

## **Experimental subjects are not different**

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### **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS**

#### **Table of Contents**

S1. Questionnaire's contents .....	2
S2. Control variables .....	2
S3. Robustness analysis.....	6
S4. Experimental Games' behavior .....	9
S5. Classification of volunteers .....	10
S6. Sample's socio-demographics .....	16
S7. Representativeness of the sample.....	13
S8. The districts of Granada .....	14
S9. The binary Trust Game (Ermisch and Gambetta, 2006).....	14
S10. Interviewers bag's contents .....	15
S11. Protocol for choosing the addresses .....	16
S12. Controls for interviewers' performance .....	17
S13. Games' Instructions .....	18
References.....	23

## S1. Questionnaire's contents

The questionnaire is available in both Spanish –original- and English version at: <https://sites.google.com/site/experimentalcity/home> involved a total of 127 items, organized in nine blocks as depicted in Table S1 below.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Information gathered</i>	<i># of items</i>
1	Age, gender, religion, education, health, marital and labor status, income	30
2	Reciprocity, generosity, distributional preferences, social capital (I), self-esteem, trustworthiness	30
3	General and relative life satisfaction	2
4	Competitive and sanctioning behavior, social capital (II), crime victimization, personal strengths and weaknesses	13
5	Trust in known and unknown others, trust in social and public institutions	13
6	General trust, social capital (III)	4
7	Cognitive abilities, risk and time preferences (hypothetical)	21
8	Experimental games (DG, UG & TG)	5
9	Height, weight, digit ratio, phone number, participation in future studies	9

Table S1

## S2. Control variables

AGE  $\in [16, 91]$ : continuous variable

GENDER: binary variable, 1= male

EDUCATION  $\in [0, 17]$ : years of schooling. Categories: no studies (0), incomplete primary school (3), complete primary school (6), incomplete secondary school (8), complete secondary school (10), incomplete university diploma or technical degree (14), complete

university diploma or technical degree (15), incomplete bachelor or postgraduate degree (15), complete bachelor or postgraduate degree (17).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME  $\in [0, 4500]$ : average household monthly income in the last year (in Euros). Categories: €0 (0), €500 (1), €1.000 (2), €1.500 (3), €2.000 (4), €2.500 (5), €3.000 (6), €3.500 (7), €4.000 (8), more than €4.000 (9).

SOCIAL CAPITAL  $\in [0, 3]$ : sum of "positive" Social Capital answers in the three questions of the General Social Survey (a, b, a for questions 1, 2 and 3 respectively):

1. Generally speaking, do you believe that:
  - a. Most people can be trusted
  - b. You must be very prudent when interacting with people
2. Do you think that most people:
  - a. Most people would try to take advantage of you
  - b. Most people would try to be fair
3. Would you say that most of the time:
  - a. People try to be helpful
  - b. People are mostly just looking out for themselves

RISK PREFERENCES  $\in [0, 3]$ : sum of "risk-loving" answers on the three following questions (b, a, Y on questions 1, 2 and 3 respectively):

1. We flip a coin. Choose one of the following options:
  - a. Take 1.000 Euros no matter if it is heads or tails.
  - b. Take 2.000 Euros if it is heads and nothing if it is tails.

2. Choose one of the following options:

- a. Take a lottery ticket with 80% chance of winning 45 Euros and 20% chance of winning nothing
- b. Take 30 Euros

3. Would you accept the following deal? We flip a coin. If it is heads you win 1,500 Euros and if it is tails you lose 1,000 Euros: Yes (Y), No (N)

TIME PREFERENCES  $\in [0, 11]$ : proxy for time discounting, given by the total number of impatient choices in the discounting tasks for the short-term and for the long-term with front-end delay. Each task is described below:

Part 1 "Short-term": Choose one of the two options in each line,

1. Receive €5 today or receive €5 tomorrow (Td or T)
2. Receive €5 today or receive €6 tomorrow (Td or T)
3. Receive €5 today or receive €7 tomorrow (Td or T)
4. Receive €5 today or receive €8 tomorrow (Td or T)
5. Receive €5 today or receive €9 tomorrow (Td or T)
6. Receive €5 today or receive €10 tomorrow (Td or T)

Part 2 "Long-term": Choose one of the two options in each line,

1. Receive €150 in a month or receive €150 in 7 m. (1 or 7)
2. Receive €150 in a month or receive €170 in 7 m. (1 or 7)
3. Receive €150 in a month or receive €190 in 7 m. (1 or 7)
4. Receive €150 in a month or receive €210 in 7 m. (1 or 7)
5. Receive €150 in a month or receive €230 in 7 m. (1 or 7)
6. Receive €150 in a month or receive €250 in 7 m. (1 or 7)

COGNITIVE ABILITIES  $\in [0, 5]$ : number of correct answers to the following five questions:

1. If the probability of being infected by an illness is 10%, how many persons of a group of 1000 would be infected by that kind of illness? (N if s/he cannot /do not want to answer).
2. If there are 5 persons that own the winning lottery ticket and the prize to be shared is two million Euros, how much money would each person receive?
3. Suppose that you have €100 in a savings account and the rate of interest that you earn from the savings is 2% per year. If you keep the money in the account for 5 years, how much money would you have at the end of these 5 years?:
  - a. More than €102
  - b. €102 exactly
  - c. Less than €102
  - d. S/he cannot/do not want to answer
4. Suppose that you have €100 in a savings account. The account accumulates a 10% rate of interest per year. How much money would you have in your account after two years?
5. The total cost of a bat and a ball is 1.10 Euros. The bat costs 1 Euro more than the ball. How many cents does the ball cost?

### S3. Robustness analysis

S3.1. Regressions when defining students as 18-24, 18-28 years old and as those who have ever been in the University (with no age limit), respectively

#### Students: 18-24 years old

	DG		UG		UG-DG	
<i>students</i>	-0.050 (0.034)	-0.054 (0.054)	0.016 (0.015)	0.014 (0.020)	0.054** (0.022)	0.055 (0.035)
<i>volunteers</i>	0.041 (0.027)	0.040 (0.025)	0.023 (0.015)	0.022 (0.016)	-0.011 (0.019)	-0.011 (0.012)
<i>students x volunteers</i>		0.004 (0.061)		0.003 (0.029)		0.002 (0.044)
<i>adj. R<sup>2</sup></i>					0.0936	0.0936
<i>LR</i>	3.83***	3.76***	1.44*	1.40*	6.01*	5.82***

Notes: The dependent variables are (i) the fraction offered in DG, (ii) the fraction offered in UG and (iii) the fraction offered in UG - the fraction offered in DG. The first two are Tobit regressions while the third is Linear regression.  $N=765$  in all regressions. Controls are: age, gender, education, household income, Social Capital, risk preferences, time preferences, and cognitive abilities. All models are also controlling for order effects. All the likelihood ratios (*LR*) shown correspond to  $\chi^2$  statistics, except for UG-DG column, which are based on *F*. Robust SE clustered by interviewer (108 groups) presented in brackets. \*, \*\*, \*\*\* indicate significance at the 0.10, 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

	MAO		TG trustor		TG trustee	
<i>students</i>	-0.174* (0.105)	-0.197 (0.176)	-0.070 (0.152)	-0.208 (0.204)	-0.049 (0.142)	-0.132 (0.194)
<i>volunteers</i>	0.023 (0.093)	0.014 (0.107)	0.199** (0.101)	0.145 (0.100)	0.242**(*) (0.094)	0.318*** (0.110)
<i>students x volunteers</i>		0.043 (0.211)		0.270 (0.283)		-0.338 (0.268)
<i>pseudo R<sup>2</sup></i>	0.0231	0.0231	0.0588	0.0600	0.1009	0.1028
<i>Chi<sup>2</sup></i>	54.51**	54.36**	74.50***	80.64***	98.72***	97.82***

Notes: The dependent variables are (i) the minimum acceptable offer as a fraction of the pie in UG, (ii) TG decision as a trustor; 1 if (s)he makes the loan, zero otherwise and (iii) TG decision as a trustee 1 if (s)he returns part of the loan, zero otherwise The first is an ordered Probit regression while the last two Probit regressions.  $N=765$  in all regressions. Controls are: age, gender, education, household income, Social Capital, risk preferences, time preferences, and cognitive abilities. All models are also controlling for order effects. Robust SE clustered by interviewer (108 groups) presented in brackets. \*, \*\*, \*\*\* indicate significance at the 0.10, 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

Table S2

## Students: 18-28 years old

	DG		UG		UG-DG	
<i>students</i>	-0.037 (0.030)	-0.042 (0.042)	0.014 (0.015)	-0.001 (0.021)	0.041** (0.020)	0.034 (0.029)
<i>volunteers</i>	0.040 (0.027)	0.037 (0.026)	0.023 (0.015)	0.017 (0.017)	-0.010 (0.019)	-0.013 (0.021)
<i>students x volunteers</i>		0.010 (0.048)		0.025 (0.026)		0.013 (0.037)
<i>adj. R<sup>2</sup></i>					0.0908	0.0909
<i>LR</i>	4.02***	4.01***	1.47**	1.45**	6.03***	5.86***

**Notes:** The dependent variables are (i) the fraction offered in DG, (ii) the fraction offered in UG and (iii) the fraction offered in UG - the fraction offered in DG. The first two are Tobit regressions while the third is Linear regression.  $N=765$  in all regressions. Controls are: age, gender, education, household income, Social Capital, risk preferences, time preferences, and cognitive abilities. All models are also controlling for order effects. All the likelihood ratios (*LR*) shown correspond to  $\chi^2$  statistics, except for UG-DG column, which are based on  $F$ . Robust SE clustered by interviewer (108 groups) presented in brackets. \*, \*\*, \*\*\* indicate significance at the 0.10, 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

	MAO		TG trustor		TG trustee	
<i>students</i>	-0.031 (0.104)	-0.024 (0.158)	-0.157 (0.150)	-0.275 (0.190)	-0.037 (0.141)	0.074 (0.186)
<i>volunteers</i>	0.019 (0.093)	0.023 (0.114)	0.195* (0.101)	0.129 (0.103)	0.242** (0.095)	0.264** (0.120)
<i>students x volunteers</i>		-0.014 (0.196)		0.240 (0.241)		-0.074 (0.254)
<i>pseudo R<sup>2</sup></i>	0.0223	0.0223	0.0599	0.0610	0.1009	0.1010
<i>Chi<sup>2</sup></i>	55.16***	55.18**	76.16***	79.86***	101.18***	100.63***

**Notes:** The dependent variables are (i) the minimum acceptable offer as a fraction of the pie in UG, (ii) TG decision as a trustor; 1 if (s)he makes the loan, zero otherwise and (iii) TG decision as a trustee 1 if (s)he returns part of the loan, zero otherwise. The first is an ordered Probit regression while the last two Probit regressions.  $N=765$  in all regressions. Controls are: age, gender, education, household income, Social Capital, risk preferences, time preferences, and cognitive abilities. All models are also controlling for order effects. Robust SE clustered by interviewer (108 groups) presented in brackets. \*, \*\*, \*\*\* indicate significance at the 0.10, 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

Table S3

## Students: ever been in the University

	DG		UG		UG-DG	
<i>students</i>	-0.064 (0.026)	-0.080* (0.043)	-0.025 (0.028)	-0.031 (0.028)	0.028 (0.030)	0.037 (0.031)
<i>volunteers</i>	0.039 (0.026)	0.022 (0.033)	0.022 (0.015)	0.016 (0.021)	-0.010 (0.019)	-0.000 (0.025)
<i>students x volunteers</i>		0.030 (0.040)		0.011 (0.023)		-0.016 (0.028)
<i>adj. R<sup>2</sup></i>					0.0872	0.0876
<i>LR</i>	3.91***	3.86***	1.41*	1.39*	5.68***	5.52***

**Notes:** The dependent variables are (i) the fraction offered in DG, (ii) the fraction offered in UG and (iii) the fraction offered in UG - the fraction offered in DG. The first two are Tobit regressions while the third is Linear regression.  $N=765$  in all regressions. Controls are: age, gender, education, household income, Social Capital, risk preferences, time preferences, and cognitive abilities. All models are also controlling for order effects. All the likelihood ratios (*LR*) shown correspond to  $Chi^2$  statistics, except for UG-DG column, which are based on  $F$ . Robust SE clustered by interviewer (108 groups) presented in brackets. \*, \*\*, \*\*\* indicate significance at the 0.10, 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

	MAO		TG trustor		TG trustee	
<i>students</i>	-0.009 (0.166)	0.139 (0.167)	-0.078 (0.171)	-0.130 (0.186)	-0.070 (0.202)	0.047 (0.235)
<i>volunteers</i>	0.020 (0.093)	0.177 (0.142)	0.120* (0.101)	0.141 (0.132)	0.243** (0.094)	0.220 (0.166)
<i>students x volunteers</i>		-0.273 (0.170)		0.097 (0.204)		0.400 (0.222)
pseudo $R^2$	0.0222	0.0234	0.0587	0.0590	0.1009	0.1010
$Chi^2$	55.04***	63.03***	74.40***	87133***	101.34***	103.12***

**Notes:** The dependent variables are (i) the minimum acceptable offer as a fraction of the pie in UG, (ii) TG decision as a trustor; 1 if (s)he makes the loan, zero otherwise and (iii) TG decision as a trustee 1 if (s)he returns part of the loan, zero otherwise The first is an ordered Probit regression while the last two Probit regressions.  $N=765$  in all regressions. Controls are: age, gender, education, household income, Social Capital, risk preferences, time preferences, and cognitive abilities. All models are also controlling for order effects. Robust SE clustered by interviewer (108 groups) presented in brackets. \*, \*\*, \*\*\* indicate significance at the 0.10, 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

Table S4



## S4. Experimental Games' behavior

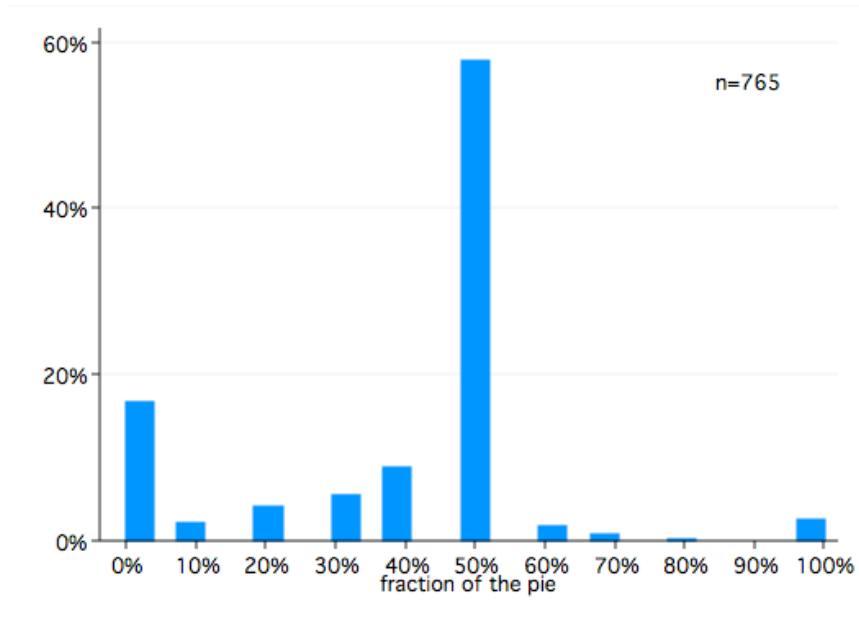


Figure S1: Dictator Game offers

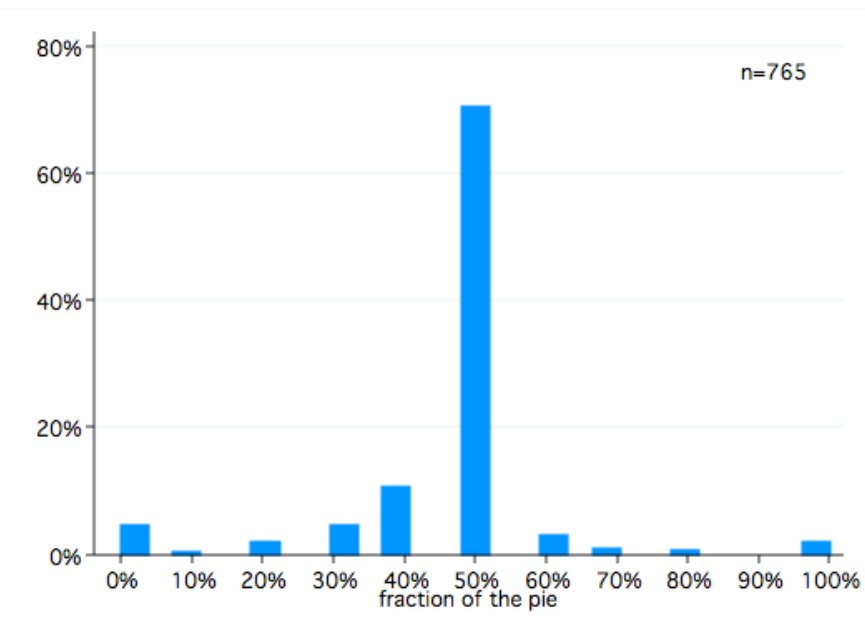


Figure S2: Ultimatum Game offers

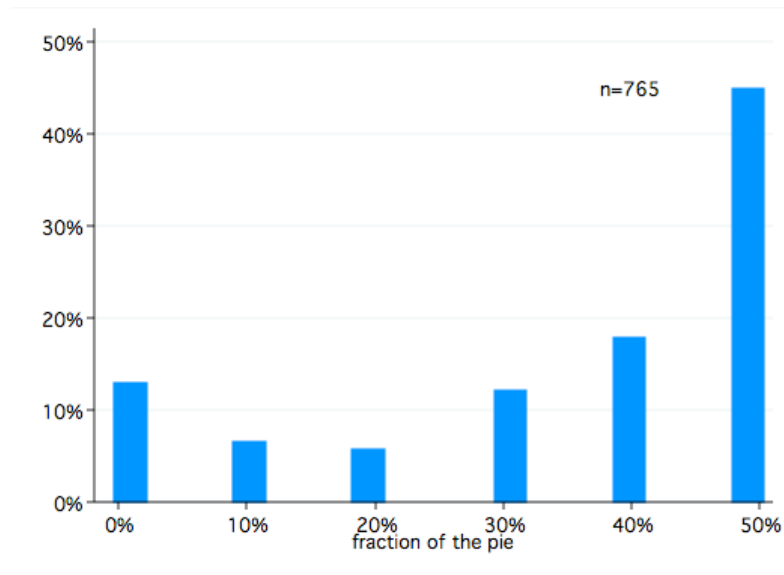


Figure S3: Ultimatum Game, minimum acceptable offers

		No	Yes	Total
TG pass	No	114	110	224
	Yes	106	435	541
Total		220	545	765

Table S5: Trust Game behavior

## S5. Classification of volunteers

Willingness to participate in future experiments and questionnaires:

		No	Yes	Total
experiments	No	238	177	415
	Yes	49	301	350
Total		287	478	765

Table S6: classification of volunteers

## S6. Sample's socio-demographics

### Distribution of age

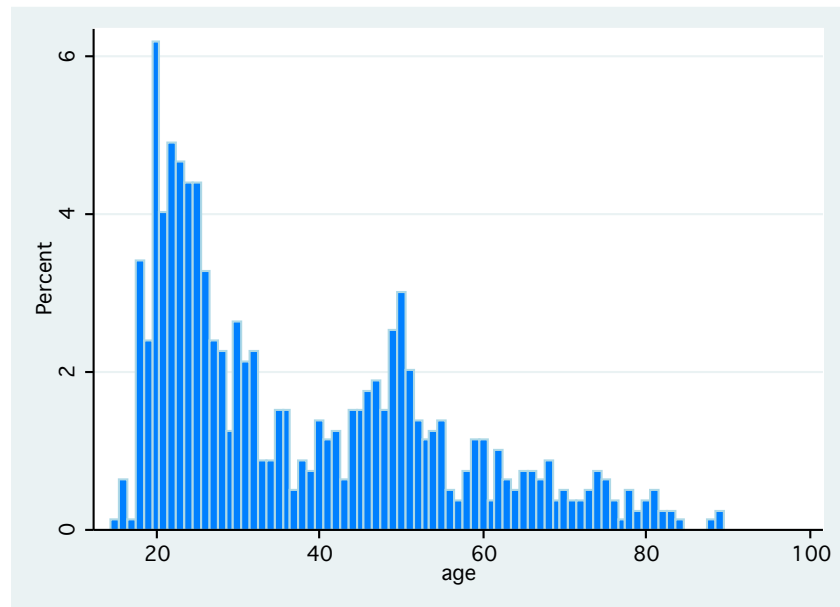


Figure S4: Histogram of age

### Household income (in Euros, corrected for household size)

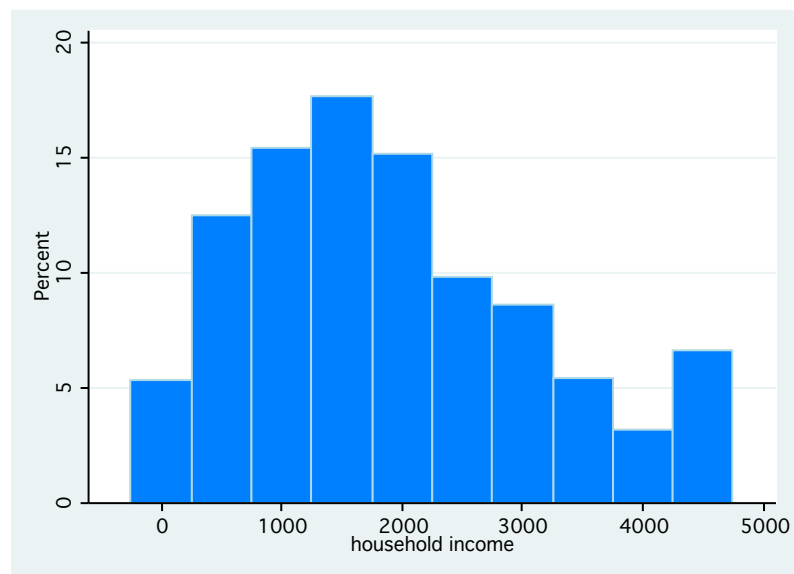
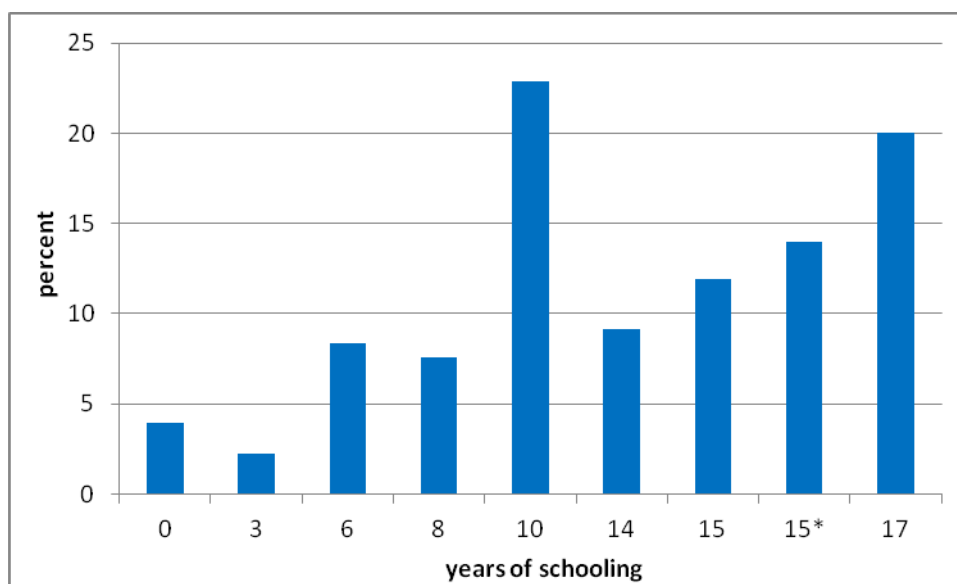


Figure S5: Histogram of household income

## Education (years of schooling)



Years of schooling	Categories
0	No studies
3	Incomplete primary school
6	Complete primary school
8	Incomplete secondary school
10	Complete secondary school
14	Incomplete university diploma or technical degree
15	Complete university diploma or technical degree
15*	Incomplete bachelor or postgraduate degree
17	Complete bachelor or postgraduate degree

Figure S6: Histogram of education

## S7. Representativeness of the sample

### Representativeness of the sample

	Population (Official statistics)	Sample
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	46,4%	46,1%
Female	53,6%	53,9%
<i>Age</i>		
15-19	6%	6%
20-24	8%	24%
25-29	9%	13%
30-34	9%	9%
35-39	8%	5%
40-44	8%	6%
45-49	9%	9%
50-54	8%	9%
55-59	7%	4%
60-64	7%	4%
65-69	5%	4%
70-74	5%	3%
75-79	5%	2%
80-84	3%	2%
85 +	3%	1%

Source for Official Stats: SIMA 2011.

Table S7

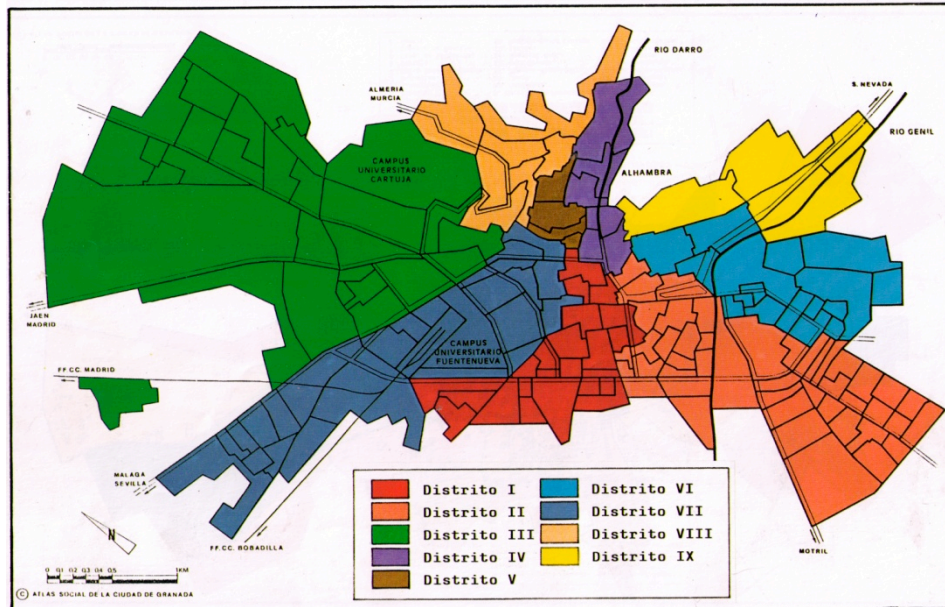
Note: Individuals belonging to the age group of 20-24 and 25-29 are overrepresented in our sample. This difference is not without an explanation nor does it mean that we failed to find a representative sample. Granada has a very large university community hosting more than 80000 students from whom more than half are not from Granada -- data available at:

- [http://secretariageneral.ugr.es/pages/memorias/academica/20072008/cifras\\_comunidad/estudiantes/datos](http://secretariageneral.ugr.es/pages/memorias/academica/20072008/cifras_comunidad/estudiantes/datos)

From those, an estimated 23500 belong to the age group 20-24 and 7000 at 25-29. Adding these to the official statistics for Granada

result in increasing the corresponding percentages to 19% for group age 20-24 and 12% for 25-29.

## S8. The districts of Granada



source: (Bosque et al., 1991)

Figure S7

## S9. The binary Trust Game (Ermisch and Gambetta, 2006)

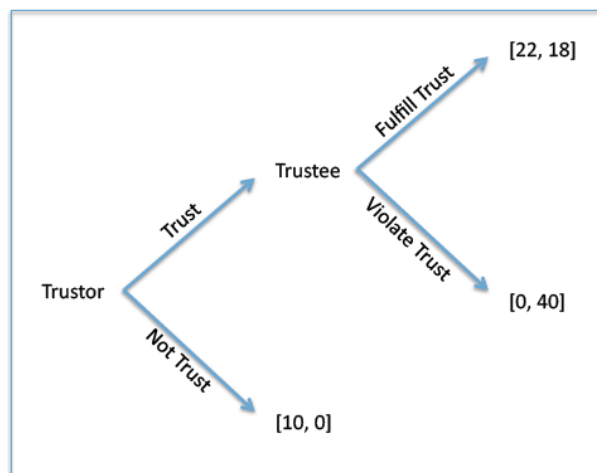


Figure S8: Strategic form of the Trust Game

## S10. Interviewers bag's contents

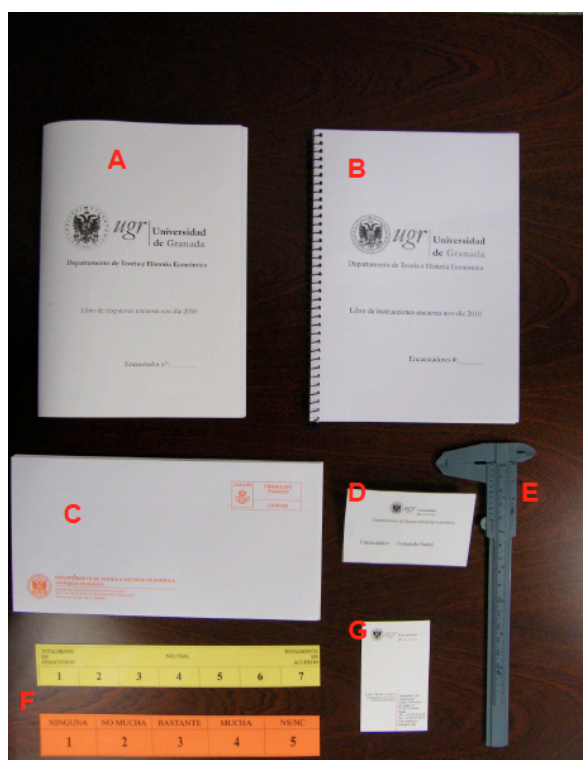


Figure S9: Experimentalist kit

- The answer-sheet book where one of the interviewers noted down the answers
- The book with the survey-questions
- A university-stamped envelope that participants used to put the answer sheet of the monetary games in and seal it
- Laminated credentials for each of our interviewers in order to induce credibility
- Caliper
- Visual aids for the Likert-scale questions
- A professional card of one of the principal investigators (Professor of Economics) that was shown to the participants

## **S11. Protocol for choosing the addresses**

According to standard sampling procedures every pair of interviewers was given detailed exact information about the way they had to choose the households to be interviewed. The figure below is a (fictitious) example: it lists the exact addresses as well as the total number of interviews they should undergo in each of them (obviously an address can correspond to a building or a block with many apartments). In addition it provides detailed information about the way interviewers had to proceed in order to choose the apartments within each building or block. This procedure eliminates biases related to the location of houses within the blocks (for example pent-houses are more expensive). Such a randomization within the blocks is absolutely necessary.

So according to the example given below, pair 1, had to complete in total up to 5 interviews in the street Alhóndiga, at numbers 23, 19 and 13; up to 3 interviews in street Guillén de Castro at numbers 4 and 2 and so on. If in the given address, Alhóndiga 23 corresponded to a single house, obviously they had to interview this house. If however had, say 25 apartments, according to the list below they had to first try door number 12, door number 2 and so on. In case they encountered another address with 25 apartments, they had to begin by the door number 9 then proceed with door number 13 and so on (first and second line under "Blocks with 25 door numbers" respectively). Similar information was given for building with up to 50 door numbers. Each pair was given a sheet with a different randomization within buildings.



**Pair 1**

C/ ALHÓNDIGA (5 Interviews): 23 19 13  
C/ GUILLÉN DE CASTRO (3 Interviews): 4 2  
AVDA. MADRID (5 Interviews): 15 13 5  
C/ CARNERO (7 Interviews): 2 6 4 8

Blocks with 2 door numbers	Blocks with 25 door numbers
,1,2	,12,2,10,4,24,3,5,23,7,15,20,25,1,11,14,18,16,17,13,8,19,6,9,21,22
,2,1	,9,13,12,15,16,3,21,24,6,7,1,11,19,17,14,20,8,2,23,18,10,22,5,4,25
,2,1	,21,3,10,13,12,22,25,16,9,8,19,6,7,24,15,20,4,5,2,11,17,23,1,14,18
,1,2	,13,19,17,4,16,2,7,3,9,20,25,12,5,11,23,6,22,1,15,14,18,21,10,24,8
,2,1	,11,7,4,19,6,22,5,12,1,2,23,24,17,16,14,8,3,10,18,15,9,13,20,25,21
Blocks with 3 door numbers	Blocks with 26 door numbers
,3,2,1	,14,10,2,19,20,25,15,4,6,1,23,3,16,9,5,11,22,18,13,17,24,21,12,26,7,8
,2,3,1	,15,20,19,5,4,22,1,9,21,10,26,13,12,14,6,3,16,8,24,11,25,17,2,23,18,7
,3,2,1	,6,8,18,13,24,22,25,16,1,19,20,5,2,15,10,21,7,17,3,14,9,12,4,23,26,11
Blocks with 4 door numbers	,23,20,24,13,8,18,3,6,12,5,15,26,19,9,21,17,16,2,22,11,7,1,25,14,4,10
,4,3,2,1	,15,2,8,13,23,7,1,12,25,16,21,9,11,22,5,3,19,26,14,18,24,4,20,6,17,10
,3,2,4,1	....
,4,1,3,2	Blocks with 50 door numbers
,1,3,4,2	
,1,2,4,3	
...	

Figure S10: Example of household selection protocol (fictitious)

## S12. Controls for interviewers' performance

Students were instructed about the exact protocol they had to follow and were given three weeks to complete the surveys. They formed pairs in order to facilitate the survey implementation (one of them was always reading aloud the questions/instructions while the second was noting down the answers) and for security reasons. Their performance was controlled by follow-up calls at randomly selected participants. In addition they had to upload in a specially made webpage any new survey done and so progress was monitored by the main researchers. Every eight hours the webpage was automatically sending us a report with the progress made by each pair of interviewers. Finally, an email account was created for the special reason of responding to any questions/comments the interviewers had. This dynamic interaction facilitated the smoothness of the procedures.

## **S13. Games' Instructions**

### **General instructions**

In this part, you are going to take decisions with real money. This money comes from a national research project and it is specifically for this purpose. The money you will earn depends on 5 decisions that you are going to take later. Your decisions are totally independent to each other. You have to take the decisions that you prefer in each situation, without taking into account your decisions on the other situations. You are going to be paid from only one decision.

We will make a draw in which 1 out of 10 persons will earn the real amount of money corresponding to the decision s/he has taken. Moreover, the decision that really "pays" among the 5 will be drawn randomly. For this reason, think carefully your decisions because if you are drawn, what you have declared will be what is going to be taken into account for your payment. In case you are drawn, we will make your payment within some days.

The money you earn might also depend on the decisions of other person. We explain: for the 5 decisions you are going to be paired with another person. For each decision, your pair will be different and randomly selected. This person is another interviewee but none of you can identify the other, only that it is a person also living in Granada- not even we know who s/he is. Anonymity is totally guaranteed. This is why in this part, not even we are going to know the decisions you make. For this reason, I am going to give you a sheet to write down your answers. Afterwards, you enclose your answers to an envelope, without letting us look at them. When I ask you, do not say by word of mouth your decisions; just fill the answer sheet.

*Dictator Game instructions:*

For this decision we give you 20€ in order for you to divide it between you and the other person. From this amount you can send to the other person the share you want, that is, you can send nothing, everything, or just a part. Obviously, the part that you do not send is for you to keep. How much money do you send to the other person? In the **BLUE** table you have to mark with a circle the number of euros you want to SEND to the other person. You can only choose even numbers: (0, 2, 4,..., 20).

*Ultimatum Game (common for both proposer and responder):*

In this part we give you 20€ in order for you to divide it between you and the other person. One of you is going to propose how to divide it, while the other can either accept or reject the proposed division. If s/he rejects it, none of the two will earn anything. For example: the one who decides the division sends 4€ to the other, keeping 16€ for him/herself and the other accepts it. Then the one who divides earns 16€ and the other, who accepts the division, earns 4€. Contrary, if s/he does not accept the proposal none of the two will earn anything. Understood? Decisions:

*Ultimatum Game (proposer):*

If you are the one who propose the division, what amount do you send to the other? The part of the 20€ you do not send is for you if the other accepts your proposed division. But keep in mind that if s/he rejects it, none of the two will earn anything. In the **RED** table you have to mark with a circle the number of euros you want to SEND to the other person. You can only choose even numbers: (0, 2, 4, ..., 20).

*Ultimatum Game (responder):*

If you are the one who receives the money sent by the other person, you can accept or reject the division. In **YELLOW** table you have to mark the **A** with a circle in case you accept. If you reject the proposed division, mark the **R** but do not say by word of mouth. If s/he sends you:

- 0€ and keeps 20€, do you accept or reject the proposed division (A or R in the first cell of the YELLOW table). Remember that a rejection means that nobody earns anything.
- ...
- 10€ and keeps 10€ (A or R in the last cell of the YELLOW table)

*Trust Game (common instructions for both Trustor and Trustee):*

For this part one of you- you or the other person- is going to receive 10€. The one who receives the 10€ can decide whether to keep it or make a loan the other. If s/he keeps it, the other will not earn anything. Contrary, if s/he makes the loan, the other will receive 40€ instead of 10€. The key point is that the one who receives the loan has the option of either sending back 22€ and keep 18€ or keeping all 40€ without sending anything back. That is, one of you receives 10€ and can either keep it for him/herself or make a loan to the other. If s/he makes the loan s/he can end up with either 22€ or 0€, depending on the other's decision. Understood?

*Trust Game (Trustor):*

If you are the one who receives the 10€, do you make the loan to the other or do you keep it for yourself? Remember that if you make the loan, the other can decide to send you either 22€ back or nothing. In the **GREEN** table you have to mark with a circle the number of Euros

you want to loan to the other person. That is, you should mark the **10** if you make the loan, or the **0** if you do not.


*Trust Game (Trustee):*

If you are the one who receives the loan and the other person decides to loan you the 10€, then you receive 40€. From these 40€ you can send back 22€ and keep 18€ or you can send back nothing and keep all 40€. In the **BLACK** table you have to mark the **22** with a circle if you want to send back 22€ and keep 18€, or the **0** if you want to send nothing and keep all the 40€.


At the end of the all five decisions, the interviewer reminded the participants that:

Remember that you can be paid according to any of the decisions taken, but only one. Also, you can be selected to receive the money sent by other person in his/her **BLUE** decision.


The decision sheet that the participants had to put in the envelope once they had noted their decisions:




0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----




0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----



OTHER:20	OTHER:18	OTHER:16	OTHER:14	OTHER:12	OTHER:10
YOU: 0	YOU: 2	YOU: 4	YOU: 6	YOU: 8	YOU: 10
A R	A R	A R	A R	A R	A R



0	10
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0	22
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## References

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