

TRUST	
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DEVELOPMENT FIELD	Modern welfare state – Living conditions and reduction of social exclusion and social risks
DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR	<p>Definition: Trust reflects people's expectations about the actions of other people. It is a multi-dimensional indicator as well as a factor of stability (e.g. in a democracy), economic performance, quality of life, and happiness. Trust is the most commonly used indicator of social capital and at the same time one of its determinants.</p> <p>Detailed methodological explanations: The IMAD's Development Report analyses <i>generalised</i> trust (i.e. trust at the macro level which shows the level of people's trust in anonymous others, i.e. in those without a clear personal identity. Questions asked are: (How much) do you trust others? (How much) do you trust institutions?). Generalised trust derives from optimistic trust (Uslaner, 2002) and institutional action (Rothstein, 2001); behaviour is based on observation and on contacts with institutions; it is a factor and a significant indicator of trust at the mezzo and micro levels (the so-called spill-over between the different levels of trust).</p> <p>European Social Survey (ESS), Slovenian Public Opinion Polls (SJM)</p> <p>International comparability: high international comparability is ensured by the employment of rigorous methodology, standardisation, and control over all phases of measurements</p> <p>Manner of presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – level of trust in institutions and mutual trust (in other people) <p>Unit of measurement: percentage, average score (on a scale from 0 to 10)</p>
SOURCE OF DATA FOR SLOVENIA	Slovenian Public Opinion Polls, European Social Survey
AVAILABLE TIME SERIES	SJM annually, ESS every two years (first measurement in 2002, second measurement in 2004)
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	European Social Survey