

PhD Dissertation Summary

SOCIAL TRUST AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM THROUGH THE LENS OF THE PUZZLE OF GREAT BRITAIN

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1. Antecedents

The current research aims to depict some of the mechanisms behind the relationship of the legal system and social trust and uncover the key elements obstructing the positive impact of the legal system.

My interest in how social trust influences our everyday lives originates from the years of my university studies. The first book I had the pleasure to read on the topic was the *Érzelemgazdaságtan/Economics of Emotions* by PROFESSOR BALÁZS HÁMORI (HÁMORI, 2003). It was a fascinating read and one that made me want to gain more knowledge on the theme.

As part of the learning process my attention was also focused on the mathematical side of economic analysis, which led to several conversations and tutorials with PROFESSOR ATTILA GILÁNYI over the years.

The additional interest in the legal system and how it interacts with social trust initiated from several discussions with PROFESSOR DÓRA GYÖRFFY, who opened up an entirely new research field to me.

The doctoral dissertation is a direct result of the long term collaboration with both of them.

2. Relevance of Research

Social trust has been widely regarded among researchers as a critical condition for economic growth, effective governance and subjective welfare long before the recent economic crisis.

At an individual level it enhances one's views on democratic institutions, increases the likelihood of participating in politics and makes people more tolerant towards each other (USLANER, 2002; DELHEY – NEWTON, 2005; ROTHSTEIN, 2011). On the level of the society, trust is associated with more democratic institutions, less inequality, crime and corruption and larger growth (LEVI, 1998; ROSE-ACKERMAN, 2001; USLANER, 2002; KEEFER – KNACK, 2005; ROTHSTEIN, 2011).

Social trust can be interpreted as an informal institution (NORTH, 1991; DELHEY – NEWTON, 2005; ROTHSTEIN, 2011) and “therefore as a source of social solidarity,

creating a system of beliefs asserting that the various groups in society have a shared responsibility to provide public goods” (ROTHSTEIN, 2011:147).

The importance of social trust comes from the problem of social traps, which can be best interpreted within the framework of the Prisoner’s Dilemma. In a situation, where the involved market agents would all benefit from collaboration but such cooperation carries costs, the best outcome for all cannot be reached without trust as free riding is present as a risk. It is not a good strategy to be law-abiding and refrain from corruption if it is only us who do so. We pay the price while others are enjoying the fruits of the exploitation.

The uncertainty of the situation can be solved if the parties trust in the credibility of each other’s commitments. From an economic and transactional perspective trust in people whom we do not know matters the most. Thus it is important to distinguish particular and generalised trust (USLANER, 1999:126-127). The former “can result from closely knit networks of individuals who are dependent on each other and engage iterated interactions” (LEVI, 1998). It is also called familial trust by FUKUYAMA (1995a). On the other hand, when there is no pre-knowledge about the other party, we can talk about generalised trust, or in other words social trust.

Initially, interpersonal trust comes from within families as this is the first source of our interactions with others. Later, individuals may be affected by members of the wider community and the more general, non-family norms. All these external effects help create trust outside the family and then contribute to the emergence of social trust (WHITELEY, 2000).

There is an extensive body of literature dealing with the question of social trust and its origin as part of social capital research. Two separate theoretical approaches can be distinguished in this regard, one that focuses on society and its level of part-taking in voluntary associations (PUTNAM, 1993; FUKUYAMA, 1995b), and one that emphasises the importance of formal institutional background in generating social trust (LEVI, 1998; ROTHSTEIN, 2005). As the findings of many opposing scholars of the former theory (DELHEY – NEWTON, 2005; USLANER, 1999; ROTHSTEIN, 2011) found no positive connection between voluntary membership and social trust, in current research we rely on the institutional approach and conduct our analysis within this framework.

As formal and informal institutions are interlinked; one cannot be changed without affecting the other (HODGSON, 1998; AOKI, 2007; BOETTKE ET AL., 2008).

The stickiness of new formal institutions is highly dependent on the past and the level of closeness to the metis, which is “the set of informal practices and expectations that allow ethnic groups to construct successful trade networks” (BOETTKE ET AL., 2008:9) If formal changes are in synchrony with local informal background, long-term effect can be ensured.

From the perspective of social trust it is important to distinguish the representational and legal and administrative sides of democratic institutions (ROSE-ACKERMAN, 2001; ROTHSTEIN, 2005). ROTHSTEIN (2005) showed that in Sweden there is a positive correlation between social trust and trust in social institutions just in terms of the implementing institutions and not regarding the representative or political institutions. ROTHSTEIN also argued that the rule of law matters more than education and participation in voluntary associations in terms of how much people state that most people can be trusted in general. In line with his findings LA PORTA ET AL. (1997) showed in 140 countries that the level of social trust positively correlates with the efficiency of legal institutions and with the quality of public administration.

ROTHSTEIN argued that there is a positive link between legal institutions and social trust. Firstly, the legal system has a special task of enforcing the commitment of the people in the society. Secondly, if people believe that law enforcement authorities work effectively then it is rational to conclude that the legal system will find and punish those who perform traitorous behaviour (LEVI, 1998; ROTHSTEIN, 2005:112; ROTHSTEIN, 2011). To create trustworthy institutions, two features of the institutions play a crucial role, namely impartiality and efficiency. (LEVI, 1998, ROTHSTEIN – STOLLE, 2003; ROTHSTEIN, 2005)

The more impartial and efficient the legal system is, the higher the acceptance and compliance of the law becomes. On the one hand it reduces the costs of transactions; on the other hand it enhances social trust further deteriorating the expenses of trade. The higher level of social trust decreases the need for complicated regulations, which in turn creates an incentive to make the legal system even more transparent and efficient.

Thus our expectations are that we find high-quality legal institutions accompanied by a high level of social trust when examining their correlation among 24 European Union member states. This expectation is satisfied by all countries with the exception of Great Britain, which constitutes an anomaly. In the fatherland of the Rule of Law (BINGHAM, 2010:10-25; FUKUYAMA, 2012:326) high legal institutional quality is paired by an unusually low level of social trust. It is a puzzling case, one which suggests

that a high quality legal framework is a necessary but not sufficient condition to build social trust.

It leads to the question of what other factors are needed on top of ‘good’ institutions to allow people to trust in each other in general.

The dissertation aims to depict some of the mechanisms behind the relationship of the legal system and social trust and uncover the key elements obstructing the positive impact of the legal system.

3. Research Design

To be able to meet our objectives, we conduct our research within the framework of scientific realism. It originates from the 1970s and aims to portray mechanisms that make causal relations happen in the real world (MCDERMOTT, 2002:38).

More precisely we use case study research method as this is the best technique to understand complex social phenomena. It enables the researcher to perform in-depth analysis of the “holistic and meaningful characteristics of real life events” (YIN, 2009:4).

We can differentiate between single and multiple case studies as the two variants of case study design. Although in many cases the case study as a research method is associated with the qualitative research method framework it can include quantitative techniques as well.

The research design consists of five main components. Firstly, the study question, which is: ‘How does the legal system influence social trust?’ Based on the theoretical background two main features of the legal system are analysed: impartiality and efficiency.

Due to the limitations of the data set available we are running a Pearson’s correlation on 24 European Member states and compare the features of the legal system with the level of social trust in each and every country. We also perform cluster analysis on the same set of data. The results are the basis to choose our unit of analysis, in other words to define what is our case of study. From the analysis a crucial case arises: the case of Great Britain.

The crucial case research method has been firstly proposed by HARRY ECKSTEIN (1975). According to ECKSTEIN the crucial case “must closely fit a theory

if one is to have confidence in the theory's validity or conversely must not fit equally well any rule contrary to that proposed (ECKSTEIN, 1975:118)

In the classical approach a case is crucial if 'the facts of that case are central to the confirmation or disconfirmation of a theory' (GERRING, 2007:231)

According to YIN (2007) five rationales can be distinguished that makes single case study an appropriate research design. When our case is testing a well formulated theory the single case is used to confirm, challenge or extend the theory and it is used to determine whether the theory is correct or not and whether an alternative set of explanations are relevant (YIN, 2007:47)

The second rationale is when there is an extreme or unique case, while identifying a typical case also confirms the single case study as the appropriate research method.

Further rationales are when a single case is a revelatory case or when our case study is a longitudinal case.

When a causal hypothesis is well established in the theoretical literature the crucial case does not aim to confirm or disconfirm the causal hypothesis but to clarify it. More precisely, it serves to elucidate causal mechanisms (GERRING, 2007:238).

As in our case we already know the causal relationship between the legal system and social trust and we can identify what is the correct or incorrect prediction of the initial correlation, we use the causal pathway case method as a research method in the dissertation.

Based on the comparative study of 24 EU countries, the case of Great Britain is identified as the unit of further analysis. Contrary to the expectations based on the extensive theoretical literature, a high quality legal environment is accompanied by a low level of social trust in our crucial pathway case in the fatherland of the Rule of Law.

As the third component of our research design we need to identify the study proposition. We propose a new comparative and comprehensive theoretical framework that takes into account the features of a heterogeneous society and the different ethnic groups' access to justice.

The way of linking data back to the proposition is twofold in our case. Firstly, we build a logical explanation based on a new theoretical approach and test it with a longitudinal analysis within the framework of an embedded within-case investigation. Secondly, we continue the embedded within-case analysis with performing multinomial logistic regressions on large data sets to confirm our hypotheses.

Overcoming of the limitations of the qualitative research method in terms of interpretability of the study findings we use statistical analysis to back our theoretical argument. In terms of statistical analysis there is an explicit criterion for interpreting the findings of the study which is by convention in social sciences a significance level of less than 0.05. We deem our observations statistically significant in current research if the 'p' level is equal to or less than 0.05. We highlight the observations with a 'p' level equal to or less than 0.01 to indicate even higher statistical significance.

The fifth component of our research design is the way we generalise from the case study to the theory. Here the generalising process is twofold. First, we perform a statistical generalisation based on logistic regression models and link it back to our theoretical framework of the case study.

Then, based on the quantitative and qualitative examinations we generalise in an analytic way and link back our findings to the general theoretical framework of social structure theory and the legal system as a main factor in it.

4. Structure of the Dissertation

To be able to answer the key research question and to enlighten some of the mechanisms that lie behind the relationship between social trust and the legal system we benefit from the combined help of quantitative and qualitative research methods.

As the main research question originates from existing scientific literature – we are looking for the mechanisms of the correlation between social trust and the legal system – we are using the so called pathway case study research method.

We start our investigation with a literature review of social trust and the legal system showing their cost-reducing property within the framework of transaction cost theory and game theory in chapter 2.

Then we investigate 24 European Union member states comparing social trust with two main features of the legal system: impartiality and effectiveness. In line with former research results (DELHEY – NEWTON, 2005), the crucial case of Great Britain emerges from our comparative analysis.

In chapters 3, 4 and 5 we focus our attention on the case study. We start the investigation within the framework of a single crucial case and concentrate on the legal environment first. Based on the findings and also taking into consideration the new

theoretical background – social structure theory – we propose to continue our investigation with an embedded within-case analysis.

To increase internal validity, we utilize mixed methods analysis techniques and examine our pathway case with qualitative and quantitative methods as well.

The former is based on a longitudinal evaluation of the period of 1950 and 2008 comparing the minority and majority sub-populations' different economic and socio-economic characteristics, while analysing their access to impartial justice as well in chapter 4.

As part of the qualitative scrutiny in chapter 5, we run multinomial logistic regression analyses on the data set of the Citizenship Survey from 2007 (DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RACE, COHESION AND FAITH RESEARCH UNIT AND NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, 2008) with the help of two models. The baseline model includes the control variables, while model 2 also incorporates an added variable of interest.

In the final chapter we draw our conclusions based on both the qualitative and quantitative within-case analyses and link them back to the theoretical background. Due to the mixed methods technique, generalization from the results is concluded based on statistical and analytical reasoning at the same time.

Also in the last chapter we provide a brief outlook to Europe based on our findings and show via a “nutshell” analysis that even the seemingly sample case of Sweden can learn from the experiences of Great Britain.

5. Conclusions and Theses of the Dissertation

The aim of current research was to depict some of the mechanisms behind the relationship of the legal system and social trust and to uncover the key elements that obstruct the social trust-enhancing effect of the legal system.

The more impartial and efficient the legal system is, the higher the acceptance and compliance of law becomes. On the one hand it reduces the costs of transactions; on the other hand it enhances social trust further deteriorating the expenses of trade. A higher level of social trust decreases the level of corruption and the need for complicated

regulations, which in turn creates an incentive to make the legal system even more transparent and efficient.

To show the theoretical basis of the relationship between the legal system and social trust, we first focused on the theory of transaction costs and argued that the key feature of both social trust and the legal system is their transaction cost reducing quality.

As the economic interactions take place under uncertain conditions with asymmetric and not full informedness, it is the institutional system that ensures the ex post fulfilment and enforceability of the ex ante commitments (NORTH, 1991; GREIF, 1993), which fundamentally determines the options and limitations of the market actors.

The two main factors influencing credible commitments are social trust and the formal institutions (KEEFER – KNACK, 2005), which we investigated from a game theoretical point of view.

We have also analysed the theoretical background of social trust. We proposed a new theoretical approach – the social structure framework – in which we examined the features of the society from the perspective of trust.

Based on FUKUYAMA's (2000) and WOOLCOCK's (1998:172) work while adding external enforcement to the picture, we created a social structure framework incorporating the radius of trust and the level of intra-community and extra-community ties to examine the different forms of trust and see if there is need for formal external enforcement.

When social trust is lacking, the legal framework becomes crucial in ensuring external enforcement and thus credible commitments. To be able to do so, it has to possess certain features, thus we continued with focusing on the theoretical background of a high-quality legal system.

To secure compliance with regulations legitimacy of the legal system has to be ensured (TYLER, 2006), the basis of which is just procedures.

We also focused our attention on the theoretical background of the relationship between social trust and the legal system. We identified two key features of the legal institutions – impartiality and efficiency – that influence social trust, thus the dissertation focused on these two aspects of the legal system and conducted research on their impact on social trust.

To corroborate the theoretical argument, a comparative analysis of 24 member states of the European Union has been executed regarding the efficiency and impartiality of the legal system and social trust.

We measured the impartiality of the legal systems by the Quality of Government Institute's Impartiality of Public Administration Index, while we proposed a new measure for the efficiency of the regulatory framework the costs of administrative burdens.

In the light of the theory, it was expected that a legal system that poses high administrative burdens on the given economy and showcases a lower level of impartiality tends to be accompanied by a lower level of social trust.

The Pearson correlations confirmed our initial assumption that the more impartial the legal system is the higher level of social trust can be detected. Also as expected there is a significant negative relationship between the levels of administrative cost an economy has to endure and the level of social trust the same society enjoys meaning that the more efficient the legal system is the higher level of social trust can be found.

However, our analysis also identified the crucial case of Great Britain. As the fatherland of the Rule of Law, we expected it to have a high level of social trust. Remarkably we found the exact opposite as despite being among the countries with the highest level of legal impartiality and efficiency social trust is just at the level of 28.50%.

It indicated that a high quality legal framework is a necessary but not sufficient condition to build social trust. It created the question of what other factors are needed on top of 'good' institutions to allow people to trust each other in general.

The identified anomaly classified Great Britain the perfect causal pathway case in our quest to understand the relationship between the legal system and social trust more and to uncover the key elements obstructing the trust-enhancing effect of the legal system.

Chapter 3, 4 and 5 aimed to explore this puzzle, thus they consisted of the in-depth analysis of Great Britain. As traditional social capital research was unable to explain the paradox, we first concentrated on the impartiality and efficiency of the legal system as the main formal institutional factors in generating social trust.

We found that on a macro level Great Britain has an excellent regulatory environment, provides high quality public services, policy design and implementation thus creating an advanced level of transparency and consistency. The legal and administrative branches of the state and the general trust in these institutions – as the most important factors in generating social trust (ROTHSTEIN, 2011) – are also on a high level when examined as average values for the period of 1981-1999.

On the other hand the yearly data showed a more mixed picture suggesting that a deeper analysis of these indicators should be carried out. Also, within the same period of time, social trust declined from a level of 42.5% to just 28.5% (WVS, 2008), while the level of ethnic heterogeneity increased substantially during these years (OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS, 2013).

Based on the social structure framework we presented in chapter 2, we know that social trust declines when social distance increases due to ethnic or racial characteristics (ZAK – KNACK, 2001).

As a result we proposed to continue our case study within the format of an embedded within-case analysis focusing on two sub-populations: the minority ethnic groups and the majority ethnic group. We concentrated on the following main questions:

1. Why is social trust at a low level in the fatherland of the rule of law?
2. Is social trust at a lower level in case of the minority ethnic groups compared to the majority ethnic group?
3. Are minority ethnic groups more exposed to poverty and deprivation?
4. Is there a geographic and socio-economic concentration by ethnicity?
5. Are there any language barriers?
6. Is the same level of access to impartial and efficient justice ensured among the minority and majority ethnic groups as well?

We argued that a comprehensive approach including the analysis of immigration, integration, inequality and access to impartial and efficient justice data set is needed to be able answer the questions and to shed light on the mechanisms behind social trust and the legal system. The mentioned factors were examined in the matrix of extra-community network, intra-community trust, radius of trust and need for formal external enforcement.

To strengthen the internal validity of our analysis we also investigated the mentioned factors through quantitative analyses in chapter 5.

We run multinomial logistic regressions on the data set of the Citizenship Survey from 2007 (DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT,

RACE, COHESION AND FAITH RESEARCH UNIT AND NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, 2008). All analysis was executed within the framework of two models; Model 1 incorporated control variables sex, age and income, while Model 2 also included the actual variable of interest in addition.

As the combined result of the qualitative and quantitative analyses, we came to the following conclusions.

We found that minority ethnic communities were exposed to socio-economic inequality and deprivation at a much larger extent than White British individuals.

As discussed in the theoretical overview in chapter 2, income inequality and deprivation makes extra-community links decrease drastically, thus ethnic groups' high exposure to these aspects initiates social fragmentation.

The analysis also showed that minorities are geographically and socio-economically highly concentrated and that people prefer religiously and ethnically homogenous households. The statistical findings confirmed our initial assumption that the ethnic minorities trust in people in general less than the White British majority, while we also showed that ethnic minorities trust less in their neighbours than their White British counterparts.

All in all it creates culturally tight communities with a suspected high level of within-group trust, but it also means that they can rely on a low level of social network outside their social circle thus creating many separate communities living next to each other without linkages.

The ethnic minority groups are also disposed to income inequality and disadvantageous socio-economic factors to a much higher degree. These two aspects – the fragmentation of different socio-groups together with minorities heavily influenced by poor financial status – strengthen each other's negative effects on social cohesion (through limiting extra-community networks) and generate a spiral society-wide trust-eliminating process.

On the other hand restrains on access to impartial justice further impede out-of-group interactions as formal external enforcement is not ensured.

We have showed statistically as well that access to impartial justice is limited in case of the minority ethnic groups and the quality and impartiality of law enforcement is at a much lower level in case of the minorities than the White British population. In the same time, society-wide trust cannot act as an enforcement tool either due to the lack of

extra-community networks. The examined factors reinforce each other's effects creating a fragmented social structure where social trust does not emerge.

5.1. Theses

As a result of the analysis we can conclude, that although a high-quality legal framework on the macro level is a necessary condition to build social trust, it is not a sufficient one. To be able to enhance the level of social trust an additional framework condition has to be fulfilled as well in the form of access to impartial justice.

Thesis₁ High-quality legal system on the macro level is a necessary, but not a sufficient condition to augment social trust. The additional framework condition of access to impartial justice has to be accomplished as well to ensure the social trust-enhancing effect of the legal system.

Access to justice becomes even more crucial in the case of ethnically heterogeneous societies. Access to an impartial legal system has to be ensured not just on the level of the majority, but on the level of the minority ethnic groups as well.

Thesis₂ The additional framework condition of access to impartial justice has to be fulfilled on the level of minority and majority ethnic groups as well to allow the legal system to generate social trust. The partial realisation of it hinders social trust to emerge.

When ethnic heterogeneousness is combined with considerable variance in the level of income inequality and poverty of the majority and minority ethnic groups, the society becomes socially fragmented where society-level social trust cannot emerge.

Thesis₃ Significant differences between minority and majority ethnic groups in terms of level of income inequality and deprivation paired with spatial segregation of the ethnic communities cause social fragmentation that in turn hinders social trust on the level of the whole society.

In this case demand for access to an impartial legal system becomes even more substantial, as without it neither formal external enforcement, nor the informal background ensures the build-up of social trust.

Thesis₄ Significant differences between minority and majority ethnic groups in terms of level of income inequality and deprivation paired with spatial segregation of the ethnic communities increases the need for access to impartial justice by minority ethnic groups. Without the latter, neither formal external enforcement, nor the necessary informal background is present to support social trust to emerge.

The findings of the dissertation hold important practical edification as both migration and income inequality is increasing heavily affecting our economies.

As the results show, access to impartial justice plays a critical role in creating social trust, even more so when ethnic heterogeneity and large differences of income inequality by ethnicity is present. It highlights the fact that by ensuring impartial legal system accessed by all ethnicities equally, we can overcome the challenges of a heterogeneous society and boost the level of social trust.

Further research is needed to understand how access to justice can be improved among all ethnic groups and to identify possible best practices that can enhance society-wide social trust as a result.

6. Scope of Future Research

Further research is needed to understand how access to justice can be improved among all ethnic groups and to identify possible best practices that can enhance society-wide social trust as a result.

It will also be the scope of future research to run a multilevel regression analysis to further explore the contextual effects. The dissertation currently aims to explore these impacts in chapters 5.3 and 5.4 through regional logistic regressions.

The case of Sweden will be an interesting basis for a detailed research as well – in a few years time when sufficient level of data is available. Hopefully it will shed light on how the different factors impacted social trust in a country, where one of the highest level of social trust in the world was found as a starting point.

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Scientific Activity of the Author

Scholarships/Awards

Campus Hungary Scholarship 2014 – Long-term Research Grant (May 2014 – September 2014) at the Interdisciplinary Centre of the Social Sciences, University of Sheffield, UK

Campus Hungary Scholarship 2014 – Short-term PhD Placement (January 2014 – February 2014) at the French Department, University of Sheffield, UK

Campus Hungary Scholarship 2013 – Short-term PhD Placement (November 2013 – December.2013) at the Quality of Government Institute, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Campus Hungary Scholarship 2013 – Long-term PhD Placement (June 2013 – October 2013) at the Interdisciplinary Centre of the Social Sciences, University of Sheffield, UK

Hungarian National Excellence Programme 2013 – PhD Scholarship (March 2013 – March 2014)

Third place at the XXIX. National Conference of Scientific Students' Associations, Section of Economics, Hungary, April 2009

Publications in progress

Williams, C. – Hodosi, A. (2015 – expected publication time): Informal economy in the United Kingdom – *Writing in progress*

Hodosi, A. (2014 – expected publication time): Perceptions of Irregular Immigrants' Participation in Undeclared Work in the United Kingdom, *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* – *Under Review*

Windebank, J. – Hodosi, A. (2014 – expected publication time): The Informal Economy in France – *Writing in progress*

Williams, C. – Hodosi, A. (2014 – expected publication time): Paid favours in the United Kingdom – *Writing in progress*

Published papers in refereed journals

Hodosi, A. (2013): Credibility as the key of transactions, or the role of the legal system and social trust [Hitelesség mint a tranzakciók kulcsa, avagy a jogrendszer és a társadalmi bizalom szerepe], *Journal of Social Research* Vol. 31. No 2, 163-175 [Társadalomkutatás] (Journal of the Hungarian Scientific Society)

Hodosi, A (2013): The effects of immigration on social trust in the United Kingdom [A bevándorlás társadalmi bizalomra kifejtett hatása az Egyesült Királyságban], *Journal of Social Research* Vol. 31. No 1, 25-40 [Társadalomkutatás] (Journal of the Hungarian Scientific Society)

Hodosi, A (2012): The effects of immigration on the socio-economic landscape of the United Kingdom, *Eastern Journal of European Studies*, 2012 Vol 3, No. 2, 121-139

Hodosi, A (2011): Trust as a Cost Reducing Factor [A bizalom mint költségcsökkentő tényező], *Competitio*, Vol. 10, No. 10, 74-85

Conference presentations

2013 ‘Social Trust and Administrative Burdens in the United Kingdom’
Quality of Government Institute – Seminar presentation
Quality of Government Institute, Gothenburg, Sweden, November

‘Immigration and Social Trust in the United Kingdom’ /poster presentation/
12th GEP (Globalisation and Economic Policy) Postgraduate Conference,
Nottingham, United Kingdom

‘The Effects of Immigration on Social Trust in the United Kingdom’
9th EBES (Eurasia Business and Economics Society) Conference, Rome, Italy,
January

2012 ‘Administrative Burdens and Interpersonal Trust’
ISNE, 9th Irish Society of New Economists Conference, Cork, Ireland, August

‘Public Sector Innovation Affecting Businesses in the United Kingdom’
European Commission Workshop on INNO-GRIPS Policies Supporting
Innovation in Public Service Provision, Vienna, Austria, June

2009 ‘Collaboration in the Economy’
XXIX. National Conference of Scientific Students' Associations, Section of
Economics, Hungary, April

2008 ‘Collaboration in the Economy’
Regional Conference of XXIX. National Conference of Scientific Students'
Associations, Section of Economics, Hungary

2007 ‘Cauchy’s Functional Equations in Economics’
3rd International Students Conference on Analysis, Szcyrk, Poland, February

Other publications

2008 ‘Collaboration in the Economy’

Research paper, Scientific Students’ Association, Hungary

‘Long-term Collaboration-based Relations in the Economy’

Thesis, University of Debrecen, Faculty of Economics, Hungary



DEBRECENI EGYETEM
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A PhD értekezés alapjául szolgáló közlemények

Folyóiratcikkek, tanulmányok (4)

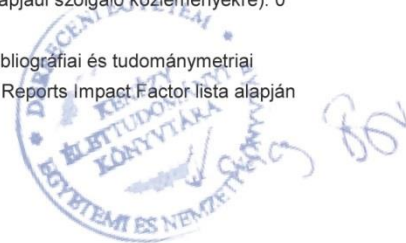
1. **Hodosi A.:** Hitelesség mint a tranzakciók kulcsa, avagy a jogrendszer és a társadalmi bizalom szerepe.
Társadalomkutatás. 31, 163-175, 2013. ISSN: 0231-2522.
2. **Hodosi A.:** A bevándorlás társadalmi bizalomra kifejtett hatása az Egyesült Királyságban.
Társadalomkutatás. 31 (1), 25-39, 2013. ISSN: 0231-2522.
 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1556/Tarskut.31.2013.1.3>
3. **Hodosi, A.:** The effects of immigration on the socio-economic landscape of the United Kingdom.
EJES. 3 (2), 121-139, 2012. ISSN: 2068-651X.
4. **Hodosi A.:** A bizalom mint költségcsökkentő tényező.
Competitio. 10, 74-85, 2011. ISSN: 1588-9645.

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