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Online Data Annex: Resources for Future Well-Being

Reader's guide

This online-only annex provides detailed information about definitions, levels and (where available) changes since 2005 for the indicators on resources for future well-being featured in *How's Life? 2017*. These indicators cover stocks of various types of capital (usually expressed on a per capita basis), flows (e.g. investment and depreciation bearing on these stocks) and risks that may negatively affect these stocks in the future. This illustrative set of measures concerning natural, human, economic and social resources (or "capital"), together with the statistics presented in the *Online Data Annex: Current Well-Being*, provide the foundation for the analysis in Chapter 1, and for the country profiles presented in Chapter 5. The dashboard found on the third page of each country profile, includes indicators drawn from both this annex and the online annex on indicators for current well-being; this is because, in some cases (i.e. exposure to air pollution, cognitive skills at 15, adult skills, long-term unemployment, life expectancy at birth, household net wealth, and voter turnout) the same indicators are relevant to both current well-being outcomes and the resources that help to sustain well-being over time.

Throughout this annex, when there are breaks in the series, non-comparable data are highlighted in grey. Missing data are denoted by "..". ISO3 codes are used in charts and tables to identify countries. When the OECD average cannot be calculated over all OECD countries, the number of countries included is specified next to the OECD labels. The indicators shown are based on data that were last updated in the week of 24-31 July 2017.

This annex is available at *www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/how-s-life-2017_how_life-2017-en*.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

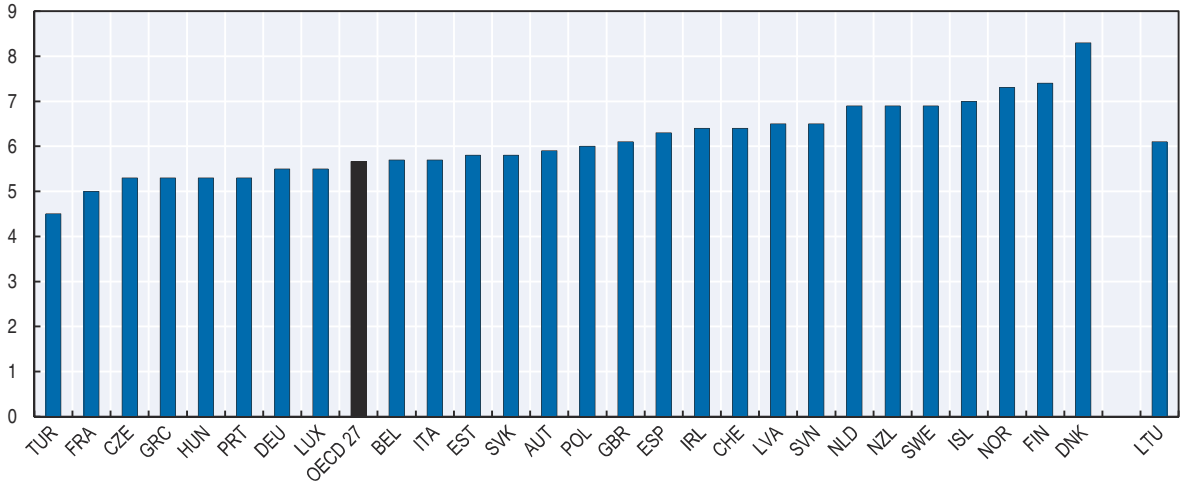
SOCIAL CAPITAL: Trust in others

Definition

Trust in others (also referred to as "interpersonal" or "generalised" trust) captures one of the key aspects of a country's stock of social capital. This indicator is based on the survey question: "Would you say that most people can be trusted?" Respondents answer using an 11-point scale, ranging from 0 ("You do not trust any other person") to 10 ("Most people can be trusted"). Data for European countries were collected as part of the EU SILC 2013 ad hoc module on well-being (Eurostat, 2015), and are nationally representative of the population aged 16 years and above. Data for New Zealand have been provided by Statistics New Zealand.

Figure A.74. **Interpersonal trust**

Mean average, on a scale from 0 (you do not trust any other person) to 10 (most people can be trusted), 2013



Note: The OECD average is population-weighted; it excludes Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Korea, Mexico and the United States.
Source: European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), *http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_pw03&lang=en* and Statistics New Zealand, customised report and licensed by Statistics New Zealand for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence (received on 20 April 2017).

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933598548*

Table A.45. **Interpersonal trust**

Mean average, on a scale from 0 (you do not trust any other person) to 10 (most people can be trusted), 2013

		2013
Australia	AUS	..
Austria	AUT	5.9
Belgium	BEL	5.7
Canada	CAN	..
Chile	CHL	..
Czech Republic	CZE	5.3
Denmark	DNK	8.3
Estonia	EST	5.8
Finland	FIN	7.4
France	FRA	5.0
Germany	DEU	5.5
Greece	GRC	5.3
Hungary	HUN	5.3
Iceland	ISL	7.0
Ireland	IRL	6.4
Israel	ISR	..
Italy	ITA	5.7
Japan	JPN	..
Korea	KOR	..
Latvia	LVA	6.5
Luxembourg	LUX	5.5
Mexico	MEX	..
Netherlands	NLD	6.9
New Zealand	NZL	6.9
Norway	NOR	7.3
Poland	POL	6.0
Portugal	PRT	5.3
Slovak Republic	SVK	5.8
Slovenia	SVN	6.5
Spain	ESP	6.3
Sweden	SWE	6.9
Switzerland	CHE	6.4
Turkey	TUR	4.5
United Kingdom	GBR	6.1
United States	USA	..
OECD	OECD 27	5.7
Lithuania	LTU	6.1

Note: The OECD average is population-weighted; it excludes Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Korea, Mexico and the United States.

Source: European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), *http://appsso. eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_pw03&lang=en* and Statistics New Zealand, customised report and licensed by Statistics New Zealand for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence (received on 20 April 2017).

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933600486*

Further reading:

OECD (2017), *Guidelines on Measuring Trust*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264278219-en*.

Scrivens, K. and C. Smith (2013), "Four Interpretations of Social Capital: An Agenda for Measurement", *OECD Statistics Working Papers*, No. 2013/06, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jzbcx010wmt-en*.

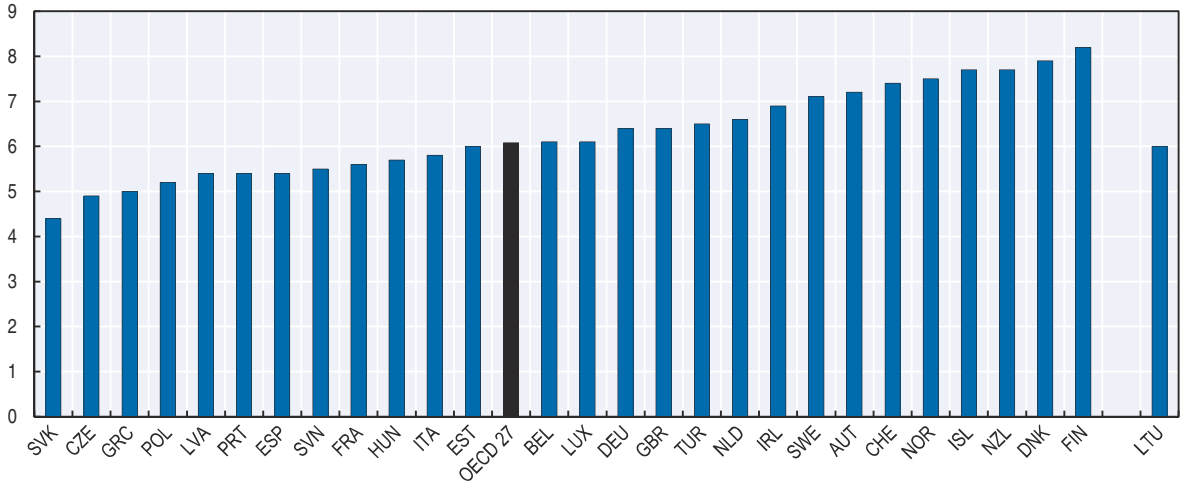
SOCIAL CAPITAL: Trust in the police

Definition

People's trust in public institutions is also important for people's willingness to cooperate with each other in the pursuit of collective goals. This indicator is based on the survey question: "How much do you personally trust each of the following national institutions…the police", which respondents answer using an 11-point scale, ranging from 0 ("No trust at all") to 10 ("Complete trust"). This indicator is consistent with the recommendations of the *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Trust* and it refers to one of the three institutions (i.e. the parliament, the police and the civil service) that the *OECD Guidelines* recommend to be considered when measuring institutional trust. According to the *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Trust*, measures of trust in public institutions should consider trust in the political system (which includes the government, political parties and the parliament), trust in the judicial system (which includes the police, military, and courts) and trust in non-political public institutions (which includes the civil service). Data for European countries were collected as part of the EU SILC 2013 ad hoc module on well-being (Eurostat, 2015), and are nationally representative of the population aged 16 years and above. Data for New Zealand have been provided by Statistics New Zealand.

Figure A.75. **Trust in the police**

Mean average, on a scale from 0 (no trust at all) to 10 (complete trust), 2013



Note: The OECD average is population-weighted and excludes Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Korea, Mexico and the United States.
Source: European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), *http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_pw03&lang=en* and Statistics New Zealand, customised report and licensed by Statistics New Zealand for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence (received on 20 April 2017).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933598567

Table A.46. **Trust in the police**

Mean average, on a scale from 0 (no trust at all) to 10 (complete trust), 2013

		2013
Australia	AUS	..
Austria	AUT	7.2
Belgium	BEL	6.1
Canada	CAN	..
Chile	CHL	..
Czech Republic	CZE	4.9
Denmark	DNK	7.9
Estonia	EST	6.0
Finland	FIN	8.2
France	FRA	5.6
Germany	DEU	6.4
Greece	GRC	5.0
Hungary	HUN	5.7
Iceland	ISL	7.7
Ireland	IRL	6.9
Israel	ISR	..
Italy	ITA	5.8
Japan	JPN	..
Korea	KOR	..
Latvia	LVA	5.4
Luxembourg	LUX	6.1
Mexico	MEX	..
Netherlands	NLD	6.6
New Zealand	NZL	7.7
Norway	NOR	7.5
Poland	POL	5.2
Portugal	PRT	5.4
Slovak Republic	SVK	4.4
Slovenia	SVN	5.5
Spain	ESP	5.4
Sweden	SWE	7.1
Switzerland	CHE	7.4
Turkey	TUR	6.5
United Kingdom	GBR	6.4
United States	USA	..
OECD	OECD 27	6.1
Lithuania	LTU	6.0

Note: The OECD average is population-weighted and excludes Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Korea, Mexico and the United States.

Source: European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), *http://appsso.eurostat. ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_pw03&lang=en* and Statistics New Zealand, customised report and licensed by Statistics New Zealand for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence (received on 20 April 2017).

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933600505*

Further reading:

OECD (2017), *Guidelines on Measuring Trust*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264278219-en*.

Scrivens, K. and C. Smith (2013), "Four Interpretations of Social Capital: An Agenda for Measurement", *OECD Statistics Working Papers*, No. 2013/06, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jzbcx010wmt-en*.

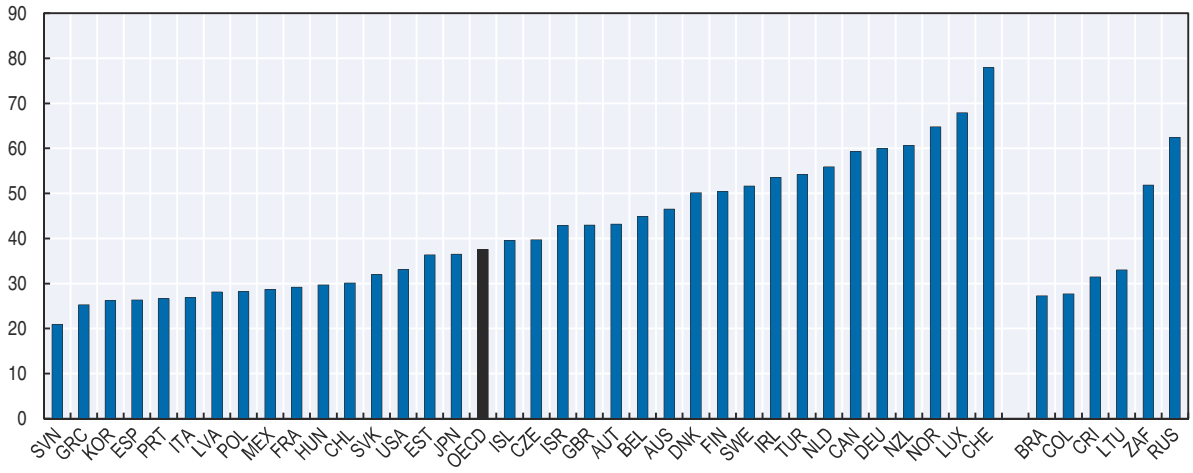
SOCIAL CAPITAL: Trust in the national government

Definition

This indicator is based on the survey question: "In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? … How about national government?". The data shown here reflect the percentage of the sample responding "yes" (the other response categories being "no", and "don't know"), and are averaged over a three-year period. According to the *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Trust*, measures of trust in public institutions should consider trust in the political system (which includes the government, political parties and the parliament), trust in the judicial system (which includes the police, military, and courts) and trust in non-political institutions (which includes the civil service). The ideal data set would cover each of these different institutional elements. However, from the data that exist currently, trust in the national government has been selected, as time series are available for all OECD countries. The source for these data is the Gallup World Poll, which samples around 1 000 people per country each year. The sample is *ex ante* designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 and over (including rural areas); sample data are weighted to the population using weights supplied by Gallup.

Figure A.76. **Trust in the national government**

Proportion of the population responding "yes" to a question about confidence in the national government, 2014-16 average



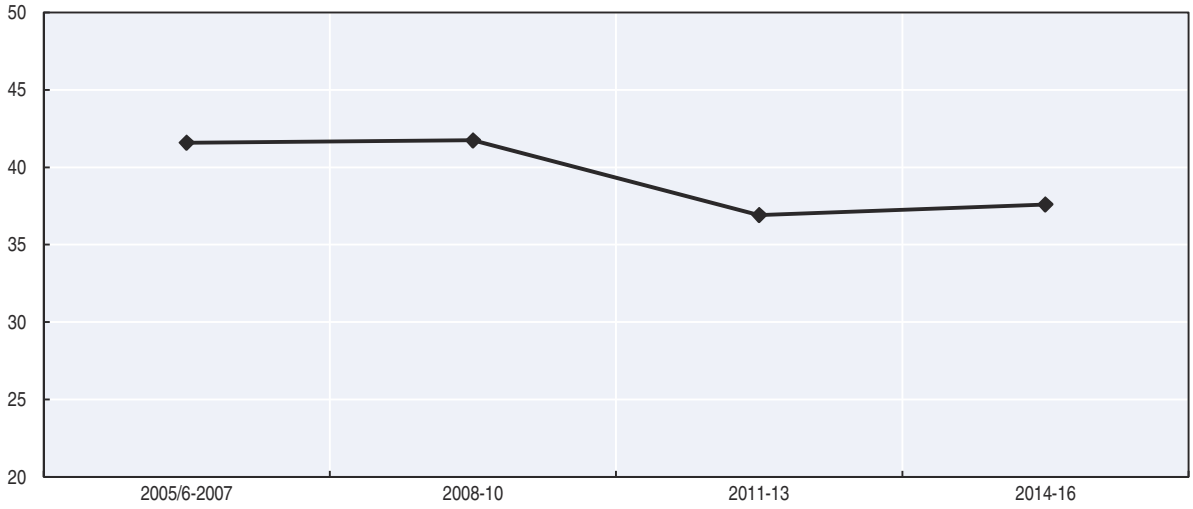
Note: The OECD average is population-weighted.

Source: OECD calculations based on Gallup World Poll, *www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933598586

Figure A.77. **Trust in the national government, OECD average**

Proportion of the population responding "yes" to a question about confidence in the national government, OECD 33



Note: The OECD average is population-weighted and excludes Iceland and Luxembourg, due to an incomplete time series for these countries.

Source: OECD calculations based on Gallup World Poll, *www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx*.

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933598605*

Table A.47. **Trust in the national government**

Proportion of the population responding "yes" to a question about confidence in the national government

		2005/6-2007	2008-10	2011-13	2014-16		Latest available
Australia	AUS	52.9	62.7	46.9	46.5	AUS	46.5
Austria	AUT	49.7	41.0	40.0	43.2	AUT	43.2
Belgium	BEL	57.7	40.0	42.8	44.9	BEL	44.9
Canada	CAN	54.0	58.3	52.8	59.3	CAN	59.3
Chile	CHL	50.4	48.6	32.4	30.1	CHL	30.1
Czech Republic	CZE	27.6	33.3	20.6	39.7	CZE	39.7
Denmark	DNK	63.1	62.6	46.6	50.2	DNK	50.2
Estonia	EST	43.1	27.8	31.7	36.4	EST	36.4
Finland	FIN	75.8	59.3	52.8	50.4	FIN	50.4
France	FRA	34.3	44.3	40.4	29.2	FRA	29.2
Germany	DEU	33.6	45.4	50.0	60.0	DEU	60.0
Greece	GRC	43.4	27.6	14.8	25.3	GRC	25.3
Hungary	HUN	30.5	22.6	29.9	29.7	HUN	29.7
Iceland	ISL	..	23.8	35.7	39.5	ISL	39.5
Ireland	IRL	63.3	38.0	38.7	53.5	IRL	53.5
Israel	ISR	28.0	34.6	35.5	42.9	ISR	42.9
Italy	ITA	27.1	36.6	22.9	26.9	ITA	26.9
Japan	JPN	29.5	24.8	25.3	36.5	JPN	36.5
Korea	KOR	23.3	28.9	28.7	26.2	KOR	26.2
Latvia	LVA	28.6	14.5	17.7	28.1	LVA	28.1
Luxembourg	LUX	..	79.6	75.0	67.9	LUX	67.9
Mexico	MEX	42.2	41.1	38.0	28.7	MEX	28.7
Netherlands	NLD	54.5	62.7	57.4	55.9	NLD	55.9
New Zealand	NZL	60.6	55.2	59.8	60.7	NZL	60.7
Norway	NOR	68.3	54.1	66.3	64.8	NOR	64.8
Poland	POL	12.8	31.7	23.5	28.2	POL	28.2
Portugal	PRT	45.2	28.9	20.7	26.7	PRT	26.7
Slovak Republic	SVK	16.3	30.9	31.0	32.0	SVK	32.0
Slovenia	SVN	47.8	35.0	19.4	21.0	SVN	21.0
Spain	ESP	50.2	43.6	27.7	26.4	ESP	26.4
Sweden	SWE	50.1	57.0	61.5	51.6	SWE	51.6
Switzerland	CHE	63.2	57.8	77.0	77.9	CHE	77.9
Turkey	TUR	57.7	57.2	55.5	54.2	TUR	54.2
United Kingdom	GBR	42.9	40.4	42.3	42.9	GBR	42.9
United States	USA	47.6	43.4	34.0	33.1	USA	33.1
OECD	OECD 33	41.6	41.7	36.9	37.6	OECD	37.6
Brazil	BRA	36.2	48.3	43.1	27.3	BRA	27.3
Colombia	COL	49.7	54.2	36.5	27.7	COL	27.7
Costa Rica	CRI	41.2	47.2	28.8	31.5	CRI	31.5
Lithuania	LTU	23.7	13.4	23.7	33.0	LTU	33.0
Russian Federation	RUS	37.2	54.1	44.0	62.5	RUS	62.5
South Africa	ZAF	63.1	52.6	52.1	51.8	ZAF	51.8

Note: The OECD average is population-weighted; its times series excludes Iceland and Luxembourg for all other years, due to incomplete time series for these countries. For the latest available year, the OECD average considers all OECD countries.
Source: OECD calculations based on Gallup World Poll, *www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933600524

Further reading:

OECD (2017), *Guidelines on Measuring Trust*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264278219-en*.

González, S., L. Fleischer and M. Mira d'Ercole (2017), "Governance statistics in OECD countries and beyond: What exists, and what would be required to assess their quality?", *OECD Statistics Working Papers, 2017/03*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/c0d45b5e-en*.