Cultural Identity and Norms of Cooperation and Trust in Italy[*]

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Abstract

In a survey involving 1,547 respondents across three Italian cities we exploit regional variation in background, language and diet to investigate the relationship between cultural identity, trust and cooperation. Respondents with relatives who originate in the north of Italy, and who share common cultural characteristics, contributed 15% more in a public goods game and displayed greater trust towards others, than respondents whose language and diet identified them as having cultural links to the south. However, self-reported identity, a mainstay of the survey literature, had no predictive power. This highlights the importance of identity, but only if measured appropriately.

1 Introduction

In this paper our focus will be on the links between identity and three important social norms: cooperation, trust and honesty. Our key question concerns the extent to which cooperation, trust and honesty travel with individuals when they move from region to region, or whether individuals adopt the norms of the region within which they reside. Cooperation, trust and honesty are important components of what is commonly called "social capital". Social capital is an umbrella term covering many aspects of social interaction that together allow societies to work effectively, including interpersonal relationships, a shared sense of cultural heritage, a shared understanding, shared norms and shared values. The importance of social capital is hard to overstate: it has been found to correlate with health (Wilkinson, 1996), longevity (Putnam, 2000), income equality (Wilkinson, 1996; Kawachi et al., 1997), economic growth (Helliwell and Putnam, 1995; Knack and Keefer, 1997; Zak and Knack, 2001), trade (Guiso et al., 2008a), well-functioning institutions (Putnam, 2000; Knack, 2002), child welfare (Côté and Healy, 2001), public services outcomes such as educational achievement (Coleman, 1988), financial markets (Guiso et al., 2004), financial development (Guiso et al., 2004), corruption and crime (Putnam, 2000; Buonanno et al., 2009) and has also been shown to be persistent, with short-run shocks potentially lasting for many years (Guiso et al., 2008b, 2016). If we can understand how cooperation, trust and honesty change over time with migration, and how they reflect identity, we will be better placed to understand the evolution of social capital across generations.

To make our contribution clear, consider a hypothetical nation with low norms of cooperation and trust in the south and high norms in the north. An individual may move from south to north within their own lifetime, or perhaps their parents or grandparents migrated to the north. Being a resident of the north, will such an individual take on the social norms of the north, or retain the social norms of their parents or grandparents who moved from the south? To answer this question we first need to measure identity. The standard method is through self-reporting, typically in survey or census data (for example Todd (2007) or Ha (2007)), but identity may operate at a subconscious level, exerting an influence that may be unknown to the individual, which might make a self-reported measure misleading. Our results show

a powerful link between identity, cooperation and trust, but *only* when we use a novel way to measure identity that takes full account of an individual's cultural background as distinct from a self-reported measure of identity.

Italy is a country that experienced huge internal migration from south to north in the aftermath of World War 2. There are significant internal differences in language (dialect), diet and the distribution of social capital across the country (Putnam et al., 1993; Bigoni et al., 2019) which have been exacerbated by a documented "civicness drain" from the south to the north (Michaeli et al., 2023). It is this regional variation in background which allows us to generate a measure of cultural identity formed from differences in language and diet, and contrast this with a more conventional self-reported measure. Our primary method is a survey involving 1,547 respondents (with some incentivized experimental features) spread across Milan, Turin and Rome which involves incentivized games designed to reveal attitudes towards trust and cooperation, as well as novel methods of investigating linguistic and dietary preferences and more conventional survey questions.[1] Crucially for us, our respondents 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 respondents with relatives who originate in the north of Italy, and who share common linguistic and dietary preferences, contributed significantly more in a public goods game and displayed greater trust in others than did those whose language and diet identified them as being from the south. Self-reported identity, on the other hand, had no predictive power at all. This suggests that self-identification may mask the prominent role played by identity in establishing norms of trust and cooperation. We also find that respondents with a family background that extends beyond the place where they live and were born, often behave in ways that are consistent with the place of birth of their maternal grandmothers, rather than other residents of their home town. Our results suggest that migrating to a different region may not be enough to initiate changes in social norms which may in fact take multiple

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[1]Milan, Turin and Rome were selected as three prominent central or northern Italian cities which have a large share of their population born outside the surrounding region (26%, 26% and 20% respectively according to official Italian census data from 2011) compared to similarly large southern cities (for example, the equivalent shares for Naples or Palermo in the south were under 3% in the 2011 census).

generations to develop.

For our self-reported measure, we take a weighted average from a set of questions that are of the form: "Where do you think of yourself as coming from?" or "Which place of origin of your relatives do you most identify with?" and combine this with a question about football team preference. We weight their answers via (polychoric) principal component analysis, normalizing to a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a more southern identity. For our more subtle language and dietary based measure which we refer to as an index of cultural heritage, we ask them to name a picture, identify a certain local idiom, or translate words in dialect as well as asking about their dietary preferences. We again weight their answers according to principal component analysis, creating a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a more southern identity. We use a dummy to capture those who tend to use neutral answers that are not linked to a particular region which allows us to remove them from the identity measure.[2] We find a remarkable disconnect between the two measures of identity, indicating a surprising lack of awareness of cultural identity among respondents, with the role and importance of grandparents and their origin especially prone to underestimation. This is surprising given the predictive power of our novel identity measure as opposed to the more conventional self-reported measure which has no predictive power.

In summary, our first contribution is to develop a new measure of cultural identity based on language and diet, and our second to show that using this new measure we can identify a strong relationship between cultural identity and the tendency towards cooperation and trust which would not be visible if we relied only on self-reported measures of identity. Moreover our findings suggest that cultural identity can be slow to change, with elements of the subconscious continuity of cultural identity spanning at least two generations.

In the next section we provide a description of the design of our survey and the experimental components within the survey, as well as a summary of respondent characteristics. In Section 3 we first provide definitions for the many concepts that we discuss, including our regional classification and the work in linguistics that made this classification possible, as well as our various measures of identity and closeness. Section 3 then continues with a discussion of the results of our survey including findings

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[2]The full method is described in much more detail in the design section below.

around identity, diet, language and behavior. We conclude the main paper with a general discussion of the ramifications of our work, and an attempt to bring together the various findings from the results section, as well as a discussion of the generality of our methods and possible extensions. In the Appendix we provide a variety of alternative tables and figures designed to highlight the robustness of our results as well as a detailed description of our methods to enable replication. The Appendix concludes with a translated summary of our survey (in English) and the full survey (in Italian).

2 Design

We use a survey with some incentivized experimental features that was administered by the professional polling company, Qualtrics Research Services, through their online panel in April 2019. In total they provided data from 1,547 respondents, just over 500 from each of three major Italian cities: Milan, Turin and Rome. The respondent population was pre-screened by the polling company to admit only respondents with both sets of grandparents of Italian origin and to give us sufficient migration variation, but otherwise was pre-selected by the polling company to ensure a demographic spread that resembles the wider Italian population in terms of age distribution and gender. Qualtrics survey software was used to perform the study.[3] The average length of the study was determined by the polling company through a prior pilot of 50 respondents, and found to be approximately 25 minutes. Further respondent details can be found in Table 1. While the survey is *not* a randomized control trial we did pre-register some elements of the design in the AEA RCT Registry (Bracco et al. (2019)), for example the planned size of the survey and some of the key features, which provide an element of prior commitment.[4] Qualtrics Research Services also operate a screening process that removes respondents who used detectable random answers and also remove any respondents who provided incomplete sets of answers, replacing them with new respondents. This was done prior to our receipt of data. Using this screening process, Qualtrics

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[3]Note that Qualtrics Research Services are an international polling company, while Qualtrics is the survey software that they designed. We use both the company, to recruit and run our survey, and the software, to design the survey itself.

[4]The pre-registration covers both the current paper and a companion paper, Lockwood et al. (2020), that focuses on government performance and turnover.

Research Services excluded 222 respondents from their total recruited pool of 1,777, resulting in the 1,547 respondents that we received.[5]

The base earnings for each respondent was 7 euros (based on the standard payment set by Qualtrics Research Services), though in addition respondents were informed about potential additional earnings linked to two games and a random draw took place which selected a number of respondents who would receive a bonus equal to the amount accumulated at the end of the given game. Respondents were informed that the bonus could result in payments of up to 50 euros for each of the games. The actual average (including the bonus payments) was 8.2 euros per respondent. The full survey can be found in the Appendix at the end of the paper and includes all of the questions asked. We describe the key elements of the survey here with more detail provided at the start of the results section and in an part of the Appendix dedicated to replication.[6]

First, respondents were asked a set of questions about their personal characteristics, their origins and their family's origins. Respondents 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 were used to form

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[5]We note that since the polling company excluded at least partially based on detecting random answers, which is a form of "cheating" when answering a survey, this might slightly bias upwards the honesty level of the overall pool. While this might not have a significant effect on comparisons within the sample which makes up the analysis within our study, it does mean that quantitative comparisons between the honesty level of our sample and of Italians in general might not be fully valid. More generally, we cannot know how those who opt in to being in Qualtrics Research Services Italian panel compare to the population at large.

[6]An English translation of the survey is presented in the appendix. This is made as compact as possible by removing duplicated questions from the original: for instance if identical questions were asked about a respondent's mother, father and all four grandparents, only the versions pertaining to the mother are in the translation. The translation also does not include standard demographic questions. The full original Italian version is presented at the end of the appendix and this does include all questions. Note that while the survey appears long, respondents typically only saw a subset determined by their own answers and in some cases randomization which explains why the average duration is around 25 minutes. The professional survey company ran pilots in advance to determine the average completion time in order to assist us in setting a payment level that follows convention for an interactive incentivized survey of this length.

measures of self-reported identity. The questions are presented in pages 4-6 of the English translation of the survey in the Appendix.[7]

Second, respondents were asked a series of language and diet questions designed to tease out their underlying cultural identity. Figure 1 in the Appendix provides a graphical indication of the wide variation in Italian dialect which is based on Pellegrini (1977)'s seminal division of Italy into linguistic subdivisions and is described in detail in Section 3.1 below. 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 respondent 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 watermelon (having seen a photo), a fruit which has many different names across different dialects. This set of questions was used to form measures of identity derived from cultural heritage. The questions themselves were carefully selected to be linked to particular regions within the full range of Italy, and we also included several neutral responses to both the language and dietary questions which allow us to distinguish between those with a genuine preference for regional (local or otherwise) language and food as opposed to more neutral choices. We then control for neutral language and food choices though the use of dummies in our regressions to follow. The questions are presented in pages 6-13 of the English translation of the survey in the Appendix and we also provide the original survey in Italian immediately after the English translation in the Appendix.[8]

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[7]Where questions are identical, the version relating to the mother is presented in the translation though they were repeated for the father and all four grandparents. The full text is presented in the original Italian version of the survey.

[8]Note that many of these questions have an objectively correct answer which is a useful feature of this part of the survey when we construct our various measures, but also note that these linguistic questions were not incentivized. Both of these features are helpful in downplaying any potential priming effect or the temptation for respondents to expend energy in an attempt to find out the correct answer. For those questions that did not have a correct answer we typically offered a large range of possible choices and so it would be difficult for respondents to feel guided towards any particular response.

Third, respondents 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. Respondents 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 respondent 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. Before being asked to make their decision each respondent was shown a worked example and took a test designed to aid and check their understanding. 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 would earn 35 euros, while their 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. Respondents were also asked to guess the contributions of their partners. The second game was a simple test of honesty: respondents were asked to flip 10 coins and declare how many heads they flipped, potentially earning a bonus based on the number of heads.[9] Coin flips were entirely private and so we cannot be certain that even very high declarations were dishonest. However, looking at the distribution of coin flip declarations across the entire population we see far too many high declarations relative to the true probability distribution and so we can say with some confidence that the higher the number of declared heads the more likely is the respondent to have lied. This is especially clear when we compare the objective probability of flipping at least 8 heads (5.5%) with the percentage of times respondents declared they had flipped at least 8 heads (32.1%). These two games act as our core incentivized measures of cooperation, trust and honesty. The questions are presented in pages 13-15 of the English translation of the survey in the Appendix.

Finally, respondents were asked a series of questions designed to measure their self-reported level of social capital across several dimensions including cooperation and trust. For example, they were asked to list what behaviors they felt were socially acceptable (for instance not voting, evading taxation or using

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[9]For instance those who declared 8 or more heads had a potential bonus of at least 20 euros.

public transport without payment) and asked to indicate the level of trust they placed in groups such as the police, their neighbours, or the state. They were asked whether they paid their taxes, or engaged in charity or other civic duties, as well as indicating 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. The questions are presented in pages 15-25 of the English translation of the survey in the Appendix.

Table 1 provides a summary of respondent characteristics including answers to many of the questions referenced in this section as well as the precise wording of each question (translated into English) in the table notes. The table also makes use of several definitions which are described in the next section and so is best viewed after Section 3.1 below.

3 Results

In the results that follow we will differentiate between self-reported measures of identity and measures that are derived from responses to questions designed to tease out underlying cultural heritage. Before beginning our analysis we first go into some detail on our subdivision of Italy into 3 or 6 regions, and provide definitions of "local origin" and our various different measures of identity.

3.1 Definitions

Regional Categorization. In what follows we will refer to the "North", "Centre" and "South" which forms our trichotomy of Italy. Figure 1 provides a graphical exposition of the three regions broken down into sub-regions. The north (the darkest two shades of grey) will typically be allocated a value of 1, the central region (the middle two shades of grey) a value of 2 and the southern region (the lightest two shades of grey) a value of 3. Occasionally we will subdivide further into 6 regions indicated in the

figure by the six different shades of grey in situations where we do not consider diet, in which case the north-west region (which includes Turin and Milan) is allocated a value of 1, the north-east region a value of 2, Tuscany is allocated a value of 3, the central region (which includes Rome) a value of 4, the southern region a value of 5 and Calabria/Sicily a value of 6. Given the central nature of these regional classifications, we will next provide a detailed justification for our 3-region or 6-region classification and then explain how our numerical classification can be thought of as a measure of "southernness" with higher numbers allocated to more southern regions. In both cases we will follow conventional wisdom established by a long literature in linguistics.

Our division of Italy into these compact 3 or 6 macro-regions accords with the dialect-based classification following Pellegrini (1977). We note that while it is possible to classify the dialects of Italy into hundreds of different local variants, Pellegrini identifies 7 main Italo-Romance subdivisions. We make use of 6 of his 7 core linguistic 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. When we restrict attention to 3 regions (especially when we consider non-language features where the breakdown into 6 becomes more subjective) 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.

The ordering of regions from the most northern to the "Deep South" is also based on Pellegrini (1977) which in turn follows an earlier literature that made use of "isoglosses" to subdivide Italy into more or less northern regions. Isoglosses are geographical boundaries characterised by significant linguistic differences and it is possible to follow an ordering of language by moving from north to south, breaking Italy into sub-regions wherever a substantial isogloss occurs. Wartburg first identified the La Spezia-Rimini line in 1939, along which a central isogloss called La Spezia-Rimini can be found (Wartburg, 1980). This was the first isogloss used to classify Italian dialects and is the most pronounced. It allows us to separate the most northern Italian dialects from the others. Another significant isogloss is the Rome-Ancona isogloss, which separates dialects of the central area. A third, more subtle, unnamed isogloss separates southern dialects from the extreme southern ones. Northern dialects are above the

Wartburg line. They are divided into Gallo-Italian and Venetian dialects. Piedmontese, Ligurian, Lombard, Emilian-Romagnol, and Lunigianese dialects are spoken in the Gallo-Italian area (northern tip of Tuscany).

The Venetian dialects are fragmented, and break down into a number of other regional dialects. Trentino is divided into two parts: Gallo-Italian and Germanic language or a similar branch. Friuli Venezia Giulia is a minority area. Friulian is a variety separate from Tuscan. Below the La Spezia-Rimini line is the central area, divided into two large areas: Tuscan dialects and central-southern dialects (central Marche, Umbria, and Lazio). Southern dialects include southern Marche, Abruzzese, Lazio, Campania dialects, Puglia without Salento, Lucanian dialects, and northern Calabrian dialects. The extreme southern dialects (coded as "Deep South" in Figure 1) are Sicilian, southern Calabrian, and southern Puglian (Salento). Due to its geographic position, Sardinian dialects have remained close to Latin because they have been less influenced by other languages. Pellegrini synthesized all of these ideas into his seminal map which provides us with the ordering we use in our own simplified version of his map (listed as "R1: North West" though to "R6: Deep South") shown in Figure 1.

Local Origins. We will often categorize respondents as being of "local origin". In order to be classified as having local origins, the respondent 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. We might go further still and define respondents as having "super-local origins" where we also add a further requirement that the maternal grandmother, a relative which we will see has special importance, is also born in the local region. We show in what follows in our main regressions that the choice of local or super-local does not generate a significant change in the results. We do include both measures of local origins in our comparison of respondent characteristics by town of residence in Table 1.

We next move on to consider how we measure identity. There are two important dichotomies. First, we distinguish between self-reported identity and identity derived from our cultural indicators based on language and dietary choice which will give us two distinct scores. Second, we need to differentiate between two concepts of identity: the regional measures that will form the main part of our study and a

separate set of "closeness" measures that link individuals to specific relatives. We begin by considering regional identity measures.

Regional Identity Measures. When considering regional identity measures, we distinguish between what we call the "regional self-reported index" and the "regional cultural heritage index". The former considers respondent i's responses to a direct question about their own perceived identity and two questions related to birth town and resident town football support. These are weighted using a principal component analysis with factor loadings provided in Table 2 with further details in the notes below the table. The result is a number that provides an individual-specific measure from 1 to 3 where a *higher* number indicates a more southern identity. The latter more novel measure instead considers language and dietary preferences and attempts to capture the more subtle influence of cultural heritage on identity. The regional cultural heritage index is computed as a weighted average of a number of questions described in the design section which measure respondent i's average food and dessert preferences, the average dialect spoken and the average performance in the various language tests. The weights are determined by a principal component analysis with factor loadings provided in Table 3 with further details in the notes below the table. Scores are coded as 1, 2 or 3 for a northern, central or southern dietary or linguistic choice in each question which generates an overall measure that is once again between 1 and 3, with a higher number again indicating a more southern identity. In effect both regional identity measures provide an indication of the "southernness" of respondents. Any choices that are neutral in nature are controlled for through the use of a dummy (and so do not feature in the identity measure). Neutral answers are of course important in enabling respondents to signal that they have no particular regional preference. For example, consider the question "If someone asked where are you from what would you answer?" The options allowed 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) other. Answers that indicated "European", "Italian" or "other" would be classified as neutral and are categorized through the use of a dummy (and so do not feature in the identity measure). The other answers would generate a numerical response from 1 to 3 determined by whether the answers was in the north, centre or south of Italy and the score would then be added to the overall measure weighted by the

principal component analysis.[10]

Relative-specific Identity Measures. We also consider the "closeness" of a respondent to a particular relative. For example a respondent might have a maternal grandmother from a region in the south of Italy, or a father who was born in a region in the north. In that sense our measures are linked not just to the respondent i, but is also specific to the relative j. This will enable us to determine which relatives are more influential in the development of cultural identity. We refer to the closeness measures as the "score based on self-reported identity" and the "score based on cultural heritage" and will always link this to a particular relative drawn from the set mother, father, maternal grandmother, maternal grandfather, paternal grandmother, paternal grandfather. For each relative j the measure is a weighted average of a number of different components, with the weights determined by principal component analysis. For the score based on self-reported identity of respondent i with respect to relative j we include the self-reported closeness to relative j, the self-reported closeness to relative j's place of origin, the direct report by the respondent of whether they consider themselves as coming from relative j's place of origin and self-reported support for a football team that is based in the father's place of birth. For the score based on the cultural heritage of respondent i with respect to relative j we include property ownership in relative j's place of origin, together with answers to our questions that seek to test understanding of relative j's regional dialect, closeness to relative j's traditional food and dessert and closeness to relative j's dialect. We control for whether respondent i has neutral preferences in food and dessert and uses neutral language through the use of a dummy which allows us to remove neutral preferences from our measure.

3.2 Identity

Tables 4 and 5 regress our measures of identity (one for each respondent) against the physical distance between the town of residence (Rome, Milan or Turin) of each respondent and the birth place of all family members. Distance from own-birth place is calculated as: code of the region of birthplace (1-6

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[10]In order to foster replication we provide a very precise description of how these two identity measures were derived from the survey in the appendix immediately before the presentation of the survey.

as shown in Figure 1) minus code of region of current residence (on the same scale). Distance from birthplace of any relative is calculated in the same way. For example, a positive value on the distance variable indicates a more southern birthplace relative to the respondent's city of residence. In general, our coefficients are positive since our cities were chosen in the centre and north to reflect the flow of immigrants from south to north over Italy's recent history.

Recall that a higher value of the cultural heritage index indicates a more southern identity. Next note that when regressing the cultural heritage index on the distance measures, in Table 4, we find a highly significant positive 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 0.006) and when looking at the birth-place of the respondent's parents and grandparents (p-values typically between 0.003 and 0.007). In other words, even controlling for own-birthplace, the birthplace of family members seems to be important determinants of our cultural heritage identity measure.

In contrast, we find no correlation between self-reported identity, also a measure of southernness, and the distance from the town of residence of any relative of the respondent in Table 5 with own-birthplace and town of residence instead providing the main explanatory variables. It is interesting to note that the distance from own-birthplace is not only significant (typically with p-values between 0.008 and 0.016) but also provides a negative relationship with self-reported identity. In other words, an immigrant who was born further south and then moved to Milan, Turin or Rome, identifies more closely with their new town of residence than someone who was born further north.

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: family origin matters for our cultural heritage based measure of identity but not for self-reported identity. In the light of the findings in Tables 4 and 5 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 our relative-specific identify measures which instead focus on closeness to a specific

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relative. Figure 2 displays these values with higher bars indicating higher levels of closeness.[11]

Let us first focus on relative-specific identity that is derived from self-reported identity and which is detailed in the top two sets of bar graphs in Figure 2. On average parents seem very important for all respondents and also when we restrict our attention to only those with local origins. This importance remains evident across all three towns of residence as shown in the top right set of bar graphs, and in every case parents seem more important than grandparents. In fact the pattern is remarkably consistent as in every single one of the four sets of bar graphs the mother is the family member to which respondents self-reported that they were closest, followed by the father, next paternal grandparents and finally maternal grandparents.

The bottom part of Figure 2 switches focus to relative-specific identity based instead on cultural heritage. Despite what seems a clear message from the top part of Figure 2, glancing at the bottom part presents a very different picture. Our alternative measure based on language and dietary preferences changes the ranking for both the full sample and those with local origins as seen in the bottom left part of Figure 2 and for the three different Italian cities in the bottom right part of Figure 2: both sets of grandparents are now seen as the closest to respondents with a slight (insignificant) lead by maternal grandparents, mothers follow and fathers are ranked last. This significant shift in the importance of different family members may help to shed some light on why the results in Tables 4 and 5 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.

3.3 Diet

Before we move on to look at behavior we will first take a closer look at some patterns in the raw data relating to dietary preferences and language. We will also examine the role of the maternal grandmother in more detail in what is to follow as a preface to our behavioral results where we will see that the

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[11]Note that we have removed any null or invalid responses. Neutral responses are identified by two dummies: one that is 1 for respondents with neutral food preferences and zero otherwise, and another that is 1 for respondents with neutral dessert preferences and zero otherwise. This explains why $N = 719$ in the figure.

maternal grandmother appears to have a special importance.

We will start with the consumption of regional food for dessert and at Christmas. We use the tri-chotomy with "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, and so a higher score is indicative of a more southern diet. We also remove "neutral" answers which are not regional before forming our average.

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 3 which displays the distribution of dessert and Christmas food consumed by the respondents, grouped by place of residence. [12]

Figure 4 shows the distribution of the respondents' preferred desserts and Christmas food where we differentiate by the origin of the maternal grandmother of the respondent once again following our trichotomy of northern, central or southern (indicated in dark grey, a mid-level grey and the lightest grey respectively). Recall again that the higher the bars the more southern is the food preference. Respondents are grouped into the full sample (the top two panels) and those with local origins (the bottom two panels) with confidence intervals shown at the 95% level. Looking at the full sample in the top two panels there is a clear pattern of more southern food preferences for both Christmas food and desserts the more southern are the origins of maternal grandmothers. For instance, those with maternal grandmothers from the south of Italy display a preference for southern food. The bottom two panels switch attention to those with local origins. Recall that having local origins means that the respondent and their parents were born in the region surrounding their current city of residence. This makes it all the more remarkable for a maternal grandmother to have a strong effect as they do for instance when considering Christmas food choices for those living in Turin. Nevertheless the effect is much reduced compared to the top two panels as we might expect when parents are also local and with the reduced number of observations when we

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[12]Note that the number of observations is restricted to remove respondents who display neutral food preferences in order to only consider those with particular regional food preferences, this gives us $N = 682$ in the left panel (which considers Christmas food) and $N = 591$ in the right panel which considers dessert preferences.

restrict to only those with local origins.[13]

3.4 Language

We will also take a slightly closer look at language using the same regional trichotomy as for diet. As with diet we remove "neutral" answers which are not regional before forming our average, awarding "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 respondent, the more southern is their linguistic preference or understanding.

Figure 5 summarizes the core results. Once again we either consider the full sample of survey respondents 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 where our 95% confidence intervals are easily satisfied. This is especially evident when comparing those with maternal grandmothers from the north of Italy, as opposed to those with maternal grandmothers from the central or southern regions. Across the full sample the pattern is very similar when dividing our sample by town of residence in the bottom two panels, especially for the full sample. For the sample restricted to local origins the pattern remains similar for the two northern cities, with a flatter distribution for Rome which is of course categorized as being central itself.[14]

Since language data can be estimated at the level of six different regions rather than three we also present Figure 6 which provides an alternative to Figure 5.[15] We first note a pattern of increases in the bar charts towards being more southern as we move towards cultural identity that is tilted towards the south of Italy both in terms of own birth region and the birth region of the maternal grandmother.[16] We

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[13]As shown in Figure 4 we have $N = 455$ and $N = 470$ for Christmas food and desserts respectively for those with local origins as opposed to $N = 984$ and $N = 1086$ for Christmas food and desserts respectively for the full sample).

[14]Note again that the sample with local origins is lower ($N = 719$) than for the full sample ($N = 1546$) as shown in Figure 5.

[15]The alternative six region characterization is discussed in Section 3.1 and can be seen in Figure 1.

[16]Note that the first pair of regions (shown as columns 1 and 2) are hard to interpret as more northern or southern than each other in Figure 1. However, column 3 (which is to the north of the central region in the trichotomy) vs column 4 (a more southern central region) or column 5 (the northern part of the south of Italy) vs column 6 (the

also note a complete absence of any pattern when we instead consider self-reported identity. In other words, our novel measure of cultural identity provides an unambiguously clearer pattern even when we consider the case of six regions.

3.5   Opinions about Others

While dietary and linguistic differences may be interesting, and in some cases it might be surprising that the maternal grandmother exercises a significant influence, we also need to be sure that we have consistency with more general attitudes and behavior. Our data does provide clear evidence that cultural identity (as opposed to self-reported identity) has a significant effect on behavior.

The clearest way to support this is provided in a Figure 7 which displays the proportion of respondents who believe that people are overall not honest, not helpful and not trustworthy, 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 answers 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 respondents with maternal grandmothers from the north of Italy seem to have a higher opinion of the honesty of others as compared to those with maternal grandmothers from further south, and this is supported by the displayed 95% confidence intervals. There is a similar pattern for the helpfulness of others and trust in 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 their belief in 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 from

deep south) seem more clearly ordered.

the north and those with maternal grandmothers from the south: in every panel we have a clear pattern of lower levels of opinions from 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 in the local region.

3.6 Behavior, Cooperation and Honesty

So far we have detected important effects coming from family origins and feeding into opinions about others. These opinions, especially concerning 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 behavior in our two different incentivized games.

We can start by providing some suggestive graphical analysis designed to give us an early indication of correlations between identity (measured in terms of cultural heritage or self-reported identity) and behavior. We note a negative correlation between our cultural heritage measure of identity and average contributions in the public goods game (in the top left panel of Figure 8) and another negative relationship between cultural heritage and the respondents' guesses about the contributions of their partners which we label as the "public good contribution of others" (in the centre left panel of Figure 8). Using the same scale, we see a largely flat relationship when we instead consider self-reported identity in the respective right hand side panels of Figure 8.[17] We also note here that both measures of identity show no distinct pattern between southern or northern identity and honesty, as indicated by the two bottom panels. This suggests that while there is regional variation in attitudes towards cooperation this does not extend to honesty. This is merely suggestive but we will see a similar pattern when we conduct a regression analysis of the data later in this section.

Figure 9 provides an indication of the importance of regional identity: in the top left we see that own region has a significant effect on contributions particularly when we compare those who were born in the north to those born in the south. This is even clearer when we consider the mother or maternal

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[17]We provide a version of Figure 8 which groups points into the 6 macro-regions. This can be found in the appendix as Figure A1.

grandmother's region of birth as shown in the top middle and top right panels respectively. There is a similar marked difference in beliefs about the average contributions of others between those with northern identities and southern identities, which appears similar whether we consider own region of birth, or the birth region of the mother or maternal grandmother (middle left, middle centre and middle right panels respectively). Once again we see no difference in terms of behavior in the lying game: own birthplace, mother's birthplace and maternal grandmother's birthplace seems to be irrelevant (as seen in the bottom three panels). This matches closely the pattern in Figure 8: those who have origins from the south expect to see lower contributions from others and contribute less in the public goods game themselves which suggests that levels of trust and cooperation are higher for those who are from the north or whose family comes from the north, but this is quite distinct from honesty levels which are similar across Italy. We might conjecture that it is trust levels that are driving down cooperation levels, but that this is independent of base levels of honesty.

Figure 10, examines the data at the level of the three cities and allows us to consider the transmission of cultural identity over time by directly comparing the behavior of locals with third generation immigrants. Our definition of local here is a strong one: we require the respondent together with all of their parents and grandparents to have been born in the region surrounding the current city of residence. Our definition of third generation immigrant requires that respondents and their parents were born in the region surrounding the current city of residence but that their grandparents were born outside the local region. The difference between these groups is therefore entirely determined by the birthplace of grandparents. We see that despite sharing the same birthplace and having parents who were also born in the same region, behavior is quite different when we consider contributions in the public goods game (the top two panels) and beliefs about the contributions of others (the middle two panels). This is true for the full sample (the top left and middle left panels) where we can see the differences between the bar charts satisfy 95% confidence. In the top right and middle right panels we compare the same sample of local respondents with a sub-sample of third generation immigrants with southern roots and we see a similar pattern albeit with reduced significance from the Turin sub-sample likely because of reduced power.[18]

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[18]The sample size for non-immigrants in Figure 10 is $N = 372$. This falls to $N = 197$ when we consider third

While Figures 8, 9 and 10 provide a clear and consistent story they are devoid of controls. Tables 6 and 7 present a regression analysis that provides a fuller indication of the extent to which our cultural heritage index is indeed a better predictor of behavior than self-reported identity. Table 6 presents regressions of the amount contributed in the public goods game, against our cultural heritage index derived from the linguistic and dietary measures (columns 1 to 3 and columns 8 to 10) and the self-reported identity index (columns 4 to 6 and columns 11 to 13). Panels A and B differ in terms of the regional dummies that we use, with Panel A presenting super-local dummies for Milan, Rome and Turin, while Panel B instead provides local dummies for Milan, Rome and Turin combined with dummies for the birth region of the respondent's mother. Each panel also provides variations with or without expected partner contribution and demographic controls as indicated. Columns 7 and 14 present a "horse race" in which we include both the cultural heritage index and the self-reported identity index.

What is clear from the results is that the measure based on language and diet is significant when considering public goods game contributions, with significance always at the 5% or 1% level across columns 1-3 and 8-10 in Table 6 (with p-values of 0.032, 0.044 and 0.026 in columns 1-3 respectively, and p-values of 0.001, 0.005 and 0.018 in columns 8-10 respectively). Looking at columns 1-3 and 8-10 we can also see that the effect is also quite large with contributions around 0.71 to 1.36 units lower for those with cultural ties to the south of Italy, which represents a contribution size of between 6.5% and 12% lower than the average contribution. In contrast, the self-reported measure performs far less well (with p-values of 0.10, 0.16 and 0.37 in columns 4-6 and p-values of 0.08, 0.23 and 0.52 in columns 10-12 respectively). The overall message across all of these specifications is that self-reported identity is not capable of predicting behavior in the public goods game while the cultural heritage index derived from linguistic and dietary preferences is a highly significant predictor of behavior. This remains true even in columns 7 and 14 when both indices are included in the same regression.[19]

generation immigrants from the full sample, and down to $N = 81$ when we restrict attention to third generation immigrants with southern roots.

[19]To keep the size of the table under control we do not provide alternative specifications for the regression where we include both measures of identity, instead only including the version with a full set of controls. However, the results remain robust to a variety of different specifications where we include or exclude controls along a similar pattern to columns 1-6 and 8-13.

Table 7 switches 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 know 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.[20] What is apparent from columns 1-10 is that neither measure of identity predicts the degree of honesty exhibited by respondents: we cannot see any relationship between cultural or self-reported identity and the propensity to lie in our game. This is entirely consistent with our earlier findings: since identity (northern, central or southern) does not correlate with honesty we would not expect either measure to have predictive power.[21] We provide several alternative specifications using super-local or local dummies with mother's birth region, and with or without demographic controls without any hint of significance in either measure of identity.[22]

Table 8 conducts a different exercise, considering the relationship between a respondent's public good contribution and the weighted average contribution of those born in the birth region of their grandparents (with weights derived from the relative-specific identity measures for cultural heritage to give us an idea of which grandparents matter more for cultural identity, as indicated by the term "CH weights" in the table). The first column indicates that there is a link between respondent's contributions and the average from their grandparents' place of birth (with a p-value of 0.0297 in column 1). This remains true when controlling for the respondent's own birth region (with a p-value of 0.0291 in column 2). The relationship weakens somewhat when we also include the average contributions of those born in the birth region of their grandparents with weights instead derived from self-reported closeness (with a p-value on cultural heritage rising to 0.088), though note that the self-reported measure is itself highly insignificant (with a p-value of 0.219). We can consider the inclusion of both measures in the same regression as

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[20]As noted earlier we observed approximately six times as many reports of 8 or more heads as would be likely to occur with honest reporting.

[21]See Figure 9 and the surrounding discussion earlier in Section 3.6.

[22]We present further variations on having local or super-local origins as well as considering alternative ways to measure cultural heritage and self-reported identity in the Appendix. In each case the qualitative story remains the same: cultural heritage performs very well as a predictor of behavior in the public goods game while self-reported identity does not, and there is no indication that southern or northern identity is linked to differences in underlying honesty.

a "horse race" between cultural heritage and self-reported identity which is easily won by the cultural heritage index. Note that columns 1 to 3 use the 6 macro-regions while columns 4 to 6 repeat the same exercise using our standard trichotomy of Italy.[23] Finally, also note that we excluded the respondent's own contribution when considering the average from those born in the grand-parental birth region to avoid endogeneity.

Table 9 instead considers the relative importance of different family member birth regions with columns 2-7 considering the mother, father, maternal grandmother, paternal grandmother, maternal grandfather and paternal grandfather respectively and column 1 considering all family members together (in another simple form of "horse race"). From column 1 we see that the best predictor of behavior in the public goods game from among the various family members comes from the birth region of the maternal grandmother (p-value = 0.0018) which supports the notion that the maternal grandmother plays an important role in cultural transmission among our respondents though in columns 2-7 we see that most relatives perform well when they are considered alone (with p-values ranging from comfortably < 0.01 for the birth region of the father and both grandmothers, through to the birth region of maternal grandfathers which performs worst with a p-value of 0.06).

The literature on social capital includes a number of different ways to measure the various facets of social capital including blood donations, voter turnout and association density. In an effort to check to what extent our survey-based measures correlate with the broader literature on social capital we compare our survey-based measures of trust and altruism/cooperation with these three measures of social capital. For trust we took a simple average of all of the questions in our survey which relate to trust (the three questions which ask respondents for their views on the honesty of other people, the helpfulness of other people, and the trustfulness of other people), and thereby form an "average trust by respondent" measure. For altruism/cooperation we use our (incentivized) survey-based measure of cooperation, which is behavior in the public goods game. From the outside literature we used regional blood donations reported in Nannicini et al. (2013) and voter turnout/association density reported in Bigoni et al. (2016).

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[23]Recall that our standard trichotomy has a more general focus on food and language, while the 6 macro-region variation is more directly focused on language. The p-values for the cultural heritage measure are 0.0649, 0.0645 and 0.0580 in columns 4-6 respectively, with a p-value on reported identity of 0.123 in column 6.

We measure the correlation by regressing blood donations, voter turnout, and association density on our measures of trust or altruism. We report the results in the appendix but provide a summary here. Tables A6 and A7 presented in the appendix report OLS point estimates with robust standard errors. In the former we aggregate social capital measures at the regional birthplace of the respondent's maternal grandmother. In the latter we aggregate social capital measures at the regional birthplace of the respondent. All variables are standardized between zero and one using the min-max normalization, making the coefficients' point estimates comparable in terms of magnitude. When we aggregate social capital measures at the regional birthplace of the respondent's maternal grandmother (Table A6) we see that all of our survey-based measures of trust and altruism are positively correlated with all external measures of social capital. The most significant relationships (in order) are between trust and voter turnout (p-value = 0.002), trust and blood donation (p-value = 0.003), altruism and association density (p-value = 0.47), altruism and blood donations (p-value = 0.050) and altruism and voter turnout (p-value = 0.062). When we aggregate social capital measures at the regional birthplace of the respondent (Table A7) we instead find that OLS point estimates are positively correlated with altruism but negatively correlated with trust and are never statistically significant (even at the 10% level).

4   Discussion

Cooperation and trust are key components of social capital and are vital for a well-functioning society. Social capital in turn has a strong positive relationship with health, income equality, economic growth, trade, well-functioning institutions, child welfare, education and financial development, and a strong negative relationship with corruption and crime. It seems likely that culture and identity are linked to cooperation and trust, but conventional methods of measuring identity are too subjective to shed much light on the underlying relationship. This is something we confirm in our own study: a traditional form of self-reported identity displays no statistical relationship with our measures of cooperation and trust. This might be because there is no underlying relationship between identity and cooperation and trust, or it could be because the measures for any of these three concepts are suspect. The measures we use for

cooperation and trust have been successfully employed elsewhere and utilize features such as incentives and ease of measurement (public goods games in particular have been heavily used at least partly for this reason). We argue that it is the measure of identity that is suspect: partly because the concept of identity may be so ingrained that it may lie in the subconscious, making a self-reported subjective measure inappropriate.

In response, we develop a new way to measure identity through linguistic and dietary preferences among internal migrants. The techniques we employ are more objective than a self-reported measure since they test knowledge directly, asking respondents whether they understand forms of dialect which reveals the extent to which they may have been influenced by their family history. We supplement this with subjective elements, particularly from diet though there is a degree of masking even there: it is not obvious that food preferences reveal identity though again, they may reveal a subconscious predilection towards certain regional types of food. What matters from our perspective is of course whether our measure has predictive power and this also doubles as a test of the veracity of the measure. We find that there is indeed a strong relationship between cooperation and trust and our new measure of identity. Using this new measure, we reveal and explain the important role played by family background, and especially grandparents, and the slow rate at which social norms change over time.

Our results highlight the importance of grandparents when considering the cultural identity and behavior of the respondents in our study. When thinking about how grandparents influence the behavior of their grandchildren, one thing that might come to mind is genetics. While genetics may play an important role (Mann, 1994), 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 important role 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 Survey and the UK Household Longitudinal Survey, Zhang and Li (2019) show that grandparents have a significant impact on occupational aspirations, educational attainment and class that is independent of the effect that comes through

26

parents. Work of this sort is part of an older literature that stresses the importance of early life experiences on behavior (Hebert-Myers et al., 2006) which may of course provide a way for grandparents to exercise influence. The importance of grandparents highlighted in this literature 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 overlooked.

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 norms can also transfer in this way: the single most surprising and perhaps important result in our work is to show that the regional identity 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 cooperation and trust as key elements of social capital which in turn has a strong 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 have very long-lasting repercussions on future behavior.

Like many researchers before us, 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 (Putnam et al., 1993; Bigoni et al., 2019). The seminal work on social capital in economics by Putnam (1993) makes good use of many of these features but aims to draw general conclusions from the Italian experience: of crucial importance is that all countries have regional variation in social capital and in culture but the quality of data and simple nature of migration in Italy (largely from south to north) make it relatively

easy to use Italian data. We can make some general points about the applicability of our findings outside Italy. First, our methods can be used for any country that features regional variation in dialect or diet by finding similar sets of relevant questions. Our methods would also be applicable for countries that experience external immigration in which case dialect-based questions could be replaced with national-level language and diet questions, and the focus would switch to national-level identity. We also note that if there do exist countries with no regional dialect or diet variation and no immigration, then our more general point that ancestry matters and is often not reflected in self-reported identity may well hold though it would be harder to test for that specific country. However, countries with no linguistic or dietary variation or immigration (if such countries exist) are likely to be quite special and so we cannot be certain our results would apply.

It may also be interesting to note the synergy between our work and Michaeli et al. (2023) and the extent to which a possible narrative emerges when both papers are considered together. Michaeli et al. (2023) suggest that those with high levels of social capital (or "civicness" in their language) naturally gravitate to the north of Italy, while those with low levels of social capital (or "civicness") remain in the south producing a difference in honesty levels in the experimental data examined in their paper. Our paper then starts from this point and looks at those based in the north (albeit with a focus on adults rather than high school children) and shows that within this high social capital northern Italian population there exists a further sub-population of those who identify as coming from Milan/Turin/Rome but who may still retain southern characteristics that come through their parents or grandparents who did reside in the south (which we identify through linguistic and dietary links). This sub-population is indistinguishable from other northerners in terms of honesty in our data, but in other ways do differ from others who reside in the Milan/Turin/Rome, for example in terms of trust. Merging our findings we would conjecture that there may be at least three distinct groups: those with the highest levels of social capital/civicness who reside in the north and have done so for several generations, next those with comparable levels of honesty but lower levels of trust who currently reside in the north/centre but who had parents/grandparents who migrated form the south, and finally those with the lowest levels of social capital who currently reside in the south. Examining the extent to which this is true would be an interesting topic for future research.

We conclude with what we hope is a simple summary of our contribution in a practical context. Our work has ramifications for anyone (researcher or policy-maker alike) who wishes to draw a link between identity and behavior. Our work suggests that self-reported identity may be a misleading variable, especially where it is used to predict attitudes towards cooperation and trust. This may be because individuals are too quick to identify with their current place of residence and perhaps do not appreciate the extent to which their family background, going back at least as far as their maternal grandmother, exercises influence over their behavior. Our novel methods indicate how underlying cultural heritage can be measured in a relatively objective way through individuals' ability to understand regional dialects and through their dietary preferences. In this way we dig deeper into an alternative measure of identity based on cultural heritage. While we show that a simple self-reported measure of identity has no predictive power, our alternative cultural heritage measure of identity may be a more useful variable for anyone hoping to understand behavior. Perhaps our final message is that identity is a complex and composite variable and should be derived from objective criteria rather than simply being measured as a self-reported demographic variable.

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Figures and Tables

Fig. 1: Map of Italian Regions

Notes: The figure illustrates our trichotomy of Italy into three regions: the "north" (the darkest grey) which is assigned a value of 1 in the main text, "centre" (a mid-level grey) which is assigned a value of 2, and "south" (the lightest grey) which is assigned a value of 3. The three can be further divided into six as indicated by the darker and lighter shades. This six region variation is used as indicated in the main text in situations where diet is not considered.

Fig. 2: Relative-specific Identity Scores based on Self-Reported Identity and Cultural Heritage
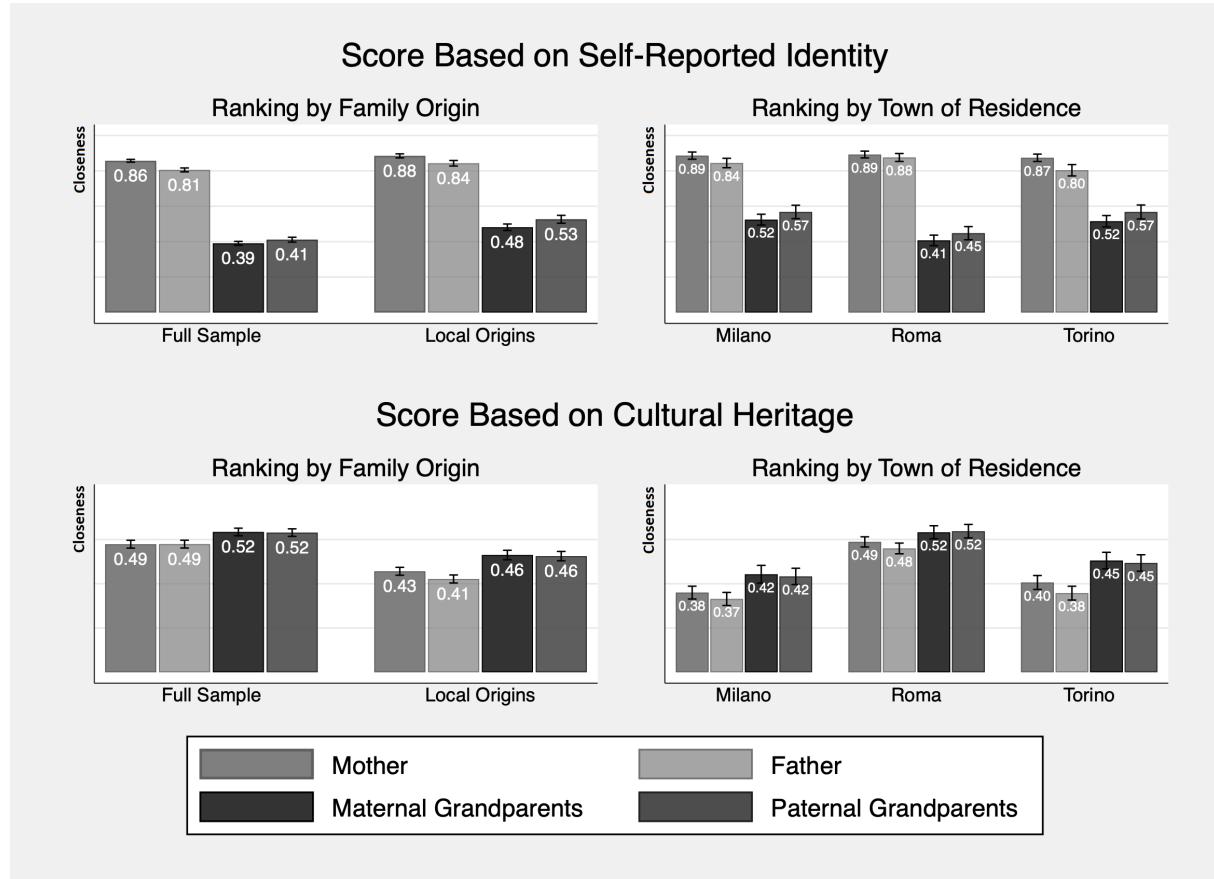
Notes: "Ranking by Town of Residence" includes only respondents defined to have a local origin. A respondent is classified as having local origins if the respondent and both parents were born in the region where the respondent currently resides, $N = 719$. A full definition of the "Self-Reported Identity" and "Cultural Heritage" measures is provided in Section 3.1. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Fig. 3: Food Preferences over Town of Residence
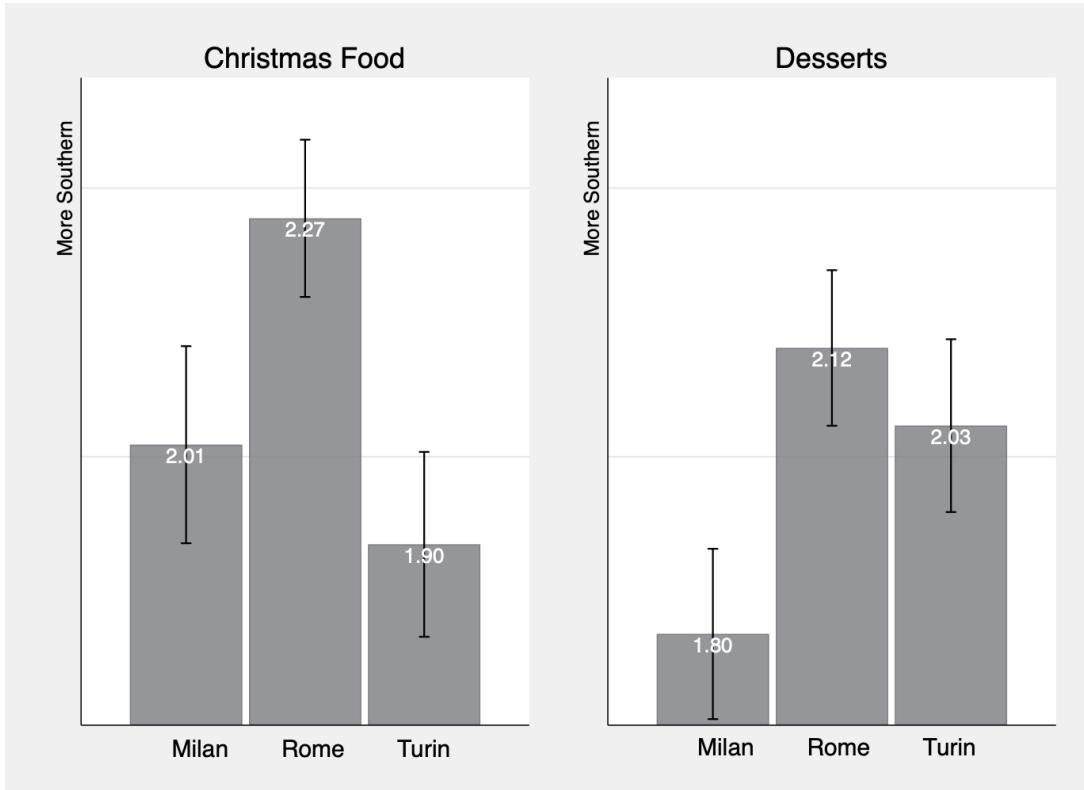
Notes: In this figure we include all respondents who reported that they did not consume neutral (non-regional) food for Christmas (left chart, $N = 682$) or dessert (right chart, $N = 591$) and then group these respondents by place of residence. We see a higher prevalence of northern food eaten at Christmas 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. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Fig. 4: Food Preference by the Origin of the Maternal Grandmother
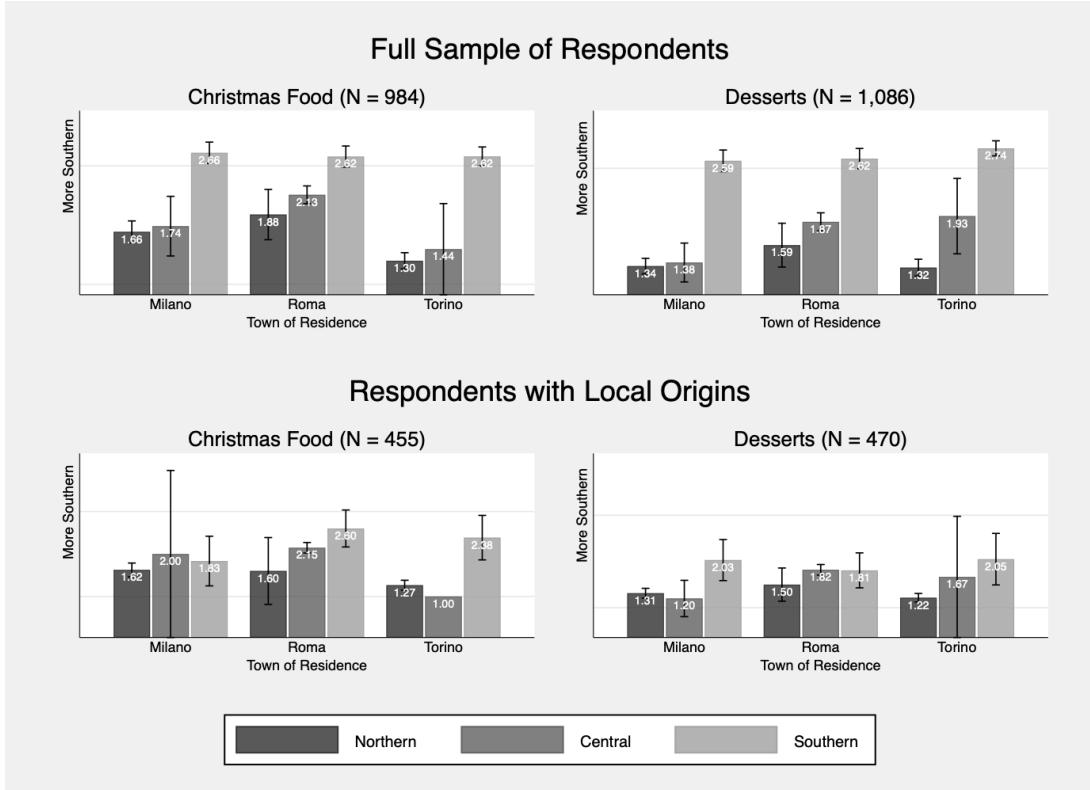
Notes: A respondent is classified as having local origins if the respondent and both parents were born in the region where the respondent currently resides. This results in a reduced number of observations: for Christmas food and desserts $N = 455$ and $N = 470$ respectively, as compared with the full sample where for Christmas food and desserts $N = 984$ and $N = 1086$ respectively. Even for the full sample our number of observations is below the total surveyed since we exclude those who have neutral food preferences. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Fig. 5: Spoken Dialect by Town of Residence and Origin of Maternal Grandmother
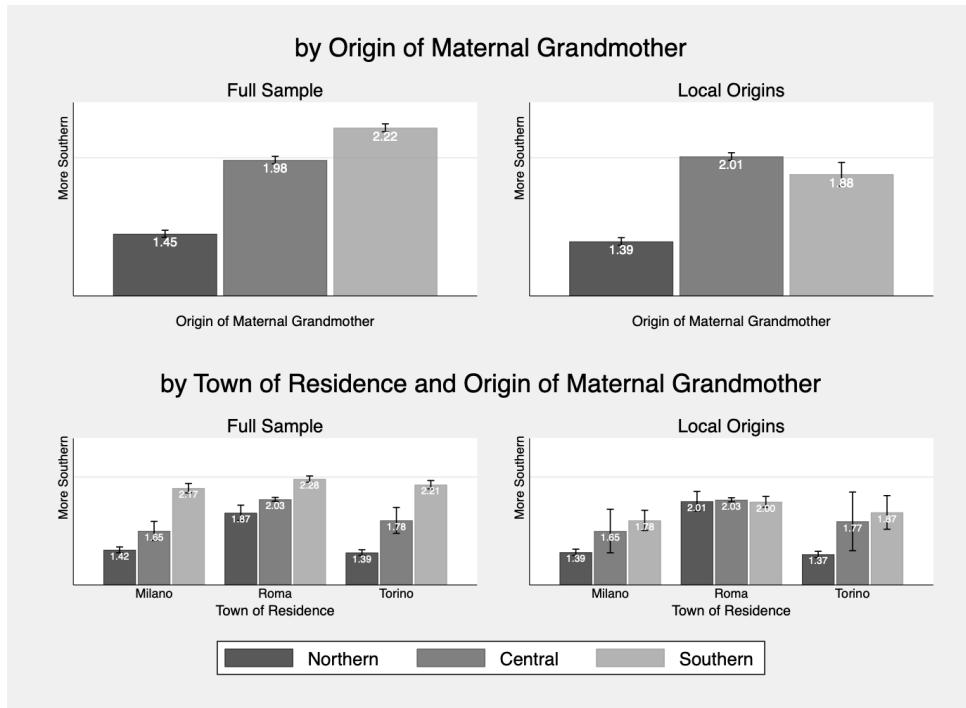
Notes: A respondent is classified as having local origins if the respondent and both parents were born in the region where the respondent currently resides. The dialect spoken by the respondent is classified as being Northern, Central or Southern based on the methodology described in Section 3.1. Sample size is $N = 1546$ for the full sample and $N = 719$ for the sample with local origins. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Fig. 6: Identity at the Macro-Regional Level by Town of Residence and Origin of Maternal Grandmother
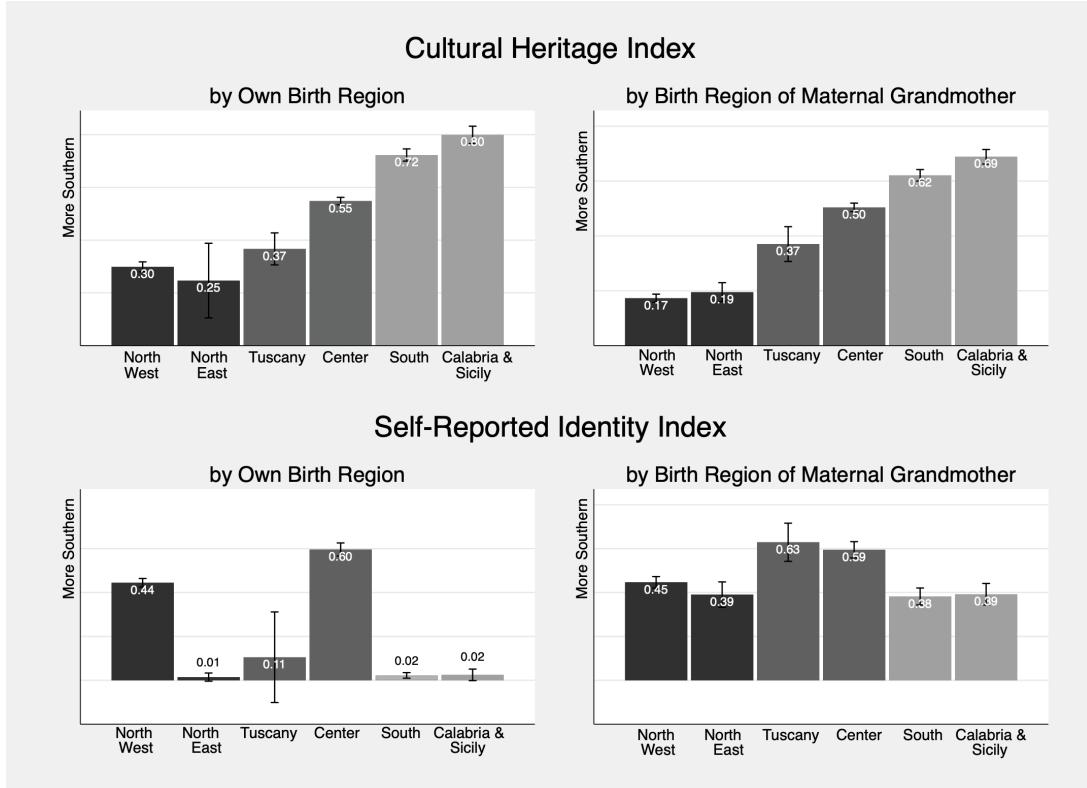
Notes: Respondents are grouped on the basis on their own birth macro-region (left panels) and of the birth macro-region of their maternal grandmother (right panels). For each group, the bins in the top panels report the average cultural heritage index by group and the bins in the bottom panels report the average self-reported identity index. These vary between 0 and 1, with values closer to 1 indicating the identity of the respondent is culturally closer to the south. Sample size is $N = 1230$. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Fig. 7: Opinions over Attributes
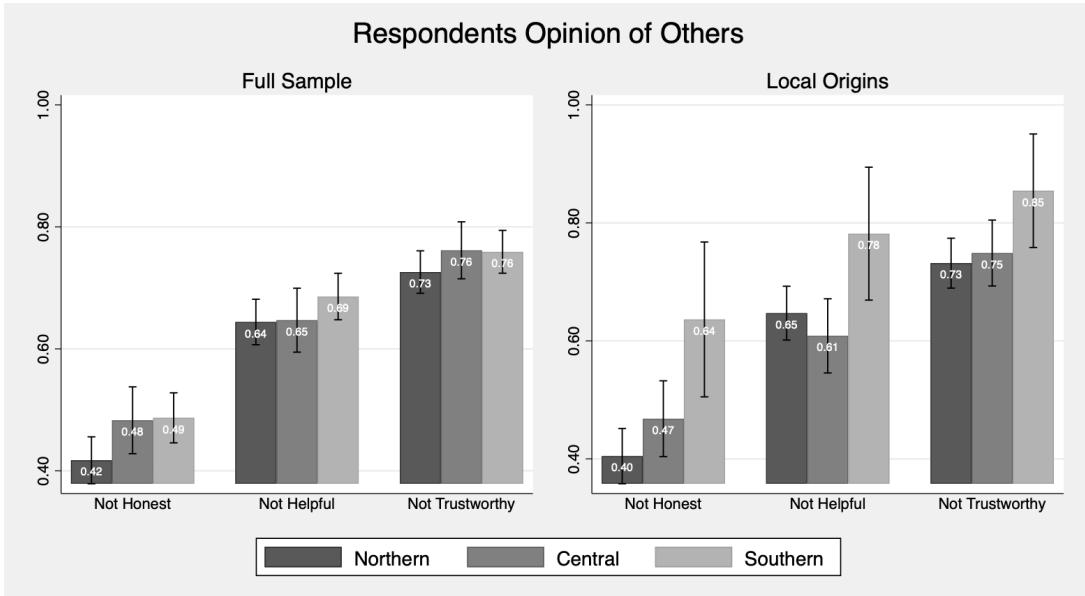
Notes: The bars represent the share of respondents believing others are not honest ("most people would try to take advantage of others"), not helpful ("most people think mostly about themselves") or not trustworthy ("one has to be very careful because you cannot trust people"). Sample size is $N = 1547$ for the full sample and $N = 719$ for the sample with local origins. Respondents are grouped according to the region of birth of their maternal grandmother. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Fig. 8: Correlations between Identity and Behavior
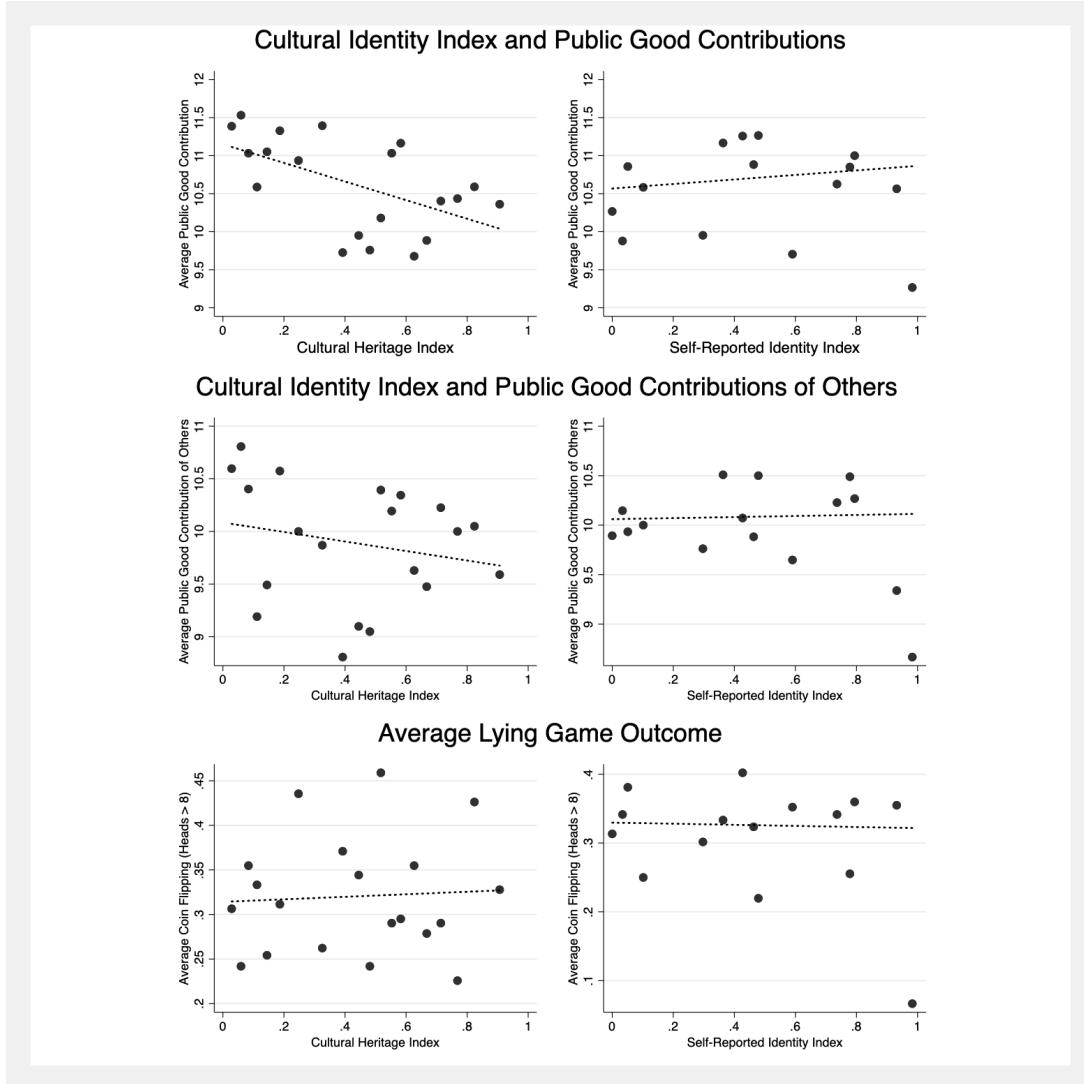
Notes: The binned scatter-plots provide non-parametric plotting of the average game outcome for each value of the cultural heritage index (left panel) and of the self-reported identity index (right panel). For the cultural heritage index, we find a correlation of -0.0685 ($p-value$ =0.0162) with average public good contribution, of -0.0246 ($p-value$ =0.3882) with average public good contributions of others and of 0.0081 ($p-value$ =0.7762) with the share of respondents reporting more than eight "heads" in the coin-flipping game. These compare to a correlation of 0.0185 ($p-value$ =0.5170), 0.0033 ($p-value$ =0.9082) and -0.0052 ($p-value$ =0.8563), respectively, for the self-reported identity index.

Fig. 9: Behavior by Geographical Region
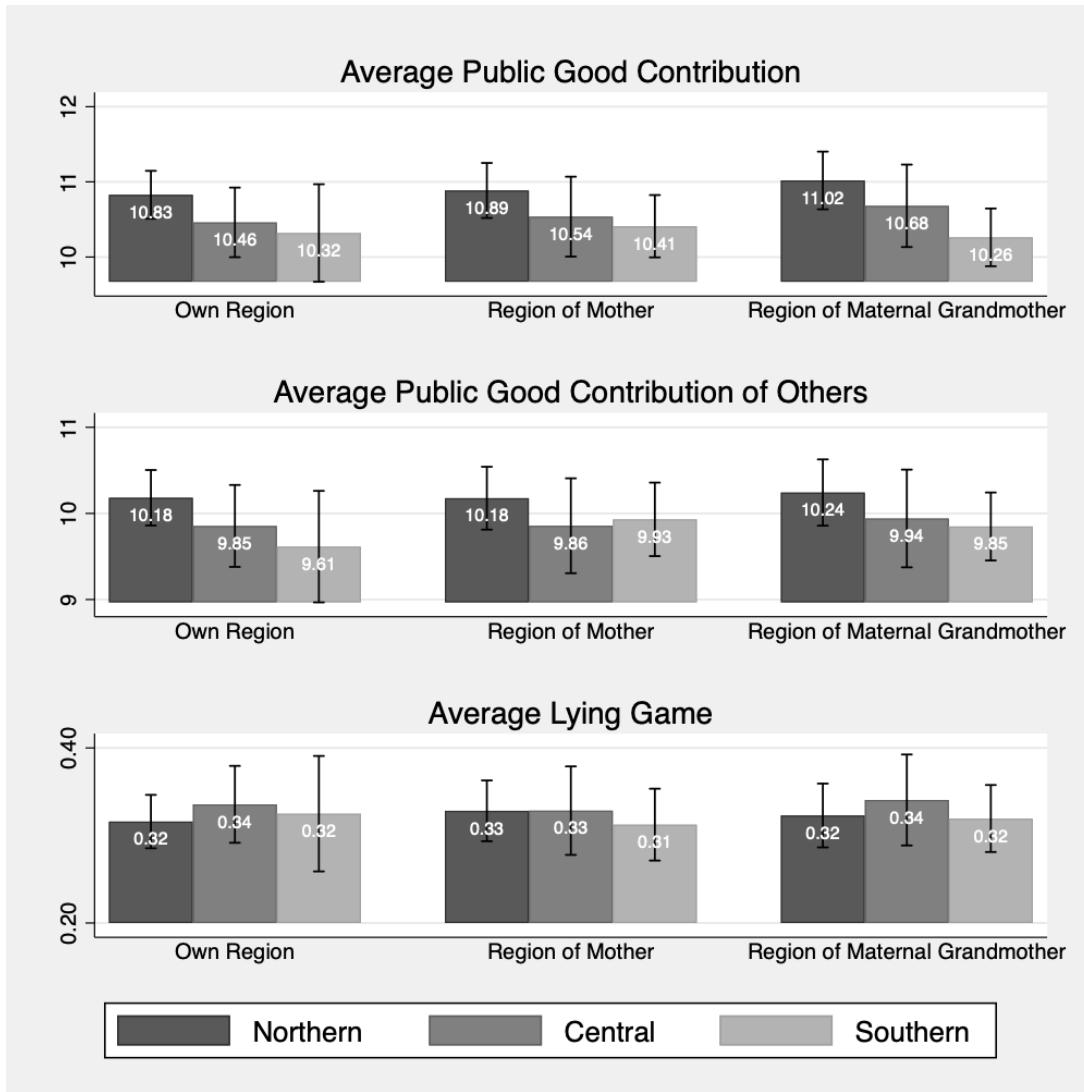
Notes: The figure shows average game outcomes across respondents: "Average Public Good Contribution" is the public good contribution of the respondent in the incentivized public goods game, "Average Public Good Contribution of Others" is the guess made by the respondent of the contribution that their partner will make and "Average Lying Game" is the share of respondents reporting a number of heads bigger than 8 in the coin-flipping game. Results are grouped by region of origin: own-birth region, the birth region of the respondent's mother and the birth region of the respondent's maternal grandmother. Sample size is $N = 1547$. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Fig. 10: Behavior of Non-immigrants and Third Generation Immigrants
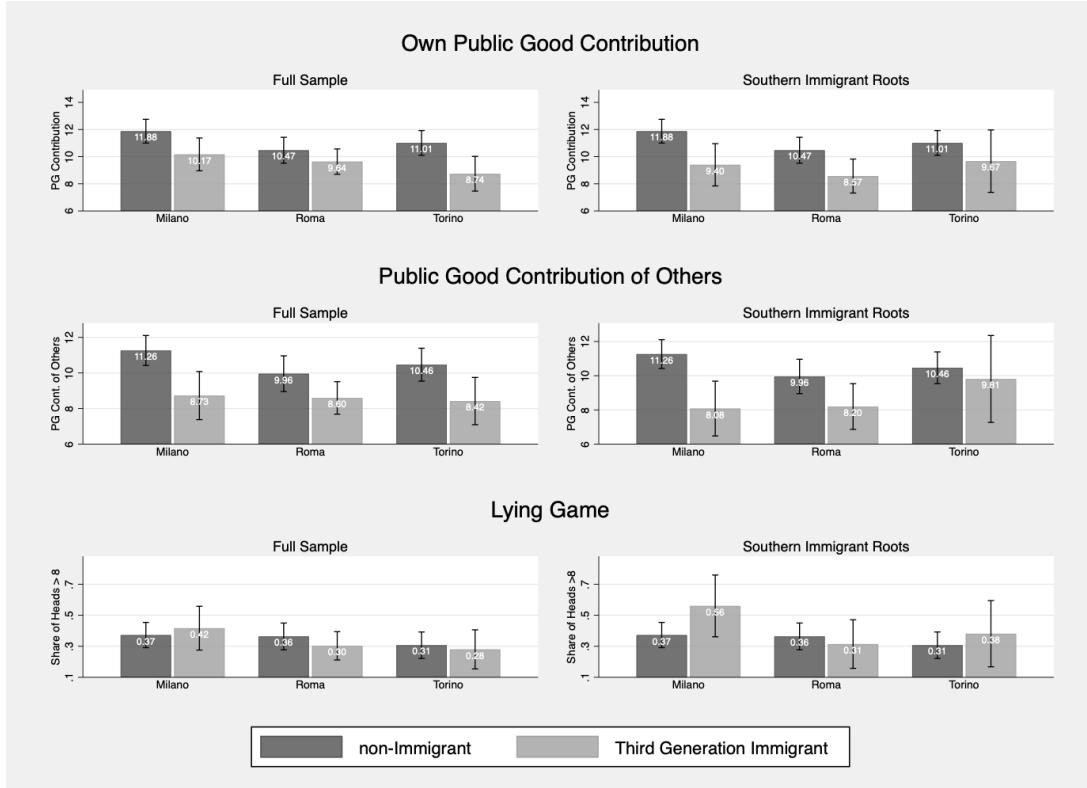
Notes: In the figure "Average Public Good Contribution" is the public good contribution of the respondent in the incentivized public goods game, "Average Public Good Contribution of Others" is the guess made by the respondent of the contribution that their partner will make and "Average Lying Game" is the share of respondents reporting a number of heads bigger than 8 in the coin-flipping game. The figure shows average game outcomes for two groups of respondents: those defined as non-immigrants and those defined as third generation immigrants. The former are all the respondents who were born in the same region where they reside and whose parents and grandparents were all born in the same region. The latter are, instead, all the respondents who were born in the same region where they reside, with parents born in the same region, but with at least one of the maternal grandparents born in a different region. The right panel restricts third generation immigrants to those whose migrant maternal grandparent has southern origins. Sample size for the non-immigrants is $N = 372$. Sample size for third generation immigrants is $N = 197$ for the left panel and $N = 81$ for the right panel when we further restrict the sample to only those with southern roots. Confidence intervals are shown at the 95% level.

Table 1: Respondent Characteristics

	MILAN (N = 514)		ROME (N=517)		TURIN (N=516)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Local origins*	0.4903		0.4836		0.4205	
Super-local origins*	0.4125		0.4236		0.3469	
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
Age ^{2}	27.0195	18.84904	25.205	17.20388	27.4942	16.07576
Geographical identity:						
Cultural heritage index	0.3275	0.2671	0.5820	0.1565	0.3889	0.2904
Self-reported index	0.4039	0.2895	0.5441	0.3150	0.4328	0.2917
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 trustworthy*	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 respondent 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 respondent contributes in the public goods game. Public good expected partner contribution is the amount in euros the respondent reports they believe their partner will contribute. Coin-flipping (8 or more heads) is set equal to one if the respondent declares 8 or more heads in the coin-flipping game. "People not helpful" is set equal to one if the respondent 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 respondent 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 trustworthy" is set equal to one if the respondent 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 respondent 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 respondent replied 4 or 5 to the questions that these behavior are 1=always acceptable to 5=never acceptable.

Table 2: Polychoric Factor Loadings for the Self-reported Index of Geographical Identity

Variable	Mean	SD	Factor1	Uniqueness
Self-Reported Region	0.189	0.230	0.3585	0.8715
Birth Town Football Team Supporter	0.434	0.496	0.3942	0.8446
Resident Town Football Team Supporter	0.527	0.499	0.4968	0.7532

Notes: The table presents means, standard deviations and factor loadings for the variables used to build the self-reported index of geographical identity. All variables range between 0 and 1. This variable was built by taking into account how close the respondent felt to the region of each of their 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 their town of residence.

Table 3: Factor Loadings for the Cultural Heritage Index of Geographical Identity

Variable	Mean	SD	Factor1	Uniqueness
Standardized Mean Food Preference	2.17e-08	1	0.8072	0.3146
Standardized Mean Dessert Preference	1.05e-09	1	0.9107	0.1687
Standardized Mean Dialect Used	9.50e-10	1	0.8821	0.2188
Dummy for Neutral Food	.4395604	.4964941	-0.0106	0.3904
Dummy for Neutral Dessert	.2979961	.4575257	-0.0371	0.4918
Count of Words in Neutral Language	1.321267	1.213691	-0.0943	0.9782

Notes: The table presents means, standard deviations and factor loadings for the variables used to build the cultural heritage index of geographical identity. The three mean variables range between 0 and 1 and are derived from average responses to the respective survey questions detailed in Section 2 with responses that are categorizable as more "northern" being closer to 0 while those that are categorizable as more "southern" being closer to 1. Neutral responses to survey questions are categorized through the use of the food dummies or language counts listed in the table and do not feature in the index.

Table 4: Regression of Cultural Heritage Index of Geographical Identity (identity drawn from language and diet data)

Dependent Variable: Cultural Heritage Index	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Town of Residence:						
Rome	0.402***	0.388***	0.426***	0.412***	0.395***	0.397***
	(0.00932)	(0.00286)	(0.00717)	(0.00779)	(0.00263)	(0.00321)
Turin	0.0136*	0.00491	0.0105	0.00816	0.00331	0.0104
	(0.00430)	(0.00204)	(0.00672)	(0.00637)	(0.00511)	(0.00413)
Distance from:						
Own-birthplace	0.0727***	0.0630***	0.0659***	0.0686***	0.0682***	0.0689***
	(0.00167)	(0.00587)	(0.00336)	(0.00137)	(0.00219)	(0.00362)
Mother birthplace	0.0646***					
	(0.00618)					
Father birthplace		0.0727***				
		(0.00676)				
Maternal GM birthplace			0.0755***			
			(0.00488)			
Maternal GF birthplace				0.0704***		
				(0.00453)		
Paternal GM birthplace					0.0696***	
					(0.00393)	
Paternal GF birthplace						0.0673***
						(0.00447)
Family Heterogenity	0.0815**	0.0588*	0.0524**	0.0559***	0.0541*	0.0520*
	(0.00849)	(0.0190)	(0.00697)	(0.00466)	(0.0129)	(0.0155)
Observations	1,183	1,181	1,179	1,180	1,179	1,179
R-squared	0.696	0.704	0.733	0.711	0.693	0.682

Notes: The table presents OLS estimations of the cultural heritage index, which is calculated through principal component analysis as detailed in Table 3. Distance from own-birth place is calculated as: code of the region of birthplace (1-6, see Figure 1) minus code of region of current residence (1-6). Distance from birthplace of any relative is calculated in the same way. GM/GF stands for grandmother/grandfather respectively. "Family Heterogeneity" is the standard deviation of the regional composition of the respondent's family (= 0 if all family members were born in the same macro-region). All regressions control for gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are presented in parentheses under the coefficients and are clustered at the level of the town of residence. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%).

Table 5: Regression of Self-Reported Index of Geographical Identity Questions (identity drawn from self-reported data)

Dependent Variable: Self-Reported Index	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Town of Residence						
Rome	0.118***	0.118***	0.118***	0.120***	0.120***	0.126***
	(0.00884)	(0.00957)	(0.00784)	(0.00856)	(0.00960)	(0.00812)
Turin	0.0253*	0.0253*	0.0278*	0.0272*	0.0291*	0.0271**
	(0.00735)	(0.00773)	(0.00662)	(0.00677)	(0.00684)	(0.00587)
Distance from						
Own-birthplace	0.0830**	0.0797**	0.0849**	0.0826**	0.0778**	0.0838***
	(0.0124)	(0.0104)	(0.0131)	(0.0158)	(0.0125)	(0.00809)
Mother birthplace	-0.00196					
	(0.00706)					
Father birthplace		-0.00752				
		(0.0116)				
Maternal GM birthplace			-0.000308			
			(0.00480)			
Maternal GF birthplace				0.000343		
				(0.00621)		
Paternal GM birthplace					-0.00518	
					(0.0100)	
Paternal GF birthplace						0.000595
						(0.00851)
Family Heterogenity	-0.000728	0.00850	-0.00150	-0.000340	0.00684	-0.000308
	(0.00875)	(0.0151)	(0.00751)	(0.00676)	(0.0165)	(0.0184)
Observations	1,183	1,183	1,180	1,183	1,182	1,181
R-squared	0.130	0.135	0.130	0.127	0.129	0.134

Notes: the table presents OLS estimations of the self-reported identity index, calculated through principal component analysis as detailed in Table 2. Distance from own-birth place, distance from birthplace of relatives and family heterogeneity are measured as in Table 4. GM/GF stands for grandmother/grandfather. All regressions control for 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 (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table 6: Regressions of Game Outcomes on Geographical Identity: Public Goods Game

Dependent Variable Public Good Contributions	PANEL A (with super-local dummies)							PANEL B (with local dummies and mother birth region dummies)						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Respondent's Geographical Identity:														
Cultural Heritage Index	-0.830**	-0.736**	-0.713**				-0.605**	-1.361***	-0.977***	-0.752**				-0.686***
	-0.357	-0.341	-0.294				-0.282	-0.342	-0.311	-0.291				-0.218
Self-Reported Index				0.358*	0.31	0.181	-0.00949				0.309*	0.287	0.14	-0.0405
				-0.207	-0.211	-0.195	-0.339				-0.169	-0.23	-0.212	-0.396
Super-local Dummies														
Milan	0.402*	0.262**	0.0965	0.997***	0.333**	0.157	0.115							
	-0.227	-0.0968	-0.167	-0.281	-0.13	-0.168	-0.186							
Rome	-0.407	-0.259	-0.292	-0.0362	-0.285	-0.233	-0.489*							
	-0.377	-0.253	-0.247	-0.298	-0.203	-0.272	-0.251							
Turin	0.301	0.118	0.0896	0.482***	0.251***	0.121	0.212							
	-0.237	-0.115	-0.171	-0.164	-0.0561	-0.122	-0.139							
Local Dummies														
Milan								0.374	0.145	-0.105	0.925**	0.179	-0.0537	-0.17
								-0.406	-0.224	-0.317	-0.423	-0.16	-0.256	-0.265
Rome								-0.71	-0.112	-0.311	-1.264*	-0.562	-0.605	-0.777
								-0.603	-0.595	-0.478	-0.671	-0.763	-0.686	-0.665
Turin								0.372	-0.00388	-0.145	0.348	0.0779	-0.118	-0.0907
								-0.485	-0.299	-0.332	-0.435	-0.241	-0.332	-0.326
Mother Birth Region:														
North-West								-0.607**	-0.294	-0.13	-0.0358	0.274	0.341	0.121
								-0.277	-0.295	-0.327	-0.259	-0.224	-0.271	-0.299
North-East								-0.495	-0.271	-0.29	0.0873	0.535*	0.34	-0.235
								-0.514	-0.441	-0.519	-0.559	-0.275	-0.346	-0.524
Center-North								0.549	0.345	0.413	-0.364	-0.002	-0.147	-0.413
								-1.19	-0.671	-0.704	-1.141	-0.508	-0.53	-0.642
Center								-0.391	-0.33	-0.156	0.979	0.499	0.549	0.282
								-1.051	-0.843	-0.703	-1.053	-0.975	-0.782	-0.915
South								-0.305	-0.303	-0.441	0.0569	0.162	0.0608	-0.103
								-0.859	-0.401	-0.387	-0.506	-0.433	-0.461	
Wrong answer	0.167	0.0817	0.023	0.396	0.116	0.13	0.0279	0.165	0.0818	0.0374	0.389	0.114	0.138	0.0362
	-0.291	-0.132	-0.13	-0.335	-0.152	-0.179	-0.155	-0.283	-0.132	-0.134	-0.324	-0.153	-0.174	-0.169
PGG (expected partner contribution)		0.743***	0.733***		0.759***	0.753***	0.746***		0.742***	0.732***		0.759***	0.752***	0.744***
		-0.0177	-0.0169		-0.0122	-0.0127	-0.0107		-0.0177	-0.0165		-0.0121	-0.0133	-0.0101
Town of Residence Dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Demographic Dummies	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
Observations	1230	1230	1189	1230	1230	1192	936	1224	1224	1185	1223	1223	1185	933
R-squared	0.008	0.588	0.612	0.011	0.593	0.613	0.626	0.011	0.587	0.613	0.012	0.592	0.613	0.626

Notes: the table presents OLS estimations of contributions in the public goods game (PGG). The two identity measures are the same as those used in Tables 4 and 5 (and are defined in Section 3.1). "Wrong answer" is a dummy indicating whether a respondent failed a simple understanding check (they were asked for the payoff in the public goods game when they were presented with a simple example of behavior, see survey question 595 in the original Italian survey). 1 indicates a failure of understanding. Demographic controls are: gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are clustered at birth region level. Town of residence dummies are Turin and Rome dummies, Milan is the baseline town of residence, Deep-South is the baseline Mother Birth Region. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table 7: Regressions of Game Outcomes on Geographical Identity: Coin-Flipping Game

Dependent Variable	PANEL A (with super-local dummies)					PANEL B (with local dummies and mother birth region dummies)				
Coin flipping	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Respondent's Geographical Identity:										
Cultural Heritage Index	0.0629	0.0301			0.0507	0.144	0.0969			0.107
	(0.0806)	(0.0880)			(0.124)	(0.107)	(0.123)			(0.131)
Self-Reported Index			-0.0229	-0.0133	0.000483			-0.0304	-0.0185	0.00233
			(0.0424)	(0.0446)	(0.0675)			(0.0431)	(0.0464)	(0.0646)
Super-local Dummies										
Milan	0.0458	0.0195	0.0495***	0.0447	0.0384					
	(0.0358)	(0.0470)	(0.0171)	(0.0469)	(0.0608)					
Rome	0.0572**	0.0280	0.0559**	0.0208	0.0475					
	(0.0200)	(0.0207)	(0.0234)	(0.0243)	(0.0324)					
Turin	0.0381	0.0284	0.0223	0.0387	0.0389					
	(0.0449)	(0.0637)	(0.0141)	(0.0331)	(0.0534)					
Local Dummies										
Milan						0.114**	0.0725	0.0796**	0.0522	0.0665
						(0.0499)	(0.0642)	(0.0279)	(0.0648)	(0.0786)
Rome						0.0316	-0.0240	-0.00695	-0.0637	-0.0527
						(0.0351)	(0.0469)	(0.0572)	(0.0618)	(0.0610)
Turin						0.0686	0.0522	0.00734	0.0178	0.0240
						(0.0482)	(0.0647)	(0.0170)	(0.0425)	(0.0552)
Mother Birth Region:										
North-West						-0.0250	-0.0264	-0.0485	-0.0421	-0.0191
						(0.0578)	(0.0633)	(0.0556)	(0.0600)	(0.0741)
North-East						0.124	0.128	-0.0682	-0.0495	0.0824
						(0.114)	(0.132)	(0.0721)	(0.101)	(0.126)
Center-North						0.0175	0.0232	-0.0749	-0.0268	-0.0114
						(0.124)	(0.140)	(0.161)	(0.171)	(0.129)
Center						0.00317	0.0248	-0.00317	0.0220	0.0670
						(0.0279)	(0.0289)	(0.0597)	(0.0594)	(0.0511)
South						-0.0493***	-0.0581***	-0.0766*	-0.0774	-0.0781*
						(0.0147)	(0.0149)	(0.0373)	(0.0509)	(0.0435)
Town of Residence Dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Demographic Dummies	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Observations	1,230	1,189	1,230	1,192	936	1,224	1,185	1,223	1,185	933
R-squared	0.002	0.023	0.003	0.030	0.026	0.008	0.029	0.006	0.033	0.032

Notes: the table presents OLS estimations of contributions in the coin-flipping game. The two identity measures are the same as those used in Tables 4 and 5 (and are defined in Section 3.1). "Wrong answer" is a dummy indicating whether a respondent failed a simple understanding check (they were asked for the payoff in the public goods game when they were presented with a simple example of behavior, see survey question 595 in the original Italian survey). 1 indicates a failure of understanding. Demographic controls are: gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are clustered at birth region level. Town of residence dummies are Turin and Rome dummies, Milan is the baseline town of residence, Deep-South is the baseline Mother Birth Region. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table 8: Regressions of Public Goods Game Outcomes on the Average Contribution in Grandparents' Birth Regions Weighted by Relative-specific Regional Identity Measures for Cultural Heritage or Self-reported Identity Respectively

Dependent Variable:	Six Macro Regions			Three Macro Regions		
Public Good (own contributions)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)
Average PG contributions:						
GP Regions (CH Weights)	0.00594**	0.00600**	0.00619*	0.00746*	0.00760*	0.00785*
	(0.00197)	(0.00198)	(0.00197)	(0.00316)	(0.00321)	(0.00320)
R. Birth Region		-0.477	-0.450		-0.0493	-0.0460
		(0.549)	(0.475)		(0.00321)	(0.00320)
GP Regions (SR Weights)			-0.0493			-0.0280
			(0.0279)			(0.0151)
Town of Residence						
Rome	-0.329**	-0.472	-0.479	-0.330**	-0.475	-0.471
	(0.117)	(0.281)	(0.243)	(0.117)	(0.300)	(0.299)
Turin	-0.527***	-0.506***	-0.505*	-0.528***	-0.525***	-0.516***
	(0.0820)	(0.101)	(0.121)	(0.0817)	(0.0865)	(0.0877)
PGG (expected partner contributions)	0.752***	0.751***	0.751***	0.752***	0.751***	0.752***
	(0.00765)	(0.00663)	(0.00262)	(0.00764)	(0.00690)	(0.00692)
Wrong answer	0.0974	0.0994	0.0990	0.0972	0.0982	0.0964
	(0.0837)	(0.0809)	(0.0744)	(0.0840)	(0.0818)	(0.0819)
Link to maternal grandmother's birth region	0.0335	0.0286	0.0311	0.0328	0.0295	0.0322
	(0.0506)	(0.0487)	(0.0588)	(0.0509)	(0.0499)	(0.0490)
Observations	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166
R-squared	0.622	0.623	0.623	0.622	0.623	0.623

Notes: The table presents OLS estimations of contributions in the public goods game. "Average PG contributions" are the average contributions of those born in the same region as the respondent's grandparents weighted by closeness to their grandparents with weights derived from our relative-specific regional identity measures for cultural heritage (indicated as "GP Regions (CH Weights)") or self-reported identity (indicated as "GP Regions (GP Regions (SR Weights)")) excluding the respondent's own contribution. "R. Birth Region" is the average public goods game contribution of those born in the respondent's region, excluding the respondent's own contribution. Regions are either the six macro regions or the trichotomy of Italy as displayed in Figure 1. "Wrong answer" is a dummy indicating whether a respondent failed a simple understanding check (they were asked for the payoff in the public goods game when they were presented with a simple example of behavior, see survey question 595 in the original Italian survey). 1 indicates a failure of understanding. "Link to maternal grandmother's birth region" is a dummy that is equal to 1 if the respondent owns a house in the region of birth of the maternal grandmother and this house is used regularly. All regressions control for gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are clustered by birth region. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table 9: Regressions of Public Goods Game Outcomes on Family Members' Birth Regions: super-local dummies and with a local dummy, mother birth region and all controls

Dep Var: Public Good (Own Contribution)	Panel A Super-Local Dummies						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Average PG contribution by							
Town of Residence	0.354**	0.473***	0.441**	0.599***	0.583***	0.575***	0.658***
	(0.137)	(0.0808)	(0.116)	(0.106)	(0.119)	(0.121)	(0.129)
Birth Region of							
Father	0.364**	0.454***					
	(0.111)	(0.112)					
Mother	0.0800		0.391**				
	(0.116)		(0.133)				
Paternal GM	0.152			0.296***			
	(0.113)			(0.0425)			
Maternal GM	0.393***				0.499***		
	(0.0649)				(0.0934)		
Maternal GF	-0.0339					0.372*	
	(0.143)					(0.154)	
Paternal GF	-0.0914						0.297**
	(0.117)						(0.0957)
Observations	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166
R-squared	0.628	0.626	0.625	0.624	0.626	0.624	0.624

Dep Var: Public Good (Own Contribution)	Panel B Local Dummies and Mother Birth Region Dummies						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Average PG contribution by							
Town of Residence	0.280	0.395**	0.376**	0.479***	0.439***	0.449***	0.512***
	(0.194)	(0.133)	(0.125)	(0.0814)	(0.0854)	(0.0985)	(0.0889)
Birth Region of							
Father	0.346	0.420*					
	(0.183)	(0.197)					
Mother	0.0681		0.343				
	(0.134)		(0.174)				
Paternal GM	0.149			0.269***			
	(0.0874)			(0.0386)			
Maternal GM	0.383***				0.469***		
	(0.0438)				(0.0731)		
Maternal GF	-0.00241					0.366*	
	(0.134)					(0.148)	
Paternal GF	-0.0648						0.268*
	(0.0978)						(0.132)
Observations	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166
R-squared	0.628	0.626	0.625	0.625	0.626	0.625	0.624

Notes: The table presents OLS estimations of contributions in the Public Goods Game. The two identity measures are the same as those used in Tables 4 and 5 (and are defined in Section 3.1). Demographic controls are included in all regressions and are: gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level, "Wrong answer", and expected public good contribution of the partner. Standard errors are clustered at birth region level. "Wrong answer" is a dummy indicating whether a respondent failed a simple understanding check (they were asked for the payoff in the public goods game when they were presented with a simple example of behavior, see survey question 595 in the original Italian survey. Town of residence dummies are Turin and Rome dummies, Milan is the baseline town of residence. Panel A also includes super-local dummies, while Panel B instead includes local dummies and a dummy for the respondent's mother's region of birth. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Supplementary Online Appendix

The supplementary appendix first provides some robustness checks for the key regression analysis in the main paper. We then present a detailed description of how we built the two identity indices including a list of questions in the main survey which were used for constructing the indices. This might be especially useful for replication of our methods. We go on to provide a summary of the key questions in the survey translated into English before ending with a full version of the original survey in Italian.

Variations on the Main Tables and Figures

Figure A1 provides an alternative to Figure 8 but instead we group survey respondents into the 6 macro-regions. The same basic structure of the results is retained though the image is coarsened.

Tables A1 and A2 provide alternatives to Tables 6 and 7 where we move away from city-level dummies and instead provide a simple dummy which is set equal to one if a respondent had a maternal grandmother who was born in the south (in columns 1 and 4) or where themselves born in the south (in columns 2 and 5). As in the main text we also differentiate between the use of super-local dummies (in Panel A) and local dummies plus mother birth region dummies (in Panel B). Finally we include both types of southern dummy (based on grandmother's birthplace or the respondent's birthplace being in the south) together in columns 3 and 6, in what we describe int he main text as a "horse race" between the two alternative measures. Considering first contributions in the public goods game, in Table A1 we see a very similar pattern to what was described in the main text (in the discussion surrounding Table 6) with identity based on maternal grandmother's outperforming own-birthplace whether they are examined independently (column 1 vs column 2, or column 4 vs column 5) or together in a a simple "horse race" (column 3 or column 6). As in the main text (in the discussion surrounding Table 7) we see no significant predictors of behavior for the coin-flipping game in Table A2.

Table A4 returns to our standard measures for cultural heritage and self-reported identity when regressing game outcomes on identity but limits the sample to those of local origin (where the respondent and both parents were born in the local region). For column 1 (public goods game contributions) we once again see that the cultural heritage measure is highly significant while the self-reported measure is not. Neither are significant in columns 2 and 3 (the expected contributions of partners and the coin-tossing game respectively). Columns 4-6 of Table A4 conducts the same exercise but using the dummy method from Tables A1 and A2 and generates only marginal significance (at the 10% level) in columns 4 and 6. Table A5 replicates the analysis in TableA4 but restricting the sample further still to only those with super-local origins (adding the further requirement that the respondent's maternal grandmother was also born in the local region). Given the severe restrictions, our sample falls dramatically to 374, however we still see high significance for the cultural heritage measure (p-value = 0.002) and the self-reported measure remains insignificant (p-value = 0.907) when we consider contributions to the public goods game. We have no significance when considering expected contributions or behavior int he coin-flipping game. Note that we cannot use the dummy methodology in this table as this is incompatible with the super-local requirement.

Finally, Table A3 presents a regression of the respondent's partner's expected contribution in the public goods game on the respondent's geographical identity. We see no significance for either measure of identity.

Fig. A1: Correlations between Identity and Behavior: 6 Macro-Region Variant
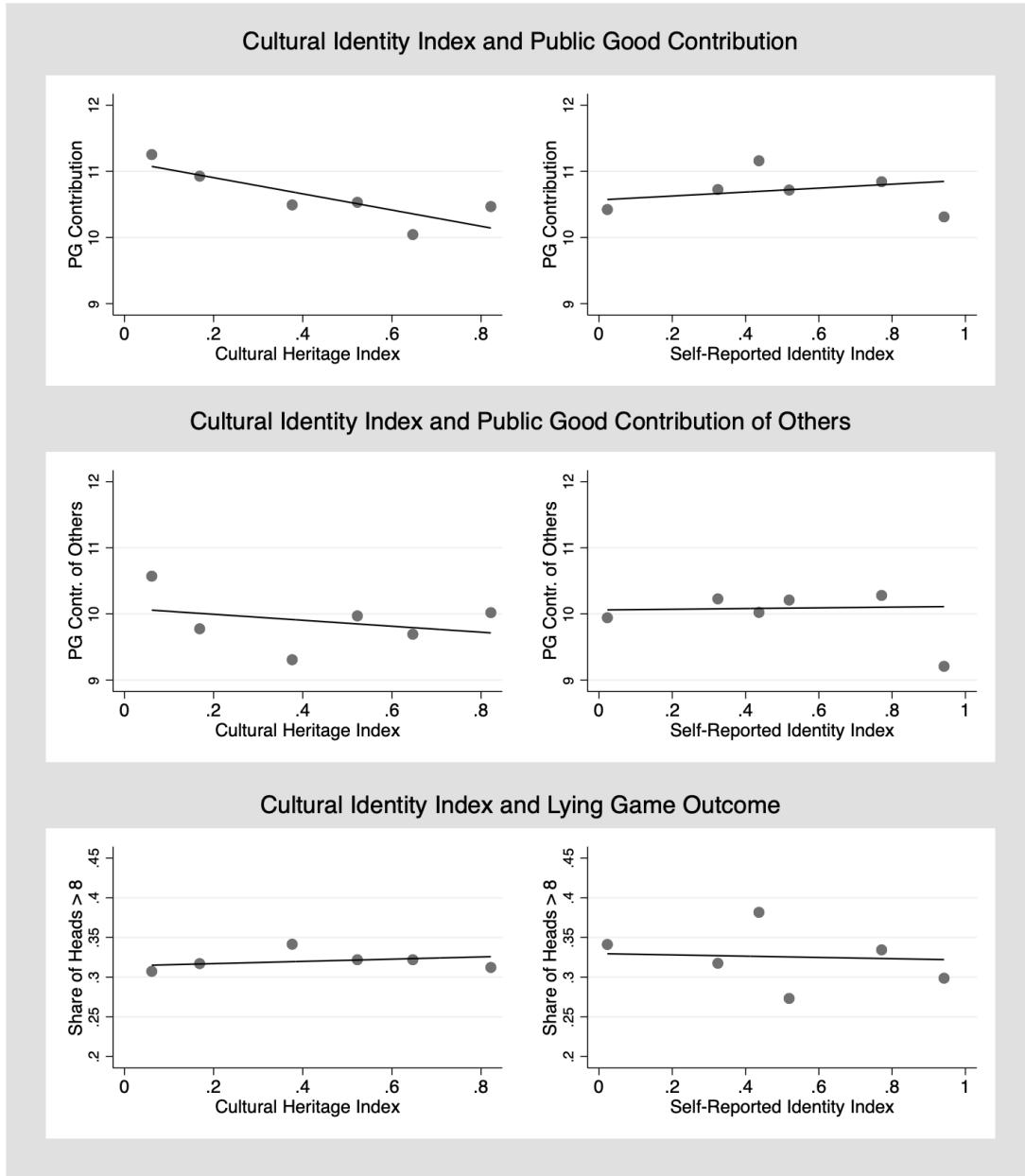
Notes: The binned scatter-plots provide non-parametric plotting of the average game outcome for each value of the cultural heritage index (left panel) and of the self-reported identity index (right panel). This figure essentially replicates Figure 8, but in this figure rather than grouping survey respondents based on the nature of their responses, we instead groups respondents into the 6 macro-regions.

Table A1: Regressions of Public Good Contributions on Geographical Identity, Dummy South Version

Dependent Variable	PANEL A with super-local dummies			PANEL B with local dummies and mother birth region		
Public Good Contributions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dummy South based on:						
Cultural Identity	-0.529***		-0.518***	-0.622**		-0.619**
	(0.131)		(0.137)	(0.231)		(0.233)
Self-reported Identity		-0.245	-0.0355		-0.0912	-0.0677
		(0.238)	(0.258)		(0.227)	(0.243)
Wrong answer	0.0827	0.0704	0.0822	0.0839	0.0857	0.0827
	(0.0968)	(0.0945)	(0.0953)	(0.101)	(0.0939)	(0.0993)
PGG (Expected Partner contributions)	0.739***	0.738***	0.739***	0.738***	0.737***	0.738***
	(0.0161)	(0.0161)	(0.0163)	(0.0161)	(0.0162)	(0.0162)
Town of Residence Dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Demographic Dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Super-Local Dummies	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Local Dummies	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Mother Birth Region Dummies	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Observations	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,274	1,274	1,274
R-squared	0.613	0.612	0.613	0.614	0.613	0.614

Notes: The table presents OLS estimations of contributions in the public goods game (PGG). "South Dummies" are a simple indicator of (a) having a maternal grandmother from the south (defined as the two lightest grey regions in figure (1) for the cultural heritage version or (b) being born in the south (again, defined as defined as the two lightest grey regions in Figure 1) for the self-reported identity version. "Wrong answer" is a dummy indicating whether a respondent failed a simple understanding check (they were asked for the payoff in the public goods game when they were presented with a simple example of behavior, see survey question 595 in the original Italian survey). 1 indicates a failure of understanding. All regressions control for gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level, "Link to maternal grandmother's birth region" is a dummy that is equal to 1 if the respondent owns a house in the region of birth of the maternal grandmother and this house is used regularly. Standard errors are clustered at birth region level. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table A2: Regressions of Coin-Flipping Outcomes on Geographical Identity, Dummy South Version

Dependent Variable Coin-Flipping	PANEL A with super-local dummies			PANEL B with local dummies and mother birth region		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dummy South based on:						
Cultural Identity	-0.00972		-0.0122	0.0238		0.0225
	-0.0435		-0.0474	-0.0681		-0.0665
Self-Reported Identity		0.00288	0.00783		0.024	0.0232
		-0.0334	-0.0371		-0.0512	-0.05
Town of Residence Dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Demographic Dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Super-Local Dummies	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Local Dummies	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Mother Birth Region Dummies	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Observations	1277	1277	1277	1274	1274	1274
R-squared	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.028	0.028	0.028

Notes: The table presents OLS estimations of contributions in the coin-flipping game. "South Dummies" are a simple indicator of (a) having a maternal grandmother from the south (defined as the two lightest grey regions in Figure (1) for the cultural heritage version or (b) being born in the south (again, defined as defined as the two lightest grey regions in Figure 1) for the self-reported identity version. All regressions control for gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level, "Link to maternal grandmother's birth region" is a dummy that is equal to 1 if the respondent owns a house in the region of birth of the maternal grandmother and this house is used regularly. Standard errors are clustered at birth region level. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table A3: Regressions of Partner's Expected Contribution in the Public Goods Game on Geographical Identity

Dependent Variable: PGG (expected partner contributions)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Respondent's Geographical Identity:			
Cultural Heritage Index	-0.131		0.0635
	(0.344)		(0.417)
Self-reported Index		-0.0565	-0.109
		(0.290)	(0.333)
Town of Residence			
Rome	-0.393*	-0.593***	-0.645***
	(0.203)	(0.148)	(0.216)
Turin	-0.225	-0.587***	-0.512***
	(0.151)	(0.188)	(0.174)
Wrong answer	0.0362	0.320	0.166
	(0.288)	(0.435)	(0.390)
Link to GMM's birth region	0.115	0.0972	0.149*
	(0.0808)	(0.0632)	(0.0737)
Observations	1,181	1,007	930
R-squared	0.030	0.034	0.034

Notes: the table presents OLS estimations of expected contributions in the public goods game (PGG) . The two identity measures are the same as those used in Tables 4 and 5. "Wrong answer" is a dummy indicating whether a respondent failed a simple understanding check (they were asked for the payoff in the public goods game when they were presented with a simple example of behavior, see survey question 595 in the original Italian survey). 1 indicates a failure of understanding. "Link to GMM (maternal grandmother's) birth region" is a dummy that is equal to 1 if the respondent owns a house in the region of birth of the maternal grandmother and this house is used regularly. All regressions control for gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are clustered at birth region level. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table A4: Regressions of Game Outcomes on Geographical Identity, Local Origin Sample

Dependent Variable:	Indexes			Dummies South		
	PGG	Exp PGG	Coins (H>7)	PGG	Exp PGG	Coins (H>7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Respondent's Geographical Identity:						
Cultural Heritage Index	-2.012***	2.658	-0.00722			
	(0.566)	(1.843)	(0.326)			
Self-Reported Index	0.205	-0.411	0.0235			
	(0.428)	(0.881)	(0.168)			
South Dummy (based on CHI)				-0.752*	0.0995	0.0702*
				(0.362)	(0.698)	(0.0333)
South Dummy (based on SRI)				0.707	3.135	0.322
				(1.588)	(3.489)	(0.278)
PGG (expected partner contributions)	0.763***			0.765***		
	(0.0173)			(0.0155)		
Town of Residence						
Rome	-0.199	-2.079**	-0.0269	-0.680***	-1.045***	-0.0236**
	(0.293)	(0.863)	(0.130)	(0.0862)	(0.157)	(0.00905)
Turin	-0.682***	-0.261	-0.0594*	-0.771***	-0.304	-0.0574**
	(0.0583)	(0.197)	(0.0288)	(0.0877)	(0.193)	(0.0242)
Wrong answer	0.226	-0.0134	0.0534	0.304**	-0.0832	-1.17e-05
	(0.271)	(0.526)	(0.0542)	(0.130)	(0.614)	(0.0234)
Link to maternal grandmother's birth region	0.0647	0.294	0.0165	0.0480	0.129	0.0120*
	(0.0409)	(0.259)	(0.0105)	(0.109)	(0.174)	(0.00636)
Observations	450	450	450	575	575	575
R-squared	0.668	0.070	0.043	0.664	0.071	0.052

Notes: the table presents OLS estimations of contributions in the public goods game (PGG) and coin-flipping game. The two identity measures are the same as those used in Tables 4 and 5. The sample is restricted to those with "local origins" which is defined as the set of respondents born in the town of residence and whose parents were born in the region of respondent's residence, i.e. Lombardia (Milan), Piedmont (Turin) or Lazio (Rome). "Wrong answer" is a dummy indicating whether a respondent failed a simple understanding check (they were asked for the payoff in the public goods game when they were presented with a simple example of behavior, see survey question 595 in the original Italian survey). 1 indicates a failure of understanding. "Link to maternal grandmother's birth region" is a dummy that is equal to 1 if the respondent owns a house in the region of birth of the maternal grandmother and this house is used regularly. All regressions control for gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are clustered at birth region level. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table A5: Regressions of Game Outcomes on Geographical Identity, Super-Local Origin Sample

Dependent Variable:	PGG	Exp PGG	Coins (H>7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Respondent's Geographical Identity:			
Cultural Heritage Index	-1.546***	1.243	-0.146
	(0.0643)	(3.192)	(0.433)
Self Reportd Index	-0.0749	-0.136	0.0675
	(0.570)	(0.276)	(0.144)
Wrong answer	0.437	0.144	0.0685
	(0.320)	(0.288)	(0.0896)
PGG (expected partner contribution)	0.756***		
	(0.0134)		
Link to GMM birth region	0.144	0.163	-0.000718
	(0.192)	(0.268)	(0.0182)
Observations	374	374	374
R-squared	0.649	0.091	0.074

Notes: the table presents OLS estimations of contributions in the public goods game (PGG and expected partner contributions , Exp PGG) and coin-flipping game. The two identity measures are the same as those used in Tables 4 and 5. The sample is restricted to those with "super-local origins" which is defined as the set of respondents born in the town of residence and whose parents and at least the maternal grandmother were born in the region of respondent's residence, i.e. Lombardia (Milan), Piedmont (Turin) or Lazio (Rome). This definition implies that south dummies are not applicable since the maternal grandmother must be born in the local region which cannot be from the south. "Wrong answer" is a dummy indicating whether a respondent failed a simple understanding check (they were asked for the payoff in the public goods game when they were presented with a simple example of behavior, see survey question 595 in the original Italian survey). 1 indicates a failure of understanding. "Link to GMM's (maternal grandmother) birth region" is a dummy that is equal to 1 if the respondent owns a house in the region of birth of the maternal grandmother and this house is used regularly. All regressions control for gender, age, marital status, income, children and education level. Standard errors are clustered at birth region level. Milan is the baseline town of residence. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table A6: Correlation between Survey-based Measures of Trust and Altruism with Broader Social Capital Measures, Values Aggregated at the Regional Birthplace of the Respondent's Maternal Grandmother.

	(1) Blood donation (Nannicini et al. 2013)	(2) Voter turnout (Bigoni et al., 2016)	(3) Association density (Bigoni et al., 2016)
Altruism	0.6606**	0.6623*	0.5062**
	(0.312)	(0.331)	(0.236)
Trust	0.5998***	0.6192***	0.3402
	(0.173)	(0.170)	(0.245)
Constant	-0.1759	-0.0590	-0.0317
	(0.200)	(0.216)	(0.151)
Observations	20	20	20
R-squared	0.435	0.363	0.188

Notes: the tables present OLS estimates with robust standard errors. Variables are standardized between zero and one using the min-max method. The stars indicate statistical significance (* $< 10\%$, ** $< 5\%$, *** $< 1\%$) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Table A7: Correlation between Survey-based Measures of Trust and Altruism with Broader Social Capital Measures, Values Aggregated at the Regional Birthplace of the Respondent.

	(1) **Blood donation** *(Nannicini et al. 2013)*	(2) **Voter turnout** *(Bigoni et al., 2016)*	(3) **Association density** *(Bigoni et al., 2016)*
Altruism	0.4337	0.2673	0.3414
	(0.258)	(0.281)	(0.253)
Trust	-0.0692	-0.1882	-0.2313
	(0.209)	(0.201)	(0.209)
Constant	0.3143**	0.5519***	0.3623***
	(0.112)	(0.127)	(0.113)
Observations	20	20	20
R-squared	0.086	0.047	0.095

Notes: the tables present OLS estimates with robust standard errors. Variables are standardized between zero and one using the min-max method. The stars indicate statistical significance (* < 10%, ** < 5%, *** < 1%) and standard errors are given in parentheses below coefficient values.

Building the Identity Indices

In order to build our Self-Reported Index of Geographical Identity, our main source of data is drawn from replies to the question "If someone asks you where you are from, what would your answer be?" In designing this question, we gave respondents the option to reply saying they are from Europe, from Italy, from their city of residence (Milan, Turin or Rome), or saying that they live in their city of residence (Milan, Turin or Rome) but are originally from another location. The answers to this question were coded into a set of dummies that identify whether the respondent classifies her origin to be 1) neutral (Europe or Italy), 2) in her city of residence, 3) in her region of birth, or 4) in the birth region of one of her relatives (parents or grandparents). These dummies are then converted to the 1 to 6 macro-region scale.[24] For those respondents (60% of the total sample) who identify themselves as coming from more than one place, we create an average of these answers. As a last step, we combine the resulting average into a principal component with indicators for whether the respondent supports the football team of her place of residence or of her place of birth. The resulting index is further normalized, to provide on a 0 to 1 scale the degree to which the respondent identifies herself as being from a region more to the south or to the north, respectively.

In order to build our Cultural Heritage Index of Geographical Identity, we instead look at how respondents reply to a variety of questions on language and food preferences.

On language we ask respondents to complete three separate tasks which are presented to respondents in a random order.

The first task, which we will call "listening and comprehension", consists of asking respondents to provide a translation into Italian of four different audio-recordings, each spoken in the dialect of the region of birth of one of their grandparents (Q145 in the survey). The audio recordings were sourced from the sound files provided by the Institut fur Romanistik at the University of Humboldt. The institute shares an online speaking linguistic atlas named VIVALDI (Vivaio Acustico delle Lingue e dei Dialetti d'Italia). The project aims to cover all of Italy, with a choice of measuring-points, representing Romance as well as non-Romance dialects. The data is published in the form of phonetic transcriptions accompanied by the corresponding sound-files collected by previous fieldwork. To access the recordings visit www2.hu-berlin.de/vivaldi/ and navigate through to the regional words.[25] In our study we proposed overall four variations of 21 recorded sentences, one for each of the 21 Italian administrative regions and one for each of the four grandparents. For example, if someone has four grandparents who were born in four different regions, the survey respondent will receive four different sentences in four different dialects one for each birth region of the grandparent. If all grandparents were born in the same region the respondent will receive four different sentences in one dialect, that of the common birth region. The English translation of the sentences are: "The tree looses its leaves", "Now you have to go right", "The hand has five fingers", and "The arm". The task is to write down the Italian translation of the sentences. We use text analysis software to decode the (i) incorrect, (ii) partially correct and, (iii) fully correct answers on a scale from 0 to 2, we then perform a manual check on the whole sample.

The second task, which we will call "regional proverbs", consists of checking whether our respon-

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[24]Neutral answers are coded to be 0. We might worry that this creates a bias towards a more northern identity. However, discarding the two neutral answers to this question ("Italy" and "Europe") produces a self-reported index of geographical identity that has a pairwise correlation of 0.9862 with the one currently used in the main text. Our results are therefore robust to the inclusion or exclusion of neutral answers.

[25]For example, for Sicily, you can go here: Sicily on Vivaldi.

dents understand the meaning of two traditional proverbs drawn from the region of birth of their parents, one from the region of birth of their mother and one from the region of birth of their father (Q245). The proverbs used (2 for each of the 21 regions) were drawn from the web-site Dialettando, a website dedicated to regional culture in Italy, available here www.dialettando.com/proverbi. We used text analysis software to decode the (i) incorrect, (ii) partially correct and, (iii) fully correct answers on a scale from 0 to 2, we then perform a manual check on the whole sample.

Finally, the third task, which we call "spoken language", consists of asking respondents to select the term most frequently used for indicating fifteen different items for which Italian regional dialects display a notoriously large variation in vocabulary. These are specified in Q240, Q241, Q243, Q244, Q574, Q575, Q576 and Q577. We used two main sources to select the words and expressions included in the "spoken language" part of the survey. For Q244, Q574, Q575, Q576 and Q577 in the survey we used words from the regional linguistic maps from the ALIQUOT (Atlante della Lingua Italiana QUOTidiana) project, which studies the daily use of the Italian language. The main aim of the ALIQUOT project is the creation of linguistic maps that represent the enormous wealth of regional variations of the Italian language. Once we have recorded the respondent's answers we can then attribute those answers to each macro region using the ALIQUOT linguistic map. To build our index, after coding the answers according to the macro regions where they are used, we then total the score and take its average before normalizing to a 0 to 1 scale. A full list of the available words is here www.atlante-aliquot.de.[26] The second source is the web page Dialettando (https://www.dialettando.com/dizionario (which we also used for the "regional proverbs" part of the survey) which provides a rich list of words in dialect for each Italian region, and which we used for Q240, Q241 and Q243 in the survey.

On food preferences, we ask respondents to indicate what are the desserts traditionally eaten in their family home (Q249) and for the formal Christmas meal (Q248). Answers were coded by macro region by hand using a number of sources available online such as Giallozafferano at https://www.giallozafferano.it. Once again answers were then normalized on the 0 to 1 scale.

Finally, the language and food preference indicators are combined using principal component analysis as described in the main text. This also includes dummies for whether the respondent gave neutral answers to either parts of the survey, and generates a composite 0 to 1 index capturing the degree to which the survey respondent subconsciously identifies with the regions more to the south or to the north, respectively. Information on this exercise are provided in Table 3

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[26]To give an example: consider Q574 displayed in Figure A2 we first ask a respondent to choose the more familiar word from among a list of words meaning colloquially to skive school, we then overlap the choice with the word map from the ALIQUOT linguistic map and shown in Figure A3 and we finally attribute the answer to one of our geographical regions.

Fig. A2: Example from Q574: "How do you say to skive school colloquially?"

Q574

Quale espressione useresti per definire in modo colloquiale "il *non andare a scuola ingiustificatamente*"?

☐ Marinare
☐ Far sega
☐ Far filone
☐ Far berna
☐ Caliarsela
☐ Bigiare
☐ Far manca
☐ Far fughino
☐ Far cuppo
☐ Tagliare
☐ Bruciare
☐ Caliarselo
☐ Buttarsela
☐ Impicciare
☐ Far scapola
☐ Nargiare
☐ Altro

Fig. A3: Linking answers to Wordmaps "To skive", source ALIQUOT project

Surveys in English and Italian

We next present the survey. First we provide a translation into English of the key parts of the survey before presenting the original survey in Italian in full. Note that the question numbers attached to the survey are used in the previous section of the appendix to facilitate replication of our methods.

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

---

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 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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
……………

Respondents play a personality test

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 ()
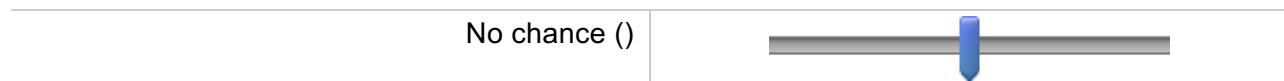
Q106 What is your opinion on the level of corruption of elected officials in your country?

- ○ 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 ()											
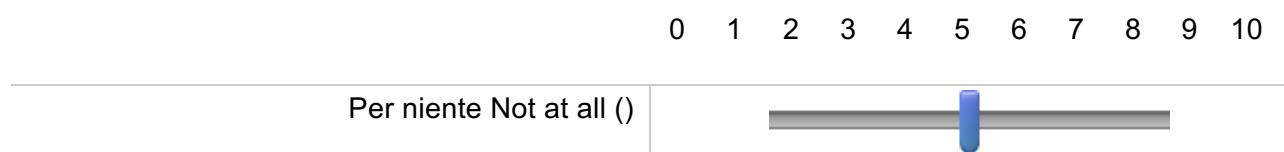
Q81 Which media do you use to keep yourself updated on the current (political and non) news?

☐ 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

ActiveSurveySocial Capital-Mil-Rome-Turin 1/4/19 (distributed-copy)

Start of Block: Screening: Commitment

Q641

Sei stato invitato a partecipare ad uno studio condotto da ricercatori dell'Universita' di Warwick nel Regno Unito.

Per identificare se possiedi le caratteristiche adatte per partecipare all survey, per favore seleziona la risposta qui sotto che meglio ti descrive:

Se sarai selezionato a partecipare alla survey ti impegni a leggere attentamente le domande che ti verranno fatte e a dare una risposta nel modo migliore possibile?

○ Mi impegno a rispondere nel modo migliore possibile (1)

○ Non voglio impegnarmi a rispondere nel modo migliore possibile (2)

○ Non posso promettere nulla a riguardo (4)

End of Block: Screening: Commitment

Start of Block: Age block

Q634
Per identificare se possiedi le caratteristiche adatte per partecipare all survey, per favore rispondi alle seguenti domande.

Hai gia' compiuto 18 anni?

○ Si (1)

○ No (2)

- -

Page Break —————————————————————————————————————

✳

Q3 Quanti anni hai? (scrivi la tua eta' in numero qui sotto)

_____

Display This Question:

   If Per identificare se possiedi le caratteristiche adatte per partecipare all survey, per favore r... = No

Q636 Mi dispiace, NON possiedi le caratteristiche che ricerchiamo per partecipare alla survey.

Grazie per l'interessamento

JS

Q592

Per identificare se possiedi le caratteristiche adatte per partecipare all survey, per favore seleziona la risposta qui sotto che meglio ti descrive:

○ Tutti i miei nonni sono nati in Italia o sono di origine Italiana (1)

○ Almeno uno dei miei nonni non e' di origine Italiana (2)

Q615 Mi dispiace, NON possiedi le caratteristiche che ricerchiamo per partecipare alla survey.

Grazie per l'interessamento

Q616 Seleziona la citta' in cui risiedi abitualmente.

○ Roma (1)

○ Milano (2)

○ Napoli (3)

○ Torino (4)

○ Palermo (5)

○ Genova (6)

○ Altra citta' (7)

Q617 Mi dispiace, NON possiedi le caratteristiche che ricerchiamo per partecipare alla survey.

Grazie per l'interessamento

Display This Question:

If Per identificare se possiedi le caratteristiche adatte per partecipare all survey, per favore s... = Tutti i miei nonni sono nati in Italia o sono di origine Italiana

Q29 **Accordo di partecipazione** Sei invitato a partecipare ad uno studio condotto da ricercatori dell' Universita' di Warwick nel Regno Unito. Lo studio riguarda le opinioni ed i comportamenti delle persone ed il legame con le tradizioni familiari. Per favore leggi attentamente le istruzioni di seguito. Seleziona la casella riportata in fondo alla pagina per dare il tuo consenso a partecipare alla survey .   **Il nostro impegno e la nostra politica di mantenimento delle privacy** Nello studio non facciamo mai affermazioni non veritiere e manteniamo le promesse fatte. Ad esempio se ti promettiamo di pagare una determinata somma, quella somma ti sara' effettivamente versata. Se diciamo che sarai abbinato/a ad un'altro partecipante, questo verra' fatto davvero. Se dovessimo commettere un errore che abbia causato svantaggi ai partecipanti, notificheremo l'errore agli interessati e provvederemo a compensare per il danno ricevuto. La nostra ricerca e' condotta rispettando i codici di comportamento ed i principi etici che sono comuni alla ricerca scientifica.

   Regolamento sul rispetto della privacy I dati raccolti in questa ricerca verranno utilizzati esclusivamente a scopo di studio scientifico. Non ci sara' nessun collegamento tra i dati personali dell'intervistato/a e i dati raccolti durante la survey. I dati raccolti verranno totalmente anonimizzati prima di essere impiegati nello studio. I risultati della ricerca saranno resi pubblici. La tua partecipazione allo studio e' interamente volontaria, e sarai libero di ritirarti in ogni momento senza incorrere in alcuna sanzione.

 Pagamento

 I partecipanti verrano pagati per prendere parte a questa survey nel solito modo. Oltre al pagamento standard i partecipanti potranno guadagnare dei bonus. Tutti i bonus verranno convertiti in "panel points" e il tuo pagamento complessivo verra' pagato in termini di "panel points". Nota bene che gli eventuali bonus verranno pagati in addizione ai pagamenti standard.

   Se desideri fare un reclamo sul modo in cui il questionario e' stato condotto o se sei hai subito un danno, per favore, scrivi all'indirizzo riportato di sotto. La persona che ricevera' il tuo reclamo e' il responsabile amministrativo del Servizio Ricerche dell'Universita' di Warwick (Regno Unito), la persona in questione non e' in alcun modo collegata alla ricerca.   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.uk   Se vuoi procedere con il questionario seleziona la casella "Sono d'accordo" qui sotto per continuare.

○ sono d'accordo (1)

Q272 Seleziona la citta' dove al momento risiedi.

○ Milano (1)

○ Torino (2)

○ Roma (3)

Q19 Dove sei nato o di quale paese o citta' sei originario? (Se il comune non e' presente nella lista, seleziona il comune piu' vicino)
Regione (1)
Provincia (2)
Comune (3)

▼ Abruzzo (1) ... Veneto ~ Vicenza ~ Zan   ~ (4503)

- -

Display This Question:
    If Seleziona la citta' dove al momento risiedi. = Milano

Q18 Quanti anni avevi quando ti sei trasferito a Milano?

○ Vivo a Milano dalla nascita (1)

○ Avevo .... (scrivi l'eta' in numero) (2)

_____

- -

Display This Question:
    If Seleziona la citta' dove al momento risiedi. = Torino

Q283 Quanti anni avevi quando ti sei trasferito a Torino?

○ Vivo a Torino dalla nascita (1)

○ Avevo .... (scrivi l'eta' in numero) (2)

_____

Q284 Quanti anni avevi quando ti sei trasferito a Roma?

○ Vivo a Roma dalla nascita (1)

○ Avevo .... (scrivi l'eta' in numero) (2)

_____

Q19 Perche' ti sei trasferito a Milano?

○ La mia famiglia si e' trasferita (1)

○ Per motivi di studio (2)

○ Per motivi di lavoro (3)

○ Altro (4) _____

○ Mi piaceva il posto (5)

○ Non mi piaceva il posto dove abitavo prima (6)

Q291 Perche' ti sei trasferito a Torino?

○ La mia famiglia si e' trasferita (1)

○ Per motivi di studio (2)

○ Per motivi di lavoro (3)

○ Altro (4) _____

○ Mi piaceva il posto (5)

○ Non mi piaceva il posto dove abitavo prima (6)

Q292 Perche' ti sei trasferito a Roma?

○ La mia famiglia si e' trasferita (1)

○ Per motivi di studio (2)

○ Per motivi di lavoro (3)

○ Altro (4) _____

○ Mi piaceva il posto (5)

○ Non mi piaceva il posto dove abitavo prima (6)

Q23 Dove abitavi prima (se non presente nella lista seleziona la citta' o il paese piu' vicino) ?
Regione (1)
Provincia (2)
Comune (3)

▼ Abruzzo (1) ... Veneto ~ Vicenza ~ Zan ~ (4503)

Q22 Perche' non ti piaceva il posto dive abitavi prima?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q26 Che cosa ti piaceva?

_____

Q20 Quando la tua famiglia si e' trasferita ?

▼ Prima del 1900 (1) ... Non lo so (20)

Q21 Perche' la tua famiglia si e' trasferita

○ Per motivi di lavoro (1)

○ Per avvicinarsi ad altri membri della famiglia (2)

○ Perche' piaceva il posto (3)

○ Perche' non piaceva il posto dove risiedeva precedentemente (4)

○ altro (5) _____

Q25 Quale e' la regione di origine di tua madre?

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

Q30 Quale e' la citta' o il paese di origine di tua madre?

_____

Q43 Quando tua madre si e' trasferita a Milano?

▼ Non ha mai vissuto a Milano (4) ... 2019 (22)

Q299 Quando tua madre si e' trasferita a Torino?

▼ Non ha mai vissuto a Torino (4) ... 2019 (22)

Q300 Quando tua madre si e' trasferita a Roma?

▼ Non ha mai vissuto a Roma (4) ... 2019 (22)

Q31 Quale e' la regione di origine di tuo padre?

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

Q32 Quale e' la citta' o il paese di origine di tuo padre?

_____

Q302 Quando tuo padre si e' trasferito a Milano?

▼ Non ha mai vissuto a Milano (4) ... 2019 (22)

Q305 Quando tuo padre si e' trasferita a Torino?

▼ Non ha mai vissuto a Torino (4) ... 2019 (22)

Q303 Quando tuo padre si e' trasferito a Roma?

▼ Non ha mai vissuto a Roma (4) ... 2019 (22)

Q123 Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna materna?

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

Q273 Quale e' la citta' o il paese   di origine della tua nonna materna? (Se non lo sai scrivi la provincia)

_____

Q128 Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno?

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

Q274 Quale e' la citta' o il paese di origine del tuo nonno materno? (Se non lo sai scrivi la provincia)

_____

Q129 Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna paterna?

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

Q275 Quale e' la citta' o il paese di origine della tua nonna paterna? (Se non lo sai scrivi la provincia)

_____

Q130 Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno?

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

Q276 Quale e' la citta' o il paese di origine del tuo nonno paterno? (Se non lo sai scrivi la provincia)

_____

Q45 Che tipo di rapporto hai (o avevi) con i membri della tua famiglia ...?

	Molto vicino (1)	Abbastanza vicino (2)	Non molto vicino (3)	Per niente vicino (4)	Non l'ho mai conosociuto/a (5)
Madre (1)	○	○	○	○	○
Padre (2)	○	○	○	○	○
Nonna materna (3)	○	○	○	○	○
Nonno materno (4)	○	○	○	○	○
Nonna paterna (5)	○	○	○	○	○
Nonno paterno (6)	○	○	○	○	○

Q45 Visiti spesso o hai dei legami o hai proprieta' nella la citta' o il paese di origine di tua ...?

	si spesso/ legami stretti (1)	spesso /alcuni legami (2)	non spesso/pochi legami (3)	mai/senza legami (4)	ho proprieta' (5)
madre (1)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
padre (2)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
nonna materna (3)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
nonno materno (4)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
nonna paterna (5)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
nonno paterno (6)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

- -

Display This Question:

If Seleziona la citta' dove al momento risiedi. = Milano

⤨

Q50 Se qualcuno ti chiede "Di dove sei?" che cosa rispondi?

☐　　　Sono milanese (1)

☐　　　Vivo a Milano ma sono di (2) _____

☐　　　Sono di Milano ma la mia famiglia viene da (dalla) (3) _____

☐　　　Sono di (4) _____

☐　　　Sono Italiano (5)

☐　　　Sono europeo (6)

☐　　　altro (7) _____

- -

Display This Question:

　　If Seleziona la citta' dove al momento risiedi. = Torino

⤭

Q297 Se qualcuno ti chiede "Di dove sei?" che cosa rispondi?

☐ Sono torinese (1)

☐ Vivo a Torino ma sono di (2) _____

☐ Sono di Torino ma la mia famiglia viene da (dalla) (3) _____

☐ Sono di (4) _____

☐ Sono Italiano (5)

☐ Sono europeo (6)

☐ altro (7) _____

Q298 Se qualcuno ti chiede "Di dove sei?" che cosa rispondi?

☐ Sono romano /romana (1)

☐ Vivo a Roma ma sono di (2) _____

☐ Sono di Roma ma la mia famiglia viene da (dalla) (3) _____

☐ Sono di (4) _____

☐ Sono Italiano (5)

☐ Sono europeo (6)

☐ altro (7) _____

Q89 Quale e' la tua squadra di calcio preferita?

○ La mia squadra preferita e' (4) _____

○ Non ho una squadra preferita (5)

End of Block: Demographic (Family background)

Start of Block: Dialect sound files: Instructions

Q578 **Adesso ascolterai delle frasi o delle parole in vari dialetti italiani.**

Ti chiediamo di ascoltare attentamente la registrazione e di scrivere la traduzione in italiano nella casella sottostante.

Cerca di tradurre in maniera piu' fedele possibile. Se capisci solo alcune parole scrivi quello che capisci.

Se non capisci alcuna parola scrivi NA.

Clicca qui sotto se hai capito le istruzioni.

◯ Ho capito (4)

Display This Question:

   If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna materna? = Valle d'Aosta

Q145 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

   If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna materna? = Piemonte

Q196 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

   If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna materna? = Lombardia

Q146 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

   If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna materna? = Trentino-Alto Adige

Q171 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q166 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q149 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione. .

_____

Q147 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q148 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q153 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q156 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q169 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q157 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q167 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q165 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q159   Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q170 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q161 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q162 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q163 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q164 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.   =

_____

Page Break ───

Q618 Come hai trovato la frase in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito tutto (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

Page Break ───────────────────────

Q172 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione   .

_____

Q173 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione*.*

_____

Q174 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q175 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q176 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q177 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q178 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q179 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q180
Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q181 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q182 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q183 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q184 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q185 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q186 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q187 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q188 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q190 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q191 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q192 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Page Break

Q619 Come hai trovato la parola in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

Display This Question:

> *If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna paterna? = Valle d'Aosta*

Q223 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

> *If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna paterna? = Piemonte*

Q224 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

> *If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna paterna? = Lombardia*

Q225 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

> *If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna paterna? = Trentino-Alto Adige*

Q226 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q229 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q230 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q231 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q232 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q233

Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q234 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q235 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione. .

_____

Q236 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q237 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q238 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q239 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q240 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q241 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q242 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q243 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Q244 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

- -

Page Break ————————————————————————————————————

Q620 Come hai trovato la parola in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

Page Break ———

Q245 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione. .

_____

Q246 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione .

_____

Q247 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q248 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q249 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q250 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q251 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q252 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q253

 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q254 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q255 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q256 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q257 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione .

_____

Q258 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q259 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Puglia

Q260 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Basilicata

Q261 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Calabria

Q262 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Sicilia

Q263 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Sardegna

Q264 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Page Break ——

Q621 Come hai trovato la frase in dialetto?

◯ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

◯ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

◯ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

◯ Non ho capito nulla (2)

End of Block: Dialect Version 1 nonna paterna/nonno paterno

Start of Block: Dialects Version 2 nonno materno/nonna materna

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Valle d'Aosta

Q339 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Piemonte

Q340 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Lombardia

Q341 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Trentino-Alto Adige

Q342 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q343 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q344 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q345 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q346 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q347

Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q348 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q349 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q350 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q351 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q352 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q353 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q356 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q357 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q358 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q622 Come hai trovato la frase in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

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Q359 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione. .

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Q360 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q361 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q362 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q363 Che cosa dice ? Clicca qui. Scrivi il significato qui sotto. Se non capisci scrivi NA

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Q364 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione. .

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Q365 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q366 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q367
Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q368 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q369 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q370 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q371 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q372 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q375 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q376 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q377 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q378 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q623 Come hai trovato la parola in dialetto?

◯ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

◯ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

◯ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

◯ Non ho capito nulla (2)

End of Block: Dialects Version 2 nonno materno/nonna materna

Start of Block: Dialects Version 2 nonno paterno/nonna paterna

Display This Question:

   If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Valle d'Aosta

Q461 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

   If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Piemonte

Q462 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

   If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Lombardia

Q463 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

   If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Trentino-Alto Adige

Q464 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q465 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q466 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q467 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q468 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q469

Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q470 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q579 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q472 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q473 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q474 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q475   Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q476 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q478 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q479 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q480 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q624 Come hai trovato la parola in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

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Q481 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q482 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q483 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q491 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q571 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q492 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q493 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q494   Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q495 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q496 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q499 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q500 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q625 Come hai trovato la frase in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

End of Block: Dialects Version 2 nonno paterno/nonna paterna

Start of Block: Dialects Version 3 nonna paterna/nonno paterno

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna paterna? = Valle d'Aosta

Q380 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna paterna? = Piemonte

Q381 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna paterna? = Lombardia

Q382 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna paterna? = Trentino-Alto Adige

Q383 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

Q384 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

Q385 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

Q386 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

Q387 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q390 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione .

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Q573 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q391 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q398 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q399 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q626 Come hai trovato la frase in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

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Q400 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q401 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q402 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q418 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q419 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q627 Come hai trovato la parola in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

End of Block: Dialects Version 3 nonna paterna/nonno paterno

Start of Block: Dialects Version 3 nonna materna/nonno materno

Display This Question:

    If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna materna? = Valle d'Aosta

Q501 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

    If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna materna? = Piemonte

Q502 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

    If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna materna? = Lombardia

Q503 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

    If Quale e' la regione di origine della tua nonna materna? = Trentino-Alto Adige

Q504 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q505 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q506 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q508 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q511 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q513 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q514 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q515 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q516 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione. .

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Q517 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q518 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q519 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

Q520 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q628 Come hai trovato la parola in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

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Q521 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q522 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q523 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q524 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q525 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Friuli-Venezia Giulia

Q526 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Liguria

Q527 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Emilia-Romagna

Q528 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione .

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Toscana

Q529

 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Umbria

Q530 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q531 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q532 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q533 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q534 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione. .

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Q539 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q540 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q629 Come hai trovato la frase in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

End of Block: Dialects Version 3 nonna materna/nonno materno

Start of Block: Dialects Version 4 nonno paterno/nonna paterna

Display This Question:

> *If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Valle d'Aosta*

Q421 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

> *If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Piemonte*

Q422 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

> *If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Lombardia*

Q423 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

> *If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno paterno? = Trentino-Alto Adige*

Q424 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q425 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q426 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q427 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q433 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q434 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q435 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q436 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q437 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q438 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q439 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q440 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Page Break ————————————————————————————————————

Q630 Come hai trovato la frase in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

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Q441 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q442 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q443 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q444 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione .

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Q445 CClicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q446 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q450 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione .

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Q451 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione. .

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Q459 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q460 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q631 Come hai trovato la parola in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

End of Block: Dialects Version 4 nonno paterno/nonna paterna

Start of Block: Dialects Version 4 nonno materno/nonna materna

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Valle d'Aosta

Q541 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Piemonte

Q542 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Lombardia

Q543 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine del tuo nonno materno? = Trentino-Alto Adige

Q544 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q545 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q546 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q550 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q559 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q560 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q632 Come hai trovato la frase in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

Page Break ───

Q561 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q562 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione .

_____

Q563 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q564 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q565 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q566 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q567 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q568 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q569

 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q570 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q571 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q572 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q573 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q574 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

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Q575 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q576 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q577 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q578 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q579 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Q580 Clicca qui di seguito e ascolta attentamente la registrazione.

_____

Page Break _____

Q633 Come hai trovato la frase in dialetto?

○ L'ho trovata facile, credo di aver capito (1)

○ L'ho trovata difficile, ma credo di aver capito (3)

○ Non ho capito quasi niente (4)

○ Non ho capito nulla (2)

Q240 Leggi la lista di parole dialettali. Tutte significano la stessa cosa: **zio**. Seleziona il gruppo o i gruppi che ti ricordano maggiormente quelle usate nella tua famiglia di origine.

☐   barba, barbo, barban (1)

☐   zìuma, zu, zzìu, titto, ziu (2)

☐   zi (3)

☐   ⊗nessuna (4)

☐   altro (5) _____

Q241 Leggi la lista di parole dialettali. Tutte significano la stessa cosa: **sedia**. Seleziona il gruppo o i gruppi che ti ricordano maggiormente quelle usate nella tua famiglia di origine.

☐ cadrega, carega (1)

☐ segg', segge , segg, sègg, seggia, seggia (2)

☐ ⊗nessuna (3)

☐ altro (4) _____

Q242 Leggi la lista di parole dialettali. Tutte significano la stessa cosa: **asciugamano**. Seleziona il gruppo o i gruppi che ti ricordano maggiormente quelle usate nella tua famiglia di origine.

☐ tuvagghia, tuaglia, tuvaglia, tuvaglia, tuagghie (1)

☐ sciugaman, sûgamàn (2)

☐ macrame' (3)

☐ altro (4) _____

☐ ⊗nessuna (5)

Q243 Leggi la lista di parole dialettali. Tutte significano la stessa cosa: **tavolo**. Seleziona il gruppo o i gruppi che ti ricordano maggiormente quelle usate nella tua famiglia di origine.

☐   altro (4) _____

☐   ⊗nessuna (5)

☐   bbuffètte, canceddhra, buffetta, taulu (6)

☐   tauli', tavela, tavolo, (7)

☐   mesa (8)

☐   tòua, tourà, tàol, tàul, tòea, tola, tàula (9)

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.

☐   soldi (1) _____

☐   ragazzo (2) _____

☐   bambino (3) _____

☐   ragazza (4) _____

☐   piangere (5) _____

☐   l'ha detto (6) _____

☐   fazzoletto (7) _____

Q574 Quale espressione useresti per definire in modo colloquiale "**il** *non andare a scuola ingiustificatamente*"? (Puoi selezionare piu' di una risposta)

☐ Marinare (1)

☐ Far sega (2)

☐ Far filone (3)

☐ Far berna (4)

☐ Caliarsela (5)

☐ Bigiare (6)

☐ Far manca (7)

☐ Far fughino (8)

☐ Far cuppo (9)

☐ Tagliare (10)

☐ Bruciare (11)

☐ Caliarselo (12)

☐ Buttarsela (13)

☐ Impicciare (14)

☐ Far scapola (15)

☐ Nargiare (16)

☐   Altro (17)

Q575 Quale espressione useresti per definire in modo colloquiale "*un colpo dato a mano aperta sulla guancia*"?(Puoi selezionare piu' di una risposta)

☐   schiaffo (1)

☐   ceffone (4)

☐   manata (5)

☐   sberla (6)

☐   papina (7)

☐   pizza (8)

☐   pacchero (9)

☐   tumbuluni (10)

☐   altro (11)

Q576 Quale espressione useresti per il frutto raffigurato nella foto. (Puoi selezionare piu' di una risposta)

☐ cocomero (1)

☐ anguria (4)

☐ pateca (6)

☐ citrone (7)

☐ melone (8)

☐ zipangolo (9)

☐ altro (10)

- -

Q577 Quale espressione useresti "**per *la persona amata***"? (Puoi selezionare piu' di una risposta)

☐   fidanzato/a (1)

☐   ragazzo/a (4)

☐   frego/a (5)

☐   sposo/a (6)

☐   moroso/a (7)

☐   nammorato/a (8)

☐   mulo/a (9)

☐   zito/a (10)

☐   uaglione/a (11)

☐   altro (12)

End of Block: Dialects: groups

Start of Block: Proverbi e cibo

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine di tuo padre? = Valle d'Aosta

Or Quale e' la regione di origine di tua madre? = Valle d'Aosta

Q245 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Valdostano e spiegarne il significato?

"Oeuf d'une heure, pain d'un jour, vin d'un an"

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

Q246 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Piemontese e spiegarne il significato?

 "Chi ch'a l'è sempre malavi a l'è l'ultim a meuire"

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

Q247 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Lombardo e spiegarne il significato?
      "Finì Agóst gió ul sù le fosc."

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

Q253 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio del Trentino-Alto Adige e spiegarne il significato?
"Chi arte nu sa far, butega sera"

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

Q254 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Veneto e spiegarne il significato?
De ogni dì Nadale, de marti carnevale, de mercore Quaresima, de giove settuagesima, e Pasqua?...sol de domenega!

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

Q255 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Friulano e spiegarne il significato?
"Poc se spind, poc se gold."

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

- -

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine di tuo padre? = Liguria

Or Quale e' la regione di origine di tua madre? = Liguria

Q256 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Ligure e spiegarne il significato?
"*Sciûsciâ e sciorbî no se pêu*"

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

- -

Display This Question:

If Quale e' la regione di origine di tuo padre? = Emilia-Romagna

Or Quale e' la regione di origine di tua madre? = Emilia-Romagna

Q257 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Emiliano-Romagnolo e spiegarne il significato?
"I quatrâ i è cóma i dulùr: chi ch'jà i si tâ "

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

- -

Q258 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Toscano e spiegarne il significato?
    "E tu fa' la fin di Biccialla 'he morì senz'assaggialla!"

◯ Traduzione (1) _____

◯ Significato (2) _____

◯ Non capisco (3)

Q259 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Umbro e spiegarne il significato?
    "Occhiii vianchi e capilli rusci nte fidà se ni cunusci"

◯ Traduzione (1) _____

◯ Significato (2) _____

◯ Non capisco (3)

Q260 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Marchigiano e spiegarne il significato?
"Di' ndó' ndan'? Alla messa al don'!"

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

- -

Q261 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Laziale e spiegarne il significato?
"Er cane mozzica sempre a 'o stracciarolo "

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

- -

Q262 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Abruzzese e spiegarne il significato?
"Quànne lu purche z'abbotta véussa la trocca."

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

- -

Q263 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Molisano e spiegarne il significato?
    "Cape luong maestra pazza"

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

- -

Q264 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Campano e spiegarne il significato?
    L'eriva chi nu bbuoi, chidda ti crisci a l'uortu.

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

- -

Q265 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Pugliese e spiegarne il significato?
Ce accócchie cavalle stanghe e mòschë.

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

- -

Q266 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio della Basilicata e spiegarne il significato?
A lavà la cap au ciocc', pird acqu' e sapon.

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

- -

Q267 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Calabrese e spiegarne il significato?

Favuriti si vuliti, ma non viniti.

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

Q269 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Siciliano e spiegarne il significato?
Ce cu voli a butti ghina e a mugghieri 'briaca.

○ Traduzione (1) _____

○ Significato (2) _____

○ Non capisco (3)

Q271 Puoi tradurre il seguente proverbio Sardo e spiegarne il significato?
  Fazzu su scimpru po non pagai s'osteria!

◯ Traduzione (1) _____

◯ Significato (2) _____

◯ Non capisco (3)

- -

Q248 Quale e' il piatto tradizionale natalizio preparato dalla tua famiglia di origine?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

- -

Q249 Puoi elencare alcuni dolci tradizionali che ti ricordano l'infanzia in famiglia?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

End of Block: Proverbi e cibo

Start of Block: Games: Instructions

Q560 **Giochi**

Adesso participerai a due giochi. In base alle tue risposte potrai guadagnare una somma

addizionale da aggiungere alla tua ricompensa di base.

Alla fine di ogni gioco calcoleremo la somma accumulata ed estrarremo a sorte un numero di partecipanti a cui pagheremo **la somma accumulata.**

Per esempio se nel primo gioco hai accumulato 30 euro, e vieni stato estratto, riceverai 30 euro di bonus.

Clicca qui sotto se vuoi continuare a giocare.

○ Desidero continuare (4)

End of Block: Games: Instructions

Start of Block: Public Good: matching

Q564 Istruzioni

Adesso verrai abbinato a caso ad un'altro partecipante.

A solo scopo amministrativo, un partecipante verra' identificato con il ruolo A e l'altro con il ruolo B.

End of Block: Public Good: matching

Start of Block: Public Good: Instruction A

Q594 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q595 Per favore leggi attentamente le istruzioni di seguito.

 Sei stato assegnato al ruolo A.

Il ruolo ha il solo scopo amministrativo. Appartenenti ad entrambi i ruoli devono prendere le stesse decisioni.

Tu hai ricevuto un ammontare pari a 20 Euro. Anche il partecipante B a cui sei stato abbinato ha ricevuto 20 Euro.

 Il tuo compito e' di decidere quanti Euro trasferire ad un conto comune. Puoi trasferire un ammontare compreso tra 0 e 20 Euro (0 e 20 incluse).

 All'altro partecipante sara' chiesto di prendere la tua stessa decisione riguardo al conto comune.

 Una volta che entrambi avrete deciso, verra' calcolata la somma dei trasferimenti fatti al conto comune.

 L'ammontare totale che tu accumuli in questo gioco viene calcolato secondo la seguente operazione:
 20 - [l'ammontare che tu trasferisci al conto comune] + 3/4 [somma dei trasferimenti al conto comune].
 Dunque, se tu contribuissi 8 unita' e il partecipante B contribuisse 8 unita' l'ammontare totale che ti verrebbe restituito a fine gioco sarebbe pari a: 20 - 8 + 3/4 X (8 + 8) = 24 Euro   In un altro esempio, se tu contribuissi 5 unita' e il partecipante B contribuisse 3 unita' l'ammontare totale che ti verrebbe restituito a fine gioco sarebbe pari a:

○ 15 (1)

○ 18 (4)

○ 21 (5)

Page Break —

Q584 La risposta corretta e' 21.

20 - 5 + 3/4 X (5 + 3) = 21 Euro

NOTA BENE: a conclusione della survey, estrarremo a sorte un numero di partecipanti. Coloro che verranno estratti riceveranno un bonus pari all'ammontare individuale accumulato nel gioco.

Q609 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q117 Per favore, muovendo il cursore, indica qui sotto l'ammontare che vuoi trasferire al **conto comune**.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1011121314151617181920

Il tuo trasferimento al conto comune (0- 20) e' ()	

Q119 Per favore, muovendo il cursore, indica qui sotto l'ammontare che tu pensi che il partecipante B, a cui sei stato abbinato, versera' nel conto comune?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1011121314151617181920

Quanto pensi che il partecipante B trasferisca al conto comune (0-20)? ()	

Q565 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q566

Per favore leggi attentamente le istruzioni di seguito.

 Sei stato assegnato al ruolo B.
Il ruolo ha il solo scopo amministrativo. Appartenenti ad entrambi i ruoli devono prendere le stesse decisioni.

Tu hai ricevuto un ammontare pari a 20 Euro. Anche il partecipante A a cui sei stato abbinato ha ricevuto 20 Euro.

Il tuo compito e' di decidere quanti Euro trasferire ad un conto comune. Puoi trasferire un ammontare compreso tra 0 e 20 Euro (0 e 20 incluse).

All'altro partecipante sara' chiesto di prendere la tua stessa decisione riguardo al conto comune.

Una volta che entrambi avrete deciso, verra' calcolata la somma dei trasferimenti fatti al conto comune.

L'ammontare totale che tu accumuli in questo gioco viene calcolato secondo la seguente operazione:
20 - [l'ammontare che tu trasferisci al conto comune] + 3/4 [somma dei trasferimenti al conto comune].
Dunque, se tu contribuissi 8 unita' e il partecipante A contribuisse 8 unita' l'ammontare totale che ti verrebbe restituito a fine gioco sarebbe pari a: 20 - 8 + 3/4 X (8 + 8) = 24 Euro In un altro esempio, se tu contribuissi 5 unita' e il partecipante A contribuisse 3 unita' l'ammontare totale che ti verrebbe restituito a fine gioco sarebbe pari a:

○ 15 (1)

○ 18 (4)

○ 21 (5)

- -

Page Break —————————————————————————————————————

Q586
La risposta corretta e' 21.

20 - 5 + 3/4 X (5 + 3) = 21 Euro

NOTA BENE: a conclusione della survey, estrarremo a sorte un numero di partecipanti. Coloro che verranno estratti riceveranno un bonus pari all'ammontare individuale accumulato nel gioco.

Q610 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q557 Per favore, muovendo il cursore, indica qui sotto l'ammontare che vuoi trasferire al **conto comune**.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10111213141516171819 20

Il tuo trasferimento al conto comune (0- 20) e' ()	

Q558 Per favore, muovendo il cursore, indica qui sotto l'ammontare che tu pensi che il partecipante A, a cui sei stato abbinato, versera' nel conto comune?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10111213141516171819 20

Quanto pensi che il partecipante A trasferisca al conto comune (0-20)? ()	

Q583 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

- -

Q608
 Istruzioni

Adesso ti chiediamo di lanciare 10 volte una moneta e contare il numero delle volte in cui risulta "testa".

Potrai compiere questa azione in due modi: (i) utilizzando una moneta, (ii) in maniera virtuale usando un sito internet.

Se hai una moneta a disposizione, lancia la moneta dieci volte e conta il numero di volte in cui risulta testa. Ricorda questo numero.

Oppure, se non hai un moneta con te, puoi lanciare le monete virtualmente utilizzando il sito web random.org (per accedervi clicca qui) , o un'altro sito simile a scelta. Una volta fatto, ricordati di contare il numero di volte che appare testa.

La scelta di quale metodo utilizzare dipende esclusivamente da te, scegli quello che preferisci.

Successivamente estrarremo a sorte un numero di partecipanti. **Tra gli estratti,   coloro che avranno dichiarato di avere visualizzato testa almeno otto volte vinceranno un bonus pari a 20 euro.**

Quando hai finito, clicca qui sotto.

○ Ho lanciato le monete e voglio continuare il gioco (9)

- -

Page Break ───

Q609 Quante volte ti e' capitata testa?

Successivamente procederemo all'estrazione di un numero di partecipanti, tra gli estratti coloro che avranno dichiarato di avere visualizzato testa almeno otto volte vinceranno un bonus pari a 20 euro.

| Numero di teste ottenute (1) | ☆ | ☆ | ☆ | ☆ | ☆ | ☆ | ☆ | ☆ | ☆ | ☆ |
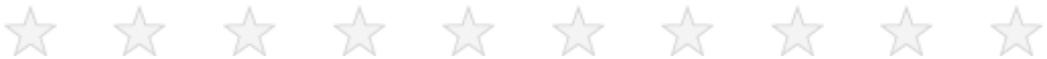
Q104 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q105

Concordi o meno con le seguenti frasi che descrivono la tua personalita'?

Mi considero come qualcuno che...

	Totalmente in disaccordo (1)	Parzialmente in disaccordo (2)	Ne d'accordo ne in disaccordo (3)	In accordo parziale (4)	Completamente d'accordo (5)
...e' riservato (Q52.1_1)	○	○	○	○	○
... di cui ci si puo' di solito fidare (Q52.1_2)	○	○	○	○	○
... tende ad essere pigro (Q52.1_3)	○	○	○	○	○
... e' rilassato e risponde bene a situazioni di stress (Q52.1_4)	○	○	○	○	○
.... ha degli interessi artistici (Q52.1_5)	○	○	○	○	○
... e' socievole (Q52.1_6)	○	○	○	○	○
...tende a criticare gli altri (Q52.1_7)	○	○	○	○	○
... e' affidabile sul lavoro (Q52.1_8)	○	○	○	○	○
... si innervosisce facilmente (Q52.1_9)	○	○	○	○	○
... ha una immaginazione	○	○	○	○	○

fervente
(Q52.1_10)

Q46
Credi che i seguenti comportamenti siano accettabili o meno?

Esprimi la tua opinione secondo la seguente scala: mai accettabile, solo in casi speciali, qualche volta, la maggior parte delle volte o sempre accettabile.

	Mai (1)	solo in casi speciali (2)	Qualche volta (3)	La maggior parte delle volte (4)	Sempre (5)
Fare richiesta di soldi o benefici dallo Stato senza averne il diritto (1)	○	○	○	○	○
Usare i mezzi pubblici senza pagarne il biglietto (2)	○	○	○	○	○
Evadere le tasse (3)	○	○	○	○	○
Provare a corrompere i politici o gli impiegati statali (4)	○	○	○	○	○
Non andare a votare alle elezioni (5)	○	○	○	○	○
Non prendere parte ad attivita' di volontariato (6)	○	○	○	○	○
Non donare il sangue (7)	○	○	○	○	○
Non pagare il canone televisivo (8)	○	○	○	○	○

Q47 Quanto e' importante la religione per te?

○ Molto (1)

○ Abbastanza (2)

○ Non molto (3)

○ Per niente (4)

○ Preferisco non dirlo (5)

Q48
Quale e' il tuo livello di fiducia nei confronti delle seguenti istituzioni o gruppi?

	Alta fiducia (1)	Abbastanza alta fiducia (2)	Fiducia non molto alta (3)	Bassa Fiducia (4)	Preferisco non dirlo (5)
Lo Stato (1)	○	○	○	○	○
La polizia (2)	○	○	○	○	○
Il sistema giuridico (3)	○	○	○	○	○
La regione (4)	○	○	○	○	○
Gli enti locali (5)	○	○	○	○	○
I partiti politici (6)	○	○	○	○	○
La Chiesa (7)	○	○	○	○	○
I sindacati (8)	○	○	○	○	○
La stampa (9)	○	○	○	○	○
La televisione pubblica (10)	○	○	○	○	○
La televisione privata (21)	○	○	○	○	○
La famiglia (11)	○	○	○	○	○
Gli amici (12)	○	○	○	○	○
I vicini di casa/quartiere (13)	○	○	○	○	○

Gli sconosciuti (14)	○	○	○	○	○
Gli extra comunitari (15)	○	○	○	○	○
Persone originarie da altri paesi europei (16)	○	○	○	○	○
Gli italiani (17)	○	○	○	○	○
I milanesi (18)	○	○	○	○	○
I torinesi (22)	○	○	○	○	○
I romani (23)	○	○	○	○	○
La gente originaria del mio paese/citta' (24)	○	○	○	○	○

Q49 Rispondi sinceramente alle seguenti domande.

	Abitualmente (1)	Spesso (2)	Qualche volta (3)	Di solito no (4)	Quasi Mai/mai (5)	Preferisco non dirlo (6)
Paghi il canone televisivo? (1)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Vai a votare ai referendum? (2)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Doni il sangue? (3)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Paghi le tasse? (4)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fai attivita' di volontariato? (5)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q86 Come ti comporteresti se vedessi qualcuno buttare per terra dei rifiuti?

○ Non faresti nulla (1)

○ Chiameresti la persona e chiederesti di raccogliere i rifiuti (2)

○ Denunceresti la persona (3)

○ Raccoglieresti tu stesso i rifiuti (4)

○ Altro (5) _____

Q87

Concordi i con l'affermazione che ci si possa "fidare della maggior parte delle persone", o pensi che si debba essere molto cauti quando si ha a che fare con le persone? (scegli una risposta)

○ Ci si puo' fidare della maggior parte delle persone (1)

○ Si deve essere molto cauti (2)

○ Non saprei (5)

Q103
Credi che , potendo, la maggior parte delle persone cercherebbe di fregarti oppure agirebbe in maniera onesta?

○ Agirebbe in maniera onesta (1)

○ Cercherebbe di fregarmi (2)

○ Non saprei (4)

Q104
Pensi che la maggior parte delle volte la gente cerchi di aiutare oppure pensi solo a se stessa?

○ La maggior parte delle volte la gente cerca di aiutare (1)

○ La maggior parte delle volte pensa solo a se stessa (2)

○ Non saprei (4)

Q105
Immagina di aver dimenticato il tuo portafoglio con 200 Euro sull'autobus. Da 1 a 10 , (1= nessuna possibilita', 10 =quasi certo) come valuti la possibilita' che chi lo trovi lo restituisca?

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

| Nessuna possibilta' () | |

Q106 Quale e' la tua opinione rispetto al livello di corruzione nel paese?

○ Raramente i pubblici ufficiali sono corrotti (2)

○ Qualche volta i pubblici ufficiali sono corrotti (3)

○ Spesso i pubblici ufficiali sono corrotti (5)

○ Quasi sempre i pubblici ufficiali sono corrotti (4)

○ Non saprei (6)

○ Preferisco non rispondere (7)

Q107 Come ti giudichi nei confronti dell' attitudine a rischiare ?
 Seleziona il valore della scala appropriato, dove zero corrisponde a " non sono disposto a rischiare " e dieci " sono molto disposto a rischiare".

	non sono disposto a rischiare							mi piace rischiare			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

In generale, che tipo di persona sei nei confronti del rischio. Ami rischiare or cerchi di evitare i rischi completamente? ()	
Quando si tratta di guidare: che tipo di persona sei nei confronti del rischio. Ami rischiare or cerchi di evitare i rischi completamente? ()	
Quando si tratta di soldi e investimenti finanziari: che tipo di persona sei nei confronti del rischio. Ami rischiare or cerchi di evitare i rischi completamente? ()	
Quando si tratta di attivita' sportive: che tipo di persona sei nei confronti del rischio. Ami rischiare or cerchi di evitare i rischi completamente? ()	
Sul lavoro: che tipo di persona sei nei confronti del rischio. Ami rischiare or cerchi di evitare i rischi completamente? ()	
Per quanto riguarda la salute: che tipo di persona sei nei confronti del rischio. Ami rischiare or cerchi di evitare i rischi completamente? ()	

Q108
Immagina che la tua bicicletta nuova ti sia stata rubata. Tu hai un sospetto. Che cosa faresti?

○ Denunci il fatto alla polizia (1)

○ Chiedi a un parente di aiutarti a recuperarla (2)

○ Compri una nuova bicicletta (3)

○ Chiedi ad un amico o ad un conoscente di aiutarti a recuperarla (4)

○ Compri un luchetto migliore (5)

○ Non fai niente (6)

○ Non saprei (10)

○ Altro (9) _____

Q559 Immagina di uscire di casa e, dopo alcune ore, ti accorgi di non avere il portafoglio. Quale e' il primo pensiero?

○ Mi e' stato rubato (1)

○ L'ho perso o l'ho dimenticato da qualche parte, lo ritrovero' quasi certamente. (2)

○ L'ho perso o l'ho dimenticato da qualche parte, non lo ritrovero' quasi certamente. (4)

○ L'ho lasciato a casa (3)

○ Non saprei (5)

○ Preferisco non rispondere (6)

Q109 Per favore clicca sulla voce rilevante .....

	Membro (1)	Ho partecipato alle attivita' negli ultimi 12 mesi (3)	Ho prestato lavoro volontario negli ultimi 12 mesi (6)	Ho fatto donazioni negli ultimi 12 mesi (8)
Club sportivi o di attivita' ricreativa (1)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Associazioni per la gioventu' (tipo scout) (4)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Organizzazioni per la tutela dell'ambiente (5)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Organizzazioni per la tutela degli animali (6)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Organizzazioni umanitarie (8)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Organizzazioni per l'assistenza sociale (9)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Partititi politici (14)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sindacati (15)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Organizzazioni professionali (19)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Associazione consumatori (20)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Associazioni culturali (21)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Organizzazioni religiose (27)	☐	☐	☐	☐

Altro (29) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Q17 Hai votato alle ultime elezioni politiche?

◯ Si (1)

◯ No (2)

◯ Preferisco non dirlo (3)

Q18 Hai votato alle ultime elezioni amministrative?

◯ Si (1)

◯ No (2)

◯ Preferisco non dirlo (3)

⤨

Q18 In generale, ti senti vicino o militi in uno dei seguenti partiti?

○ Forza Italia (1)

○ Partito Democratico (2)

○ Movimento 5 Stelle (3)

○ Altro (4) _____

○ Lega (5)

○ Nessuno (6)

Q19 Grado di supporto o militanza per il partito nominato ?

○ Molto elevato (1)

○ Elevato (2)

○ Abbastanza elevato (3)

○ Non molto elevato (4)

○ Per niente elevato (5)

○ Preferisco non dirlo (6)

Q22
Di sotto viene riprodotta una scala da 0 a 7 sulla quale le preferenze politiche vengono riportate: da estremamente di sinistra (0) a estremamente di destra (7).

Indipendentemente da come voti, dove ti collocheresti in questa scala?

0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7

Sinistra ()	

Q51 Sei interessato alla politica e all'attualita'? Usa il cursore qui sotto per indicare il livello di interesse: da 0 (per niente) a 10 (a molto interessato).

	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Per niente ()	

- -

Q81 Quali sono i principali canali d' informazione politica e attualita'? (puoi indicarne piu' di uno)

☐ Televisione (1)

☐ Giornali e riviste in stampa (2)

☐ Radio (3)

☐ Internet (4)

☐ Social Media (per esempio Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) (5)

☐ Altro (6)

- -

Q82 Chi e' l'attuale Presidente della Repubblica ?

○ Laura Boldrini (1)

○ Matteo Salvini (2)

○ Luigi Di Maio (3)

○ Giuseppe Conte (4)

○ Sergio Mattarella (5)

○ Non lo so (7)

Q84 Chi e' l'attuale Presidente del Consiglio ?

○ Laura Boldrini (1)

○ Giuseppe Conte (2)

○ Luigi Di Maio (3)

○ Matteo Salvini (4)

○ Sergio Mattarella (5)

○ Non lo so (6)

⤨

Q83 Chi e' l'attuale sindaco di Milano?

_____

⤨

Q311 Chi e' l'attuale sindaco di Roma?

_____

🔀

Q312 Chi e' l'attuale sindaco di Torino?

_____

Q97
La Costituzione Italiana è entrata in vigore nel:

○ 1870 (4)

○ 1918 (5)

○ 1932 (10)

○ 1948 (6)

○ Non lo so (7)

Q98
Il Ministero degli Esteri è noto anche come:

○ Farnesina (1)

○ Quirinale (2)

○ Palazzo Chigi (4)

○ Palazzo Madama (5)

○ Non lo so (3)

Q8 Di che sesso sei?

○ Maschio (1)

○ Femmina (2)

○ Altro (3)

Q30 Quale e' il tuo stato sociale?

○ Sposato/a (1)

○ Vedovo/a (2)

○ Divorziato/a (3)

○ Separato/a (4)

○ Nubile/celibe (5)

○ Altro (6)

Q16 Quanti figli hai?

○ 0 (1)

○ 1 (2)

○ 2 (3)

○ 3 (4)

○ piu' di tre (5)

Q4
Quale e' il tuo titolo di studio piu' elevato?

○ Licenza media o elementare (1)

○ Diploma di scuola superiore (2)

○ Laurea (3)

○ Master, dottorato o diploma post laurea (4)

○ Alto (5) _____

Q9
Informazioni relative al reddito sono molto importanti. Puoi per favore indicare , in via approssimativa, in quale categoria rientra il tuo reddito familiare annuale relativo all'anno scorso (al lordo delle tasse)?

○ Inferiore a €10,000 (1)

○ €15,000 - €29,999 (2)

○ €30,000 - €29,999 (3)

○ €30,000 - €60,000 (4)

○ Piu' di 60.000€ (5)

○ Preferisco non rispondere (6)

End of Block: Demographics (Base/Universal)

Start of Block: Demographics (Employment)

⤭

Q24 Quale definizione descrive meglio la tua occupazione attuale?

○ Lavoratore dipendente (1)

○ Lavoratore autonomo (2)

○ Disoccupato/in cerca di occupazione (3)

○ Pensionato (4)

○ Altro (7) _____

○ Studente (8)

○ Casalingo/a (9)

Q26 In che tipo di organizzazione sei impiegato ?

○ Societa' privata (1)

○ Organizzazione senza scopo di lucro (2)

○ Impiegato pubblico/statale (3)

○ Impiegato presso enti locali o regionali (4)

○ Altro (7) _____

Q17 Quale e' il tuo campo di studio?

○ Lettere, lingue e arti (1)

○ Scienze sociali (2)

○ Scienze e matematica (3)

○ Ingegneria (4)

○ Altro (5) _____

End of Block: Demographics (Employment)

Start of Block: Antonio

Q608 Il questionario e' quasi finito. Ci sono solo tre domande finali. Riguardano la tua opinione sul pagamento delle tasse e sull'evasione fiscale.

Sei libero di non rispondere a queste domande e andare direttamente alla fine della survey, senza conseguenze sul tuo compenso.

○ Non voglio rispondere (4)

○ Voglio rispondere a queste domande (5)

Q594 Ti sei mai trovato nella condizione di dover versare tasse sul reddito?

○ Si (1)

○ No (2)

○ Non voglio rispondere (4)

Q596 Come interpreti il fenomeno dell'evasione fiscale? Le persone pagano meno tasse di quelle che dovrebbero perche':(Seleziona una o piu' frasi che meglio descrivono la tua opinione)

☐ pensano che beni e servizi pubblici non risentano della loro evasione (2)

☐ non percepiscono le tasse come giuste (5)

☐ non sono interessati ai beni e servizi pubblici (4)

☐ pensano che nessun'altro le paghi (3)

☐ non voglio rispondere (6)

☐ non ho nessuna opinione a riguardo (7)

Q607 Come ti senti quando vieni a conoscenza di scandali di corruzione?

○ Bene (1)

○ Male (2)

○ Indifferente (3)

○ Non voglio rispondere/ non ho opinioni a riguardo (4)

Q606 Hai risposto "bene". Perche'? Seleziona una o piu' frasi che meglio descrivono la tua opinione.

☐ Sono felice che il sistema non funzioni (1)

☐ Avrei fatto lo stesso se fossi stato nella loro posizione (4)

☐ E' solo una parte del compenso dei politici (3)

☐ Allevia le mie responsabilità verso la società (2)

☐ ⊗Nessuna (5)

Q605 Hai risposto "male". Perche'? Seleziona una o piu' frasi che meglio descrivono la tua opinione.

☐ Io pago le tasse, quindi stanno rubando i miei soldi (1)

☐ I politici stanno rubando fondi pubblici, quindi danneggiano tutti i cittadini (2)

☐ Il costo della corruzione per la società è molto più alto del beneficio che ne ricavano i singoli corrotti (3)

☐ Li invidio, vorrei essere al loro posto (4)

☐ ⊗Nessuna (5)

Q604 Hai risposto "indifferente". Perche'? Seleziona una o piu' frasi che meglio descrivono la tua opinione.

☐   Non mi interessano la politica e le istituzioni (1)

☐   Non mi interessa perchè non pago tasse (2)

☐   Irrilevante, nessuno si interessa delle istituzioni (3)

☐   Un tempo mi interessava, ora sono disilluso (4)

☐   ⊗Nessuna (5)

Q591 La survey e' terminata.

Grazie per aver partecipato!