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Daniel Sgroi[1,2,3*], Michela Redoano[1], Federica Liberini[4],
Ben Lockwood[1], Emanuele Bracco[5] and Francesco Porcelli[3,6]

[1]University of Warwick
[2]IZA
[3]ESRC CAGE Centre
[4]University of Bath
[5]Università di Verona
[3]University of Warwick
[6]Università di Bari

[*]E-mail (corresponding author): daniel.sgroi@warwick.ac.uk

Italy became one nation only relatively recently and as such there remains significant regional variation in trust in government and society (so-called "social capital") as well as in language and diet. In an experiment conducted across three Italian cities we exploit variation in family background generated through internal migration and make use of novel measures of social capital, language and diet to develop a new index of cultural heritage. Our new index predicts social capital, while self-reported identity does not. The missing link between the past and current identity seems to come through grandparents (especially maternal grandmothers) who have a strong role in developing the cultural identity of their grandchildren.

Past research has pointed to the importance of cultural identity in establishing beliefs and customs (*1–3*). Much of this literature is based on studies of migration across countries, especially the "melting pot" of cultural mixing that took place during the multiple waves of immigration into the USA (*4–6*) and share a common theme: that individuals from different cultural background can and do make different choices even when they share the same current environment. In this paper we argue that certain key aspects of cultural identity may take several

1

generations to become established. In particular we study the powerful influence that the geographical background of family members plays in maintaining linguistic and dietary habits ("cultural heritage") and in establishing patterns of cooperation, reciprocity and trust between citizens and government or society. The latter is normally referred to as "social capital" (7). Social capital can be defined as those factors of effectively functioning social groups that include such things as interpersonal relationships, a shared sense of identity, a shared understanding, shared norms, shared values, trust, cooperation and reciprocity. Our findings suggest that while traditional measures of identity based on self-reported survey answers have little ability to predict social capital, a measure based instead on cultural heritage, drawn from language and dietary preferences does have predictive power. Not only does this establish a new link from culture to social capital, but it also provides a stark warning that social capital maybe change only very slowly.

In our work we will focus on Italy, a country that has experienced huge internal migration from south to north especially in the aftermath of World War 2, and which has significant internal differences in language (dialect), diet and the distribution of social capital across the country (8, 9). Our primary method is a large-scale panel survey spread across three Italian cities (Milan, Turin and Rome) which involves incentivized games designed to reveal attitudes towards trust and cooperation and novel methods of investigating linguistic and dietary preferences as well as more conventional survey questions. Crucially for us, our subjects have very different family backgrounds which allows us to identify the extent to which their current home matters more or less than the birth-place of their parents or grandparents. We find that individuals with a family background that extends beyond the city where they live and were born, will often behave like an outsider: with language, diet and levels of social capital that mimic those of their maternal grandmother, rather than other residents of their home town.

While linguistic and dietary differences have important cultural connotations and can help measure the speed of cultural integration, it is hard to overstate the importance of social capital as a measure of human development. Social capital has been found to correlate with health (10), longevity (7), income equality (10, 11), economic growth (12–14), trade (15), well-functioning institutions (7, 16), child welfare (17), public services outcomes such as educational achievement (18), financial markets (19), financial development (19), corruption and crime (7, 20) and has been found to be persistent, with short-run shocks potentially lasting for many years (21, 22).

If cultural habits including something as central as social capital take multiple generations to change, then the ramifications are likely to be significant and surprising. Consider for instance a family that migrated from an area of low social capital (typified by the south of Italy) to one with higher social capital (the north). We find that a citizen born and raised in a northern town two generations later may still act in a way that would be more consistent with her maternal grandmother. Rather than being transformed through the process of migration (which might very well have been a contributing factor in the decision to move) we find that social capital seems to have been transferred with the family and remains even two generations later. In our findings this is true when we consider attitudes towards others, towards the government and in behavior in incentivized trust and cooperation games. Our findings on social capital are also

2

consistent with the pattern that emerges on language and diet. Moreover, despite this general consistency across our findings, it seems that our subjects are unaware of the powerful role that cultural heritage has on their own attitudes and behavior.

Methods

We use a combined survey and experiment administered by Qualtrics through their online panel in April 2019. In total 1500 subjects took part, 500 from each of three major Italian cities: Milan, Turin and Rome. The participant population was pre-screened to admit only subjects with both sets of grandparents of Italian origin, but otherwise was pre-selected by Qualtrics to ensure a demographic spread that resembles the wider Italian population. Qualtrics survey software was used to perform the study which took approximately 20 minutes, and since the study included experimental elements it was registered in advance in the AEA RCT Registry (*23*). Further participant details can be found in table S1 in the Supplementary Materials. The base earnings for each subject was 3 euros, though in addition subjects were informed about potential additional earnings linked to two games: a random draw took place which selected a number of participants who would receive a bonus equal to the amount accumulated at the end of the given game. Participants were informed that the bonus could result in payments of 50 euros for each of the games. The full survey can be found in the Supplementary Materials but we describe the key elements of the survey (including the games) here.

First, participants were asked a set of questions about the their origins and their family's origins. Participants were asked for their current city of residence (which was restricted to Milan, Turin or Rome) as well as their place of birth. They were asked their age when they moved to their current city of residence and various questions about when and why they moved, as well as a series of questions about the origin of their parents and grandparents. They were also asked a number of subjective questions such as where they believe they are from, which football team they support, and how close they felt to their parents and grandparents. The answers to this set of questions will be used to form a measure of self-reported identity.

Second, they were asked a series of language-based questions designed to tease out their underlying cultural identity. Figure S1 in the Supplementary Materials provides a graphical indication of the wide variation in Italian dialect. Words in Italian dialect can be very different: take for instance the word for towel (*asciugamano*) which in dialect could be *tuvagghia*, *sciugaman* or *macrame* depending upon the region of Italy. Each participant was asked to listen to four recorded sentences in the regional dialect of his or her grandparents. They were asked to translate the sentence and comment on their understanding. They were then asked to decide which of a series of words in dialect were most used by their own family. Next they were asked to translate various regional sayings (assigned based on their parents' place of birth), select which word they would use to describe their loved ones, and to state which word they might use to describe a water melon (having seen a photo), a fruit which has many different names in different dialects. This set of questions will be used to form a measure of identity derived from

cultural heritage.

Third, they played two incentivized games. The first was a public goods game: a traditional game used to measure an individual's propensity to cooperate with others. Participants were put into pairs and each was allocated 20 euros. They were then asked how much they wished to put into a communal pot. Each participant then received 20 - [their contribution to the pot] + 3/4 [the sum of the pot] in the game, and stood a chance of earning this as a real bonus. Individual rationality would make people lean towards contributing nothing (which forms the Nash equilibrium). A highly cooperative pair of partners might put all of their 20 euros into the pot and would then perform better than a pair of individually rational individuals. The best possible payoff is to put nothing in the pot while your partner places their full endowment into the pot (in which case they you would earn 35 euros, while your partner would earn 15 euros). In this way a two-player public goods game is effectively the same as a two-player Prisoner's Dilemma but with a finer action set (a contribution can be selected rather than just cooperate or not) which is helpful in measuring the degree of cooperation. The second game was a simple test of honesty: participants were asked to flip 10 coins and declare how many heads they flipped, potentially earning a bonus based on the number of heads. While the coin flips were entirely private, we can say with some confidence that the higher the number of declared heads the more likely is the participant to have lied especially when this is averages over large numbers or players. These two games act as an incentivized measure of social capital.

Finally, they were asked a series of questions designed to measure their self-reported level of social capital. For example, they were asked to list what behaviors they felt were socially acceptable (for instance not voting, evading taxation or using public transport without payment) and asked to indicate the level of trust they placed in groups such as the police, neighbours, or the state. They were asked whether they paid their taxes, or engaged in charity, or other civic duties as well as indicate how they would act when placed in a moral dilemma. They were also asked how actively they engaged in the political process, for instance whether they voted regularly or kept up to date with political affairs. At the end of this part of the survey they were asked some factual questions about the current political situation including for instance the name of the mayor of their town of residence.

Results

Note that in what follows we often classify survey participants as having local origins. In order to be classified as having local origins, the participant and both parents had to be born in the region that contains their current city of residence. For Milan, Turin and Rome the relevant region is Lombardy, Piedmont and Lazio respectively.

Identity

We start by comparing two different indices designed to measure identity. The more traditional measure is derived from self-reported closeness to family and origin, with our more novel index instead based on language and diet.

In order to generate the self-reported index we used two sets of variables derived from the relevant survey questions: (1) "How close are you to your mother/father/ maternal grandmother/maternal grandfather/paternal grandmother/paternal grandfather", where the answers were originally coded from "I have never met her/him" equal to 1 to "Very close" equal to 5; and (2) "If someone asked where are you from what would you answer?" The options were: (i) I am European, (ii) I am Italian, (iii) I live in Rome/Milan/Turin but I am from ..., (IV) I am from Rome/Milan/Turin, (V) I am from Rome/Milan/Turin but my family comes from ..., (VI) others. In each case the answers were weighted according to principal component analysis with factor loadings given in table S2 and normalized to give a value for each participant ranging from 0 and 1 which is increasing in closeness. We call this the self-reported index of geographic identity (or simply "self-reported identity").

Our more novel measure instead considers language and dietary preferences and attempts to capture the more subtle influence of cultural heritage on identity. This index was also calculated through principal component analysis, but this time applied to the series of questions designed to measure participants' understanding of the local dialects of their parents and grandparents, and their dietary preferences. The set of questions and factor loadings are given in table S3. We call this our cultural heritage index of geographical identity (or simply "cultural identity").

Tables 1 and 2 regress these measures (one for each participant) against the physical distance between the town of residence (Rome, Milan or Turin) of each participant and the birth place of all family members. Zero distance indicates that the birth place of the family members corresponds to the participant's town of residence, whereas a negative (positive) distance indicates that the family member was born in a place to the south (north) of the town of residence of the participant. When regressing the cultural heritage index on the distance measures, in table 1, we find a highly significant correlation between the regional index and being born in a region further to the south than the town of residence (p-values typically between 0.001 and 0.015) and when looking at the birth-place of the participant's parents and grandparents (p-values typically between 0.001 and 0.027). We find no correlation between self-reported identity and the distance from the town of residence or birth place of any relative of the participant in table 2. What is clear from the data is that self-reported identity fails to pick up what seems to be an important relationship that only becomes apparent when we instead shift attention to our alternative measure of cultural identity based on language and diet.

In the light of the findings in tables 1 and 2 it seems apparent that self-reported closeness and our alternative index using language and diet provide quite different measures. We can investigate this more directly by examining the importance of each type of relative using the two different measures. For each individual we have a closeness score allocated to each relative which we aggregated in tables 1 and 2 to form an index for each participant. Now we aggregate

across all participants but at the level of the relative. In this way we combine self-reported or cultural heritage-based closeness from all participants for all mothers, all fathers, all maternal grandmothers, etc. Figure 1 displays these aggregate values.

Let us first focus on self-reported identity which is detailed in the set of bars on the left of figure 1. On average parents seem very important both for participants whose family origins lie near their current city of residence and those whose family origins are from elsewhere. As shown in the top left panel of the figure the mother is the family member to which participants felt closest, followed by the father, next maternal grandparents and finally paternal grandparents. This ranking is preserved irrespective of whether the participant has local origins or if we consider the full sample. The bottom left panel of figure 1 shows that this pattern is common to residents across all three Italian cities. However, despite what seems a clear message from the left-hand parts of figure 1, glancing at the bars to the right we see a very different picture. The bar graphs to the right of figure 1 reclassify participant-closeness to family members according to our alternative criteria based on their understanding of regional dialects and dietary preferences. Our alternative measure changes the ranking for both both the full sample and those with local origins as seen in the top right part of figure 1 and for the three different Italian cities in the bottom right part of figure 1: both sets of grandparents are now seen as the closest to participants, mothers follow and fathers are ranked last. This significant shift in the importance of different family members explains why the results in tables 1 and 2 are so different, and also helps to explain how our cultural heritage measure (which preserves the importance of grandparents relative to parents) performs well in the analysis to follow.

Diet

We now take a closer look at the consumption of regional food for dessert and at Christmas. We classify food according to three geographical areas: "North" (equal to 1), "Centre" (equal to 2) and "South" (equal to 3), which generates a metric that increases in value the further south we move, which will allow us to say that a higher score is indicative of a more southern diet.

As we might expect since Turin and Milan are located in the north of Italy, there is a higher prevalence of northern food eaten by the residents of those cities at Christmas than in Rome, which is located in the centre of Italy. The distribution of dessert does not show a particular regional trend. This is shown in figure S2 in the Supplementary Material which displays the distribution of dessert and Christmas food consumed by the participants, grouped by place of residence. Figure 2 shows the distribution of the participants preferred desserts and Christmas food where we differentiate by the geographical birth-place of the maternal grandmother, dividing them into "Northern", "Central' or "Southern". Recall again that the higher are the bars the more southern is the food preference. Participants are grouped into those who with local origins and the full sample.

Taking the origin of a participant's maternal grandmother as being from the northern part of Italy as the basis for comparison in figure 2 we see that for the full sample having a maternal grandmother from the centre of Italy makes it more likely that general desserts and Christmas

food are more southern in origin. The effect is even more pronounced if the participant's maternal grandmother comes from the south of Italy. This result easily satisfies the 95% confidence intervals provided in figure 2. For participants with local origins we retain a significant difference between those with maternal grandmothers from northern Italy and those with maternal grandmothers are from elsewhere in Italy. The smaller sample increases the size of the 95% confidence intervals but these are still small enough to show a distinct difference between participants who have northern maternal grandmothers and those who do not. The fact that this holds even for those with local origins suggests that having parents from the local region does not remove the influence of maternal grandmothers, in other words dietary preferences remain in place even for second generation internal migrants.

Language

We will also take a slightly closer look at language and we will follow the same regional classification as for diet: "North" (equal to 1), "Centre" (equal to 2) and "South" (equal to 3). In forming a metric we take an average for the responses to each of the language-based survey questions. First we remove "neutral" answers which are not regional, then we award "1" for regional answers from the North, "2" for answers from the Centre and "3" for answers from the "South", which allows us to once again say that the higher is the score for each individual, the more southern is their linguistic preference or understanding.

In figure 3 we repeat the same graphical exercise as we carried out for diet but this time focusing instead on our constructed language scale. Once again we either consider the full sample of survey participants or only those with local origins. We see a pattern for language that appears similar to the pattern for diet. Having a maternal grandmother from a southern part of Italy greatly pushes up the scores especially for the full sample. For example, glancing at the top left panel having a maternal grandmother from the south more than doubles the language score compared with having a maternal grandmother from the north. We would expect this to be weakened significantly for those with local origins. Recall that this means that the participant was born in the region in which she currently resides, and so too were her parents. However, in the top right panel we still see significantly more southern dialect spoken both the by those with maternal grandparents from the central area and southern area as compared with those from the northern area suggesting that this effect persists across multiple generations. The 95% confidence intervals shown in the figure indicates a clear difference between those with northern maternal grandmothers and those with maternal grandmothers from further south. The bottom panels breaks down the findings from the top panels into findings by city of residence. The results are consistent for Turin and Milan, though Rome is itself located centrally within Italy which explains why it follows a somewhat different pattern.

Social Capital

While dietary and linguistic differences may be interesting, and in some cases it might be surprising that the maternal grandmother exercises a significant influence, our main concern lies with more general attitudes and behavior that form part of a participant's social capital. We next investigate the extent to which social capital varies with the origin of maternal grandmothers.

We first check whether there is a difference in civic attitudes and behaviors in the three different cities. Figure 4 displays the proportion of participants who believe that people are overall not honest, not helpful and not trustful derived from the answers to "most people would try to take advantage of others", "most people think mostly about themselves" and "one has to be very careful because you cannot trust people" respectively. The answer are broken down by the area of origin of the maternal grandmother, and we also consider the full sample and those with local origins separately.

Starting with the full sample and with honesty, we note that participants with maternal grandmothers from the north of Italy think have better opinions about the honesty of others as compared to those with maternal grandmothers from further south, and this is supported by 95% confidence intervals. There is a similar pattern for the helpfulness of others and the extent to which you can trust others though the scale of the effect is diminished to the extent that in some cases we do not have 95% confidence in the results. Moving to the sample with local origins we see a very clear level of differentiation between those with maternal grandmothers from the north, central or southern area of Italy in terms of the honesty of others. There is a distinction between those with southern maternal grandmothers and the rest in terms of the helpfulness and trustworthiness of others, but with no distinction between those from central or northern Italy. Perhaps the most stark comparison occurs when comparing those with maternal grandmothers form the north and those with maternal grandmothers from the south: in every panel we have a clear pattern of lower levels of social capital for those with southern maternal grandmothers achieving 95% confidence even for those who were born in their city of residence and whose parents were also born nearby. In other words, even after two generations being born in the north of Italy, having a southern maternal grandmother has a clear effect on social capital.

Cooperation and Honesty

So far we have detected important effects coming from family origins and feeding into social capital. Social capital, and especially trust, are in turn likely to have a knock-on effect on behavior, but the scale of this effect can only be determined empirically. We next attempt to quantify the behavioral ramifications by examining two different incentivized games.

The first two columns of table 3 present regressions of the amount contributed in the public goods game, against our cultural heritage index derived from the linguistic and dietary measures (column 1) and the self-reported identity index (column 2). What is clear from the results is that the measure based on language and diet is significant when considering contributions (p-value < 0.05), while the self-reported measure is not (p-value > 0.49). There is an almost identical

story when we consider beliefs about the contributions of others regressed against our cultural heritage index (column 3) and self-reported identity (column 4). Once again language and diet are better predictors of behavior (p-value < 0.06) than self-reports (p-value > 0.53). It appears to be the case that our cultural heritage index derived from language and diet is a much better predictor of behavior than identity derived from subjective self-reports.

Columns 5 and 6 switch attention to a raw measure of dishonesty derived from reported numbers of heads in the coin-flipping game. We rewarded those who reported a number of heads of eight or more from ten flips. While we cannot now for sure that anyone reporting eight or more heads was lying it is much more likely that they are lying relative to those who reported seven or fewer heads and did not receive a bonus payment. What is apparent from columns 5 and 6 is that neither measure of identity predicts honesty: we cannot see any relationship between cultural or self-reported identity and the propensity to lie in our game.

Table 4 presents the results of a different exercise. Here we consider the extent to which your behavior in the public goods game reflect the behavior of those from your grandparents' birth-places. In other words, we ask the question: do I behave like people who identify as being from my ancestral home? The answer is yes (p-value < 0.01) when we weight the measure using our cultural heritage measure (giving more weight to those who share language and dietary preferences with their grandparents), and no (p-value > 0.96) when we use self-reported identity. Once again, cultural heritage measured through language and diet has a useful predictive role, while self-reported measures do not. This effect is independent of the town of residence of our participants which we measure separately. The town of residence variable examines the role of living in Rome or Turin relative to Milan, and we see that this matters (those from Milan contribute more). Columns 3 and 4 check whether the effect is driven by predictions about the contributions of others: we see that this does matter (p-value < 0.01 in both columns) but it does not detract too heavily from the importance of grandparents birth-places which remain important in column 3 (where language and diet determines identity, p-value < 0.03) and unimportant in column 4 (where we use self-reported identity, p-value > 0.65). Note that all regressions in table 4 control for participant's gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level and standard errors are clustered at the participant's province of birth level.

Discussion

When thinking about how grandparents influence the behavior of their grandchildren, one thing that may come to mind is genetics. While genetics may play an important role (*24*), parents typically have more genetic material in common with their children than do grandparents and so the *independent* influence that grandparents (especially the maternal grandmother) have on identity, attitudes and behavior is likely to reflect more than genetics. This is especially true in our results which showcase the importance that maternal grandmothers play in building linguistic and dietary identity and even in shaping social capital and behavior. We are not alone in highlighting the importance of grandparents. Using data from the British Household Panel Sur-

vey and the UK Household Longitudinal Survey, (*25*) show that grandparents have a significant impact on occupational aspirations, educational attainment and class that is independent of the effect that comes through parents. This is part of an older literature that stresses the importance of early life experiences on behavior (*26*) which may of course provide a way for grandparents to exercise influence. This literature also stresses the need to differentiate between immigrants who at a young age still recall their place of origin and those who do not, so called 1.5th generation immigrants (*27*). This may explain why the effects we see are strong even when parents are born near the city of residence, with grandparents providing the link to a cultural past that might otherwise be lost.

Notwithstanding the role of maternal grandparents in Italy, it is perhaps not surprising that those with a cultural heritage that hails from one part of a country might still retain knowledge of dialects or enjoy food that provides them with some cultural identity. What is surprising is that social capital can also transfer in this way: the single most surprising and perhaps important result in our work is to show that the attitudes and behavior of our grandparents (especially maternal grandmothers) might still play an important role in determining our own attitudes towards others, and this role is important whether we realize it or not. Self-reported identity does not play such a role, and using self-reports as a measure of identity fails to reveal the importance of identity as a predictive variable. The ramifications are significant: given the extraordinary importance of social capital and its effect on everything from crime rates and longevity to economic growth and trade, the fact that behavior may take several generations to change, even in the face of migration to a very different environment, tells us that bad experiences in any form of social or state interaction can last longer than we might expect.

We also wish to highlight Italy as a useful laboratory in which to examine concepts of national and regional identity. Italy has only developed as a nation state quite recently in Western history, and has a strong tradition of regional independence, significant linguistic differences across the country, high levels of internal migration (especially in the aftermath of World War II) and extreme differences in levels of social capital between the north and south (*8, 9*). There is also new work that makes use of new official data on social capital in Italy to help explain what drives voting behavior across regions (*28*).

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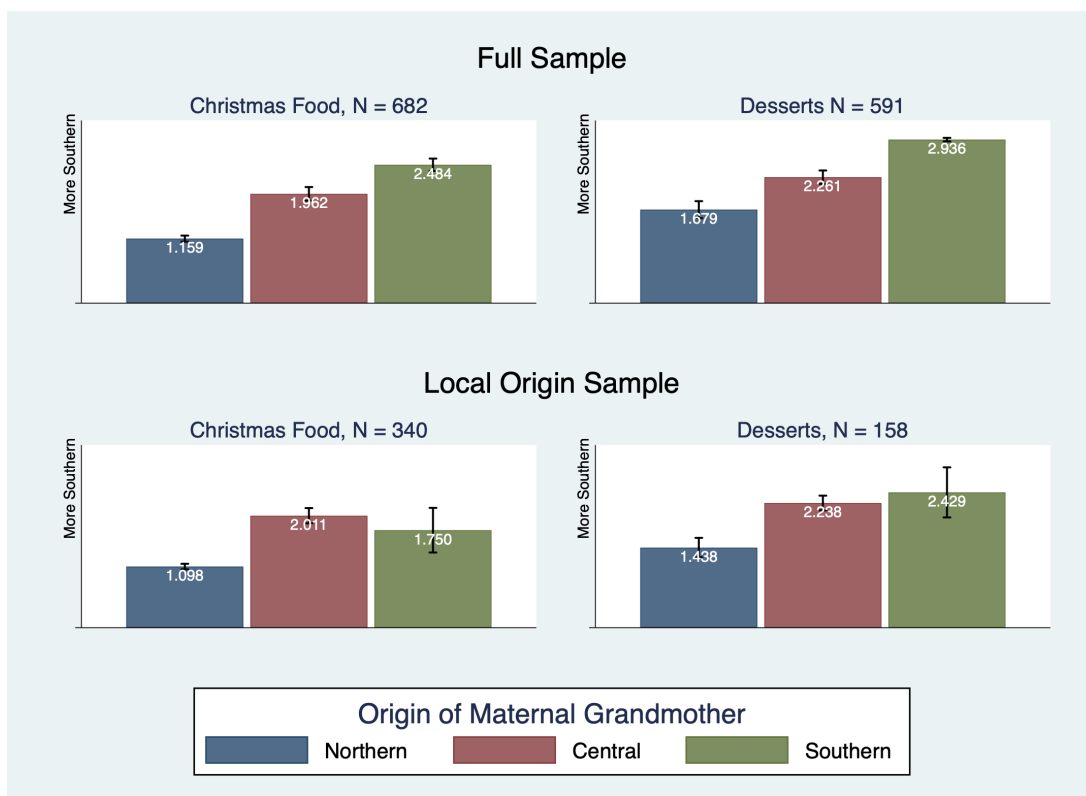
Acknowledgments

Figures and Tables

Fig. 1: Ranking Family Members
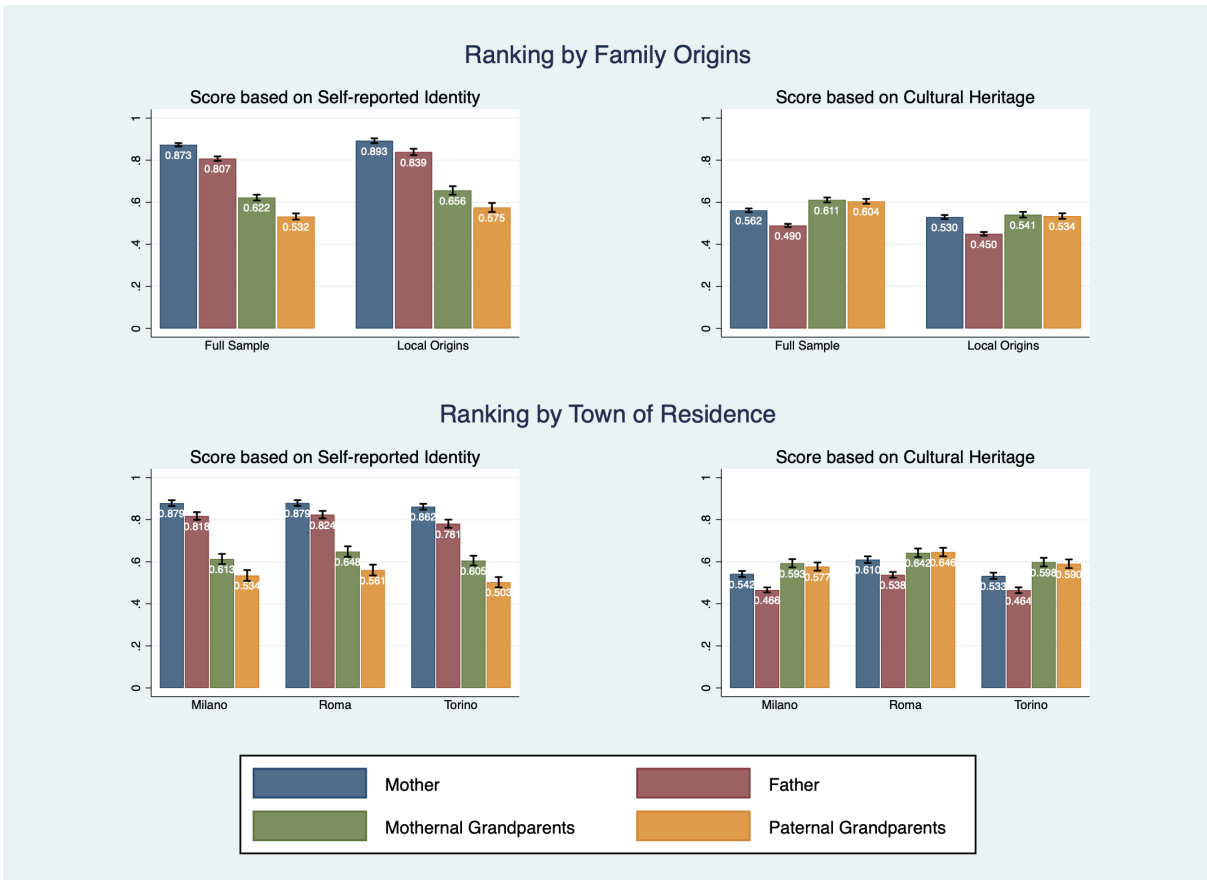
Notes: a full explanation of how the "self-reported identity" and "cultural heritage" measures are derived is reported in the main text. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Fig. 2: Food Preferences by Origin of Maternal Grandmother

Full Sample

Christmas Food, N = 682

Desserts N = 591

Local Origin Sample

Christmas Food, N = 340

Desserts, N = 158

Origin of Maternal Grandmother
Northern   Central   Southern

Notes: a participant is classified as having local origins if both parents were born in the region where the participant currently resides. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Fig. 3: Spoken Dialect by Origin of Maternal Grandmother
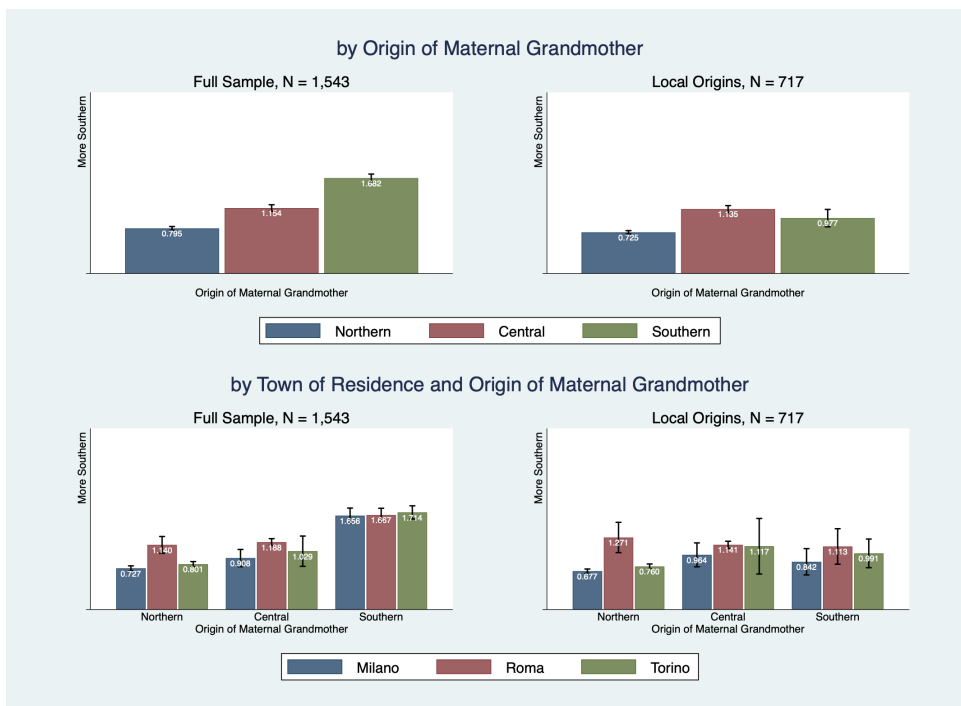
Notes: a participant is classified as having local origins if both parents were born in the region where the participant currently resides. The dialect spoken by the participant is classified as being Northern, Central or Southern based on the average response given to the single word translation questions as described in the main text. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Fig. 4: Opinions over Attributes
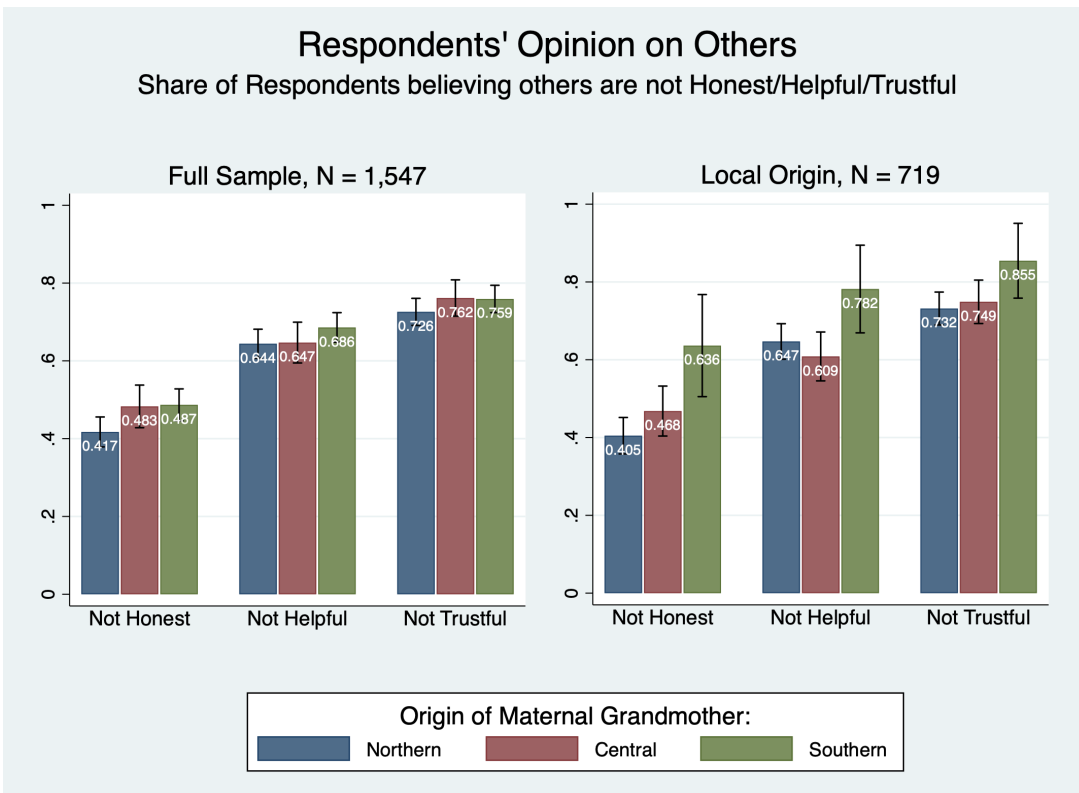
Notes: the bars represent the share of participants who think that "most people think mostly about themselves" (unhelpful), "most people would try to take advantage of others" (dishonest), or "one has to be very careful because you cannot trust people" (not trustful). Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Table 1: Regression of Cultural Heritage Index of Geographical Identity (identity drawn from language and diet data)

Dep. Var: Cultural Heritage Index		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Town of residence							
	Rome	0.185***	0.184***	0.193***	0.189***	0.182***	0.188***
		(0.000846)	(0.00180)	(0.00203)	(0.00142)	(0.00257)	(0.00299)
	Turin	0.0279**	0.0238***	0.0289**	0.0284**	0.0241**	0.0253**
		(0.0174)	(0.00767)	(0.0226)	(0.0160)	(0.0183)	(0.0104)
Dist. from own-birthplace		0.0480**	0.0351***	0.0453**	0.0472***	0.0450***	0.0400***
		(0.0125)	(0.00119)	(0.0135)	(0.00506)	(0.00399)	(0.000835)
Dist. from birthplace of mother		0.0282***					
		(0.00186)					
Dist. from birthplace of father			0.0418***				
			(0.00848)				
Dist. from birthplace of maternal GM				0.0316**			
				(0.0263)			
Dist. from birthplace of maternal GF					0.0294***		
					(0.00289)		
Dist. from birthplace of paternal GM						0.0316**	
						(0.0152)	
Dist. from birthplace of maternal GF							0.0371**
							(0.0165)
Family heterogeneity		0.0382*	0.0170	0.0238*	0.0266*	0.0219*	0.0135*
		(0.0551)	(0.180)	(0.0968)	(0.0537)	(0.0590)	(0.0991)
Observations		1,481	1,481	1,477	1,477	1,480	1,480
R-squared		0.256	0.281	0.260	0.255	0.257	0.271

Notes: the table presents OLS estimations of the index of participant geographical identity derived from language and diet data. The cultural heritage index is calculated through principal component analysis, as detailed in table S3 in the Supplementary Materials. Distance from own-birth place and from birthplace of relatives is measured as a simple difference of geographical regions that can take a value from 1 (North) to 6 (South) multiplied by minus 1. GM stands for grandmother and GF for grandfather. Family heterogeneity is the standard deviation of the regional composition of the participant's family, and is equal to zero if all family members were born in the same macro-region. All regressions control for the participant's gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the town of residence. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* = 1%, ** = 5%, *** = 10%) and p-values are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table 2: Regression of Self-Reported Index of Geographical Identity Questions (identity drawn from self-reported data)

Dep. Var: Self-Reported Index		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Town of residence							
	Rome	0.140***	0.141***	0.139***	0.141***	0.143***	0.149***
		(0.00331)	(0.00348)	(0.00217)	(0.00190)	(0.00240)	(0.00148)
	Turin	0.0217*	0.0217*	0.0237**	0.0233**	0.0237**	0.0224**
		(0.0546)	(0.0559)	(0.0348)	(0.0360)	(0.0339)	(0.0250)
Dist. from own-birthplace		-0.0612**	-0.0594**	-0.0625***	-0.0603**	-0.0588**	-0.0642***
		(0.0105)	(0.0100)	(0.00987)	(0.0182)	(0.0157)	(0.00203)
Dist. from birthplace of mother		-0.00212					
		(0.658)					
Dist. from birthplace of father			-0.00535				
			(0.576)				
Dist. from birthplace of maternal GM				-0.00103			
				(0.413)			
Dist. from birthplace of maternal GF					-0.000739		
					(0.791)		
Dist. from birthplace of paternal GM						-0.00196	
						(0.818)	
Dist. from birthplace of paternal GF							0.00324
							(0.730)
Family heterogeneity		-0.00463	0.00147	-0.00526	-0.00385	-0.00184	-0.00853
		(0.785)	(0.942)	(0.773)	(0.821)	(0.932)	(0.746)
Observations		1,183	1,183	1,180	1,183	1,182	1,181
R-squared		0.150	0.154	0.149	0.146	0.148	0.154

Notes: the table presents OLS estimations of the index of participant geographical identity derived from self-reported identity questions. The self-reported index is calculated through principal component analysis, as detailed in S2 in the Supplementary Materials. Distance from own-birth place and from birthplace of relatives is measured as a simple difference of geographical regions that can take a value from 1 (North) to 6 (South) multiplied by minus 1. GM stands for grandmother and GF for grandfather. Family heterogeneity is the standard deviation of the regional composition of the participant's family, and is equal to zero if all family members were born in the same macro-region. All regressions control for the participant's gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the town of residence. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* = 1%, ** = 5%, *** = 10%) and p-values are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table 3: Regressions of Game Outcomes on Geographical Identity

Dep. Var.:	Public Good (own contribution)				Coin Flipping (Heads>8)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Geographical identity of participant:						
Cultural Heritage Index	-1.649**		-0.628*		-0.0604	
	(0.0452)		(0.0570)		(0.124)	
Self-Reported Index		0.278		0.164		-0.0173
		(0.499)		(0.532)		(0.670)
Expected partner contribution in the PGG			0.737***	0.754***		
			(0.00185)	(0.000521)		
Town of residence						
Rome	-0.490**	-0.761**	-0.310***	-0.395**	0.00910	0.00293
	(0.0302)	(0.0373)	(0.00287)	(0.0233)	(0.342)	(0.852)
Turin	-0.559**	-0.918**	-0.374**	-0.541**	-0.0149	-0.0430
	(0.0311)	(0.0135)	(0.0255)	(0.0200)	(0.504)	(0.206)
Observations	1,497	1,192	1,497	1,192	1,497	1,192
R-squared	0.058	0.055	0.601	0.613	0.023	0.029

Notes: the table presents OLS estimations of contributions in the the public good game (PGG) and coin-flipping game. The two identity measures are the same as those used in tables 1 and 2. All regressions control for the participant's gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the town of residence. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* = 1%, ** = 5%, *** = 10%) and p-values are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table 4: Regressions of Game Outcomes on Grandparents' Birth Regions

Dep. Var.: Public Good (own contributions)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Public Good (partner contributions)			0.736***	0.752***
			(0.00180)	(0.00113)
Mean outcome in grandparents regions (cultural heritage)	0.00934***		0.00869**	
	(0.00722)		(0.0229)	
Mean outcome in grandparents regions (self-reported)		0.00108		0.00397
		(0.963)		(0.646)
Town of Residence				
Rome	-0.664**	-0.549**	-0.389***	-0.301***
	(0.0111)	(0.0189)	(0.00130)	(6.04e-05)
Turin	-0.611**	-0.643**	-0.378**	-0.413**
	(0.0310)	(0.0209)	(0.0321)	(0.0158)
Observations	1,461	1,408	1,461	1,408
R-squared	0.055	0.051	0.597	0.615

Notes: the table presents OLS estimations of contributions in the the public good game (PGG) and coin-flipping game. "Mean outcome in grandparents regions" are the average contributions of those born in the same region as the participant's grandparents weighted by closeness to their grandparents with weights derived from our cultural identity measure or through self-reports. All regressions control for the participant's gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the town of residence. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* = 1%, ** = 5%, *** = 10%) and p-values are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Supplementary Materials for
Cultural Identity and Social Capital in Italy

Daniel Sgroi[1,2,3*], Michela Redoano[1], Federica Liberini[4],
Ben Lockwood[1], Emanuele Bracco[5] and Francesco Porcelli[3,6]

[1]University of Warwick
[2]IZA
[3]ESRC CAGE Centre
[4]University of Bath
[5]Università di Verona
[3]University of Warwick
[6]Università di Bari

[*]E-mail (corresponding author): daniel.sgroi@warwick.ac.uk

This PDF file includes:
Figs. S1 and S2
Tabs. S1 to S3
The full survey (in English)

Fig. S1: Map of Italian Dialects
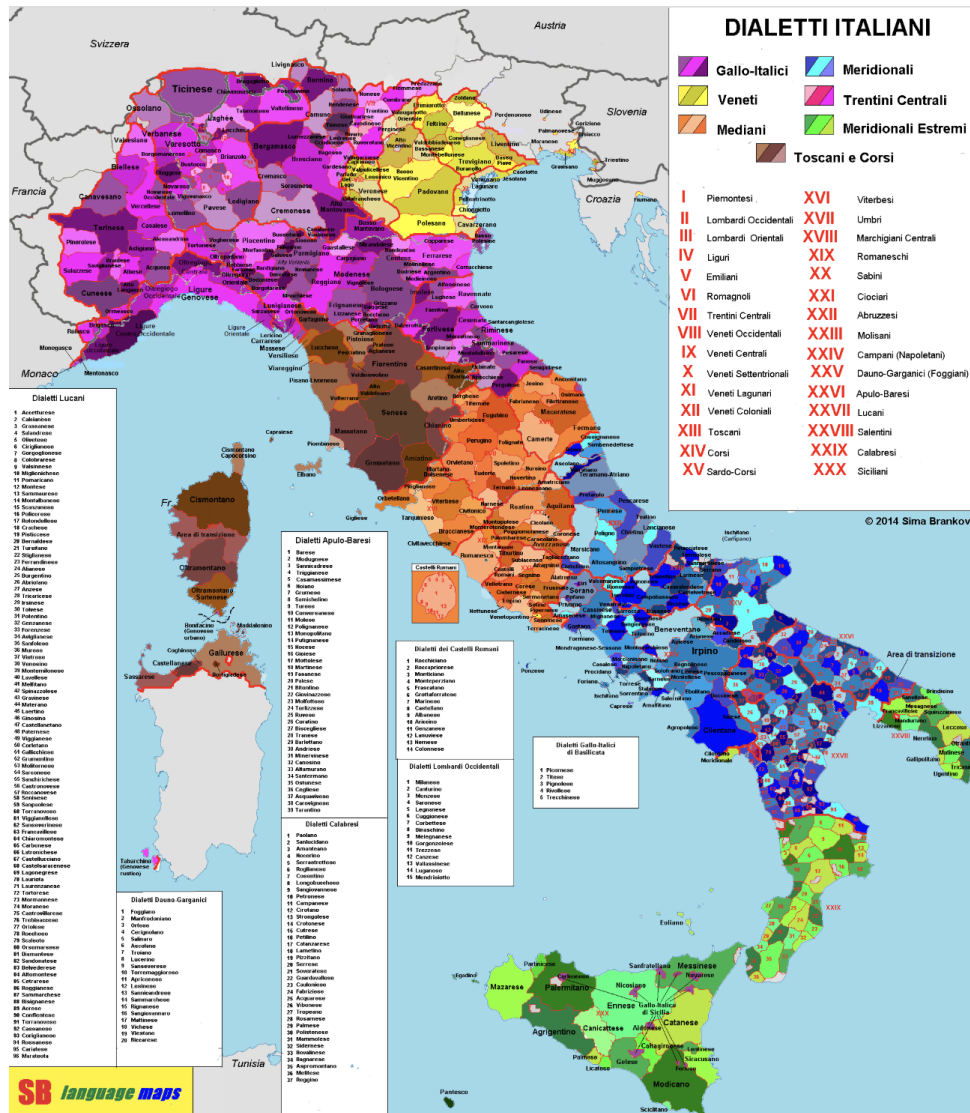
Notes: The source of the map is (*29*) which is in turn based on earlier work by (*30*). We make use of the 6 core regions except for the small "Trentini Centrali" region that is embedded within the "Veneti" region since it does not feature prominently within our data-set. In some cases we restrict attention to 3 regions (especially when we consider non-language features) in which case the zones roughly correspond to "North" which includes the "Gallo-Italico" and "Veneti"regions, "Centre"which includes the "Toscani e Corsi"and "Mediano"regions, and "South" which includes the "Meridionali"and"Meridionali Estremi" regions.

Fig. S2: Food Preferences over Town of Residence
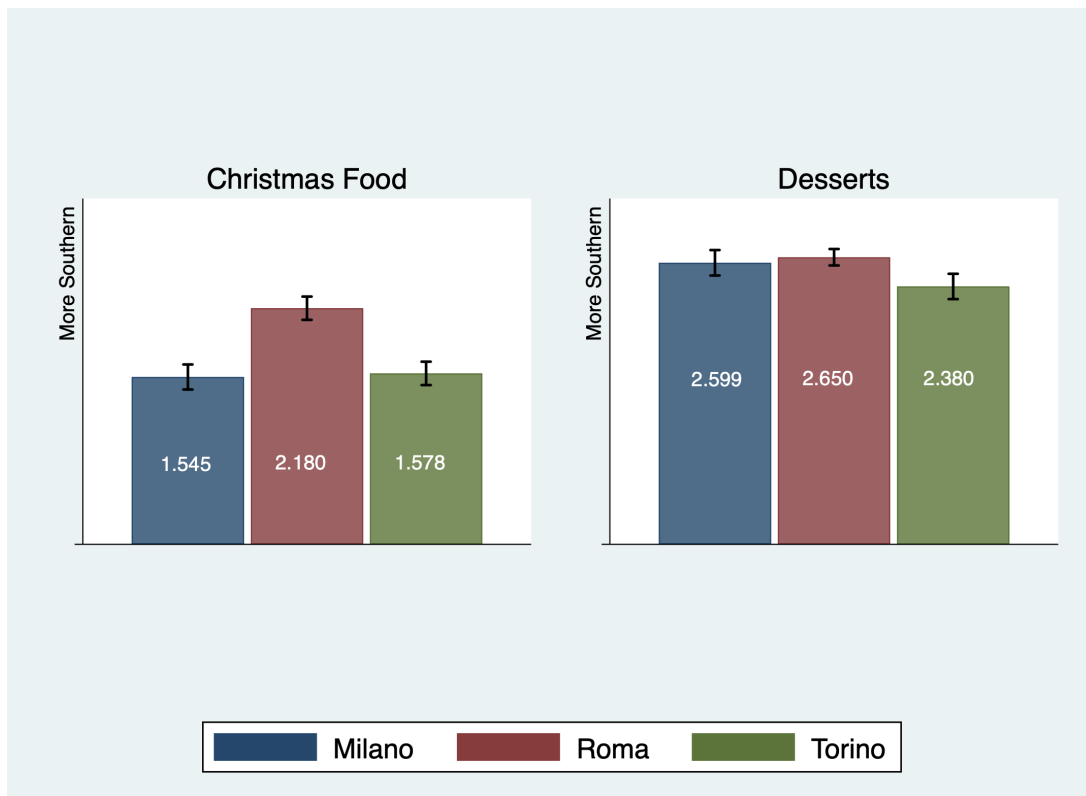
Notes: In this figure we include all participants who reported that they did not consume nationally typical food for Christmas (left chart, N=682) or dessert (right chart, N=591) and then group these participants by place of residence. We see a higher prevalence of northern food eaten at Christmas by the residents of the two northern cities, Milan and Turin, than in Rome, which is located in the centre of Italy. The distribution of dessert does not show a particular regional trend.

Table S1: Participant Characteristics

	MILAN (N = 514)		ROME (N=517)		TURIN (N=516)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Local origins*	0.4903		0.4836		0.4205	
Female* =1 if female	0.5175		0.5455		0.5601	
Married* =1 if married	0.4553		0.4101		0.4147	
Children* =1 if R has children	0.4883		0.4410		0.4244	
Degree* = 1 if R has University degree	0.3443		0.3927		0.3334	
Income* = 1 if R's income is 30K Euros +	0.5038		0.4333		0.4070	
Age	41.0564	18.8234	39.2447	17.1760	41.5039	16.0603
Geographical identity:						
Cultural heritage index	0.3675	0.2146	0.4849	0.2280	0.4142	0.2169
Self-reported index	0.1313	0.0818	0.3183	0.3685	0.1383	0.0960
Public good own-contribution	11.0448	4.6912	10.4197	5.0309	10.5039	4.8498
Public good expected partner contribution	10.2023	4.8044	9.8201	5.0850	10.0446	4.9424
Coin-flipping (8 or more heads)*	0.3288	0.4702	0.3289	0.4702	0.3140	0.4645
Trust in state*	0.3145	0.4648	0.2964	0.4571	0.2691	0.4439
Trust in police*	0.7080	0.4551	0.6186	0.4862	0.6383	0.4810
Trust in church*	0.3505	0.4776	0.3113	0.4635	0.2556	0.4367
People not helpful*	0.6634	0.4730	0.6712	0.4702	0.6492	0.4777
People not honest*	0.4202	0.4941	0.4913	0.5004	0.4612	0.4990
People not trustful*	0.7335	0.4426	0.7698	0.4214	0.7306	0.4441
Acceptable benefits*	0.8735	0.3327	0.8859	0.3183	0.9244	0.2646
Acceptable no tax*	0.8988	0.3018	0.8801	0.3252	0.8915	0.3113
Acceptable corruption*	0.9066	0.2913	0.8956	0.3061	0.9264	0.2614
Acceptable no TV licence*	0.8249	0.3804	0.7911	0.4069	0.8062	0.3957

Notes: * Denote dummy variables. Local origins is set equal to one when the participant and both parents were born in the same region as the city of residence and zero otherwise. Public good own contribution is the amount in Euros the participant contributes in the public goods game. Public good expected partner contribution is the amount in Euros the participant reports they believe their partner will contribute. Coin-flipping (8 or more heads) is set equal to one if the participant declares 8 or more heads in the coin-flipping game. *People not Helpful* is set equal to one if the participant replies that: "People are usually selfish" to the question: "Do you think people usually want to help each other or do you think they are usually selfish?" and zero otherwise. *People not Honest* is set equal to one if the participant replies that: "People would take advantage of me " to the question: "Do you think that people, given the chance, would take advantage of you or would they act honestly?" and zero otherwise. *People not Trustful* is set equal to one if the participant replies that: "You must be very cautious " to the question: "Do you think you should trust the majority of people, or do you think you should be cautious with people?" and zero otherwise. Acceptable Benefits, no Tax, Corruption, no TV licence are dummies set equal to one if the the participant states that claiming non deserved benefits, evading taxes, receiving bribes or not paying TV licence are not acceptable behaviors. The variables are coded equal to one if the participant replied 4 or 5 to the questions that these behavior are 1= always acceptable to 5=never acceptable.

Table S2: Factor Loadings for the Self-reported Index of Geographical Identity

Variable	Mean	SD	Factor1	Uniqueness
Self-Reported Region	0.189	0.230	0.622	0.613
Birth Town Football Team Supporter	0.434	0.496	0.628	0.628
Resident Town Football Team Supporter	0.527	0.499	0.456	0.456

Notes: the table presents mean, standard deviation and factor loading for the variables used to build the self-reported index of geographical identity. All variables range between 0 and 1. Self-Reported Region is 1 for individuals who identify themselves as being from the "south" and 0 for those who identify themselves as being from the "north". This variable was built by taking into account how close the respondent felt to the region of each of her family members. The other two variables are binary indicators with value 1 if the respondent supports either the football team of his birth town or the football team of his town of residence.

Table S3: Factor Loadings for the Cultural Heritage Index of Geographical Identity

Variable	Mean	SD	Factor1	Uniqueness
Christmas food	0.771	1.053	0.208	0.899
Dessert	0.966	1.318	0.582	0.616
Dialect for "Young man"	1.952	2.165	0.725	0.316
Dialect for "Boy"	1.952	2.252	0.632	0.505
Dialect for "Girl"	1.906	2.162	0.593	0.346
Dialect for "Cry"	2.201	2.208	0.667	0.489
Dialect for "Chair"	1.593	1.165	0.640	0.413
Dialect for "Table"	1.494	0.947	0.267	0.627
Dialect for "Towel"	1.218	1.146	0.489	0.470
Dialect for "Slap"	0.101	0.541	0.409	0.502
Dialect for "Water Melon"	0.141	0.613	0.335	0.463
Dialect for "Partner"	0.383	0.840	0.364	0.342

Notes: the table presents mean, standard deviation and factor loading for the variables used to build the cultural heritage index of geographical identity. All variables range between 0 and 3, with 0 indicating the food or word is "neutral", 1 indicating it is typical of the northern regions, 2 of the central regions and 3 of the southern regions. For Christmas food and dessert, participants were asked to indicate their favorite and most frequently consumed dish. For the words, participants were asked to indicate what dialect term they use most frequently for each word.

You have been invited to participate in a study led by researchers from The University of Warwick.

To verify whether you are eligible to participate in this survey, please select the answer that best describes your situation:

○ All of my grandparents are from Italy or have Italian origins

○ At least one of my grandparents do not have Italian origin

Q616 Select the city you usually live in

○ Rome

○ Milan

○ Napoli

○ Turin

○ Palermo

○ Genoa

○ Other

Only those respondents who live in Milan, Turin and Rome and with the full set of grandparents born in Italy are selected

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Participation agreement. You have been invited to participate in a study led by researchers from The University of Warwick. This study investigates people's opinions and behaviours, and their link with family traditions. Please read the following instructions, and tick the box at the end of this page if you want to give your permission to continue with the survey

Our efforts and privacy policies. We will never tell lies and we will keep our promises throughout this study. For example, if we promise to pay you a certain amount of money, we will do so; if we say you will be paired with another participant, this will happen. If we make a mistake that will put some participants in a disadvantage, we will notify such people and compensate them for the damage. Our research follows the ethical standards common to the scientific research community.
Privacy policies Data collected throughout this research will only be used for scientific

purposes. There will not be any connection between participants' personal information and the data collected during the survey. Such data will be anonymised prior to any usage. The results of this research will be publicly available. Participation in this study is on a voluntary basis, and you can opt out anytime without any sanction should you wish to do so.

Payment. Participants will be paid in the usual way for participating in this survey. On top of the standard payment, participants may earn some bonuses. All bonuses will be converted into "panel points" and your final payment will be delivered according to these "panel points". Please note that bonuses are paid in addition to the standard payment.

If you have any complaint on the ways in which this questionnaire was conducted, or have been damaged in any way, please write to the address provided below. The person who will receive your claim is the administrative head of the Research Governance of the University of Warwick, who is no way linked to this study.   Head of Research Governance, Research & Impact Services, University House, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 8UW   Tel: 0044 (0)24 76 522746 Email: researchgovernance@warwick.ac.

If you wish to proceed with the questionnaire and agree with the terms and conditions, please select the "I Agree" box below.

○ I agree (1)

Q272 Select the city you currently live in

○ Milan

○ Turin

○ Rome

Q19 Where were you born? (If your birthplace is not listed, please select the closest city)

Region (drop-down list)
Province (drop-down list)
Municipality (drop-down list)

Q18 How old were you when you moved to Milan (Turin/Rome)?

○ -I was born in Milan/(Turin/Rome)

○ I was.....(write the age in numbers)
_____

Q19 Why did you move to Milan (Turin/Rome)?

○ My family had to move

○ Study

○ Work

○ Other _____

○ I liked the city

○ I did not like the city I was living in

Q23 Where did you live before moving out (if the city is not in the list, please select the closest one)?
Region (drop-down list)
Province (drop-down list)
Municipality (drop-down list)

Q22 Why did you not like the place you were living in?

_____

_____

Q26 What did you like about it?

_____

Q20 When did your family move out?

Before 1900 (1) ... I do not know (20)

Q21 Why did your family move out?

○ Work

○ To be closer to other family members

○ Because they liked the city

○ Because they did not like the city they were living in

○ other _____

Q25 Which region is your mother from?

▼ Valle d'Aosta (1) ... Sardegna (122)

Q30? What city/town is your mother from?

_____

Q43 When did you move to Milan(Turin/Rome)?

▼ She never lived in Milan (Turin/Rome)(4) ... 2019 (22)

…. Same questions are repeated for father and the four grandparents.

Q45 How close are (or were) you with the other members of your family?

	Very close (1)	Fairly close (2)	Not very close (3)	Not close at all (4)	Never met him/her (5)
Mother	○	○	○	○	○
Father	○	○	○	○	○
Maternal Grandmother	○	○	○	○	○
Maternal Grandfather	○	○	○	○	○
Paternal grandmother	○	○	○	○	○
Paternal grandfather	○	○	○	○	○

Q45   Do you see often, are still in touch with, or have properties in your relative's birthplace?

	yes often/close relationship	yes quite often/quite close relationship	Not very often/not very close relationship	Never/no relationship	I have properties
Mother	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Father	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mathernal grandmother	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maternal Grandfather	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Paternal grandmother	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Paternal grandfather	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q50 If someone asks you "Where are you from?", what would your answer be?

☐ I am from Milan (Turin/Rome)

☐ I live in Milan (Turin/Rome) but I am originally from ..
_____

☐ I am from Milan Turin/Rome) but my family is from ..
_____

☐ I am from _____

☐ I am Italian

☐ I am European

☐ Other _____

Q89 Which is your favorite football team?

○ My favorite football team is _____

○ I do not have one

Q578 **You will now listen to words/sentences in various Italian dialects.**
 We will ask you to caerfully listen to the recordings and write the corresponding Italian translation.
 Please try to translate in the best way possible. If you do not understand all of the words, write only those you do understand.   If you do not understand anything, please type NA.

Q145   Press the button below to listen to the recording.

(Each respondent is randomly assigned four recorded sentences in the regional dialect of each of her/his grandparents).

_____

Q621 How did you find the sentence?

○ Easy, I think I understood.

○ Difficult, but I think I understood

○ I did not understand very much

○ I did not understand

Q240 Please read the following group of dialectal words. They all mean the same thing: **zio** (uncle). Select the words that most resemble the ones used in your family.

☐ barba, barbo, barban

☐ zìuma, zu, zzìu, titto, ziu

☐ zi

☐ none

☐ other _____

Q241 Please read the following group of dialectal words. They all mean the same thing: **sedia** (chair). Select the words that most resemble the ones used in your family.

☐ cadrega, carega

☐ segg', segge , segg, sègg, seggia, seggia

☐ none

☐ other _____

Q242 Please read the following group of dialectal words. They all mean the same
thing: **asciugamano** (towel). Select the words that most resemble the ones used in your family.

☐ tuvagghia, tuaglia, tuvaglia, tuvaglia, tuagghie

☐ sciugaman, sûgamàn

☐ macrame'

☐ none

☐ othre _____

Q243 Please read the following group of dialectal words. They all mean the same
thing: **tavolo** (table). Select the words that most resemble the ones used in your family.

☐ bbuffètte, canceddhra, buffetta, taulu

☐ tauli', tavela, tavolo,

☐ mesa

☐ tòua, tourà, tàol, tàul, tòea, tola, tàula

☐ none

☐ other _____

Q244 Di seguito c'e' una lista di parole in italiano. Scrivi di fianco la traduzione in dialetto di quelle che conosci. Usa il dialetto o i dialetti che ti sono piu' familiari. Please write the dialectal translation of the following words:

☐ soldi _____

☐ ragazzo _____

☐ bambino _____

☐ ragazza _____

☐ piangere _____

☐ l'ha detto _____

☐ fazzoletto _____

Q574 Which word(s) would you use (in an informal situation) for "il non andare a scuola ingiustificatamente" (skiving)? You can select more than one option

☐ Marinare

☐ Far sega

☐ Far filone

☐ Far berna

☐ Caliarsela

☐ Bigiare

☐ Far manca

☐ Far fughino

☐ Far cuppo

☐ Tagliare

☐ Bruciare

☐ Caliarselo

☐ Buttarsela

☐ Impicciare

☐ Far scapola

☐ Nargiare

☐ Altro

Q575 Which word(s) would you use (in an informal situation) for "un colpo dato a mano aperta sulla guancia" (a slap)? You can select more than one answer

☐ schiaffo (1)

☐ ceffone (4)

☐ manata (5)

☐ sberla (6)

☐ papina (7)

☐ pizza (8)

☐ pacchero (9)

☐ tumbuluni (10)

☐ other (11)

Q576 Which words would you use to describe the fruit represented in this picture?

☐ cocomero (1)

☐ anguria (4)

☐ pateca (6)

☐ citrone (7)

☐ melone (8)

☐ zipangolo (9)

☐ altro (10)

Q577 Which words would you use to describe your loved one?

☐ fidanzato/a

☐ ragazzo/a

☐ frego/a

☐ sposo/a

☐ moroso/a

☐ nammorato/a

☐ mulo/a

☐ zito/a

☐ uaglione/a

☐ altro

Q245 Could you please translate and/or explain the meaning of the following saying from?
(each respondent is assigned a saying for each of his/her parent regional birth place dialect)

"Oeuf d'une heure, pain d'un jour, vin d'un an"	**[Valle'Aosta]**
"Chi ch'a l'è sempre malavi a l'è l'ultim a meuire"	**[Piedmont]**
"Finì Agóst gió ul sù le fosc"	**[Lombardy]**
"Chi arte nu sa far, butega sera"	**[Trentino-AltoAdige]**
"De ogni dì Nadale, de marti carnevale, de mercore Quaresima, de giove settuagesima, e Pasqua?...sol de domenega!	**[Veneto]**
"Poc se spind, poc se gold."	**[Friuli]**
"*Sciûsciâ e sciorbî no se pêu*"	**[Liguria]**
"I quatrâ i è cóma i dulùr: chi ch'jà i si tâ "	**[Emilia Romagna]**
"E tu fa' la fin di Biccialla 'he morì senz'assaggialla!"	**[Tuscany]**
"Occhiii vianchi e capilli rusci nte fidà se ni cunusci"	**[Umbria]**
"Di' ndó' ndan'? Alla messa al don'!"	**[Marche]**
"Er cane mozzica sempre a 'o stracciarolo "	**[Lazio]**
"Quànne lu purche z'abbotta véussa la trocca"	**[Abruzzo]**
"Cape luong maestra pazza"	**[Molise]**
"L'eriva chi nu bbuoi, chidda ti crisci a l'uortu"	**[Campania]**
"Ce accócchie cavalle stanghe e mòschë.	**[Puglia]**
"A lavà la cap au ciocc', pird acqu' e sapon"	**[Basilicata]**
"Favuriti si vuliti, ma non viniti"	**[Calabria]**
"Ce cu voli a butti ghina e a mugghieri 'briaca"	**[Sicily]**
"Fazzu su scimpru po non pagai s'osteria!"	**[Sardinia]**

○ Translation (1) _____

○ Meaning (2) _____

○ I do not know (3)

Q248 What is the most typical Christmas food in your family?

_____

_____

Q249 Could you list any desserts that remind you of your childhood?

_____

_____

Q560 **Games**

You will now participate in two games. Depending on your answer, you might earn an extra amount on top of the standard payment.

At the end of each game we will calculate the accumulated payoff and we will randomly choose some participants who will be paid such amount.

For example, if you accumulated 30 euros in your first game and you are selected, you will receive 30 euros extra.

Tick the box below if you want to participate in this game.

Clicca qui sotto se vuoi continuare a giocare.

◯ I want to participate

Public Good: matching

Instructions
You will now be randomly assigned to another participant.
For admin purposes only, one participant will be assigned role A and the other role B.

Q595
Please read the following instructions.

You have been assigned role A.
Roles only have admin purposes. People assigned to each role must make the same kind of decisions.

You have received 20 Euros. Participant B has also received 20 Euros.
Your task is to decide how much to transfer to a common account. You can transfer up to 20 Euros (included), or none.
The other participant will be asked to make the same decision about the common account.

Once both participants have made their decision, the total amount to be transferred to the common account will be calculated.
The total payoff you will accumulate in this game is calculated in the following way:
20 - [your contribution to the common account] + 3/4 [sum of the contributions to the common account].

Hence, if you contribute 8 units and participant B contributes 8 units as well, the total amount you would receive at the end of the game would be:
20 - 8 + 3/4 X (8 + 8) = 24 Euro
 PLEASE NOTE: at the end of the survey, we will randomly select some participants. Those selected will receive a bonus equal to the individual amount accumulated during the game.

Public Good Game

Q117 Using the cursor, please state how much you want to contribute to the common account.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1011121314151617181920

| Your contribution to the common account(0-20) is () | ——————————⬇——————— |

Q119 Using the cursor, please state how much you think participant B (who you have been assigned to) will contribute to the common account

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1011121314151617181920

| How much do you think participant B will contribute to the common account (0-20)? () | ——————————⬇——————— |

Lying Game
Q608
Instructions

We will now ask you to flip a coin 10 times and count how many times the coin has landed on "heads"

You can complete this task in two ways: (i) using a coin, (ii) using an internet website
 If you have a coin with you, flip it ten times and count the number of times it has landed on

Q608
Instructions

We will now ask you to flip a coin 10 times and count how many times the coin has landed on "heads"
You can complete this task in two ways: (i) using a coin, (ii) using an internet website

 If you have a coin with you, flip it ten times and count the number of times it has landed on heads. Remember such number.
If you do not have a coin with you, you can do it on the internet on random.org (click here to access the website) or another similar website. Once done so, remember to count the number of heads.
It is up to you to choose which method to use.
Then, we will randomly choose some participants. Among them, those who claim to have landed the coin on heads at least eight times will receive a bonus of 20 Euros.

Q609 How many times has the coin landed on heads?

    Number of
      heads
    ……………

Q46 Do you think these behaviours are socially acceptable?

Express your view using the following scale: never acceptable, acceptable in special cases only, sometimes acceptable, acceptable most of the times, always acceptable

	Never (1)	Only in special cases (2)	Sometimes (3)	Most of the times (4)	Always (5)
Ask the State for money or benefits without actually needing them	○	○	○	○	○
Using public transportation without a ticket	○	○	○	○	○
Tax evasion	○	○	○	○	○
Trying to bribe elected official or burocrats	○	○	○	○	○
Not exercising your right to vote	○	○	○	○	○
Not taking part in charitable activities	○	○	○	○	○
Not donating blood	○	○	○	○	○
Not paying TV license	○	○	○	○	○

Q48 How much do you trust the following groups or institutions?

	High trust (1)	Enough trust (2)	Not much trust (3)	Low trust (4)	Prefer not to say (5)
The State	○	○	○	○	○
The Police	○	○	○	○	○
The judicial system	○	○	○	○	○
District Council	○	○	○	○	○
Local authorities	○	○	○	○	○
Political parties	○	○	○	○	○
The church	○	○	○	○	○
Trade Unions	○	○	○	○	○
The press	○	○	○	○	○
Public broadcasting	○	○	○	○	○
Private broadcasting	○	○	○	○	○
The family	○	○	○	○	○
Friends	○	○	○	○	○
Neighbours	○	○	○	○	○
Strangers	○	○	○	○	○

Non EU citizens	○	○	○	○	○	
EU citizens	○	○	○	○	○	
Italians	○	○	○	○	○	
People from Milan	○	○	○	○	○	
People from Turin	○	○	○	○	○	
People from Rome	○	○	○	○	○	
People from my city/town	○	○	○	○	○	

Q49 Please answer these questions truthfully

	Abitualmente Usually (1)	Spesso Often (2)	Sometimes (7)	Usually not (3)	Quasi Mai/mai Almost never/never (5)	Preferisco non dirlo Prefer not to say (6)
Do you pay your TV license?	○	○	○	○	○	○
Do you vote in referenda?	○	○	○	○	○	○
Do you donate blood?	○	○	○	○	○	○
Do you pay your taxes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
Do you do charitable work?	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q86 What would you do if see someone throw trash on the street?

○ Nothing (1)

○ I would speak to him/her and ask to put the trash in the bin (2)

○ I would report him/her to the police (3)

○ I would pick up the trash myself (4)

○ Other (5) _____

Q87 Do you agree with the statement "you should trust the majority of people", or do you think you should be cautious with people?

○ You can trust the majority of people

○ You must be very cautious

○ I do not know

Q103 Do you think that people, given the chance, would take advantage of you or would they act honestly?

○ They would act honestly

○ They would take advantage of me

○ I do not know

○

Q104 Do you think people usually want to help each other or do you think they are usually selfish?

○ They usually want to help each other

○ are usually selfish

○ I do not know

Q105
Imagine you have left your wallet with 200 Euros inside on the bus. From 1 to 10, (1=no
chance, 10=almost certainly), how likely do you think the wallet will be given back to you?

	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
No chance ()	
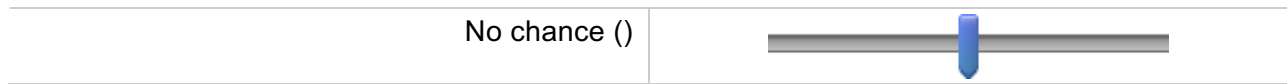
Q106 What is your opinion on the level of corruption of elected officials in your country?

○ Elected officials are rarely corrupt

○ Elected officials are sometimes corrupt

○ Elected officials are often corrupt

○ Elected officials are almost always corrupt

○ I do not know

○ I prefer not to answer

Q109 Please tick the relevant boxes

	Member	I participated in any activities during the last 12 months	I volunteered during the last 12 months	I have donated some money to this group in the last 12 months
Recreational/sporting clubs	☐	☐	☐	☐
Youth clubs (i.e. scouts)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Environmental organizations	☐	☐	☐	☐
Animal rights organizations	☐	☐	☐	☐
Humanitarian organizations	☐	☐	☐	☐
Social support groups	☐	☐	☐	☐
Political parties	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trade unions	☐	☐	☐	☐
Professional associations	☐	☐	☐	☐
Consumers organizations	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cultural associations	☐	☐	☐	☐
Religious groups	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q17 Have you voted in the last general election?

    ○ Yes

    ○ No

    ○ Prefer not to say

Q18 Have you voted in the last local elections?

    ○ Si Yes (1)

    ○ No No (2)

    ○ Prefer not to say (3)

Q18 Broadly speaking, do you feel close to any of these political parties?

    ○ Forza Italia (1)

    ○ Partito Democratico (2)

    ○ Movimento 5 Stelle (3)

    ○ Other (4) _____

    ○ Lega (5)

    ○ None (6)

Q19 How close are you to the party chosen?

○ Very close

○ Close

○ Close enough

○ Not really close

○ Not close at all

○ Prefer not to say

Q22 Below is a scale (0-7) representing political affiliation, with 0 meaning "extremely leftist" to 7 meaning "extremely rightist"

Without considering your voting behaviour, where do you see yourself in this scale?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Left								
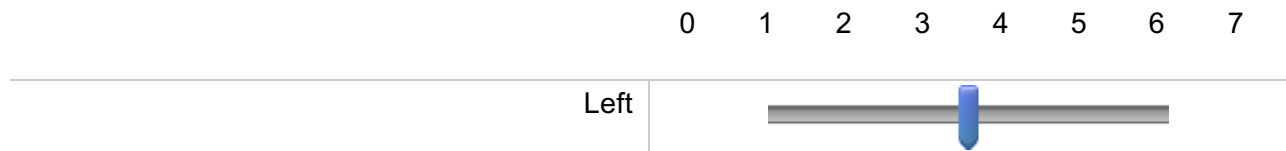
Q51 Are you interested in politics and/or current affairs? Use the cursor below to express your interest: from 0 (not at all) to 10 (very much)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Per niente Not at all ()											
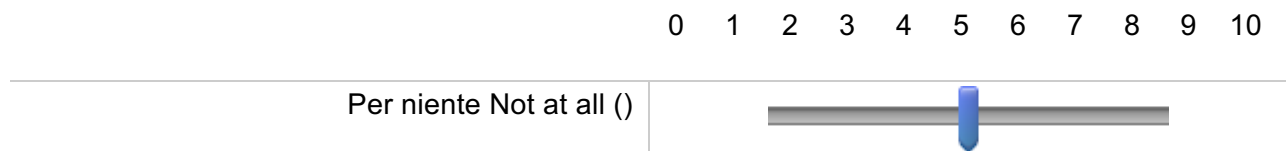
Q81 Which media do you use to keep yourself updated on the current (political and non) news?

- ☐ Television

- ☐ Printed Press

- ☐ Radio

- ☐ Internet

- ☐ Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter)

- ☐ Other

Q82 Who is the current President of the Italian Republic?

- ○ Laura Boldrini (1)

- ○ Matteo Salvini (2)

- ○ Luigi Di Maio (3)

- ○ Giuseppe Conte (4)

- ○ Sergio Mattarella (5)

- ○ I do not know (7)

Q84 Who is the current Prime Minister?

- ○ Laura Boldrini (1)

- ○ Giuseppe Conte (2)

- ○ Luigi Di Maio (3)

- ○ Matteo Salvini (4)

- ○ Sergio Mattarella (5)

- ○ Non lo so I do not know (6)

Q83 Who is the current mayor of Milan?

_____

Q311 Who is the current mayor of Rome?

_____

Q312 Who is the current mayor of Turin?

_____

Q97: The Italian Constitution was enacted on:

○ 1870

○ 1918

○ 1932

○ 1948

○ Non lo so I do not know

Q98 The Foreign Affairs office is also known as:

○ Farnesina

○ Quirinale

○ Palazzo Chigi

○ Palazzo Madama

○ Non lo so

Respondents are asked standard demographic questions