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Abstract

As more studies focus on social trust and link it to the working of economies and societies, measuring properly this concept is growing in importance. Indeed, as it is a complex construct, entangled to other notions such as reciprocity, it is hard to obtain reliable and accurate measures of it. To mend for this, the OECD has launched Trustlab: a project aimed at creating the first internationally comparable and nationally representative database on trust and social preferences using both survey and experimental approaches. As of March 2018, Trustlab surveys have been run in 6 countries. In this paper we present the data and peculiarities of Trustlab Italy, in which, in addition to the measures of trust, data on personality traits and fertility intentions have been collected.

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1 Introduction and Project Information

Trust is an essential part of a society. Before discussing the large body of literature that shows its benefits for the economy, growth, crime rates and other aspects, it is useful to consider the many times trust affects our behaviour on a daily basis such as the number of locks we shut to safeguard our house or the time we spend in checking the quality and reliability of something we purchase or hear on television. In everything we do, from economic transactions to the way we organize our lives, trust plays a role. Thus it is important to understand what it is, its determinants, how it works and interrelates with different aspects of society. For all of these reasons measuring trust is both an important and complex task.

Looking at the current state of the literature, a great deal of improvements have been made to obtain a valid assessment of the benefits of trust. For instance, Algan and Cahuc (2013) propose a theoretical foundation of how trust and cooperation can lead to higher economic growth and development, which is in line with other empirical findings (Putnam, 2000; Ahn and Hemmings, 2000). Other researches have linked trust to higher health (Lochner et al., 2003; Lindström, 2005; Brown et al., 2006), higher subjective well-being (Helliwell and Wang, 2010; Boarini et al., 2012), and lower crime rate (Buonanno et al., 2009). However, the main issue in all these studies is how the measure of trust is obtained. Indeed, trust is a complex construct which is entangled with different concepts, such as collaboration and reciprocity, and is hard to isolate and evaluate separately.

The most common way to account for trust is by using surveys, which, however, provide only a self-reported measure of it. The validity of this type of procedure has been challenged, as the results it provides do not correlate with other behavioural measures of trust (Glaeser et al., 2000) and the responses depend heavily on external circumstances. For instance, Parker et al. (2014) show that the self-reported measure of trust in government and institutions records more the popularity of the current political state rather than the structural trust of respondents.

Starting in 2016 the OECD, in line with the OECD Trust Strategy, sponsored Trustlab, a project with the aim of assessing the level of trust by using a variety of tools, including both experiments and psychometric measures. The goal is the creation of a reliable and time continuous database, meant to deepen existing knowledge on the drivers of trust and implement policies to restore or augment it.

Trustlab is the first project for the collection of internationally comparable and nationally representative data on trust and other social preferences adopting a wide set of techniques developed from different disciplines, such as experimental economics and behavioural science. Together with the OECD, there exists a broad network of affiliated research institutions and government agencies ranging from Sciences Po Paris to Brown University in the USA. As of November 2017, data collection has been carried out in 6 countries, namely France, South Korea, Slovenia, United States, Germany and Italy. As the project grows, so does the number of countries which will join the database.

In each country a representative sample of the population was drafted through an online platform and was asked to partake in the three modules. The first one uses experimental and behavioural games, the second one the Implicit Association Tests specifically developed for Trustlab and the last one is a regular survey with an extensive set of questions. Thanks to the application of different measurement methods, not only it is possible to have more accurate information on trust, but one can also compare and understand the strength or deficiencies of either one of them. Furthermore, in each country one or more additional modules were added to obtain information on specific topics. In this paper we firstly describe Trustlab's conceptual framework in general and afterwards focus on Trustlab Italy, for which we present the country-specific modules on fertility intentions and personality traits.

The rest of the paper is structured in the following way. Section 2 discusses Trustlab's theoretical background. Section 3 presents Trustlab's structure by describing the different methodological approaches to measure trust. The characteristics of the Italian sample are discussed in Section 4, while Section 5 focuses on the measures adopted to evaluate personality traits and their validation.

2 Conceptual Framework for Trust

The OECD defines trust as "*a person's belief that another person or institution will act consistently with their expectations of positive behaviour*" (OECD). This definition is derived by using theories from different disciplines and it is convenient as it captures both the behavioural and attitudinal aspect and allows for flexibility with regards to who is to be trusted: other people or abstract entities such as governments and institutions. Separating trust in other people from trust in institutions is, according to Delhey et al. (2011) needed to understand and study this concept in a more substantial manner. In turn, institutional trust may be referred to three different types of actors, namely political institutions, law and order institutions, and non-governmental institutions (Schneider, 2017). Similarly, personal trust is divided into generalized trust, which refers to the level of trust in acquaintances or strangers, and limited trust, which focuses only on people that are close and know each-other well such as family members (Putnam, 2000; Delhey et al., 2011).

It is essential to understand whether trust can be influenced and if it can, how. Indeed, if it is ingrained within our personality or the culture of a country, it is nearly impossible to change it and intervening on it through policies would have little results. This would not be the case if instead trust were affected by the environment and external shocks. Putnam et al. (1993) and Putnam (2000) show that both of these views have some share of truth.

Trustlab uses a conceptual framework meant to better measure and understand trust, both personal and institutional, based on three main channels: individual socio-economic status, institutional environment and societal context. Figure 1 summarizes the main framework.
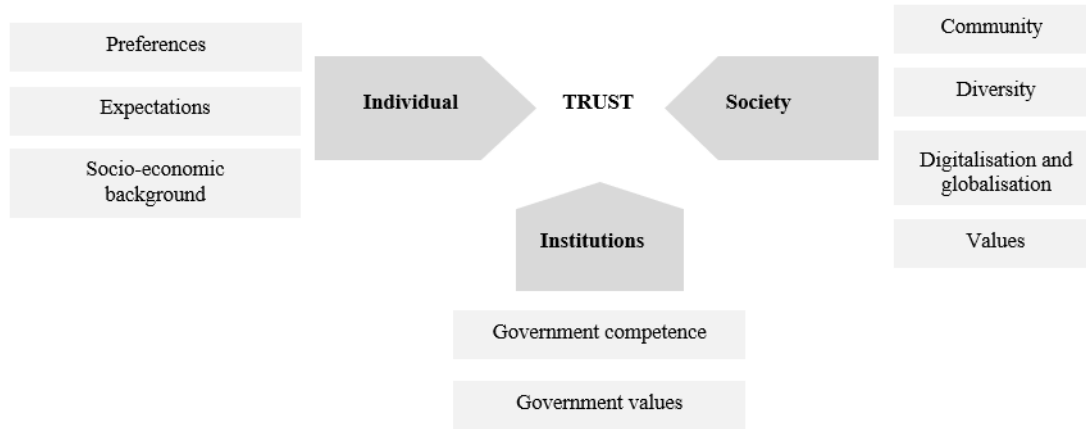
Figure 1: Conceptual Framework used in Trustlab

2.1   Individual determinants

At the individual level, a person's level of trust depends on her social preferences, her expectations about the actions of other people or institutions and several socio-economic and demographic characteristics. Firstly, regarding preferences, individuals value cooperation and do not want to bear the cost of being punished for not adhering to widespread social norms, such as altruism and reciprocity.

Secondly, expectations and willingness to take risk affect how much trust a person is willing to place in the hands of others (Fehr, 2009). Moreover, expectations about the future (i.e. job conditions, social mobility) are relevant determinants of trust in institutions (Bouckaert and Van de Walle, 2003; Inglehart and Norris, 2016).

Finally, various socio-economic characteristics have been shown to be correlated to the level of trust such as age, gender, level of education, income, labour force status and migration background.

2.2   Institutional determinants

The institutional context is important to determine the level of trust as it can strengthen or weaken the cooperation among people and it directly affects the trust in institutions per se. In the framework used by Trustlab, there are two main determinants: government competence and government values. Regarding the former, if people experience a government that efficiently tackles issues over and over again, they tend to rely more on it and increase their level of trust.

The notion of government values revolves around norms of integrity in terms of low corruption and high standards of accountability, openness of the policy process and fair and equal treatment of all population. Values matter for both trust in institutions and in people as, if

the institutions are not respected, people will feel less secure and more at risk in extending their trust to strangers.

2.3   Societal determinants

Lastly, trust involves interaction between two or more people or entities, hence the societal context in which the interactions take place influence the level of trust. The community can affect the importance of social norms and the level of collaboration.

Another relevant factor is diversity of the community. It has been shown that people that belong to races or groups that are historically discriminated against or live in high-inequality neighbourhoods trust people less.

Moreover, digitization and globalization can reduce the level of trust within a community by reducing job security and increasing polarization of opinions through social networks.

Finally, a person's values on how society should work and be organized is linked to the level of trust. For instance religion and political orientation are affecting factors.

3   Modules Description

Trustlab is a unique collection of microdata as it reports measures of trust derived through experiments and psychometric tests in addition to more traditional ones. In regular surveys, respondents are asked to self-assess their level of trust in other people or in certain institutions. The latter methodology delivers a measure of trust which may be influenced by recent contingencies (political scandals, elections, etc.) rather than being structural. Moreover trust towards government may be underestimated in self-reported measures due to political cynicism (Easton, 1975), or may be overestimated if social norms suggest that trusting institutions and other people is socially desirable.

Most behavioural measures derived from laboratory experiments are conducted over selected samples, usually composed by university students. In Trustlab the sample is representative of the entire population, thus overcoming one of the main limitations of the experimental approach in behavioural studies. Besides the interactive parts of the questionnaire, other information about respondents is collected through a traditional survey.

3.1   Behavioural games

In the first module of the platform, respondents were asked to interact with each other in behavioral games. The goal was to obtain experimental measures of trust and other correlated individual characteristics such as altruism, willingness to cooperate and risk aversion. Four games were proposed with the aim of identifying separately these different aspects. Since participants had the opportunity to earn up to €40 from the games proposed, their observed

behavior realistically revealed their intrinsic preferences free of biases due to contingent situations. They were informed of their choices affecting not only their final reward but also that of other respondents. The rules of each game were explained before starting, thus there was complete information about the incentives of other players.

3.1.1 Trust game

The trust game (Berg et al., 1995) is used to measure both trust in other people and trustworthiness. Two respondents take the role of player A and player B, and are showed the screen in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Trust game: screen visualized by respondents, four steps
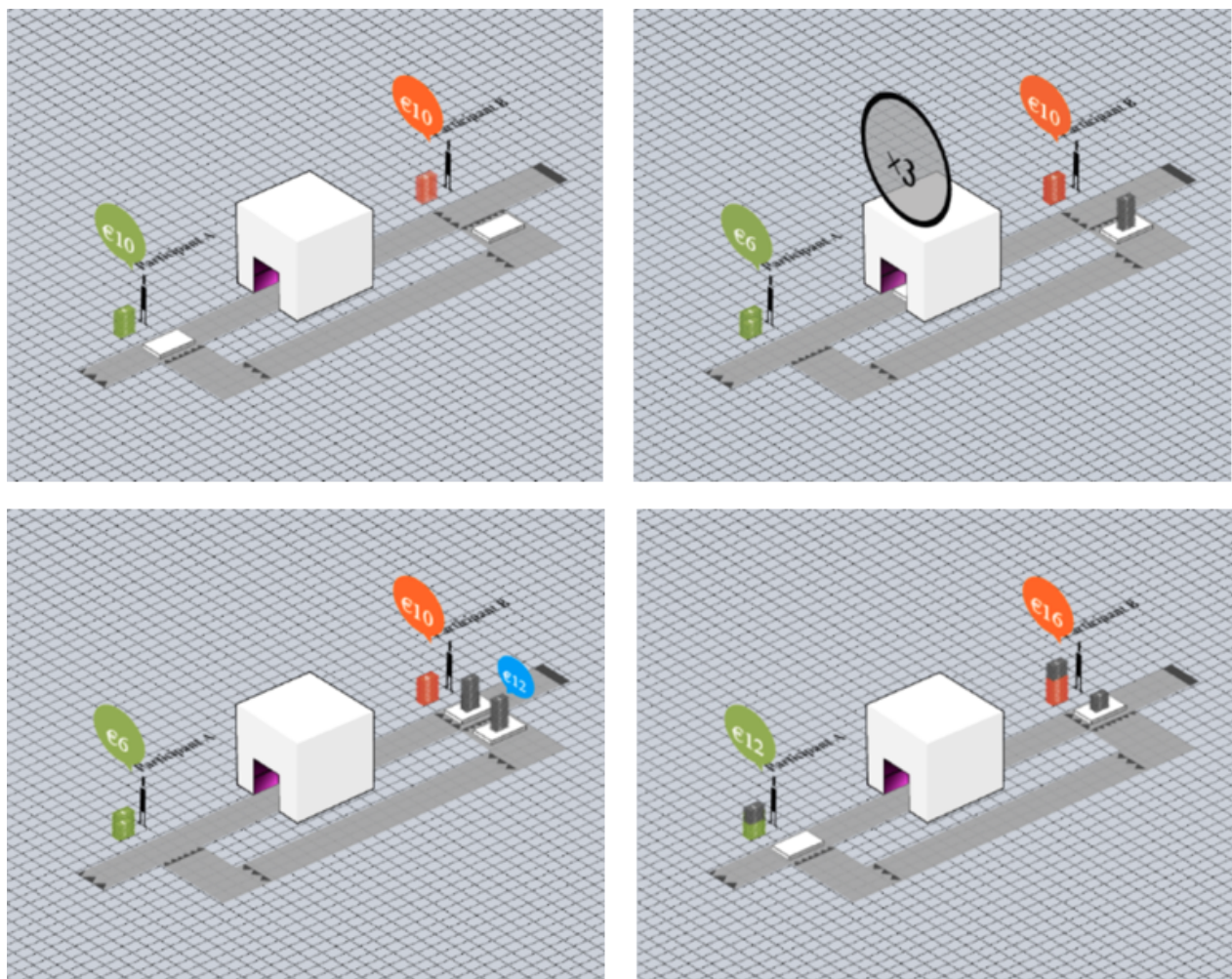
Note: The screens show how respondents interact with the platform while playing the game. Player A chooses how much to transfer to player B (top left), then the amount is tripled (top right) and received by Player B (bottom left), who finally decides how much to return to player A.
Source: Trustlab.

Both participants start with €10. Player A is the first mover and can decide to transfer a

fraction or the whole bulk of her endowment to player B. Once the amount is transferred, it is multiplied by a factor of 3 and player B has to decide how much of her new endowment she is willing to send back to A. The amount transferred from A to B is regarded as an experimental measure of trust, while the resources sent back from B to A represent an experimental measure of trustworthiness. Each respondent plays both the role of player A and B. At the moment of rewarding, each respondent is randomly assigned either of the two roles and her payoff is determined through a random matching with a respondent sorted in the opposite role. In addition, the respondents are asked, as player A, how much do they expect player B to return to them.

3.1.2   Public goods game

The public goods game (Fehr and Gachter, 2000) is structured to provide an experimental measure of willingness to cooperate. This intrinsic characteristic affects the degree of trust and trustworthiness displayed by respondents during the trust game but consists of a distinct conceptual construct which should be assessed separately. Respondents participate in groups of four, visualizing the screen showed in Figure 3. Each player starts with an endowment of €10, and has the opportunity to devolve to a joint public project a fraction going from 0 to the full amount. Total resources collected are multiplied by a factor of 1.6 and redistributed equally among players. In Trustlab there are two versions of this game. In the unconditional version players do not know how much others are investing in the common project, while in the conditional version each participant is informed about the average contribution made by the others. The former version is played directly by participants and determines their actual rewards, whereas in the latter version they do not act simultaneously and each player is asked to mention how much she would devolve to the common project if the others were hypothetically investing an amount from 1 to 10 on average.

Figure 3: Public goods game: screen visualized by respondents
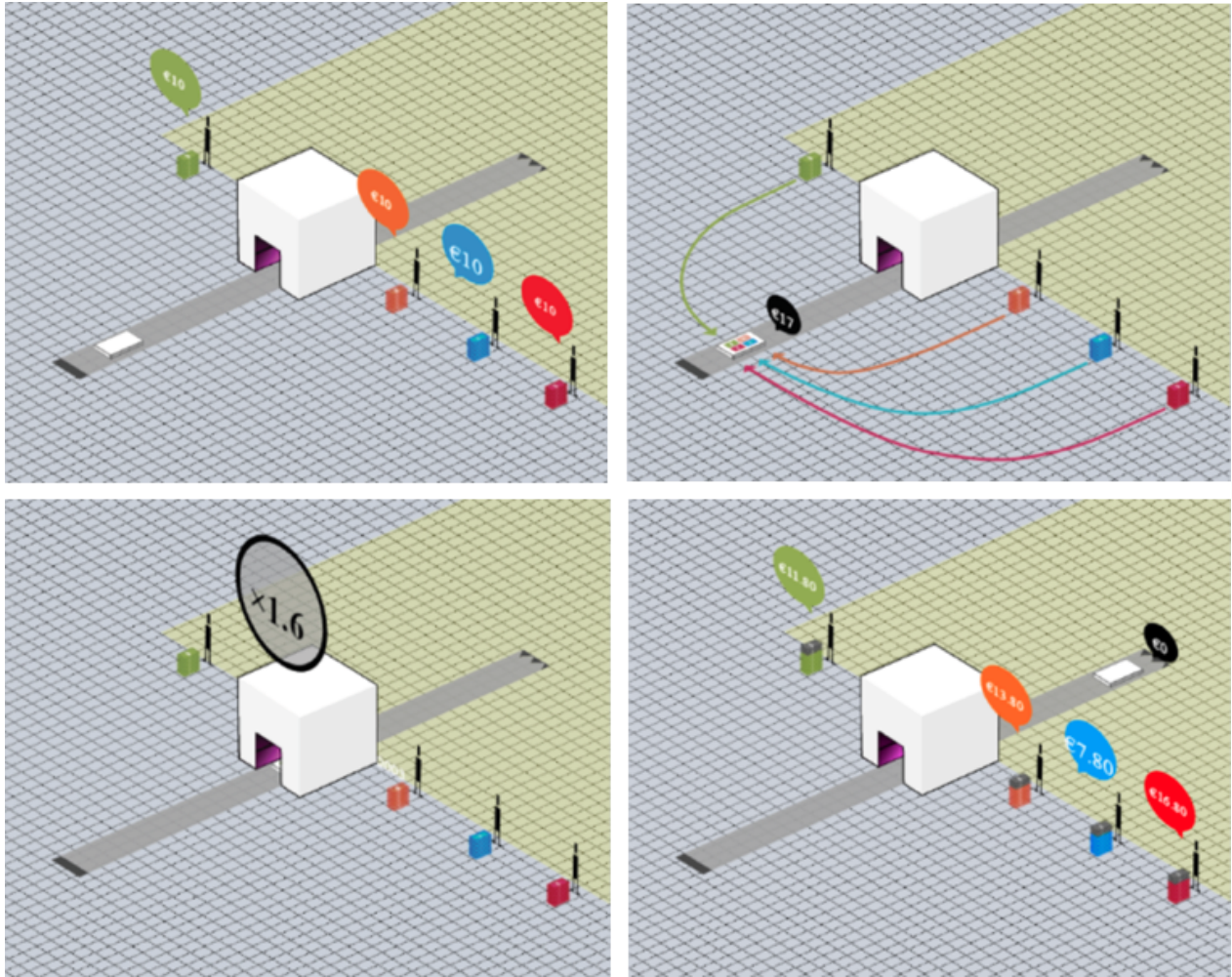
Note: The screens show how respondents interact with the platform while playing the game. Each player chooses how much to contribute to the common project (top left), then the resources are collected into a common pool (top right) and multiplied by a factor of 1.6 (bottom left). The resulting new pool of resources is split equally among the four players (bottom right).
Source: Trustlab.

3.1.3 Dictator game

The dictator game (Kahneman et al., 1986), is meant to assess the degree of altruism of respondents, which constitutes a confounder of the level of trust and trustworthiness observed in the trust game. How much players are willing to transfer to one another may be determined not only by strategic decision making but also by an intrinsic preference for donating to others. Thus, measures derived from the trust game should be complemented with an experimental measure of altruism. In this game player A is given €10, while player B is not endowed. Then the former is asked to transfer a portion of her resources to player B, ranging from nothing to the full amount. Differently from what happens in the trust game there is no interaction between the two players and B is subject to the unilateral decision of A.

3.1.4 Risk game

Participants' risk attitudes are also the object of study since they may partially explain the tendency to forgo ones payoff in the expectation of getting a higher one, as it happens for player A in the trust game. Preferences towards risk are measured through the risk ladder experiment (Eckel and Grossman, 2002). Survey respondents are asked to choose between six gambles as showed in table 3.1. As the level of risk goes up the expected payoff increases slightly, compensating for the higher risk taken. Depending on the lottery selected the respondents' preference for risk is assessed on a scale from 1 to 6 where the lowest value describes extreme risk aversion and the highest one extreme risk loving. Differently from the previous games, participants play on their own, but they effectively experience the lottery and are exposed to the probability of receiving the rewards displayed.

Table 3.1: List of lottery options available

Lottery	Possible results	Possible payoffs	Probabilities
1	A	8	50%
	B	8	50%
2	A	7	50%
	B	10	50%
3	A	6	50%
	B	12	50%
4	A	5	50%
	B	14	50%
5	A	4	50%
	B	16	50%
6	A	1	50%
	B	19	50%

Source: Trustlab.

3.2 Implicit Association Tests

Implicit Association Tests (IAT) are quasi-experimental methods used to assess the extent to which individuals consider concepts as related. The main assumption is that individuals tend to provide a certain behavioural response faster when they are faced with constructs deemed as linked than when they are perceived as unrelated (Nosek et al., 2005).

In Trustlab this psychometric technique is used to measure respondents' trust in government and judicial system as well as to assess the degree of government honesty and competence. Half of the sample was randomized to answer tests about trust in government and judicial system (path A), while tests about government honesty and competence where assigned to the other half (path B). Whereas in most studies two sets of opposite categories are used as targets for the sorting (i.e. "Good" vs "Bad" and "Old" vs "Young" (Nosek et al., 2005)), in the Trustlab version only the construct "Government" or "Judicial system" are paired with

categories such as "Trustworthy" vs "Untrustworthy". This structure is meant to identify the reaction of the respondent to one construct at a time (Bluemke and Friese, 2008; Raccuia, 2016). Compared to classic survey measures, in which respondents are asked to rank on a scale their appraisal of certain institutions, using IAT has the advantage of eliminating bias due to political correctness and is particularly useful when the individual does not have a clear opinion about the institution she is asked to evaluate (Greenwald et al., 2003). The results obtained from this test provide information about the perception of institutions at the subconscious level, which can be hardly manipulated.

3.2.1 Part A: trust in government and in the judicial system

Respondents randomized in path A were showed the constructs "Government" and "Judicial system" paired first with "Trustworthy" and then with "Untrustworthy". In the first step, several stimuli words were appearing at the center of the screen, and the participant was asked to classify each of them as related to "Trustworthy" or "Untrustworthy" categories.

Figure 4: Implicit Association Test, first step
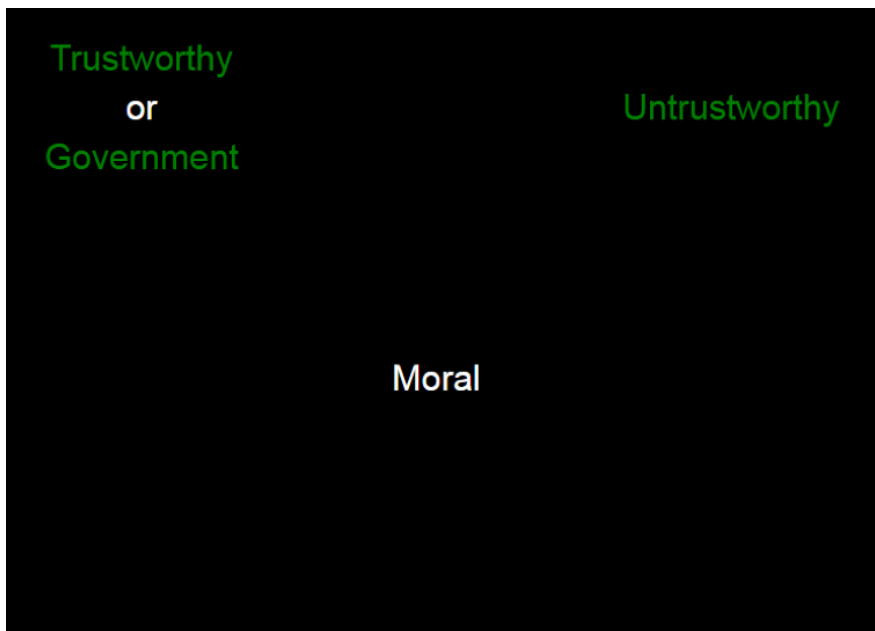
Source: Trustlab.

In the example showed in Figure 4, the stimulus "Moral" is intuitively connected to the idea of trustworthiness, thus the respondent had to sort it into the left size of the screen. Performing this action promptly means that the word "Government" is not disturbing the cognitive association between "Moral" and "Trustworthy", and it is interpreted as a sign of high implicit trust in the government. On the contrary, if it takes long to answer it means that the pair "Government"-"Trustworthy" is disturbing the mental process, making additional thinking required to match " Moral" and "Trustworthy" together. The time spent completing step one is called positive latency, and is revealing of high trust in government if small. In the second step (Figure 5) the same construct "Government" is paired instead with "Untrustworthy". In

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this case sorting stimuli that are related to the idea of untrustworthiness slowly reveals a high level of trust in government. Indeed, if the respondent is unfamiliar with the juxtaposition of the ideas of government and untrustworthiness it should take more time to relate the stimulus "Inefficient" to "Untrustworthy", as the cognitive process will be delayed by the presence of some anomalous element. The time lapse needed to finalize step two is defined as negative latency, which signals high trust if long.

Figure 5: Implicit Association Test, second step

Source: Trustlab.

The final trust score is obtained as the difference between the average negative and the average positive latency, normalized through division by the overall standard deviation from both latencies (Greenwald et al., 2003). A negative score indicates low implicit trust while ranking positively signals a high level of implicit trust. When measuring implicit trust for the judicial system the same structure holds, but "Government" is replaced by "Judicial system".

3.2.2 Part B: government competence and honesty

Participants randomized in path B were showed the construct word "Government" alternatively paired below the sets of opposite categories "Capable"/"Incapable" and "Honest"/"Dishonest". Differently from what happens in path A, the object of appraisal does not change (the government) but the set of categories does. When "Government" appears below "Dishonest" and the stimulus "Bad" appears, connecting the latter to "Dishonest" in a quick fashion means that the respondent has an unconscious belief that the government is dishonest. On the contrary, when "Government" is paired with "Honest" in the second step, quick sorting of the stimulus "Good" to "Honest" indicates that the respondent has an implicit belief that the government is honest. Similarly to what happens in path A, an index of how much individuals deem the government as honest is derived subtracting the average time spent performing

the first task from the average time lapse necessary for the second one, standardized using both time lapses' standard deviation. The same method is applied to calculate the implicit index for government competence, with the dichotomy "Honest"/"Dishonest" replaced by the categories "Capable"/"Incapable".

3.3   Survey modules

The third part of Trustlab is a survey asking questions about a wide range of issues. The survey features a number of core modules common to all participating countries, asking questions on interpersonal and institutional trust, the determinants of which are identified through questions about respondents' attitudes, expectations, preferences and perceptions, in accordance with the conceptual framework described above.

The survey module on social norms grasps the individual determinants of trust related to preferences, by asking about the extent of reciprocity and altruism. Questions on own household's perceived financial situation and job security, together with individual attitudes to risk taking, are used to measure the degree to which individual expectations influence trust. Additional drivers of individual trusting behavior are linked to the socio-economic background of people, as summarized by information on age, gender, education, labor force status, personal and household income, place of residence and migration history.

Asking respondents about their level of satisfaction with public services, such as educational and health care ones, permits an evaluation of the government competence. Complementary competence traits of the government emerge from situational assessment of government reliability and responsiveness. Government values feature the second dimension of the institutional determinants of trust, and are the object of interest in questions exploring government exposure to corruption, government openness and fairness in practical situations, and perceived efficacy of individuals' own opinion on the activity of the government.

The determinants of trust referring to the societal context fall into four groups. First, the sentiment of community is analysed through a specific module on social capital, asking about volunteering activities, and social interactions, including questions on connectedness with friends and neighbours. Attitudes towards immigration, such as perception of immigrants' integration and belief in multiculturalism, are at the core of questions aimed at connecting diversity and trust. In the third place, the importance of digitalization and globalization is derived from questions on people's main sources of information and on the desirability of international trade. Lastly, a module assessing preferences on political and public issues (e.g. allocation of tax burden and political orientation) is utilized to estimate the values' dimension, together with the extent of religiosity.

In addition to the core modules aimed at the identification of the determinants of trust, the Italian survey includes three neat features which make it unique if compared to the other participating countries:

- Module on fertility intentions and family information: respondents are asked a deal of information about their children and siblings, and whether they plan to have children

in the near future;

the latest data collection of fertility intentions on a nationally representative sample dates back to the 2009 edition of the Multipurpose survey on Family and Social Subjects [1];

in order to provide a suitable sample for analysis of fertility intentions in the framework of demographic research, the Italian sample has been supplemented with a boost of women in childbearing age;

- Module on personality traits: following the psychometric tradition, a battery of fifteen questions is employed to measure the five dimensions of personality according to the inventory developed by by John et al. (1991);

- Identification of the municipality of residence: a specific question on the municipality of respondents was asked in the survey to identify sub-NUTS-3 residence places.

The main questions of the survey are detailed in Appendix A.

4   Sampling and Representativeness

Like the samples from any participating country, the Italian Trustlab sample is provided by a private sector polling company and is nationally representative by age, gender and income.

The baseline sample consists of 1,016 respondents, and is supplemented by a booster sample of 442 women aged 18 to 45 years (i.e. childbearing age) to provide an update on the status of fertility intentions in Italy. Table 4.1 shows frequencies of socio-demographic characteristics for the baseline sample.

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[1]https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/81546

Table 4.1: Frequencies of socio-demographic information in the baseline Trustlab sample

	Obs	%
Gender		
Female	516	50.8%
Male	500	49.2%
Age Group		
18-24	119	11.7%
25-34	200	19.7%
35-44	236	23.2%
45-54	264	26.0%
55-64	197	19.4%
Education		
Primary	95	9.4%
Secondary	594	58.5%
Tertiary	327	32.2%
Employment Status		
Employee	566	55.7%
Self-employed/Employer	112	11.0%
Unemployed	134	13.2%
Inactive	204	20.1%
Marital Status		
Single	371	36.5%
Married	551	54.2%
Other	94	9.3%
Income Quintile		
1st Quintile	291	28.6%
2nd Quintile	175	17.2%
3rd Quintile	130	12.8%
4th Quintile	176	17.3%
5th Quintile	244	24.0%
Total	1,016	100.0%

Source: Trustlab.

In order to assess whether the Italian sample is valid for inferences on the general population, the distribution of Trustlab respondents by gender, age group, labor force status and marital status is compared with the actual distribution of the Italian population observed recently at both NUTS-2 and NUTS-3 levels (Italian regions and provinces, respectively). The data warehouse of Istat[2] provides estimates of the absolute number of people by gender, age and marital status. The figures are estimated as of January 1st, 2017, whereas the absolute number of dependent and independent employed, unemployed and inactive people older than 15 is available until 2016.

Carrying out comparisons between dissimilar populations can be misleading. Therefore, the distribution of respondents in the Trustlab sample are derived both from the full boosted sample and from the baseline sample of size 1,016. To take into account that respondents' age in Trustlab spans between 18 and 65 years, the actual distribution of Italian population

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[2]http://dati.istat.it/

is trimmed to the same age range. Hence, the baseline Trustlab sample is compared to the Italian population adapted to the same ages.

The correlation between absolute numbers of respondents and Italian people by characteristics is chosen as criterion of representativeness. Table 4.2 summarizes the results at the NUTS-2 and the NUTS-3 level. In all cases, correlations are remarkably high, suggesting that the variation of absolute numbers of people across regions and provinces in the sample is very similar to the actual variation observed in the Italian population.

Table 4.2: Correlation between sample and population frequencies

	NUTS-2	NUTS-3
Overall	0.98	
Female	0.961	0.927
Male	0.978	0.943
Age 18 - 24	0.885	0.626
Age 25 - 24	0.96	0.858
Age 35 - 44	0.943	0.907
Age 45 - 54	0.949	0.925
Age 55 - 64	0.934	0.916
Employed	0.981	0.95
Self-employed	0.897	0.88
Employed	0.984	0.952
Unemployed	0.86	0.759
Inactive	0.946	0.855
Married	0.964	0.922
Single	0.978	0.927

Correlations between frequencies of Italian Trustlab respondents and frequencies of Italian population aggregated at the NUTS-2 or NUTS-3 level, by category indicated in the left column.
Sources: Trustlab, Istat.

5   The State of Fertility Intentions in Italy

Demographic research has always been concerned with predicting whether and by what degree population size is going to be increasing or shrinking. Having reliable predictions with respect to populations' evolution is of key importance in a variety of fields: for example, managing properly the social security schemes of countries requires precise information concerning labour force status, population ageing, and notably fertility levels.

A strand of research within the recent demographic literature started applying the framework posited by the theory of planned behaviour to the study of fertility intentions (Ajzen and

Klobas (2013)). The idea behind this framework is that fertility intentions, as influenced by several contextual and individual drivers, are predictive of realized fertility. Hence, it is important to keep track of the state of fertility intentions in order to give a full picture of how is population going to increase or decrease in the future.

The survey module on fertility intentions and family information included in the Italian version of Trustlab has allowed to collect the most recent information about fertility intentions on a nationally representative sample since 2009. Istat started asking about people's fertility plans through the Multipurpose survey on Family and Social Subjects. To date, the survey was administered twice in 2003 and 2009. The Istat question asks people whether they intend to have a child in the next three year. For the sake of comparability to Istat (and to a deal of international surveys on demographic issues), Trustlab Italy proposed the same question. Respondents report the likelihood of them having a child in the near future on a 4-point answer range, from "Definitely not" and "Probably not", to "Probably yes" and "Definitely yes".

The next tables provide an update of fertility intentions in Italy as compared to both the previous editions of the Multipurpose Survey. The samples analyzed go from 18 to 49 years old (i.e. the childbearing age). Table 5.1 provides a picture of fertility intentions across macroregions. At the aggregate level, Italians show more positive fertility intentions than in the past. In the Northern Italy, intentions show very moderate increases or even an impasse. The other macroregions behave more markedly in favour of positive childbearing plans, in particular the Center Italy where those intending to definitely have a children doubled in relative size compared to 2003.

Table 5.2 shows how people answered the fertility intentions question by gender and age group. Over time, males show stronger positive fertility intentions, with decreasing percentages of definitely or probably negatively plans and, by symmetry, increasing positive intentions. However, analysis of age heterogeneity allows getting more insights: the increasing and positive pattern shows large magnitudes in the age groups 18 - 24, 35 - 39 and 40 - 44, young men of age 25 to 34 years either show more moderate increases or experience an oscillatory if not decreaing trend in fertility intentions. On aggregate, females appear to have more positive childbearing plans. As opposed to men, women show larger positive differentials for probably and definitely having a child if their age is included in the 25 to 34 range.

Table 5.1: Comparison of fertility intentions over time by macro-region, Italian samples

	Definitely not	Probably not	Probably yes	Definitely yes	Total
Multipurpose 2003					
North-West	49.0%	25.3%	18.3%	7.4%	100%
North-East	43.3%	29.9%	18.8%	8.1%	100%
Center	46.5%	27.3%	19.5%	6.7%	100%
South	49.0%	25.2%	18.4%	7.3%	100%
Islands	47.2%	27.0%	19.0%	6.8%	100%
Italy	47.2%	26.7%	18.8%	7.3%	100%
Multipurpose 2009					
North-West	45.8%	25.9%	18.9%	9.3%	100%
North-East	42.2%	27.3%	20.1%	10.4%	100%
Center	44.5%	24.8%	20.8%	9.9%	100%
South	49.9%	21.5%	20.1%	8.6%	100%
Islands	43.8%	27.9%	19.7%	8.5%	100%
Italy	45.6%	25.1%	19.9%	9.4%	100%
Trustlab 2017					
North-West	39.3%	27.7%	22.6%	10.4%	100%
North-East	44.7%	24.0%	20.7%	10.6%	100%
Center	34.6%	28.1%	23.5%	13.8%	100%
South	39.4%	26.7%	22.7%	11.2%	100%
Islands	30.7%	23.6%	36.2%	9.4%	100%
Italy	38.5%	26.4%	23.9%	11.1%	100%

Source: Trustlab, Multipurpose 2003 and 2009.

Table 5.2: Comparison of fertility intentions over time by age and sex, Italian samples

Multipurpose 2003					
	Definitely not	Probably not	Probably yes	Definitely yes	Total
Males					
18-24	63.0%	29.7%	6.0%	1.2%	100%
25-29	30.9%	36.4%	24.7%	8.1%	100%
30-34	19.6%	27.6%	38.1%	14.7%	100%
35-39	32.5%	31.5%	25.4%	10.6%	100%
40-44	51.6%	29.2%	14.5%	4.7%	100%
45-49	74.2%	19.2%	5.5%	1.1%	100%
Total Males	44.4%	29.1%	19.5%	7.0%	100%
Females					
18-24	49.2%	31.6%	14.3%	4.9%	100%
25-29	20.0%	26.9%	36.9%	16.2%	100%
30-34	24.4%	27.6%	32.7%	15.3%	100%
35-39	46.0%	28.8%	18.0%	7.2%	100%
40-44	69.9%	21.2%	6.6%	2.3%	100%
45-49	90.1%	8.6%	1.0%	0.3%	100%
Total Females	50.1%	24.4%	18.0%	7.6%	100%
Multipurpose 2009					
	Definitely not	Probably not	Probably yes	Definitely yes	Total
Males					
18-24	64.3%	24.8%	9.0%	1.9%	100%
25-29	25.5%	34.2%	28.7%	11.7%	100%
30-34	17.9%	26.0%	38.4%	17.7%	100%
35-39	30.9%	26.3%	28.1%	14.6%	100%
40-44	45.7%	29.5%	17.6%	7.2%	100%
45-49	67.6%	20.9%	9.3%	2.2%	100%
Total Males	42.3%	26.8%	21.7%	9.2%	100%
Females					
18-24	53.6%	27.6%	13.8%	5.0%	100%
25-29	19.1%	29.1%	31.5%	20.3%	100%
30-34	24.5%	21.5%	34.3%	19.7%	100%
35-39	38.9%	27.3%	21.9%	11.9%	100%
40-44	64.2%	23.8%	9.2%	2.7%	100%
45-49	85.7%	11.8%	1.9%	0.6%	100%
Total Females	48.9%	23.5%	18.1%	9.5%	100%
Trustlab 2017					
	Definitely not	Probably not	Probably yes	Definitely yes	Total
Males					
18-24	50.8%	29.2%	16.9%	3.1%	100%
25-29	33.3%	24.4%	40.0%	2.2%	100%
30-34	21.9%	17.2%	43.8%	17.2%	100%
35-39	27.9%	34.9%	14.0%	23.3%	100%
40-44	33.3%	34.7%	20.8%	11.1%	100%
45-49	61.9%	19.0%	17.5%	1.6%	100%
Total Males	38.9%	26.4%	25.3%	9.4%	100%
Females					
18-24	36.7%	34.2%	24.7%	4.4%	100%
25-29	15.0%	21.5%	41.1%	22.4%	100%
30-34	20.4%	23.1%	30.6%	25.9%	100%
35-39	27.3%	30.9%	28.1%	13.7%	100%
40-44	58.6%	28.0%	9.6%	3.8%	100%
45-49	85.0%	12.5%	2.5%	0.0%	100%
Total Females	38.3%	26.4%	23.4%	11.9%	100%

Source: Trustlab 2017, Multipurpose 2003 and 2009.

Trustlab collected a detailed wealth of information about children and siblings of respondents (age and gender for both siblings and children, and also the number of children of siblings). Therefore, demographic outcomes can be analyzed by parity as standard in demographic research. Table 5.3 shows absolute number of respondents and percentages of answers to the fertility intentions questions, by age groups and parity in the full Trustlab sample.

Table 5.3: Fertility intentions by parity and age

Fertility intentions		Definitely not		Probably not		Probably yes		Definitely yes		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
18 - 24	Childless	88	6.0%	71	4.9%	45	3.1%	7	0.5%	211	14.5%
	Parity > zero	3	0.2%	2	0.1%	5	0.3%	2	0.1%	12	0.8%
25 - 34	Childless	50	3.4%	52	3.6%	98	6.7%	56	3.8%	256	17.6%
	Parity > zero	25	1.7%	27	1.9%	37	2.5%	18	1.2%	107	7.3%
35 - 44	Childless	47	3.2%	52	3.6%	29	2.0%	24	1.6%	152	10.4%
	Parity > zero	119	8.2%	75	5.1%	46	3.2%	19	1.3%	259	17.8%
45 - 54	Childless	51	3.5%	21	1.4%	9	0.6%	1	0.1%	82	5.6%
	Parity > zero	158	10.8%	16	1.1%	8	0.5%	0	0.0%	182	12.5%
55 - 64	Childless	41	2.8%	4	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	46	3.2%
	Parity > zero	142	9.7%	8	0.5%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	151	10.4%
	Total	724	49.7%	328	22.5%	278	19.1%	128	8.8%	1458	100%

Source: Trustlab 2017, Multipurpose 2003 and 2009.

6 Validation of Personality Traits

The assessment of personality traits in the Italian Trustlab has been implemented through a reduced version of the original Big Five Inventory by John et al. (1991). Fifteen rather than forty-four items are used to measure how individuals rank in terms of the big five dimensions of personality, namely openness (O), conscientiousness (C), extraversion (E), agreeableness (A), neuroticism (N). The short 15-item BFI (or BFI-S was developed by Gerlitz and Schupp (2005) to augment the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) with a module able to capture personality traits in a small time window (two minutes) without loss of power in the measurement of the big five.

The BFI-S (or even more reduced versions of the BFI) has been employed in several surveys such as the German SOEP, the British Household Panel Study (BHPS), the UK Household longitudinal Study (UKHLS), the Household, Income and Labor Dynamics in Australia survey (HILDA), the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), the Swiss Household Panel (SHP).

To date, Trustlab Italy is the first survey assessing Italian respondents' personality traits through a 15-item BFI translated in Italian. An Italian version of the BFI-S was included in the SHP addressing the Italian-speaking subgroup in the full SHP sample. However, the Swiss Italian-speaking community is a systematically different sample compared to the Italian population; on top of this, the Italian language spoken in Switzerland differs both in terms of syntax and meanings from the actual Italian language used in Italy.

The translated items have been adjusted to increase consistency both with the original English and with the validated version of the Italian 44-item BFI (Ubbiali et al., 2013). Three items are employed to measure each of the Big Five dimensions. Except for Openness, each personality dimension includes two "positively" and one "negatively" worded question in order to mitigate the scope for acquiescence by respondents (positive and negative in terms of social desirability). Respondents state their agreement with each statement on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Disagree strongly" to "Agree strongly".

Table 6.1 below lists the 15 original English items (John et al., 1991) and the Italian translation implemented in Trustlab Italy (refined on the basis of Ubbiali et al. (2013)).

Table 6.1: English and Italian BFI-S

BIG 5 Dimension	English version I see myself as someone who …	Italian version Mi vedo come una persona che…
Openness	…values artistic experiences.	…dà valore alle esperienze artistiche.
	…has an active imagination.	…ha una fervida immaginazione.
	…is original, comes up with new ideas.	…è originale, ha idee innovative.
Conscientiousness	…tends to be lazy.	…tende ad essere pigra.
	…does a thorough job.	…lavora scrupolosamente.
	…does things effectively and efficiently.	…svolge i compiti in modo efficace ed efficiente.
Extraversion	…is reserved.	…è riservata.
	…is outgoing, sociable.	…è estroversa, socievole.
	…is communicative, talkative.	…ama parlare a lungo, è loquace.
Agreeableness	…is sometimes somewhat rude to others.	…a volte è piuttosto sgarbata con gli altri.
	…has a forgiving nature.	…sa perdonare.
	…is considerate and kind to others.	…è premurosa e gentile con gli altri.
Neuroticism	…is relaxed, handles stress well.	…è rilassata, gestisce bene lo stress.
	…gets nervous easily.	…si agita facilmente.
	…worries a lot.	…spesso si preoccupa.

The English text is derived from John et al. (1991); the Italian text is a refinment from Ubbiali et al. (2013)

Table 6.2 presents descriptive statistics of the personality variables. Negatively worded items have been inversely coded in order to make the direction of all items homogeneous within each dimension of personality. On average, personality traits are negatively skewed except for the recoded items, with the conscientiousness and agreeableness items showing the greatest departures from normality.

Table 6.2: Descriptive statistics of personality traits

BIG 5 Dimension	Item	Obs.	Mean	St.Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis
Openness	Artistic	1445	3.6844	0.9924	-0.5148	2.736
	Imagine	1453	3.5967	0.9909	-0.3666	2.5885
	Original	1447	3.5943	0.8875	-0.2716	2.7266
Conscientiousness	Lazy (r)	1454	3.0083	1.135	0.0686	2.1986
	Thorough	1445	4.1689	0.8275	-0.7994	3.1824
	Efficient	1451	4.2136	0.7727	-1.0154	4.4605
Extraversion	Reserved (r)	1455	2.1966	0.9756	0.6661	3.0472
	Sociable	1455	3.4515	1.0339	-0.3501	2.5252
	Talkative	1457	3.2135	1.0946	-0.0683	2.2242
Agreeableness	Rude (r)	1452	4.0055	1.0262	-0.834	2.9906
	Forgive	1452	3.6584	0.9662	-0.6176	2.9563
	Considerate	1455	4.0488	0.7918	-0.8768	4.0861
Neuroticism	Relaxed (r)	1453	2.8128	1.0664	0.2277	2.3778
	Nervous	1454	2.9601	1.098	0.004	2.2113
	Worries	1457	3.6424	0.9653	-0.6057	3.0049

From left to right: BIG 5 dimension related to the respective items, items (personality traits - "(r)" labels recoded items), number observations in the full Italian Trustlab sample, mean, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis of the item. Source: Trustlab.

6.1 Exploratory factor analysis

Several methods and options have been applied in the exploration of the covariance matrix of the personality items. Despite its admitted subjectivity, results from all of the explorations converge to a common factorial structure, with slight differences across methods. For the sake of comparability with the validation of the very first BFI-S (Gerlitz and Schupp, 2005), the outcomes from an exploratory factor analysis with principal component method and varimax rotation is showed.

Exactly five factors are retained in the analysis, being only their attached eigenvalues larger than 1. The first five factors explain cumulatively 64.3% of the total variance generated by the 15 items. Factor loadings are rotated so that their variance is maximized within factors.

Table 6.3 shows the factor loadings after varimax rotation of the original loadings resulting from principal component factor analysis. A clear pattern emerges within each factor, resulting

in a straightforward interpretation of them. Indeed, factor 1 loads highly on the three items supposed to measure the neuroticism (N) dimension, while each of the following factors shows high loadings on three different items, according to the Big Five theoretical framework and operationalization. The exploratory factor analysis speaks in favor of a five dimensional personality structure, within which groups of traits share a common link with the expected latent dimension.

Table 6.3: Varimax rotated loadings from principal component factor analysis

Item	O	C	E	A	N
Artistic	0.66	0.21	0.07	0.13	0.01
Imagine	0.86	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01
Original	0.78	0.18	0.21	0.04	-0.11
Lazy (r)	-0.16	0.38	0.31	-0.11	-0.31
Thorough	0.1	0.88	0.03	0.09	-0.01
Efficient	0.14	0.86	0	0.15	-0.03
Reserved (r)	-0.08	-0.17	0.76	-0.15	-0.01
Sociable	0.13	0.15	0.78	0.24	-0.13
Talkative	0.28	0.07	0.77	0.09	0.02
Rude (r)	-0.04	0.21	0.06	0.56	-0.2
Forgive	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.78	-0.02
Considerate	0.11	0.32	0.11	0.73	0.04
Relaxed (r)	-0.13	-0.18	-0.02	-0.1	0.76
Nervous	-0.02	-0.06	-0.04	-0.08	0.86
Worries	0.04	0.17	-0.05	0.11	0.79

Factor loadings of personality traits from principal component factor analysis, after varimax rotation.
Source: Trustlab.

6.1.1 Internal Consistency

To assess the internal consistency of the personality scales that theory posits and whose emergence from the data is suggested by exploratory factor analysis, Table 6.4 presents some relevant descriptive statistics of the scales, formed by averaging the respective items. As can be noticed from the Table, Cronbach's Alpha ranges from 0.54 for the conscientiousness scale to 0.75 for neuroticism. In general, Alpha values smaller than 0.6 are interpreted as indicating unreliability of a scale. However, these results are in line with other BFI-S validation studies and not markedly lower than scales assessed through longer versions of the BFI. However, low values are to be expected just because the Alpha increases with the number of items used (Cortina, 1993); it's common to find lower Alpha statistics from reduced versions of the BFI which don't necessarily point to unreliability of the underling scales.

The mean inter-item correlations show, on average, the extent to which items correlate with the scales they generate. Similarly, the mean item-rest correlation measures the average

correlation between each item and the scales formed residually by the other items. In both cases, results are satisfactory and similar to analyses drawn on different samples and with different personality instruments, suggesting robustness of the big five theoretical construct. The Table also reports the amount of variance retained by the first principal factor generated by the items, for each scale. On the right-hand columns a series of correlations between factors pertaining to different scales can be found. Moderate absolute values of these correlation highlight that the resulting scales are in fact capturing different concepts, something which the BFI is aimed to.

Table 6.4: Descriptive statistics of BIG 5 dimensions in Trustlab

Scale	M	SD	SK	KU	Alpha	M.Inter-Item	M. Item-Rest	% Var.	O	C	E	A
O	3.6	0.77	-0.2	2.7	0.72	0.8	0.54	0.65	1			
C	3.7	0.67	-0.3	2.9	0.54	0.74	0.38	0.58	0.22***	1		
E	2.9	0.82	0	2.7	0.7	0.79	0.52	0.63	0.26***	0.18***	1	
A	3.9	0.68	-0.5	3.1	0.56	0.73	0.37	0.54	0.21***	0.31***	0.17***	1
N	3.1	0.85	0	2.6	0.75	0.81	0.58	0.67	-0.07***	-0.19***	-0.11***	-0.10***

Descriptive statistics for BIG 5 scales formed by averaging the underlying personality items. From left to right: BIG 5 scale, mean, standard deviation, skewness, kurrtosis, Cronbach's Alpha, Mean Inter-Item correlation, Mean Item-Rest correlation, percentage of variation retained by the first principal factor generated, correlation matrix of the scales. Source: Trustlab.

Looking more closely at the previous statistics in a disaggregated fashion, provides a better understanding of the critic aspects of the Italian BFI-S. Column 3 of Table 6.5 provides the Cronbach's Alpha that the scale would present, if the item listed on the left wasn't inserted in the scale. High values indicate relatively poor fit of the item to the scale it should theoretically be part of. It's worth be noting that all the scales would benefit from the exclusion of the reversed items, something similar to other versions of the BFI. "Lazy" and "Reserved" show the poorest fit with their respective scales.

6.1.2   Convergent and Discriminant Validity

Convergent validity implies exploring to what degree do equally-interpreted factors from different samples converge. Symmetrically, discriminant validity evaluates whether unequally-interpreted factors diverge or not. If the big five structure is a widely generalizable construct and if it arises also in the Trustlab Italy sample, then there is the expectation that the resulting factor structure be similar to those from equivalent analyses conducted on different samples.

Published BFI-S validations can be used for comparison with the Italian BFI-S. Gerlitz and Schupp (2005) developed the BFI-S instrument and tested its validity on 772 individuals sampled for participation in the GSOEP. Lang et al. (2011) tested the validity of the BFI-S in another GSOEP sample, comparing validities across interview methods, and report factor loadings by age group.

Table 6.5: Descriptive statistics of personality items from factor analysis

Scale	Item	Alpha w/o	Item-Test	Item-Rest	Avg.Inter-Item
O	Artistic	0.74	0.76	0.45	0.52
	Imagine	0.57	0.83	0.59	0.35
	Original	0.58	0.81	0.59	0.4
C	Lazy (r)	0.82	0.69	0.16	0.44
	Thorough	0.23	0.77	0.49	0.12
	Efficient	0.27	0.75	0.47	0.15
E	Reserved (r)	0.75	0.7	0.39	0.68
	Sociable	0.51	0.83	0.59	0.37
	Talkative	0.53	0.83	0.57	0.37
A	Rude (r)	0.56	0.73	0.31	0.3
	Forgive	0.49	0.73	0.35	0.27
	Considerate	0.33	0.74	0.47	0.2
N	Relaxed (r)	0.69	0.81	0.55	0.56
	Nervous	0.57	0.86	0.65	0.41
	Worries	0.71	0.77	0.53	0.65

Descriptive statistics from factor analysis for the single personality items. From left to right: BIG 5 scale, single personality item, Cronbach's Alpha resulting from the scale formed without including the single personality item, correlation between the single item and the full scale, correlation between the single item and the scale formed by excluding it, average interitem covariance. Source: Trustlab.

Usually, psychometric studies rely upon either correlation coefficients or congruence coefficients (Tucker's Phy) in order to conduct these analyses. Table 6.6 reports congruence coefficients between Trustlab factors (on rows) and those from Gerlitz and Schupp (2005) (on columns; these were obtained through identical factor analysis and rotation). The expectation is of coefficients higher than 0.85 on the main diagonal, indicating from a fair similarity to an equal structure of the two components (Lorenzo-Seva and Ten Berge, 2006), and of low coefficients on cells outside of the main diagonal. Actual coefficients confirm the expectations, implying that the factor structure generated by Italians' personality traits is similar to that of their German counterparts.

Table 6.6: Convergent/discriminant validity of Trustlab BIG 5 compared to Gerlitz and Schupp (2005)

Scales	O	C	E	A	N
O	0.98	0.19	0.36	0.19	0
C	0.29	0.96	0.13	0.4	-0.01
E	0.26	0.27	0.9	0.2	-0.24
A	0.2	0.28	0.17	0.96	-0.03
N	-0.07	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16	0.94

Source: Trustlab, Gerlitz and Schupp (2005).

Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 show congruence coefficients with the scales resulting in a young

adults, middle-aged adults and older adults sample from the GSOEP, respectively. Here, the Trustlab Italy sample was subject to a different factor analysis and rotation in order to maximize comparability with Lang et al. (2011). The expectations find again a confirmation even if samples are not homogeneous in terms of age structure. This fact suggests that the generalizability of the big five construct goes beyond the age differences of individuals (at least when Italians and Germans are compared).

Table 6.7: Convergent/discriminant validity of Trustlab BIG 5 compared to young adults sample from Lang et al. (2011)

Scales	O	C	E	A	N
O	0.96	0.09	0.23	0.14	-0.03
C	0.20	0.92	0.06	0.35	-0.05
E	0.11	0.12	0.98	0.09	-0.09
A	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.90	-0.07
N	-0.05	-0.09	-0.07	-0.10	0.96

Source: Trustlab, Lang et al. (2011).

Table 6.8: Convergent/discriminant validity of Trustlab BIG 5 compared to middle-aged adults sample from Lang et al. (2011)

Scales	O	C	E	A	N
O	0.96	0.10	0.24	0.12	-0.05
C	0.17	0.91	0.07	0.36	-0.07
E	0.11	0.13	0.98	0.08	-0.09
A	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.91	-0.07
N	0.04	-0.07	-0.08	-0.10	0.96

Source: Trustlab, Lang et al. (2011).

Table 6.9: Convergent/discriminant validity of Trustlab BIG 5 compared to old adults sample from Lang et al. (2011)

Scales	O	C	E	A	N
O	0.94	0.16	0.26	0.11	-0.02
C	0.17	0.93	0.09	0.37	-0.06
E	0.10	0.11	0.97	0.05	-0.09
A	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.90	-0.07
N	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.07	0.96

Source: Trustlab, Lang et al. (2011).

7 Conclusion

Trustlab combines together the national representativeness of its sample with edge-cutting methodologies from experimental economics and behavioural science. It uniquely combines self-reported measures of trust with assessment derived through quasi-interactive games (trust game, dictator game, public goods game, lottery game) and advanced psychometric measures (Implicit Association Test). Traditionally these types of measures were available only for small samples of very selected individuals (i.e. university students). Through this collection of data it is possible to study the determinants of trust towards a large variety of actors, such as strangers, family and institutions.

The Italian sample has a specific module on fertility intentions and disposes of an additional sample of 442 women in childbearing age. Moreover, the Italian survey includes a set of fifteen questions meant to identify respondent's personality traits according to the Big Five Inventory.

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Appendices

A   Survey

Module A - Social norms

Positive Reciprocity

How willing are you to give to good causes without expecting anything in return?

Completely unwilling to do so										Very willing to do so
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Negative Reciprocity

How willing are you to punish someone who treats others unfairly, even if there may be costs for you?

Completely unwilling to do so										Very willing to do so
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Risk Attitude

How do you see yourself: are you generally a person who tries to avoid taking risks, or are you fully prepared to take risks?

Generally unwilling to take risks										Fully prepared to take risks
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Altruism

"When someone does me a favour I am willing to return it". How well does this statement describe you as a person?

Does not describe me at all										Describes me perfectly
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Module B - Interpersonal Trust

Generalized Trust

And now a general question about trust. On a scale from zero to ten, where zero is not at all and ten is completely, in general how much do you trust most people?

Completely										Not at all
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

You can't be too careful										Most people can be trusted
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

You can't be too careful										Most people can be trusted
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

If you lost a wallet or a purse that contained items of great value to you, and it was found by a stranger, do you think it would be returned with its contents, or not?

No	Yes
☐	☐

Trust in Groups of People

Could you tell us for each of these groups how much you trust them?

- Your family
- People in your neighbourhood
- People you know personally
- People you meet for the first time
- People of another religion
- People of another nationality
- People who immigrated to Italy
- People who seek refuge in Italy

I don't trust them at all										I completely trust them
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Module C - Institutional Trust

When answering the following questions, please think about italian institutions. How much trust do9 you have in the following?

- The Government
- The civil service
- The Parliament
- The judicial system

- The police

- The media

- Financial institutions (e.g. banks)

I don't trust them at all										I completely trust them
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Module D - Perceptions of Public Institutions

General perceptions

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

- Public institutions deliver public services in the best possible way

- Public institutions pursue long term objectives

- People working in public institutions are ethical and not corrupt

- Public institutions are transparent

- Public institutions treat all citizens fairly regardless of their gender, race, age or economic condition

I don't agree at all										I completely agree
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Situational perceptions

If a natural disaster occurs, do you think that the provision by government of adequate food, shelter and clothing will be timely and efficient?

Very unlikely										Very likely
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

If you were to complain about bad quality of a public service, how likely is that the problem would be easily resolved?

Very unlikely										Very likely
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

If an individual belongs to a minority group (e.g. sexual, racial/ethnic and/or based on national origin), how likely is it that he or she will be treated the same as other citizens by a government agency?

Very unlikely										Very likely
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

If a decision affecting your community were to be taken by the local or regional government, how likely is it that you and others in the community would have an opportunity to voice your concerns?

Very unlikely										Very likely
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

If a private citizen offers a government employee an improper payment in order to speed up administrative procedures, do you think that he or she would accept the bribe?

Most likely to refuse the bribe										Most likely to accept the bribe
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

If a member of parliament were offered a bribe to influence the awarding of a public procurement tender, do you think that he/she would accept the bribe?

Most likely to refuse the bribe										Most likely to accept the bribe
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

If a large business offered a well-paid job to a high level politician in exchange for political favours during their time in office, do you think that he/she would accept this proposal?

Most likely to refuse the proposal										Most likely to accept the proposal
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

To what extent do you agree with the following statement? "People like me don't have any say about what the government does"

I don't agree at all										I completely agree
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Module E - Satisfaction with Public Services

How satisfied are you with the quality of

- the Education system
- the Health care system
- Public Transport
- Child care services
- Welfare benefits (unemployment benefits, disability benefits, income support)
- Public housing
- Security and crime prevention (police)
- Environmental services (air and water quality, parks and green spaces)
- Cultural facilities (theaters, cinemas, libraries, museums, public social spaces)

Not at all satisfied										Completely satisfied
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Module F - Preferences for Political and Public Issues

Allocation of tax burden

The government currently raises a certain amount of revenues through tax in order to sustain the current level of public spending. In your view, what would be the fair split of tax burden to sustain public spending? Please use the sliders below to tell us how much you think each of the following groups should pay as a percentage of their available resources. Each slider represents a segment of the population with a different income. For example, the top 1% represents a small group of rich people, whereas the bottom 50% is the half of the population that earns the least.

Tax burden as a share of available resources to be paid by:

- The top 1%   □□ %

- The next 9%   □□ %

- The next 40%   □□ %

- The bottom 50%   □□ %

International trade

As you may know, international trade has increased substantially in recent years. Do you think government should try to encourage international trade or to discourage international trade?

Fully discourage in-   Fully encourage in-
ternational trade   ternational trade

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

Political preferences

In political matters, people often talk of "the left" and "the right." How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking?

Left   Center   Right
□   □   □   □   □   □   □   □   □   □   □
0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

Voting behaviour

Did you vote in the last general elections?

Yes   No   I could not vote

□   □   □

Module G - Perceptions of Economic and Working Situation

Social mobility

Some people say there is not much opportunity to get ahead today for the average person. Others say anyone who works hard can climb up the ladder. Which one comes closer to the way you feel about this?

There is not much opportunity										There is plenty of opportunity
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Financial security

When it comes to the financial situation of your household, what are your expectations for the 12 months to come, will the next 12 months be better, worse, or the same?

Worse					The same					Better
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Job security

How likely do you think it is that you will still have a job in 6 months (if you have one now)?

Very unlikely										Very likely
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

If you were to lose your job, how likely is it that you would find a job with a similar salary within 6 months?

Very unlikely										Very likely
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Module H - Attitudes towards immigration

Perceived ethnic diversity

How high do you estimate the percentage of people of non-italian origin in your neighborhood to be? With non-italian origin we mean people who were not born in Italy or of whom at least one parent was not born in Italy. Please give a percentage between 0 and 100.

☐☐ %

Racial prejudice

On the average immigrants have worse jobs, income, and housing than white people. Do you think the differences are mainly due to discrimination and disadvantages of educational opportunity, mainly due to differences in in-born ability, motivation, and effort, or some combination?
What number best represents your view, if zero means mainly discrimination and educational disadvantage and ten means mainly lesser ability, motivation and effort?

Mainly discrimination and educational disadvantage										Mainly lesser ability, motivation and effort
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Perceptions of immigration

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Integration of immigrants Integration of immigrants

	Immigrants are not integrated in our society										Immigrants are well integrated in our society
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Cultural enrichment

	Our culture is undermined by immigrants										Our culture is enriched by immigrants
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Module I - Social capital and social bonds

Volunteering

How often do you participate in voluntary activities to help people other than your direct relatives, friends or colleagues?

Never	Less than once a week	Once a week	Several days a week	Daily
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	2	3	4	5

Social bonding

How often do you get together with friends?

Never	Less than once a week	Once a week	Several days a week	Daily
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	2	3	4	5

How strongly do you feel connected to other people in your neighborhood?

	Not at all										Very connected
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Module J - Subjective well-being

Satisfaction with life

The following question asks how satisfied you feel, on a scale from zero to ten. Zero means you feel "not at all satisfied" and ten means you feel "completely satisfied". Overall, how satisfied are you with life as a whole these days?

	Not at all satisfied										Completely satisfied
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Module K - Fertility Intentions and Family Information

Children information

How many children do you have, either your own or adopted? ☐☐

Can you tell me whether they are male or female and how old they are?

	Male	Female			Age	☐☐
	☐	☐				

Fertility intentions

Do you intend having a child or another child in the next three years?

Definitely not	Probably not	Probably yes	Definitely yes
☐	☐	☐	☐
1	2	3	4

Siblings information

How many siblings did you have in all? ☐☐
Can you tell me whether they are male or female, how old they are and how many children do they have?

Male	Female		Children	☐☐	Age	☐☐
☐	☐					

Marital status

What is your marital status at present?

Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Legally separated
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	2	3	4	5

Module L - Personality traits

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? I see myself as someone who...

- ...is sometimes somewhat rude to others.
- ...has a forgiving nature.
- ...is considerate and kind to others.
- ...tends to be lazy.
- ...does a thorough job.
- ...does things effectively and efficiently.
- ...is relaxed, handles stress well.
- ...gets nervous easily.
- ...worries a lot.
- ...is reserved.
- ...is outgoing, sociable.
- ...is communicative, talkative.

- ... values artistic experiences.

- ... has an active imagination.

- ... is original, comes up with new ideas.

Disagree strongly	Disagree a little	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree a little	Agree strongly
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	2	3	4	5