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Intergenerational Transmission of Tolerance and Trust : Empirical Evidence from Indonesia

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Abstract

This paper investigates the intergenerational transmission of trust and tolerance from parents to their children in Indonesia. Using logistic regression and average marginal effects, this paper provides evidence that transmission of trust and tolerance from parent to child occurs in Indonesia. After controlling for household and individual characteristics, this study found evidence of intergenerational transmission of trust for neighbors, police, and strangers, as well as people of the same religion and ethnicity, from mother and father to the children. The paper also provides evidence for a positive correlation between tolerance for people of different faiths from father and mother to the children.

Keywords: intergenerational transmission, trust, tolerance

1. Introduction

Social capital has a vital role in the economy and social life. Putnam (2001) shows that an area with a high level of political integration and a well-functioning economic system may result from accumulating social capital. Crowley and Walsh (2018) define the social capital dimension, which consists of three pillars. The first pillar is cognitive, social capital through trust; the second pillar is structural, social capital through making connections/ties; and the third pillar is social capital in terms of tolerance, meaning openness to connections. Analyses to find the determinants of social capital, especially trust and tolerance, are essential, given that Indonesia faces challenges in those aspects.

Through tolerance, a sense of peace between groups in life can be achieved. However, the Institute for Islamic Studies and Peace survey in Indonesia during October 2010-January 2012 showed 48.9% of junior and senior students agreed or strongly agreed to acts of violence in the name of religion and morals (Qodir, 2016). The results of the survey reveal a high level of intolerance among the younger generation. Intolerance is the primary source of conflict and social segregation (Aguiar & Parravano, 2015). Trust and tolerance are related to each other as it is easier to trust people with different religions when children have a higher tolerance. Children's trust and tolerance play an essential role in future economic development since trust has been shown to correlate with favorable economic outcomes.

According to an economic model that includes cultural transmission, a parent has an incentive to pass their values onto their children, believing that their preferences are the best for their children (Necker & Voskort, 2014). Several studies show that the parent has an essential role in passing their trust values to their children. First, Dohmen et al. (2012) found strong positive correlations between parents' and their children's trust attitudes in Germany. Ljunge (2014) estimated the intergenerational transmission of trust using data in 29 European countries with ancestry in 87 nations and found a significant transmission of trust from mother to child being much stronger than transmis-

sion of trust from father to child. Thirdly, Guiso et al. (2006) found the average level of trust in fourteen immigrant groups to correlate with average trust in the corresponding countries. Dawson (2019) found that trust is persistent and built-in during pre-adult life through intergenerational transmission. Gauly (2017) also showed evidence of the direct transmission of reciprocity from parent to child.

The current literature focuses on the intergenerational transmission of trust in a broad range of mostly European countries but not in Asia, especially Indonesia. This study will focus on Indonesia. Studies that discuss the primary sources of the values of tolerance and trust are still limited in Indonesia, where the parent plays an important role in transmitting trust and tolerance values to the child. This study will discuss the transmission of trust and tolerance values from parent to child, teenagers ages 15-18 years, using cross-sectional data at the micro-level. In addition, this study will focus on tolerance in terms of religion and ethnicity.

2. Data and Measurement

This research uses data from the Indonesian Family Life Household Survey (IFLS), wave 5, in 2014. The IFLS, from 1993 to present, is a longitudinal, socio-economic household survey based on a sample representing 83% of the Indonesian population living in 13 out of 26 provinces (Strauss et al., 2016). The IFLS contains abundant information at the individual and community level with 30 different books, covering topics including individuals' socio-economic status, behavior and expectation, and local governance. The IFLS also contains variable that can be used as a measurement of social capital in Indonesia. The total sample in the IFLS-5 is about 16,204 households (Strauss et al., 2016).

This study uses 1,031 households from the 16,204 households in the 2014 IFLS- 5. The sample is restricted to households with a nuclear family in one home, consisting of a father, a mother, and children in their mid-teens between the ages of 15 and 18. In this age group, children start to develop

independent thinking and want to be free from the rules of their parents (Ministry of Education and Culture Indonesia, 2019). This period becomes important since children want to be more independent, but the parents are still involved in much of their children's lives because they reside in the same house. Children in their mid-teens tend to have many arguments with their parents as they strive for more independence and begin to have an interest in abstract thinking, e.g., the meaning of life and moral reasoning (Cunha, 2021). Thus, trust and tolerance value transmission from parent to child becomes more challenging in the mid-teen period.

2.1 Measurement of Trust and Tolerance

The variable "trust" in the IFLS-5 contains some questions that can be used to measure trust and tolerance. One criticism about trust in many existing survey-based studies is the inadequate specificity of generalized trust because it relies heavily on a single question (Nannestad, 2008). The IFLS-5 solves this problem because there are seven questions in the IFLS-5 on measures of trust attitudes. Lollo (2013) also measures the social capital dimension using the dataset of the IFLS.

Trust is a willingness to place one's resources in the hands of another party without any legal commitments from the latter (Fehr, 2009). To measure trust, the respondent was asked to answer questions on a scale from one point (strongly agree) to four points (strongly disagree). An example of a question about trust is as follows: "Say your wallet was found by a stranger. Is it likely or unlikely that it will be returned to you with the Rp200.000?" [Note: Rp 200.000 ≈ US$20]. The IFLS also allows for trust regarding religion and ethnicity. Respondents were asked to rate, on a one-to-four scale, statements about trust of people with the same ethnicity and religion. The question: "Taking into account the diversity of ethnicities (religions) in the village; I trust people with the same ethnicity (religion) as mine more." The following is a summary of the trust variables used in this study:

Table 1: Trust Variable

Variable Trust from the IFLS	Variable's Value
Trust [...] to return the wallet	
a. Neighbors	1 = if very likely or somewhat likely 0 = if very unlikely or somewhat unlikely
b. Strangers	
c. Police	
Trust more [...]	
a. Co-religionist (same religion)	1 = If strongly agree or agree
b. Co-ethnic (same ethnicity)	0 = If disagree or strongly disagree

Source: Author's compilation from IFLS-5, 2014.

"Tolerance" is the next variable of focus. In general, the IFLS-5 asks whether respondents object to having neighbors with different religions, either at the neighborhood or village level. Respondents were also asked if they would object to people from different religions building a house of worship in the community. The answers to these questions consist of values 1 to 4, where the value 1 means strongly object, 2 object, 3 no objection, and 4 no objection at all. The dummy variable used for the tolerance variable has a value of 1 if the respondent answers no objection or no objection at all and has a value of 0 if the respondent answers strongly object or object. The following is a complete description of the variables used in the study:

Table 2: Tolerance Variable

Variable Tolerance from IFLS	Variable's Value
Tolerate person with different faith to	
Live in village	1 = if no objection or no objection at all 0 = if strongly objected or objected
Live in neighborhood	1 = if no objection or no objection at all 0 = if strongly objected or objected
Build house of worship in community	1 = if no objection or no objection at all 0 = if strongly objected or objected

Source: Author's compilation from IFLS-5, 2014.

3. Empirical analysis

The model used by Dohmen et al. (2012) was modified for this study. Dohmen et al. (2012) conducted a study to estimate the transmission of trust from parent to child using the German SOEP on the 2003 and 2004 waves with a total sample of 3,337 children. Specifically, the model estimated the association between trust and tolerance of the mother and father to trust and tolerance attitudes of children.

$$trust_{ih} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 trust\ mother_i + X_i'\gamma + Y_h'\theta + \varepsilon_{ih} \quad (1)$$

$$tolerance_{ih} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 tolerance\ mother_i + X_i'\gamma + Y_h'\theta + \varepsilon_{ih} \quad (2)$$

$$trust_{ih} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 trust\ father_i + X_i'\gamma + Y_h'\theta + \varepsilon_{ih} \quad (3)$$

$$tolerance_{ih} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 tolerance\ father_i + X_i'\gamma + Y_h'\theta + \varepsilon_{ih} \quad (4)$$

$$trust_{ih} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 trust\ mother_i + \beta_2 trust\ father_i + X_i'\gamma + Y_h'\theta + \varepsilon_{ih} \quad (5)$$

$$tolerance_{ih} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 tolerance\ mother_i + \beta_2 tolerance\ father_i + X_i'\gamma + Y_h'\theta + \varepsilon_{ih} \quad (6)$$

The models above show that a child's trust and tolerance are related to the trust and tolerance of the $father_i$ and $mother_i$. The variables, $trust_{ih}$ and $tolerance_{ih}$, capture the trust and tolerance attitude of child *i* from household *h*. The results from Models 1, 2, 3, and 4 will show each association of trust and

tolerance from mother and father, while in Models 5 and 6, trust and tolerance of the mother and father is within the model together.

The vectors, X and Y, include control variables for individual characteristics and family characteristics. Individual characteristics include the child's level of education (years), the sex of the child (1 if female and 0 if male), and the age of the child. The control variables for family characteristics include the levels of education of the father and mother, the household size, the monthly expenditures of the family (log) to capture the effect of socio-economic status (SES), and the area of residence (1 if urban area and 0 if rural). Since the dependent variable is a dummy variable, this study uses logistic regression with robust standard errors and calculates the average marginal effect using an unconditional standard error with Stata 17. The following are the descriptive statistics of children, fathers, and mothers in the datasets.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics

VARIABLES	(1) N	(2) mean	(3) sd	(4) min	(5) max
Female	1031	0.526	0.500	0	1
Child's age	1031	16.16	1.070	15	18
Years of education (Child)	1031	9.448	1.674	0	13
Household's size	1031	3.544	0.786	3	8
Child lives in urban area	1031	0.609	0.488	0	1
Log expenditure monthly (family)	1031	15.29	0.685	13.17	18.22
Father's age	1031	46.52	6.744	32	73
Father's education	1031	9.020	4.143	0	18
Mother's age	1031	42.15	5.962	31	61
Mother's education	1031	8.646	3.856	0	18

Source: Author's compilation from IFLS-5, 2014.

The total sample includes 1,031 households. The mean of the children's age is 16 years with an of education of 9.4 years. Many children start their education at age 7, and this is suitable considering the Indonesian government's regulation that children start elementary school at that age. Our sample shows that the age range of fathers is 32 to 73 years, while the age range for mothers is 31 to 61 years. Table 7 shows the descriptive statistics for the trust and tolerance variables. Tables A.4-6 in the Appendix display the cross-tabulations between trust and tolerance of father and mother to child.

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of Trust and Tolerance Variables

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	N	mean	sd	min	max
Children					
Trust [. . .] More					
Co-religionist	1031	0.850	0.358	0	1
Co-ethnic	1031	0.698	0.459	0	1
Trust [. . .] to return lost wallet					
Neighbors	1031	0.760	0.427	0	1
Police Officers	1031	0.864	0.343	0	1
Strangers	1031	0.196	0.397	0	1
Tolerate person with different faith to..					
Live in village	1031	0.815	0.389	0	1
Live in neighborhood	1031	0.794	0.404	0	1
Build house of worship in community	1031	0.567	0.496	0	1
Father					
Trust [. . .] More					
Co-religionist	1031	0.816	0.388	0	1
Co-ethnic	1031	0.607	0.489	0	1
Trust [. . .] to return lost wallet					
Neighbors	1031	0.719	0.450	0	1
Police Officers	1031	0.745	0.436	0	1
Strangers	1031	0.244	0.430	0	1
Tolerate person with different faith to..					
Live in village	1031	0.778	0.416	0	1

Live in neighborhood	1031	0.767	0.423	0	1
Build house of worship in community	1031	0.597	0.491	0	1
Mother					
Trust [. . .] More					
Co-religionist	1031	0.844	0.363	0	1
Co-ethnics	1031	0.687	0.464	0	1
Trust [. . .] to return lost wallet					
Neighbors	1031	0.664	0.472	0	1
Police Officers	1031	0.773	0.419	0	1
Strangers	1031	0.170	0.376	0	1
Tolerate person with different faith to..					
Live in village	1031	0.732	0.443	0	1
Live in neighborhood	1031	0.728	0.445	0	1
Build house of worship in community	1031	0.660	0.474	0	1

Source: Author's compilation from IFLS-5, 2014.

4. Results

Tables 5, 6, and 7 show the cross-tabulations between mother and child and father and child for the trust and tolerance variables. For the cross-tabulation of trust to neighbors, police, strangers, co-religionists, and co-ethnics, as well as the tolerance for people with different faiths, the dominant answer was that "yes" between mother and child. This is similarly reflected between father and child. This exemplifies a tendency for a positive correlation between trust and tolerance from mother and father to child.

Table 5: Cross Tabulation of Trust to Neighbor, Police, and Stranger

			Mother trusts [. . .] to return lost wallet						Father trusts [. . .] to return lost wallet					
			Neighbor		Police		Stranger		Neighbor		Police		Stranger	
			No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Child trusts [. . .] to return lost wallet	Neighbor	No	112	135					91	156				
		Yes	234	550					199	585				
	Police	No			47	93					50	90		
		Yes			187	704					213	678		
	Stranger	No					703	126					638	191
		Yes					153	49					141	61

Source: Author's compilation from IFLS-5, 2014.

Table 6: Cross Tabulation of Trust in Co-religionist and Co-ethnic

			Mother trusts [. . .] more				Father trusts [. . .] more			
			Co-religionist		Co-ethnic		Co-religionist		Co-ethnic	
			No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Children's Trust [. . .] more	Co-religionist	No	45	110			57	98		
		Yes	116	760			133	743		
	Co-ethnic	No			132	179			160	151
		Yes			191	529			245	475

Source: Authors' calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.

Table 7: Cross Tabulation of Tolerance for People of Different Faiths

			Mother tolerates person with different faith to						Father tolerates person with different faith to					
			Live in village		Live in Neighborhood		Build house of worship in community		Live in village		Live in Neighborhood		Build house of worship in community	
			No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Child tolerates person with different faith to..	Live in village	No	80	111					79	112				
		Yes	196	644					150	690				
	Live in Neighborhood	No			97	115					86	126		
		Yes			183	636					154	665		
	Build house of worship in community	No					224	222					248	198
		Yes					127	458					168	417

Source: Authors' calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.

After controlling for household and children's characteristics, Table 8 shows evidence of transmission of trust from both parents to child in terms of trust of neighbors and police. Transmission of trust in strangers only comes from the mother, not the father. This finding shows that trust of Indonesian youth in their mid-teens has a positive correlation with trust from parents. Even though children ages 15-18 start to question everything and rebel at this stage, deep down they are still looking at the behavior of their parents, especially the trust values.

The AME coefficient from Model 3 in Table 8 shows that transmission of trust from the mother is stronger than for the father. In the case of trust to neighbors, if a mother's trust of neighbors increases by one point on the scale, the probability of children trusting their neighbor is higher by 9.5%. On the other hand, an increase of a father's trust by one point on the scale only has an association of an increase in trust for the child by about 7.8%. The stronger transmission of trust from mother than father has an association with cultural

values in Indonesia. The community in Indonesia, specifically in Java Island, has a value where the father is the breadwinner, while the mother has the role of parenting (Santoso & Apsari, 2018). Therefore, mothers tend to spend more time with the children, affecting how children see their mother when interacting with their neighbors.

Table 8: Average Marginal Effects: Trust Neighbor, Police Officer, and Stranger

Variable	Child trusts [. . .] more								
Trusts [. . .] to return lost wallet	Neighbors			Police			Strangers		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Neighbors, Father	0.0948***		0.0784***						
	(0.0272)		(0.0275)						
Neighbors, Mother		0.108***	0.0959***						
		(0.0259)	(0.0264)						
Police officer, Father				0.0673***		0.0581**			
				(0.0223)		(0.0227)			
Police officer, Mother					0.0703***	0.0611***			
					(0.0229)	(0.0232)			
Strangers, Father							0.0388		0.0331
							(0.0278)		(0.0280)
Strangers.Mother								0.0722**	0.0689**
								(0.0295)	(0.0298)
Children's characteristics	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Household's characteristics	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	1031			1031			1031		

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. The logistic regression with robust standard error result is shown in Appendix Table A.1. The dependent variable is the trust dummy variable with value 1 (children trust) and 0 (children do not). The variable of interest is the trust variable for father with value 1 (father trust) and 0 (father does not trust). The trust variable for mother is the same as the father. The control variables for children's characteristics consists of the child's level of education in years, the sex of the child with value 1 (female) and 0 (male), and the age of the child. Household's characteristics consist of levels of education of the father and mother, household's size, monthly expenditure of family (log), and the area of residence, with value 1 (urban) and 0 (rural). Standard errors for the average marginal effects use unconditional standard errors. Models (1), (4), and (7) show the regressions with only the trust variable from father; Models (2), (5), and (8) show the regressions with only the trust variable from mother. Models (3), (6), and (9) show the trust variable from both father and mother in the model.

Source: Author's calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.

Table 9: Average Marginal Effects for Trust in Co-religionists and Co-ethnics

Variable	Child trusts [. . .] more					
Trusts [. . .] more	Co-religionist			co-ethnic		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Co-religionist. Father	0.121***		0.0781***			
	(0.0233)		(0.0296)			
Co-religionist. Mother		0.108***	0.110***			
		(0.0253)	(0.0292)			
Co-ethnic. Father				0.0941***		0.101***
				(0.0295)		(0.0238)
Co-ethnic. Mother					0.122***	0.0787***
					(0.0290)	(0.0258)
Children's characteristics	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Household's characteristics	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	1031			1031		

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. The logistic regressions with robust standard error results are shown in Appendix Table A.2. The dependent variable is the trust dummy variable with value 1 (children trust) and 0 (children do not). The variable of interest is the trust variable for the father with 1 (father trust) and 0 (father does not trust). The trust variable for the mother is the same as the father. The control variables for children's characteristics consist of the child's level of education in years, the sex of the child with value 1 (female) and 0 (male), and the age of the child. Household's characteristics consist of level of education of the father and mother, household's size, monthly expenditure of family (log), and the area of residence, with value 1 (urban) and 0 (rural). Standard errors for the average marginal effects use unconditional standard errors. Models (1) and (4) show the regressions with only the trust variable from father, while Models (2) and (5) show the regressions with the trust variables from mother. Models (3) and (6) show the trust variable for both the father and mother in the model.

Source: Authors' calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.

The AME estimate from Table 9 shows evidence of transmission of trust for co-religionists and co-ethnics both from mother and father to child. Model 1 shows the coefficient of transmission of trust for co-religionists from the father is higher than Model 2 showing the transmission of trust for co-religionists only from the mother. However, in Model 3 showing trust of co-religionists from both mother and father together in the model, the AME coefficient from mother is higher than the father. This finding is interesting as in Indonesia, where the majority adopt Islamic values, the role of teaching religious values leading to trust of co-religionists is usually associated with the father. However, evidence from Yulianti et al. (2019) shows the mother's contribution to character development and religious education to the child is significant.

Models 4 and 5 in Table 9 show transmission of trust in people of the same ethnicity from both mother and father, where the coefficient of trust from the mother is higher than from the father. Meanwhile, in Model 6 where trust co-ethnics of both mother and father are together, the transmission of trust from the father is stronger than the mother. The role of the father to pass their trust of people with the same ethnicity to the child is related to intergenerational transmission of identity. Bazzi et al. (2017) shows that for the average village across Indonesia, in the case of children from mixed marriages where the father is an Inner Islander and the mother an Outer Islander, 85% of children tend to identify with Inner Island ethnicities, confirming the patrilineal transmission.

Table 10: Average Marginal Effects for Tolerance

Variable	Child tolerates person with different faith to…								
Tolerate person with different faith to…	Live in village			Live in neighborhood			Build house of worship in community		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Live in village, Father	0.134***		0.117***						
	(0.0246)		(0.0257)						
Live in village, Mother		0.0942***	0.0653**						
		(0.0250)	(0.0258)						
Live in neighborhood, Father				0.128***		0.103***			
				(0.0252)		(0.0260)			
Live in neighborhood, Mother					0.129***	0.107***			
					(0.0244)	(0.0252)			
Build house of worship in community, Father							0.240***		0.167***
							(0.0259)		(0.0284)
Build house of worship in community, Mother									0.218***
									(0.0284)
Children's characteristics	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Household's characteristics	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	1031			1031			1031		

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. The logistic regressions with robust standard error results are shown in Appendix Table A.3. The dependent variable is the tolerance dummy with value 1 (children trust) and 0 (children do not). The variable of interest is the trust variable of the father with 1 (father trust) and 0 (father does not trust). The tolerance variable for the mother is the same as the father. The control variables for children's characteristics consist of child's level of education in years, the sex of the child with value 1 (female) and 0 (male), and the age of the child. Household's characteristics consist of level of education of the father and mother, household's size, monthly expenditure of family (log), and the area of residence, with value 1 (urban) and 0 (rural). Standard error of average marginal effect uses unconditional standard errors. Models (1), (4), and (7) show the regression with only tolerance from the father, while Models (2), (5), and (8) show the regression with the tolerance variable from the mother. Models (3), (6), and (9) show the tolerance variables both from father and mother in the model.

Source: Authors' calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.

The value of tolerance from a father and mother towards people with different faiths has a positive and significant association with a child's tolerance. Model 3 in Table 10 shows that the value of tolerance for people with different faiths to live in the village is stronger coming from the father compared to the mother. On the other hand, Models 6 and 9 in Table 10 show that the transmission of tolerance for people with different faiths who live in neighborhoods and build a house of worship in the community is more substantial coming from the mother than compared to the father. These models also show that the role of the mother passing their tolerance values to their children is stronger than for the father. This can occur because a child sees how their mother interacts within their neighborhood and adopts their mother's values. Indonesian culture values remaining close to community, engaging with their original ethnic groups, and prioritizing group goals over individual interests (Riany et al., 2017). With Indonesian philosophy that teaches the community to be tolerant and cooperate with each other, it is easier to pass the tolerance value from parent to child.

5. Conclusion

This study aims to examine the intergenerational transmission of trust from parents to children in Indonesia. The data used in this study is from the Indonesia Family Life Household Survey (IFLS), the fifth wave in 2014, with a total sample of 1,031 individuals. The trust variables in this study consist of trust in neighbors, police officers, and strangers, as well as trust of people with the same religion and the same ethnicity. This study also uses the tolerance

variable, measured using tolerance of people with different faiths to live in the village or neighborhood, and people building a house of worship in the community.

Estimation using logistic regression and average marginal effects shows an intergenerational transmission of trust and tolerance from mother and father to the child, except transmission of trust of a stranger only runs from the mother. The positive correlation of trust to neighbors and trust of co-religionists between mother and children is stronger when compared to the father. However, the positive association of trust to people of the same ethnicity between father and child is stronger compared to mother and child. In terms of transmission of tolerance, the tolerance value for people with different faiths to live in the neighborhood and to build a house of worship is stronger coming from the mother compared to the father.

6. Limitation

This study does not control for how the parents teach their children at home because data is limited. The IFLS does not provide data showing parental teaching methods at home, where these methods are assumed to be an important channel through which parents' values are transmitted to the child. Another factor that may affect the transmission of trust and tolerance is the quality of the family relationship. Because of data limitations, this paper does not control for quality of life within the home. In lieu of direct measures of the quality of home life, we control for potentially related household factors such as the household's size, socio-economic status, and the parents' education.

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Appendix

Table A.1: Logistic Regression: Trust Neighbors, Police, and Strangers

Variable	Child trusts [. . .] to return lost wallet								
Trust [. . .] to return lost wallet	neighbors			police			strangers		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Neighbors, Father	0.546***		0.458***						
	(0.159)		(0.163)						
Neighbors, Mother		0.626***	0.560***						
		(0.154)	(0.157)						
Police officer, Father				0.592***		0.515**			
				(0.196)		(0.201)			
Police officer, Mother					0.619***	0.542***			
					(0.202)	(0.206)			
Strangers, Father							0.252		0.217
							(0.181)		(0.183)
Strangers, Mother								0.472**	0.451**
								(0.194)	(0.196)
HH Size	-0.206**	-0.194*	-0.198**	-0.0269	-0.0134	-0.0138	-0.109	-0.0992	-0.100
	(0.0971)	(0.0997)	(0.0979)	(0.109)	(0.110)	(0.111)	(0.117)	(0.115)	(0.116)
Female	-0.292*	-0.272*	-0.288*	-0.0661	-0.0402	-0.0479	-0.120	-0.104	-0.105
	(0.153)	(0.153)	(0.153)	(0.190)	(0.191)	(0.191)	(0.160)	(0.161)	(0.161)

Variable	Child trusts [. . .] to return lost wallet								
Trust [. . .] to return lost wallet	neighbors			police			strangers		
Age Child (years)	-0.152	-0.136	-0.139	-0.185*	-0.166	-0.176	-0.184*	-0.180*	-0.177*
	(0.0927)	(0.0928)	(0.0927)	(0.105)	(0.106)	(0.107)	(0.100)	(0.0993)	(0.0995)
Age Father (years)	0.00958	0.00809	0.00985	-0.0197	-0.0188	-0.0216	0.00496	0.00637	0.00564
	(0.0189)	(0.0192)	(0.0190)	(0.0224)	(0.0224)	(0.0230)	(0.0196)	(0.0195)	(0.0197)
Age Mother (years)	-0.00747	-0.00787	-0.00991	-0.00452	-0.00701	-0.00359	0.0162	0.0141	0.0148
	(0.0214)	(0.0216)	(0.0216)	(0.0233)	(0.0235)	(0.0237)	(0.0215)	(0.0212)	(0.0214)
Years of Education Child	0.152***	0.145**	0.148**	-0.0231	-0.0310	-0.0233	0.0693	0.0677	0.0672
	(0.0583)	(0.0585)	(0.0580)	(0.0644)	(0.0661)	(0.0660)	(0.0644)	(0.0637)	(0.0637)
Years of Education Father	0.0645**	0.0649**	0.0636**	0.0187	0.0198	0.0186	0.0355	0.0375	0.0335
	(0.0256)	(0.0256)	(0.0256)	(0.0309)	(0.0309)	(0.0313)	(0.0257)	(0.0255)	(0.0258)
Years of Education Mother	-0.0228	-0.0283	-0.0303	0.0682**	0.0670*	0.0669*	0.0395	0.0384	0.0380
	(0.0282)	(0.0282)	(0.0282)	(0.0347)	(0.0349)	(0.0347)	(0.0285)	(0.0283)	(0.0285)
Log Expenditure Monthly	0.176	0.188	0.192	-0.0767	-0.0786	-0.0591	-0.149	-0.165	-0.163
	(0.131)	(0.128)	(0.130)	(0.167)	(0.165)	(0.166)	(0.139)	(0.140)	(0.141)
Live in urban=1	-0.174	-0.191	-0.148	-0.169	-0.155	-0.164	0.158	0.148	0.151
	(0.164)	(0.164)	(0.166)	(0.196)	(0.195)	(0.198)	(0.179)	(0.180)	(0.180)
Constant	-0.371	-0.674	-0.965	6.463**	6.212**	5.702*	1.857	1.998	1.928
	-2.219	-2.231	-2.239	-2.956	-2.920	-2.964	-2.499	-2.471	-2.492
Observations		1031			1031			1031	

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Source: Authors' calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.

Table A.2: Logistic Regression: Trust Co-religionist and Co-ethnic

Variable	Child trusts [. . .] more					
Trust [. . .] More	Co-religionist			Co-ethnic		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Co-religionist, Father	1.007***		0.856***			
	(0.199)		(0.204)			
Co-religionist, Mother		0.890***	0.665***			
		(0.212)	(0.220)			
Co-ethnic, Father				0.470***		0.396***
				(0.150)		(0.152)
Co-ethnic, Mother					0.613***	0.560***
					(0.151)	(0.152)
HH Size		0.0985	0.114		0.0258	0.0281
		(0.126)	(0.125)		(0.0937)	(0.0936)
Female		0.134	0.139		0.166	0.177
		(0.180)	(0.182)		(0.141)	(0.141)
Age Child (years)		0.0391	0.0441		-0.0342	-0.0188
		(0.107)	(0.106)		(0.0924)	(0.0909)
Age Father (years)		0.0174	0.0133		0.0359**	0.0323**
		(0.0221)	(0.0217)		(0.0163)	(0.0163)
Age Mother (years)		-0.0526**	-0.0475*		-0.0534***	-0.0505***

Variable	Child trusts [. . .] more			
Trust [. . .] More	Co-religionist		Co-ethnic	
	(0.0251)	(0.0250)	(0.0190)	(0.0190)
Years of Education Children	-0.0388	-0.0360	-0.0325	-0.0320
	(0.0691)	(0.0683)	(0.0666)	(0.0651)
Years of Education Father	-0.0384	-0.0290	-0.0689***	-0.0557**
	(0.0284)	(0.0288)	(0.0225)	(0.0232)
Years of Education Mother	0.0275	0.0321	0.0227	0.0216
	(0.0330)	(0.0333)	(0.0252)	(0.0251)
Log Expenditure Monthly	-0.372**	-0.367**	-0.0815	-0.0707
	(0.152)	(0.151)	(0.118)	(0.118)
Live in urban=1	-0.336	-0.266	-0.238	-0.187
	(0.206)	(0.207)	(0.155)	(0.157)
Constant	7.839***	6.923***	3.550*	2.822
	-2.664	-2.682	-2.074	-2.092
Observations	1031		1031	

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Source: Authors' calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.

Table A.3: Logistic Regression for Tolerance for People of Different Faiths

Variable	Child tolerates person with different faith to…								
Tolerates person with different faith to…	Live in village			Live in neighborhood			Build house of worship in community		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Live in village, Father	0.975***		0.854***						
z	(0.185)		(0.192)						
Live in village, Mother		0.674***	0.478**						
		(0.181)	(0.190)						
Live in neighborhood, Father				0.864***		0.712***			
				(0.176)		(0.183)			
Live in neighborhood, Mother					0.871***	0.739***			
					(0.172)	(0.178)			
Build house of worship in community, Father							1.084***		0.793***
							(0.134)		(0.143)
Build house of worship in community, Mother								1.276***	1.037***
								(0.141)	(0.149)
HH Size	-0.320***	-0.282***	-0.311***	-0.280***	-0.249**	-0.265**	0.189**	0.196**	0.186**
	(0.105)	(0.103)	(0.105)	(0.102)	(0.106)	(0.105)	(0.0925)	(0.0921)	(0.0939)
Female	0.107	0.0999	0.109	-0.0240	0.0129	0.00283	-0.167	-0.205	-0.187
	(0.172)	(0.172)	(0.174)	(0.164)	(0.167)	(0.168)	(0.135)	(0.137)	(0.139)
Age Child (years)	-0.105	-0.0988	-0.0991	-0.118	-0.116	-0.109	0.00122	-0.0249	-0.0373

Variable	Child tolerates person with different faith to…								
Tolerates person with different faith to…	Live in village			Live in neighborhood			Build house of worship in community		
	(0.0929)	(0.0942)	(0.0935)	(0.0913)	(0.0909)	(0.0910)	(0.0805)	(0.0816)	(0.0820)
Age Father (years)	0.00269	0.00166	0.00310	-0.00889	-0.0104	-0.00752	-0.00336	-0.0107	-0.00845
	(0.0190)	(0.0192)	(0.0196)	(0.0185)	(0.0185)	(0.0188)	(0.0166)	(0.0164)	(0.0171)
Age Mother (years)	0.0263	0.0242	0.0254	0.0483**	0.0454**	0.0460**	-0.0257	-0.0173	-0.0188
	(0.0224)	(0.0221)	(0.0228)	(0.0220)	(0.0218)	(0.0223)	(0.0185)	(0.0187)	(0.0190)
Years of Education Children	0.163***	0.168***	0.162***	0.144**	0.162***	0.147**	0.0545	0.0318	0.0477
	(0.0590)	(0.0596)	(0.0598)	(0.0576)	(0.0570)	(0.0575)	(0.0539)	(0.0540)	(0.0533)
Years of Education Father	0.0429	0.0668**	0.0466*	0.0193	0.0375	0.0222	-0.0376*	-0.0379*	-0.0352
	(0.0283)	(0.0281)	(0.0283)	(0.0275)	(0.0277)	(0.0281)	(0.0218)	(0.0220)	(0.0223)
Years of Education Mother	0.0278	0.0183	0.0173	0.0691**	0.0517	0.0534*	-0.0396*	-0.0494**	-0.0432*
	(0.0313)	(0.0322)	(0.0322)	(0.0306)	(0.0315)	(0.0316)	(0.0235)	(0.0240)	(0.0239)
Log Expenditure Monthly	-0.0687	-0.0534	-0.0718	0.0676	0.0625	0.0604	0.0651	0.0884	0.0787
	(0.138)	(0.140)	(0.141)	(0.137)	(0.141)	(0.141)	(0.111)	(0.112)	(0.114)
Live in urban=1	0.295	0.270	0.268	0.201	0.197	0.162	-0.0288	-0.0107	-0.0266
	(0.180)	(0.178)	(0.181)	(0.173)	(0.173)	(0.175)	(0.143)	(0.146)	(0.148)
Constant	1.124	0.875	0.906	-1.157	-1.190	-1.511	-0.527	-0.380	-0.583
	-2.400	-2.397	-2.415	-2.314	-2.349	-2.347	-1.936	-1.941	-1.993
Observations	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Source: Authors' calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.

Table A.4: Cross Tabulation of Trust for Neighbor, Police, and Stranger

			Mother 's Trust [. . .] to return lost wallet						Father 's Trust [. . .] to return lost wallet					
			Neighbor		Police		Stranger		Neighbor		Police		Stranger	
			No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Children's Trust [...] to return lost wallet	Neighbor	No	112	135					91	156				
		Yes	234	550					199	585				
	Police	No			47	93					50	90		
		Yes			187	704					213	678		
	Stranger	No					703	126					638	191
		Yes					153	49					141	61

Source: Authors' calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.

Table A.5: Cross Tabulation of Trust for Co-religionists and Co-ethnics

			Mother 's Trust [. . .] more				Father 's Trust [. . .] more			
			Co-religionist		Co-ethnic		Co-religionist		Co-ethnic	
			No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Children's Trust [...] more	Co-religionist	No	45	110			57	98		
		Yes	116	760			133	743		
	Co-ethnic	No			132	179			160	151
		Yes			191	529			245	475

Source: Authors' calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.

Table A.6: Cross Tabulation of Tolerance for People with Different Faiths

			Mother tolerates person with different faith to …						Father tolerates person with different faith to …					
			Live in village		Live in Neighbor-hood		Build house of worship in community		Live in village		Live in Neigh-borhood		Build house of worship in community	
			No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Child tolerates person with different faith to..	Live in village	No	80	111					79	112				
		Yes	196	644					150	690				
	Live in Neighborhood	No			97	115					86	126		
		Yes			183	636					154	665		
	Build house of worship in community	No					224	222					248	198
		Yes					127	458					168	417

Source: Authors' calculations from IFLS-5, 2014.