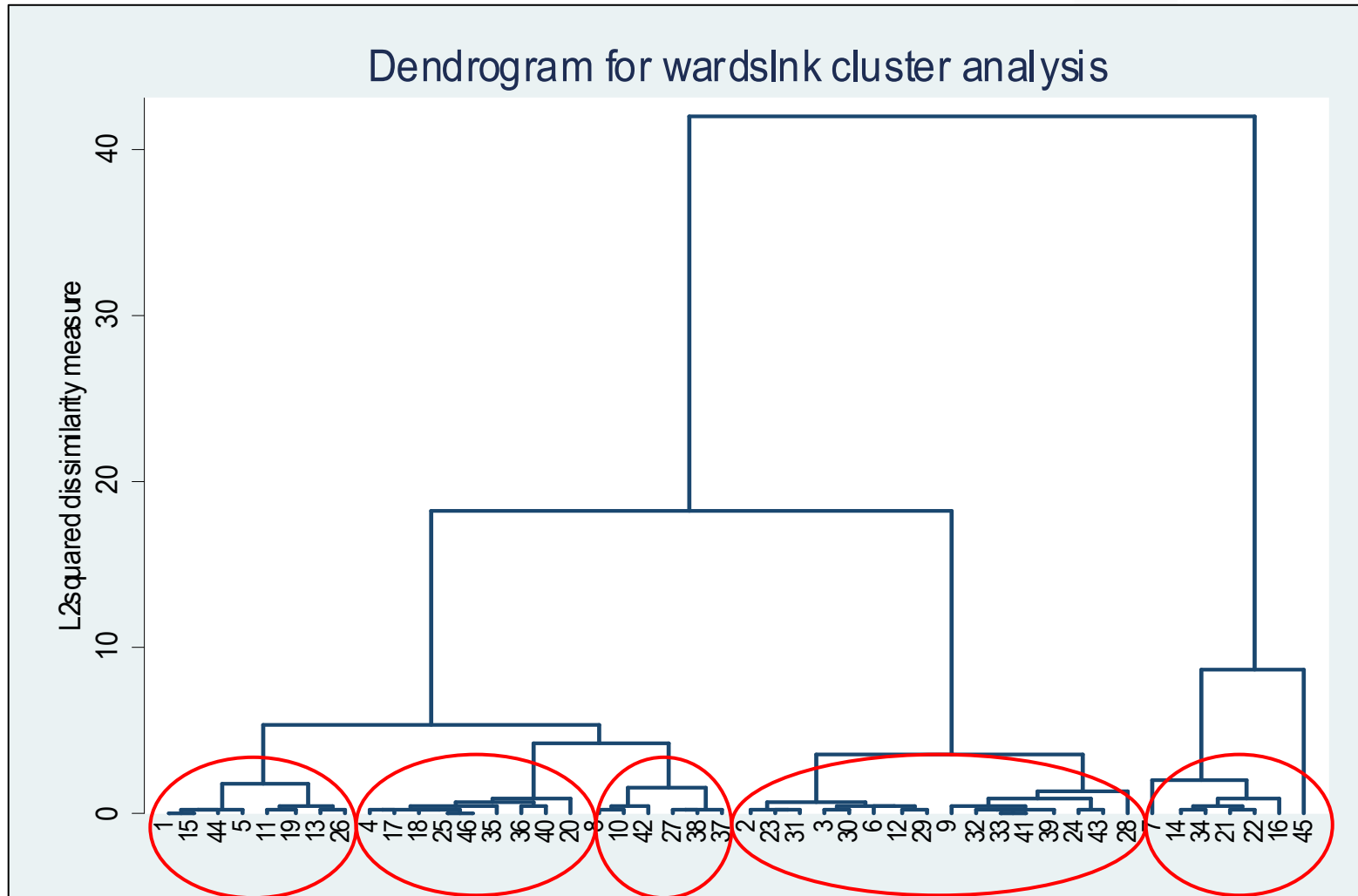
Citizens trust the political parties and parliament least of all

Results of ordered logit models estimation

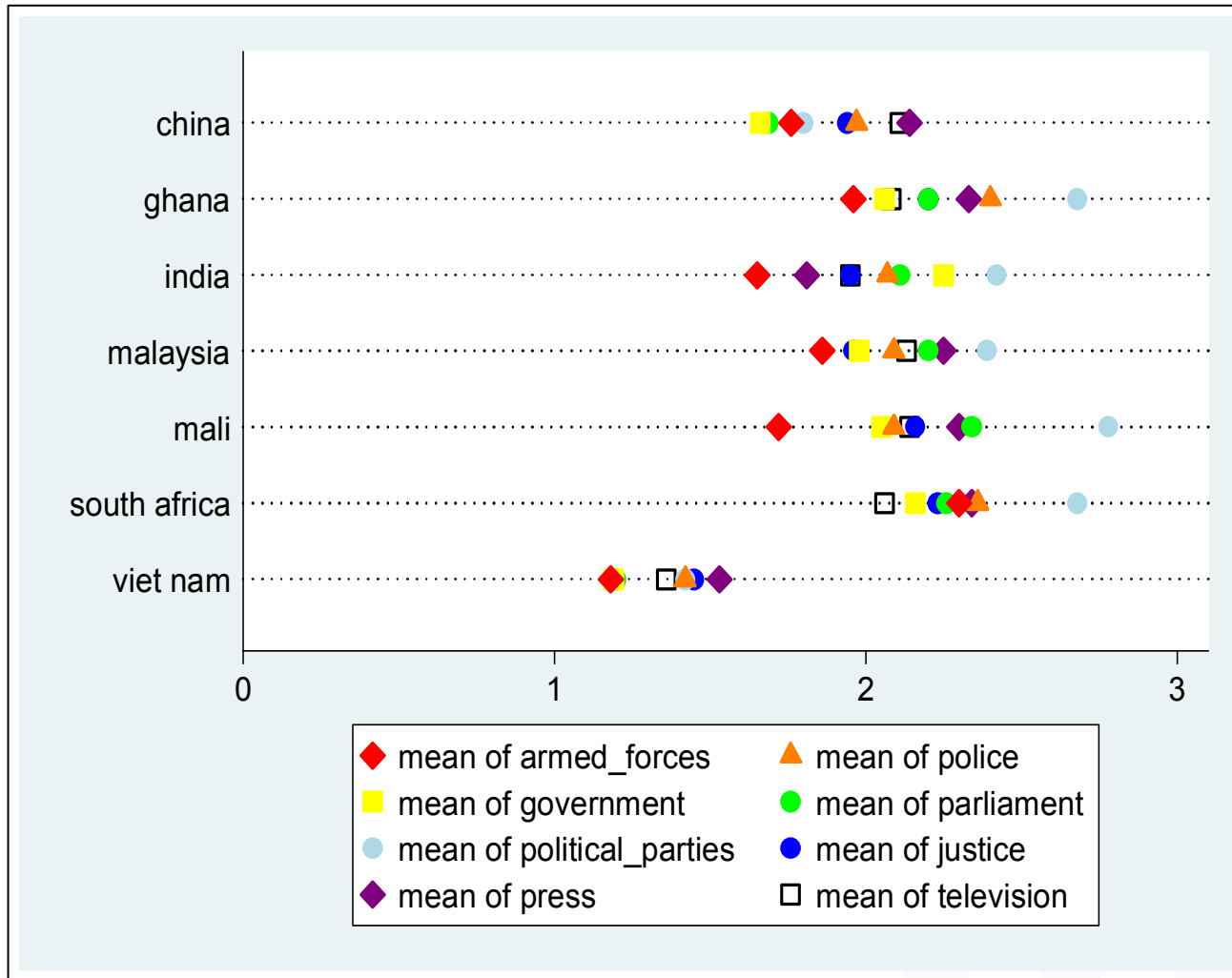
Independent variables	Armed Forces	Police	Government	Parliament	Political Parties	Justice	Press	TV
Sex (1-M, 2-F)	👎(+)	👍(-)	👎(+)	👎(+)		👍(-)	👎(+)	
Age		👍(-)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)
Educmid 😞	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)
Educhigh 😞	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)
Income 😊	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)
Marital 😊	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)	👍(-)
Unemployed 😞	👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)		👎(+)	👎(+)		
Supervisor 😞(?)			👎(+)	👎(+)	👎(+)		👎(+)	👎(+)

Results of mixed logit models estimation

Variables	Armed Forces		Police		Gov		Parliament		Political Parties		Justice		Press		TV	
Sex	👍	👍	👍	👍			👍	👍			👍	👍				
Age	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍		
Educmid			👍	👍	👍	👍			👍	👍					👍	👍
Educhig	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍			👍	👍					👍	👍
Income	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍		👍	👍	👍
Marital	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍			👍	👍			👍	
Unempl	👍	👍														
Supervis														👍	👍	👍
GDP			👍						👍		👍		👍		👍	
CPI				👍							👍		👍			👍



First Cluster

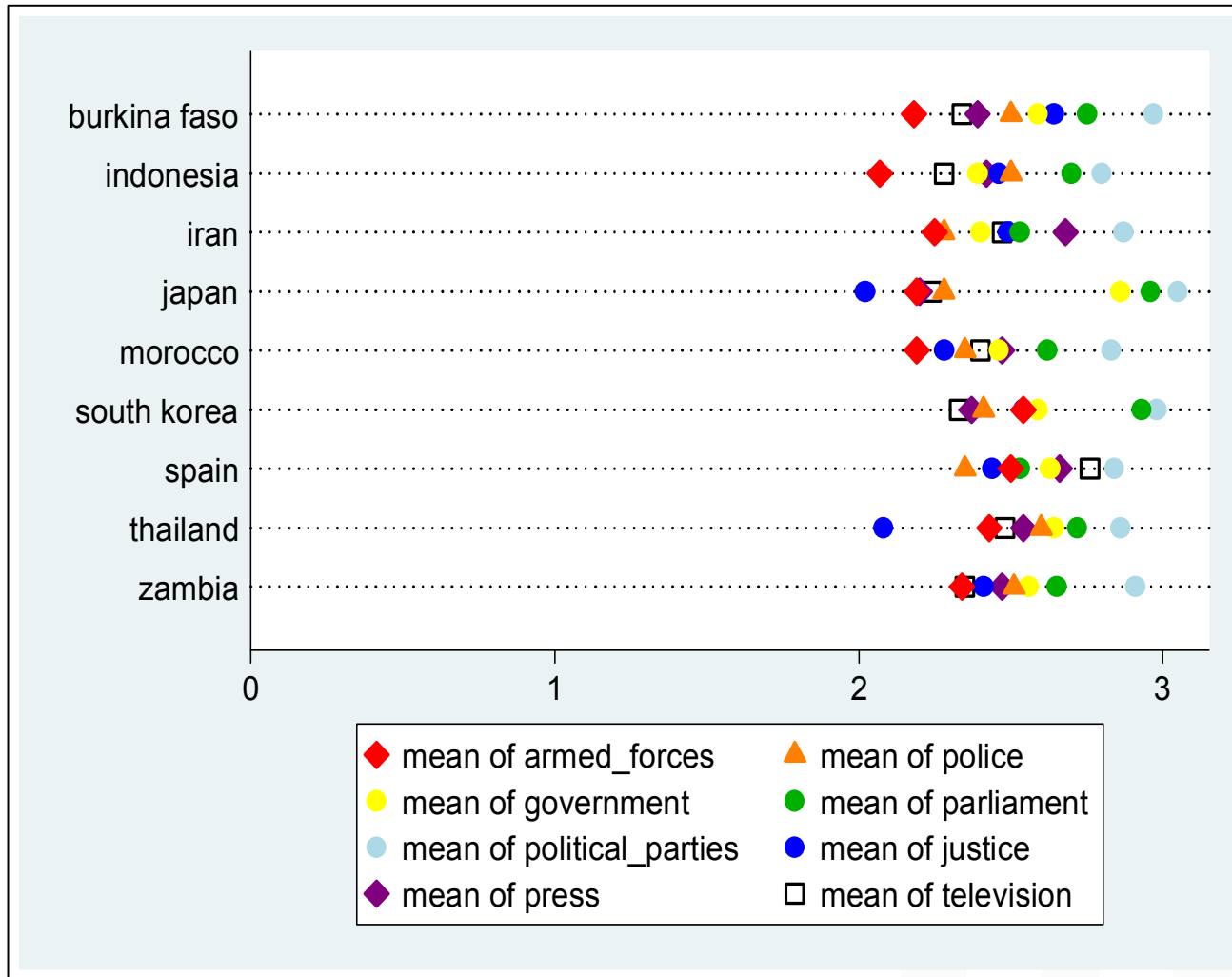


Countries belonging to the first cluster have the highest level of confidence

The highest level of confidence is in Vietnam

China is slightly different from the other cluster countries

Second Cluster

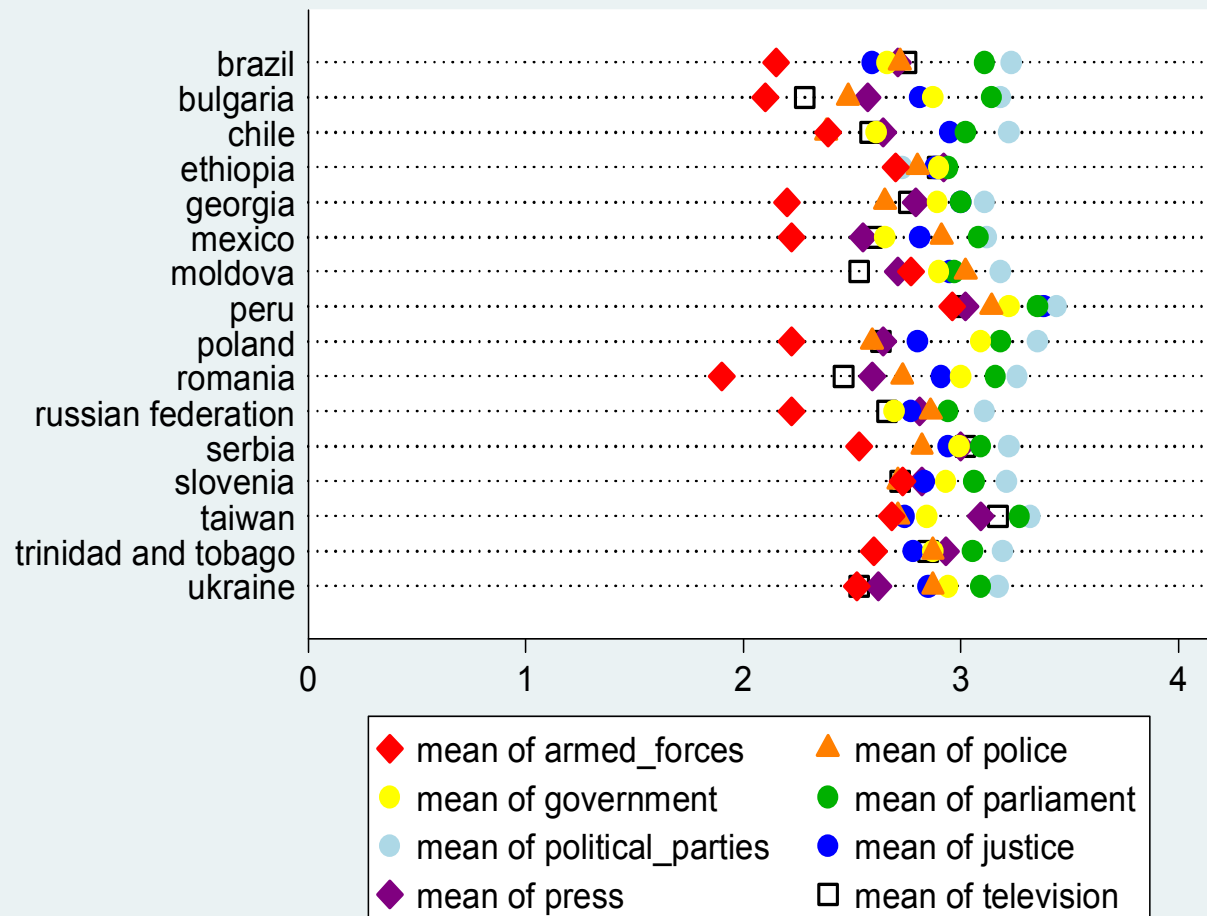


The geography of the nine countries of the second cluster is rather various

Practically all the points are located in the interval 2-3

In the second cluster the judicial system is highly respected

Third Cluster

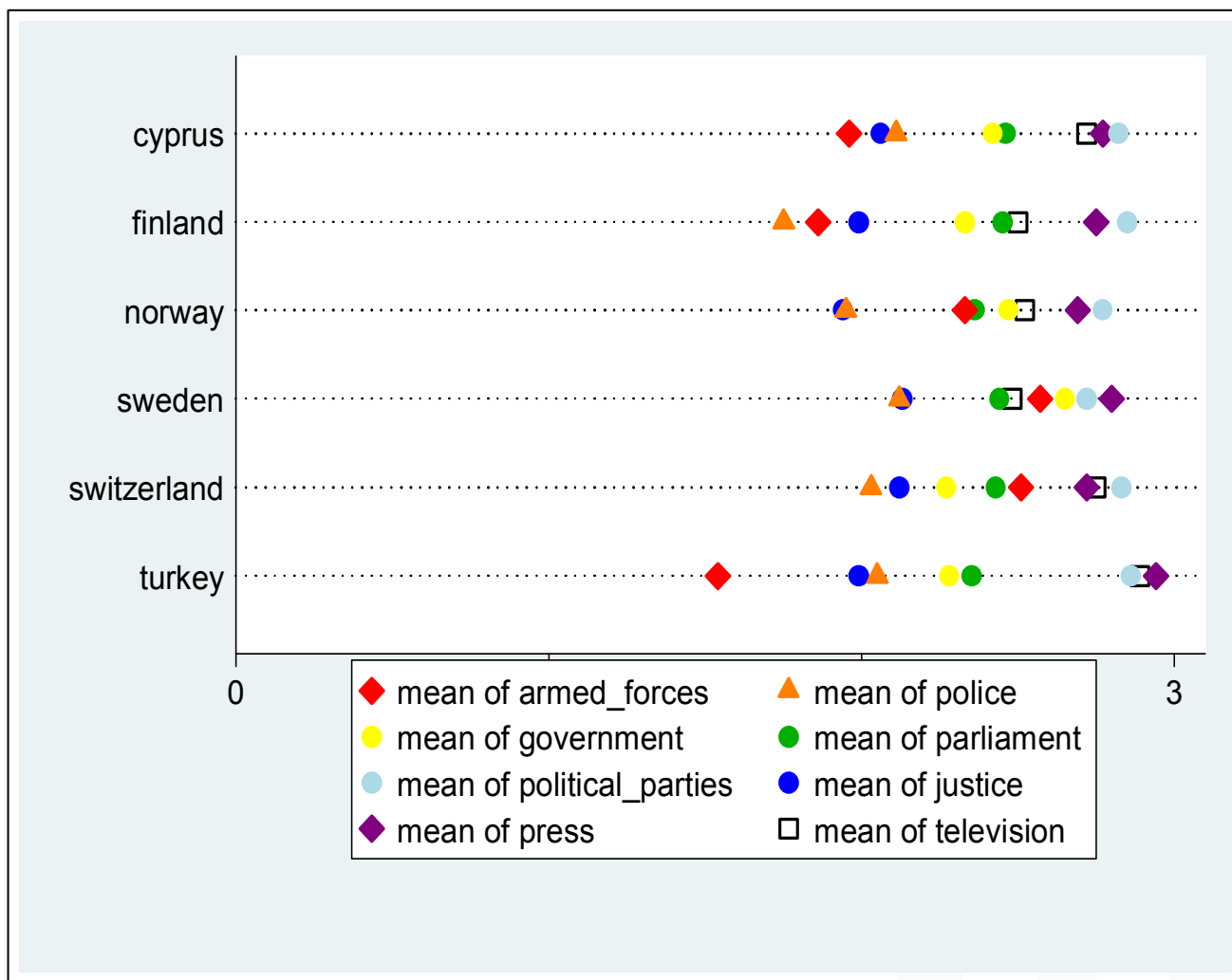


Third cluster includes countries of the former Soviet Union, Eastern European countries

The points are shifted more to the right, which corresponds to lower levels of trust

The ordered system of preferences: the army, the police, the government, the parliament, the political parties

Fourth Cluster

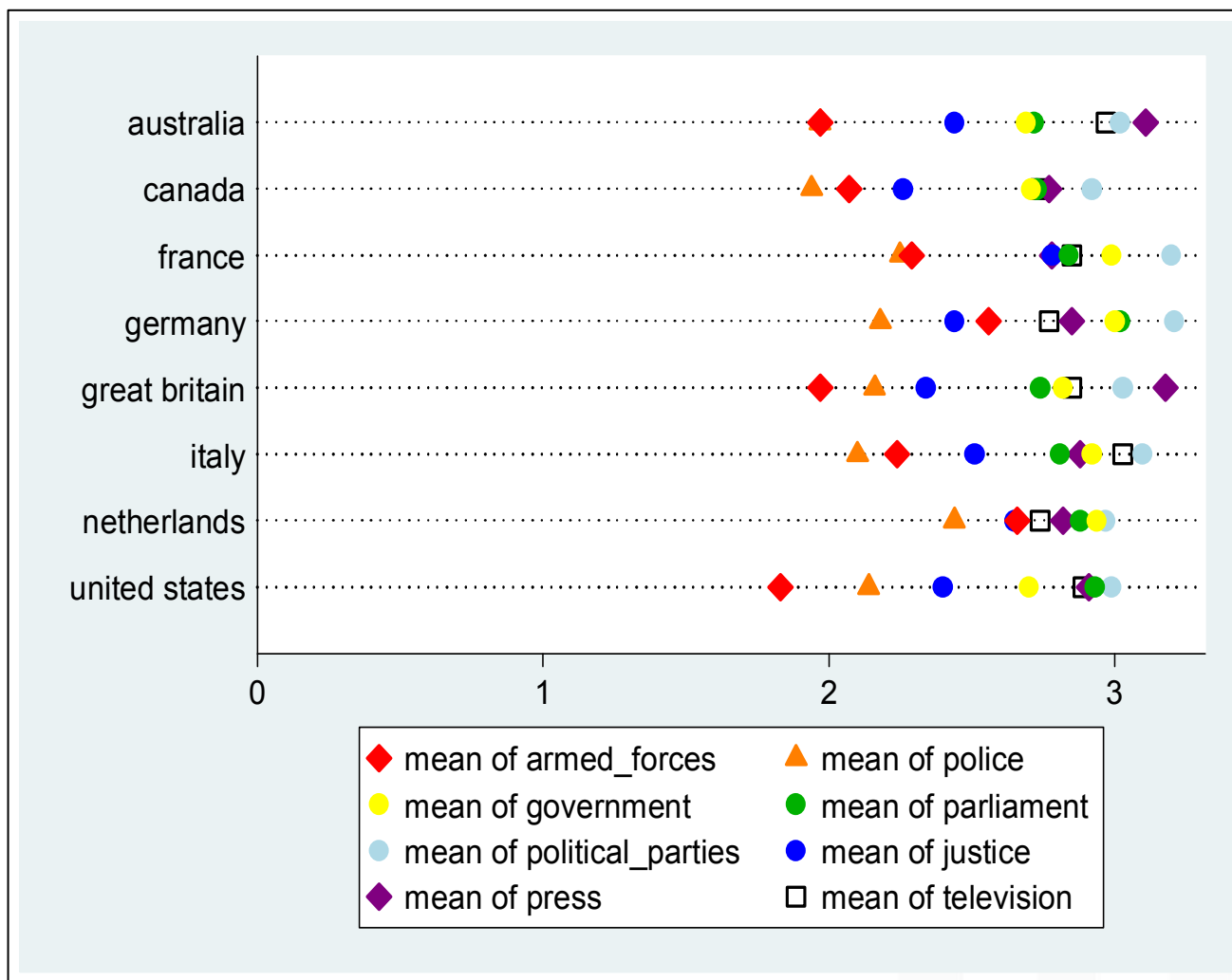


The fourth cluster includes the Scandinavian countries Switzerland, Turkey and Cyprus

Almost all points are located, as in the second cluster, in the interval 2-3, but the order of the points is different

The press and television are unpopular in the fourth cluster

Fifth Cluster



The fifth cluster includes the economically developed countries

The most popular are the force institutions and the judicial system

The government, parliament, political parties, press and television are very unpopular

Results of ordered logit models for clusters

	Armed Forces	Police	Government	Parliament	Political Parties	Justice	Press	Television
Sex	I+ II+ III+ IV+	IV- V-		IV+ V+	II- V+	II- III-	I+	I+ II- IV- V-
Age	I+ II- III- IV+ V-	II- III- V-	III-	III- V-	II- III-	I+ II- III+ IV+ V+	II- III- IV- V+	II+ III- IV-
Educmid	I+ III- IV+ V-	I+ II- IV+ V-	I+ IV+ V-	I+ II+ IV+ V-	I+ IV+ V-	I+ IV+ V-	I+ II- III- V+	I+ II- III- V+
Eduhigh	I+ II+ IV+	I+ II+ IV+	I+ II+ III+ V-	I+ II+ III+ V-	I+ II+ III+ V-	I+ II+ V-	I+ II- IV- V+	I+ III+ IV+ V+
Income	I- III- IV+ V-	I- II- III- IV+ V-	I- II- III- IV+V-	I- II- III- V-	I- II- III- V-	I- II- III- V-	I- III-	I- III- IV-
Marital	II- III- IV- V-	I- III- IV-	I- IV-	I- III- IV-	I- IV-	I- IV-	I-	I- II- III- IV-
Un-employed	I+ II+ V+	I+ II+ III+ IV+ V+	V+	V+	V+	II- III+ IV+ V+	V+	II- V+
Supervisor	I+ II- V-	I+ II+	I+ II+ III- V-	I+ II+ III-	I+ III-	I+ II-	I+ III+ IV+ V+	I+ III+ IV+ V+



Conclusions

- **In modeling the degree of public confidence in basic social and political institutions, it is necessary to take into account the specific characteristics of each country.**
- **Marital status contributes to greater confidence in the basic institutions; therefore, it makes sense to promote family values.**
- **The degree of confidence in major social and political institutions increases with income, thus creating favorable conditions for the growth of welfare (a decrease in the tax burden and help with the development of small and medium enterprises, providing affordable loans), could lead to an increase in public trust.**
- **Reducing corruption in the country would increase the credibility of law enforcement and the judiciary.**



NATIONAL RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY

Thank you for your attention!

20, Myasnitskaya str., Moscow, Russia, 101000

Tel.: +7 (495) 628-8829, Fax: +7 (495) 628-7931

www.hse.ru

demidova@hse.ru