

Public opinion shifts throughout the crisis in EU regions

Evidence for potential long-term effects

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Research questions

1. What impact had the crisis on public opinion across EU regions?

Three central public opinion items due to the nature of the crisis:

- Political trust (3 indicator latent variable)
- Social trust (3 indicator latent variable)
- Redistribution attitude (1 item)
- 2. Do perform regions differently depending on economic indicators?

Implicit assumption: Shifts in public opinion have a long-term effect, which might differ from short-term effects

Latent Growth Model (example for political trust)

x2

z1

y2

z2

х3

у3

z3

y4

z4



Macro m2 Slope Intercept .25 t4 Political Political Political Political Political trust trust trust trust (2002)(2004)(2006)(2008)(2010)

у5

z5



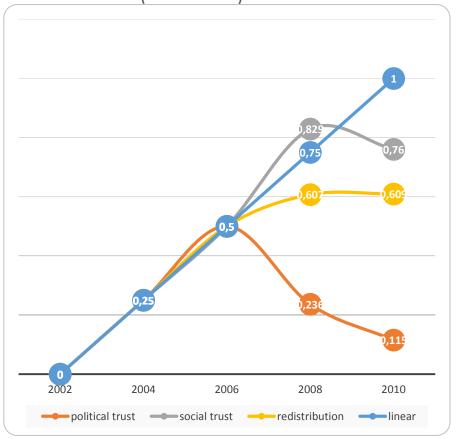
Data

- ESS rounds 1-5 with all EU countries participating in all 5 rounds (BE, DK, DE, ES, FI, FR, GB, HU, IE, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI)
- Aggregated on NUTS1 level (N=60) with minor adaptations:
 - merged Saarland, Bremen and Hamburg for small N
 - skipped ES7 and PO5 for indefinite covariance matrix
- Macro variables to define groups (above/below average):
 - Recent Performance: Unemployment rate 2009 (37/23), GDP 2009 (32/28)
 - Long-term development: UR2009/UR2002 (37/23), GDP2009/GDP2002 (31/29)



Results

Development through crisis (t4 = 2008) and after (t5 = 2010)



Macro effects on (Reference group = above average)

	Intercept (m1) Red./Pol./Soc.	Slope (m2) Red./Pol./Soc.
Unemployment rate 2009	+ / - / -	0/0/0
UR ratio 2009/2002	0/0/+	0/0/0
GDP 2009	+ / - / -	0/0/0
GDP ratio 2009/2002	-/0/+	+/0/0

Red. = redistribution attitudes, Pol. = political trust, Soc. = social trust; + = effect is positive and significant, - = effect ist negeative and significant, 0 = not signifikant



Findings and (policy) implications

- Public opinion seems to be similarly effected in EU regions
- Its more about the starting point than the difference in change
- The crisis opened a window of opportunity, but it is already closed in 2010 (lost chance to regain political trust)
- Shifts from 2008 to 2010 can be considered unfavorable for policy change (climate change?)
- Unsatisfying aspects of the paper:
 - Measurement of political climate needs more detail
 - Alternate variables need to be consider (e.g. lost generation problem)