

Globalisation and the death of distance in social preferences ad inequity aversion: empirical evidence from a pilot study on fair trade consumers¹

Leonardo Becchetti

Università Tor Vergata, Roma, Facoltà di Economia, Dipartimento di Economia e Istituzioni, Via Columbia 2, 00133 Roma. E-Mail : Becchetti@economia.uniroma2.it

Furio Camillo Rosati

Università Tor Vergata, Roma, Facoltà di Economia, Dipartimento di Economia e Istituzioni, Via Columbia 2, 00133 Roma. E-Mail : Becchetti@economia.uniroma2.it

We analyze behaviour and motivations of a sample of about one thousand consumers purchasing “fair trade (FT) goods”, i. e. food and artisan goods which include socially responsible (SR) characteristics and (generally) a price premium for primary product producers with respect to equivalent non SR products. By estimating a simultaneous two-equation treatment regression model we find that FT products have less than unit income elasticity and their demand is negatively correlated with geographical distance from the nearest shop and positively correlated with age and awareness of SR criteria. This last variable depends in turn from a series of conditioning factors (consumption habits, membership of volunteer associations) which indirectly (via increased awareness) significantly affect consumption.

We also measure consumers’ willingness to pay an extra amount just for the SR features of FT products (a direct measure of consumers social preferences when controlled for factors measuring specific pros and cons of FT products) and find that it is positively correlated with awareness of SR criteria.

We finally observe a positive gap between the willingness to pay in excess and effective expenditure for SR responsible products which we attribute not just to interview bias, but also to distributional bottlenecks and restrictions in product range which reduce availability and attractiveness of fair trade products.

¹The paper is part of the MIUR 2002 and 2003 Globalisation project. A special thank goes to Eleonora d’Agosto, Paola de Meo and Livia Venturini for their precious research assistance. We are gratefully indebted to all those who collaborated to the research. Among them the CLCs of Grumo Nevano, S.Arpio, Roma, Parma and several world shops of Rome, Albano Laziale, Ostia, Ladispoli Bari, Eboli, Pavia, Ancona, Milano, Napoli, L’Aquila, Avezzano, Sora, Lodi, Bologna, Trento and Parma. The paper and the research on FT has greatly benefited from comments and suggestions in different seminars held at SOAS in London and at the Universities of Catania, Copenhagen, Macerata, Milano Bicocca and Verona. We thank F. Adriani, S. Anderson, M. Bagella, L. Bruni, R. Cellini, L. Debeneditis, L. Lambertini, F. Perali, G. Piga, P. Scaramozzino, R. Sugden, C. Whilborg, L. Zarri and S. Zamagni and all participants to these seminars for comments and suggestions received. The usual disclaimer applies.

1. Introduction

The need to explain so many puzzles which cannot be fully accounted for by the behaviour of the *homo hoecconomicus* has led economists to focus their attention on fields such as those of intrinsic motivation, non pecuniary incentives, inequity aversion and social preferences.

Some recent empirical achievements in these fields are leading to an integration of contract and principal-agent theories into a broader framework which considers not only pecuniary, but also non pecuniary incentives to agent's behaviour (Fehr-Falk, 2002). Without this broadened perspective on the scope of human action is hard to explain why pecuniary incentives may not work and how, in some cases, they may even be crowded out by stronger non pecuniary motivations (Gneezy-Rustichini, 2000).

An important strand of this new literature analyses how choices of many workers (and consumers), which are apparently inconsistent with predictions from standard microeconomic theory, may be explained by social preferences.² Another parallel path of this literature develops models of reciprocity which try to capture elements of inequity aversion (Fehr- Schmidt, 1999; Fehr and Schmidt, 2001; Sobel 2001). The standard inequity aversion literature hinges on the problems of externalities among coworkers and argues that individual productivity is affected not just by individual, but also by relative wages (Agell and Lundberg, 1999; Bewley, 1999, Campbell and Kamlani, 1999). The scope of our paper is to enlarge the research focus of the field of social preferences and inequity aversion by showing with an empirical analysis how global market integration has led to a compression of distances and to an enlargement of the potential reference individuals considered when social preferences are formulated.

² According to a standard definition "A person exhibits social preferences if he does not only care about the material resources allocated to her but also cares about the material resources allocated to other relevant reference agents" (Fehr-Falk, 2002).

The most typical example of social preferences analysed so far has been that proposed by gift exchange models in labour economics. According to these models, workers' excess effort, not explained by traditional theories of pecuniary incentives, is motivated by the desire to reciprocate (or offer as first) a gift to workmates or to one's own principal (Akerlof, 1982).

In our case the focus is shifted from workers to consumers living in global markets. We argue that the progressive integration and reduction of virtual distances lead these consumers to care about distant people, integrating them in the set of their relevant reference agents.

In a parallel way, we may conceive our research as extending the concept of inequity aversion to the behaviour of consumers, by arguing that also their constrained optimisation, exactly as that of workers, is affected by inequity aversion. The difference in our case is, again, that the reference group is no more represented by working colleagues, but by poor producers living in far countries, which globalisation makes closer.

This extended framework of inequity aversion and social preference theories helps us to explain why these consumers are willing to pay more, *coeteris paribus*, for products incorporating social goals which promote development of those who have not in distant countries of the world.

The experiment of our paper consists in building a survey and administering it to a sample of around one thousand "socially responsible" consumers buying "fair trade" product. FT products are food and artisan goods which include socially responsible (SR) characteristics and (generally) a price premium for primary product producers with respect to equivalent non SR products. They therefore represent an interesting benchmark on which consumers' SR preferences may be tested.

In the survey we are not only able to identify the determinants of expenditure in fair trade products and the relationship of the latter with traditional (income, distance) and intrinsic motivation related (knowledge and approval of socially responsible features of the products) factors. We are also able to measure directly the willingness to pay for the socially responsible features of such products, thereby extracting social preferences of our sample consumers.

The paper is divided into five sections (including introduction and conclusions). In the second section we illustrate the characteristics of fair trade products, focusing specifically on their social responsibility features. In the third section we illustrate the survey design and present descriptive findings. In the fourth section we comment our econometric results.

2. A definition of fair trade product

The reduction of distances induced by technological progress has increased the importance of global public goods and the sensitiveness of the public opinion toward social responsibility in general and, more specifically, toward the preservation of the environment and the fight to poverty in less developed countries.³ This increased awareness has generated a series of “grassroot” welfare initiatives which focus on socially responsible (or socially concerned) saving and consumption.

One of them is built up by zero profit importers, distributors and retailers (called *fair traders*)⁴ of food and artisan products which have been partially or wholly manufactured by poor rural

³ In a recent survey the “2003 Corporate social responsibility monitor” finds that the amount of consumers looking at social responsibility in their choices jumped from 36 percent in 1999 to 62 percent in 2001 in Europe. In addition, more than one in five consumers reported having either rewarded or punished companies based on their perceived social performance and more than a quarter of share-owning Americans took into account ethical considerations when buying and selling stocks. The Social Investment Forum reports that in the US in 1999, there was more than \$2 trillion worth of assets invested in portfolios that used screens linked to the environment and social responsibility.

⁴ The definition of fair trade considered in this paper is quite different from the traditional meaning of “Fair trade” used in the field of industrial organization. From the 1930s onward (although there are antecedents going back to 1900), in both the US and the UK, the term refers to schemes of industry trade association to regulate competition among members, usually by requiring that prices be posted in advance and that no transactions take place except at posted prices. During the Great Depression in the U.S., such schemes were part of the National Recovery Act. In the more recent literature fair trade indicates “arguments that relate to certain conditions under which trade, and the production of traded goods, should minimally take place” (Maseland and Vaal, 2002). In this framework fair trade generally refers to the absence of duties, controls and dumping practices in international trade (for a similar use of the term see also Mendoza and Bahadur, 2002; Bhagwati, 1996; Stiglitz, 2002; Suranovic, 2002). The fair trade products we refer to in this paper are, on the contrary, food and artisan products which obtain the fair trade label since their production process follow some criteria for social and environmental sustainability, established by the movement of fair trade importers and retailers (Moore, 2004).

communities in developing countries. To be labeled as such, fair trade products need to respect a series of social and environmental criteria.

The criteria are the following:

i) definition of a “fair price”, which is higher than the market price paid on primary products by local intermediaries or transnationals in the food industry. This criterion does not necessarily represent a violation of market principles for two reasons. First, buyers of primary products are usually highly concentrated and exploit their market power to conclude transactions at prices which are far below the value of primary producers’ marginal product.⁵ Second, fair trade products can be more properly considered as a kind of contingent good which is a bundle of traditional characteristics and SR features, and therefore cannot be compared with standard non SR products. From this point of view, the introduction of FT products may be seen as reducing market

⁵ Support for the existence of monopsonistic labour markets for unskilled workers, not just in LDCs but also in developed countries, is provided by several authors (Manning, 2003; Card and Krueger, 2000). Manning (2003) argues that it is not necessary to think of the mining or mill town in the early days of the Industrial Revolution to conceive the existence of monopsony or of thin labour markets. Labour markets may be thin not just in presence of a single employer, but also when employers are few and collude or in the presence of geographical distance and labour differentiation. The first two cases may well apply to producers in LDCs countries. Evidence of employers’ excess market power in LDCs countries is provided by several empirical papers. Terrell and El Hamidi (2001) find that minimum wages reduce inequality and increase employment on a large sample of workers in Costa Rica. Several papers find similar results on minimum wage policies in Brazil (Camargo, 1984; Gonzaga et al., 1999; Carneiro, 2002; Lemos, 2004). By just looking at published empirical papers this evidence is underestimated because of a selection bias. The more the labour market is informal and characterized by exploitation, the more difficult it is that it can be object of a systematic empirical analysis. To quote evidence from reliable reports not object of systematic empirical research, the US state department signals that in 2003 there were about 109 000 children working in dangerous conditions in Ivory Coast, the source of 4 percent of the world's cocoa. Starbucks financed an independent study of working conditions in the Guatemala coffee sector in 2002. The study was undertaken by the Commission for the Verification of Codes of Conduct (COVERCO) and released in February 2000, reporting extensive violation of labor law in the areas of wages, health care, and hours. COVERCO conducted another report on living and working conditions on Guatemalan coffee plantations in March 2003. However, it should be emphasized that our labour market story is just an example of a more widespread phenomenon. We could think of alternative examples in which self-employed farmers sell their crops to a single exporter. For instance, Conley and Udry 2003, in describing the functioning of the pineapple production in Ghana, report that farmers plant and grow their crops, while an exporter is usually in charge of harvesting and shipping the fruits to Europe.

incompleteness and increasing welfare of consumers with social preferences (or inequity aversion) which did not have the opportunity of buying such products before;⁶

ii) opportunity of prefinancing production, therefore breaking the monopoly of local moneylenders and reducing the impact of credit rationing which severely affects small uncollateralized producers;

iii) price stabilization mechanisms which insulate risk averse primary product producers from the high volatility of commodity prices;

iv) intervention to improve working conditions and to remove factors leading to child labour, not through a ban on products incorporating child labour, but through a monetary integration of their poor household income;⁷

v) preferential inclusion in the fair trade distribution chain of projects reinvesting in the provision of local public goods (health, education, job training) part of the surplus arising from the fair price;

vi) attention to the environmental sustainability of production processes;

vii) full information on how the price is determined through the different passages in the value chain;

viii) creation of long run relationships between importers and producers and provision of export services to the latter (i.e. information about consumers tastes in foreign markets, non tariff trade barriers, import regulations, etc.) which are essential for the penetration of fair trade products in foreign markets.

A final “hidden effect” of FT is its capacity of triggering imitation in social responsibility from traditional producers. Becchetti and Solferino (2004a and b) demonstrate, that the entry of a FT producer triggers SR imitation in the incumbent under reasonable parametric conditions on

⁶ For a theoretical analysis of welfare effects of fair trade see Becchetti and Solferino (2004b). Our empirical analysis will show in the next sections that this welfare effect is significant. Revealed preferences of interviewed consumers show that they buy SR products and that they are willing to pay in excess of market price for the SR features of the FT products (see section 5).

⁷ The child labour literature clearly evidences that the most effective strategy for reducing child labour is represented by raising poor household income. Several empirical studies demonstrate that household income passing a given threshold triggers the decision to send children to school (luxury axiom) (Basu, 1999; Basu and Van, 1998).

consumers social preferences, in static and dynamic horizontal differentiation duopolies in which competition is played on prices and social responsibility. SR imitation from the non SR incumbent is only partial, but higher in dynamic frameworks in which the incumbent goal is that of reducing the formation of socially responsible consumer habits (Becchetti-Solferino, 2004).

An overall evaluation of the eight FT criteria and of their indirect effects on socially responsible imitation suggests that FT is superior to pure donation schemes.⁸

Fair trade is just a small part of the market for socially responsible consumption (and savings) which is considerably growing.

The European Fairtrade Labeling Organization, FLO, certified in 2003 315 organizations, representing almost 500 first level producer structures and around 900.000 families of farmers and workers from 40 countries (Moore 2004). FT products were sold by 2700 dedicated outlets (called *world shops*) and by 43000 supermarkets across Europe (7000 in the US).

FT products have achieved significant market shares in specific segments such as the ground coffee market in the EU (2%), the banana market in Switzerland (15%) the roast and ground coffee market in the UK (7.2%) and the tea market in Germany (2.5%) (Moore, 2004, Cafedirect, 2003)

Consistently with predictions from theoretical models quoted above, the diffusion of forms of socially responsible consumption such as fair trade is accompanied by a wide range of imitation

⁸ Intuitively, there are at least five reasons for such superiority: i) only fair trade purchases transform solidarity into a competitive factor and generate positive indirect effects on social responsibility of traditional producers (Becchetti and Solferino 2004a); ii) fair trade channels provide learning through export, price stabilization services and promote inclusion of unskilled, but potentially productive workers (producers) in international labour (product) markets; iii) charity does not necessarily reward productive people; iv) fair trade, differently from charity, provides a minimum wage measure needed to solve market failures in case of monopsonistic labour markets (or may reduce intermediation rents in the local transportation market); v) fair trade contributes with anticipated financing to reduce uncollateralised producers' credit constraints together with their dependence from monopolistic local moneylenders; vi) the FT bottom-up mechanism may be more efficient than government subsidies in targeting the poor; vii) joining consumption and social transfer reduces transaction costs of aid to the poor with respect to the traditional tax financed government aid scheme. More specifically, points iv) and v) show how FT may improve market competitiveness (in credit and labour markets), while charity does not.

strategies enacted by traditional producers. Many more companies⁹ are starting advertising not only price and quality, but also their socially responsible actions.¹⁰ Social labeling and corporate responsibility is gradually becoming an important competitive feature in real and financial markets.

One of the examples of partial socially responsible imitation is given by the supermarkets decision of selling FT products. This example is particularly relevant as it helped FT importers to reduce distributional bottlenecks determined by the limited diffusion of dedicated FT outlets. The choice of distributing the products also through large scale distribution has been criticized by some consumers arguing that social responsibility of *world shops* is superior (they sell FT products only and actively promote information about them) to that of supermarkets (they include FT products within their traditional product range and do not actively promote them).

Given the social relevance of this phenomenon the scope of our survey is that of studying for the first time characteristics of FT consumption, including a special focus on the competition between FT “pioneers” (*world shops*) and “partial imitators” (large scale distribution) and its impact on consumers habits.

3. The survey

⁹ On 2003 one of the world's biggest players in the coffee market, the US consumer good company Procter & Gamble, announced it would begin offering Fair Trade certified coffee through one of its specialty brands. Following Procter & Gamble's decision to start selling a Fair Trade coffee, also Kraft Foods, another coffee giant, committed itself to purchasing sustainably grown coffee. Furthermore, Kraft will buy 5m pounds of Rainforest Alliance certified coffee in the first year, according to an agreement between Kraft Foods and the Rainforest Alliance (EFTA Advocacy Newsletter n° 9). In Italy, the Fair Trade certification brand TransFair Italy certifies specific fair trade products sold by consumers good distribution companies and multinationals such as Coop, Carrefour, Sma, Pam, Gs, Conad (http://www.macfrut.com/ita/conv_2003/relazioni/162benvenuti_f2.pdf).

¹⁰ Corporate perception by consumers (90 percent of respondents) is by far the most selected item (against ethical values of managers, tax incentives and relationship with stakeholders) when a sample of interviewed socially responsible companies is asked about reasons for their socially responsible behaviour in the “2003 Corporate social responsibility monitor” (downloadable at <http://www.bsdglobal.com/issues/sr.asp>). This finding is consistent with our hypothesis that ethical imitation is today a relevant competitive feature in product markets.

The survey has been designed with the goal of studying habits and characteristics of FT consumers. It has therefore an in built selection bias which excludes from the sample all consumers not purchasing FT products. If we also consider that the willingness to fill the questionnaire is associated with personal courtesy, and is also likely to be related to the appreciation of FT initiatives, we may add a second selection bias to the first one.

It is therefore clear that with this survey we do not want to evaluate the aggregate relevance of FT purchases or its participation rate among consumers.¹¹

Our goal is to show the existence of consumers with social preferences and inequity aversion which purchase fair trade products and are willing to pay in excess for these products with respect to equivalent ones without socially responsible characteristics. We also aim to investigate the determinants of expenditure in fair trade products, and in particular, the impact on it of income (inferior or luxury goods?), geographical distance and consumers awareness of the criteria described in the previous section.

The questionnaire on which our survey is based is attached in the Appendix. It includes questions about: i) purchasing habits of FT products; ii) awareness of the eight FT criteria; iii) qualities and/or disservices in FT product chain; iv) consumers' willingness to pay in excess for the SR features of FT products. Another important section is about consumers judging the alternative of purchasing in specialized FT outlets selling only FT products (*world shops*) or in the large scale distribution.

The survey contains several controls which allow us to rule out inconsistent answers. A first filter is for consumers declaring that they buy products for their informational transparency at question 7 and judge information on products absolutely insufficient at question 9. The second filter is for consumers which provide inconsistent answers between question 6 and question 20, where they are

¹¹ Information on this issue can be found on a recent survey on a balanced sample of the Italian population (**COOP, 2004**), showing that 40 percent of the population declares to have purchased at least once in a year a FT product and 20 percent to have more frequent habit purchases of these products [...]. In a parallel UK survey, Bird and Hughes (1997) classify consumers as ethical (23 percent), semi-ethical (56 percent) and selfish (17 percent). 18 percent of the surveyed consumers declares to be willing to pay a premium for SR products.

asked whether they purchase their products also in the large scale distribution. The third filter is about knowledge of the fair price criteria asked both in question 15 and 27.1. The fourth filter is obtained by combining information from question 18 (knowledge that products are sold also in the large scale distribution) and question 20 where consumers are asked to judge the production range in the large scale distribution. The use of these filters leads to the exclusion from the sample of a total of 42 “inconsistent” consumers.

4. Descriptive findings

4.1 Expenditure habits

Descriptive findings summarized in Table 1 show that the average net family income¹² in the sample is 2371 euros, while equivalised income¹³ is 1304 euros. The average number of schooling years is 14 (corresponding to the first year of university in the Italian education system). Average distance from the nearest FT outlet is around 17 minutes. Around 75 percent of interviewed consumers declare to buy in *world shops* only. About 30 percent of them are students. The second largest group is that of retired workers (25 percent), followed by housewives (12 percent) and professionals (8 percent). 32 percent are members of non confessional volunteer associations, 20 percent of confessional volunteer associations, 11 percent of NGOs,¹⁴ while around 30 percent declare no membership at all. 60 percent believe in God. Females are slightly less than two thirds of the sample.

¹² Average net family income is calculated as monthly after tax family income minus or plus all other monthly income flows (i.e. mortgages, housing rents, etc.)

¹³ We compute equivalised income by using the OECD approximation where any additional adult is weighted .5 and any children .3 [$AE = 1 + 0.5 (N_{adults} - 1) + 0.3 N_{children}$]. We conventionally assume that the second component of the family is adult and those from the third on are children.

¹⁴ For (non) religious volunteer associations we mean stable organisations of individuals with their own legal statute, in which there is explicit reference to the (non) religious motivations which determined their birth and animate their life. These associations may or may not be involved into domestic and international activities working in the field of social justice and sustainable development. For NGOs we mean organisations which, differently from the above mentioned associations, have as their specific goal and reason of existence an international activity in the field of social justice and sustainable development.

A first important descriptive finding which may be the starting point of our analysis is the average expenditure for Fair Trade products, 75 cents per day, which amounts approximately to 20 euros per month. Those who spend more are volunteers in non religious associations (97 cents) and retired workers (92 cents) (Table 2). A relevant finding is that, as expected, distance matters and those at more than 40 minute distance from the retail shop spend almost half of those at no more than 15 minute distance from it (.45 against .85 euros daily). In Table 2 we also observe that average expenditure in fair trade products remains flat when income changes. The only exception seems to be that of volunteers in religious associations, whose expenditure turns from .60 to .90 euros, when moving from the lowest to the highest income bracket.

The average expenditure share on family income for fair trade products in the sample is around 1 per cent (Table 3). The share goes up to 1.8 percent for volunteers in non religious associations and drops from 1.3 to 0.6 respectively from consumers at no more than 15 to those at more than 40 minute distance. This figure seems very low but we must consider that *world shops* are not so many and that only a limited range of food and artisan product may be purchased (i.e. tea, coffee, pasta,...).¹⁵

These first descriptive findings seem to show that distance from the nearest outlet is quite relevant for consumption, as it is expected to be for food products which must be purchased with some frequency in time. They also show that, at the moment, fair trade products are far from being luxury goods, as it is generally believed by the traditional press due to their nonnegative price differential with respect to equivalent non SR products. Furthermore, the purchasing habit of FT products seems to be still conceived as a symbolic action with a lump sum consumption almost insensitive to income.

Consumers willingness to pay in excess for the ethical features of the product on all purchased FT food products in a month (against quality and distance equivalent non FT products as from demands

¹⁵ To make a comparison this bundle of products makes no more than 1 percent of total expenditure according to figure of the **Italian Statistical Institute**. ..[spesa in questi beni]

31-36 of the questionnaire) is around 50 euros per month and goes up to 58 euros for volunteers in non religious associations (Table 4). This is clearly not in line with actual expenditure, since consumers which are next to the shop do not spend on average more than 35 euros per month. We are led to believe that, if the declared willingness to pay in excess would be truthful, we would expect at least an actual expenditure of 50 euros or, more correctly, a declared monthly food expenditure higher than 50 euros.

We must consider though that the willingness to pay in excess with respect to equivalent non SR products is a far different concept than effective expenditure. It is an ideal situation which implies the possibility of finding the exact correspondent of a non SR product, with no distance differential and full information on the SR features of the FT products.

This may not be the case if consumers do not find enough products (correspondent to the non fair trade product that they would have bought) in the fair trade shop. Furthermore, asymmetric information may be such that consumers maintain some doubts about the fair trade features of the products. These doubts are likely to affect the gap between actual expenditure and willingness to pay in excess. Other candidates to explain this inconsistency are the difficulty in understanding the question or some forms of interview bias, where consumers aim to convey their sensitiveness to the issue and therefore declare social preferences which are upward biased.

4.2 Awareness of SR criteria

A very important issue in socially responsible consumption is obviously consumers' awareness of all socially responsible features of the products, since these features are fundamental for the competitiveness of fair trade with traditional products.

As already specified in the previous section we may identify at least eight socially responsible criteria in such products (see section 2). The first criterion is that of fair price. Consumer awareness

of such criterion is very high (75 percent) and jumps to 82-83 percent for volunteers actively involved in both religious and non religious associations (Table 5).

When we move to a second important criterion (prefinancing of production) we observe a dramatic drop in awareness (40 percent), which goes up to 56 percent for volunteers actively involved in non religious associations and down to 31 percent for clerks. Knowledge of the price stabilization criteria is even lower (30 percent), down to 23 percent for teachers and retired workers and up to 41 percent for members of non religious associations. 50 percent of volunteers working in non confessional associations (from now on also NC volunteers), but only 35 percent of students, know that through FT products it is possible to increase investment in public goods in local producers communities. Knowledge of the commitment to improve producers working conditions (and to fight child labour through integration of household income) is much more widespread, up to 76 percent for NC volunteers and back to 50 percent for manual workers. Commitment in environmental sustainability is perceived by around 52 percent of the sample (63 percent of volunteers and 37 percent of manual workers), informational transparency by 40 percent of the sample (57 percent of NC volunteers and only 21 percent of students) and the building of long run relationship with provision of export services only by 27 percent of the overall sample (23 percent of students and 41 percent of NC volunteers).

4.3 Evaluation of fair trade rules and policies

Independence and heterogeneity of retail outlets seem to be a value for consumers, since only 35 percent of them would be happy if products were to be sold in franchising. This value drops to 27 percent for volunteers in non religious associations, while it goes up to 50 percent in those active in political parties.

The share of consumers which would welcome a unique ethical label in Europe is much higher than 50 percent and goes up to 88 percent for teachers. This result may be interpreted by arguing

that a common label would reduce informational asymmetries on the ethical features of the product.¹⁶

4.4 The relationship between dedicated fair trade outlets (“world shops”) and large scale distribution

The importance of the role of distance when selling food products introduces one of the dilemmas of the fair trade movement. *World shops* have very thin potential margins (usually reinvested in education projects) and their diffusion depends on “solidarity” more than “animal spirits”, but “spirits”, which must be on the supply side much stronger than those of consumers. This explains why they are not so many. This distributional bottleneck is a serious problem when selling food products which are generally purchased with high frequency and within a limited distance from consumers residence. Fair trade importers have therefore started to use large scale distribution (together with *world shops*) for selling their products, even though many consumers and producers find it contradictory with their principles (or at least require that large scale distribution adopt the same SR criteria that FT products have).

Our survey investigates consumers’¹⁷ perception of the problem finding that 67 percent of them knows that products are sold also in the large scale distribution, but only 17 percent buys them also there. The share of those favourable to buy from the large scale distribution would become higher (around 50 percent), would the latter adopt the same criteria of the fair trade movement

4.5 Evaluation of the quality of products and services of the FT chain

¹⁶ Extended descriptive evidence on these points is omitted for reasons of space and available from the authors upon request.

When interviewed about problems about quality of products and services of the FT chain, consumers give highest emphasis to the reduced range of FT products (31 percent of the overall sample, up to 38 percent for entrepreneurs and 22 percent for retired workers). A second concern is about location of FT outlets (28 percent of the sample). As expected this share goes up to 45 percent for those at more than 40 minute distance from the nearest FT shop and is up to 40 percent for those purchasing FT products also in the large scale distribution. A smaller share of consumers (higher in case of professionals and students) complains for the absence of online sales (13 percent). 12 percent of consumers point out the limited opening time of FT shops (12 percent). This problem is more important for executives (27 percent). Complaints about lack of courtesy and scarce competence of FT *world shop* personnel come only from respectively 5 and 9 percent of the sample.

5. Econometric findings

5.1 The determinants of expenditure habits

Our first focus in the empirical analysis is on the determinants of total expenditures in fair trade products in our sample. We therefore estimate the following specification of the demand for FT products:

$$Y_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Male + \alpha_2 \log(Distance) + \alpha_3 \log(Income_i) + \alpha_4 \log(Age_i) + \alpha_5 \log(School_i) + \alpha_6 \log(FidelWS_i) + \alpha_7 \log(FidelLS_i) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \beta_k Macroarea_k + \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_k X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

where Y_i is the daily expenditure in FT products of the i^{th} consumer, $Distance$ is the distance from the nearest FT *world shop*, $Income$ is consumer family income, Age is consumer age, $School$ is the number of schooling years, $FidelWS$ and $FidelLS$ are, respectively, the duration of purchasing habits in the FT *world shop* and in the large scale distribution. To these regressors we add three

¹⁷ Remember that all our consumers are interviewed outside *world shop* outlets.

geographical dummies for consumer location in the North-East, North-West or South area and a set of additional controls (the variables X_i) for professional status, faith and membership.

As expected the basic model supports our hypothesis on the significance of income and distance. Total expenditure is increasing in family income, but income elasticity is quite low (.15). Distance also plays a significant role. Our estimates suggest that a doubling of the distance leads to a 15% reduction in overall expenditures (Table 6).¹⁸

Extended specifications of our FT demand function (columns 2-6 in Table 6) show that many other factors affect the dependent variable. A first striking result is represented by the positive impact of age, with a quite relevant elasticity (.50). Without time series it is impossible to understand whether this finding hides a cohort effect or not. We strongly suspect that this is the case, if we consider that knowledge of fair trade is much widespread among the young and that fair trade itself is a quite recent phenomenon. This may lead us to believe that expectations on future fair trade purchases are on the rise assuming that the current generation will buy more once becoming older and wealthier.¹⁹ The significant effect of affiliation to non religious associations is an expected result since, beyond this variable, we capture also many affiliated to association which actively cooperated with Fair Trade organizations by providing voluntary labour.

Other factors significantly affecting total expenditure in fair trade products are time length of fair trade consumption habits in *world shops* (.25 elasticity), decision to purchase fair trade products in *world shops* only (.35), but also time length of fair trade consumption habits in supermarkets (.27). This last result documents, quite surprisingly, the existence of a complementarity between purchases in the large distribution and in *world shops*.

¹⁸ We also try quadratic specifications for income and distance, but find that the linear specification is preferred. Results are omitted here for reasons of space and available upon request.

¹⁹ Consider that we measure net income but we do not have any proxy of wealth which could be correlated with age, thereby explaining the significant age effect in our estimates.

Finally, awareness of at least more than half FT criteria²⁰ has strong and significant impact on consumption (around 60 percent), confirming that SR reputation is the main competitive factor of FT products. In these cross sectional estimates it is difficult to establish a causality nexus between the two variables and we expect some circularity with awareness increasing consumption, on the one side, and information on consumed goods reinforcing awareness, on the other. Finally, absence of complaints on overall FT chain (on the range of products, on quality of personnel, on geographical location of outlets) also rises consumption by 20 percent.

5.2 The determinants of expenditure shares

After estimating the demand function of FT products we are interested in evaluating the determinants of expenditure shares to test whether FT products are inferior or luxury goods. Obviously, the limit of our analysis is that it is cross-sectional and therefore does not measure changes in expenditure share of individual consumers in time, as far as their income changes. Results of the estimate on the determinants of FT expenditure share and, more specifically, on its relationship with family income, confirm what was already evident from descriptive analysis. FT products are inferior goods since their expenditure share gets significantly lower as far as family income gets higher. The income elasticity of the expenditure share is extremely high (not significantly different from one in specifications with restricted number of regressors and slightly below one in the fully extended specification of column 7). All other regressors, by construction,

²⁰ We check robustness of our findings to changes in the number of criteria in the *Awareness* variable. Results are substantially unchanged when criteria are 4 or 6. We check robustness of our findings to changes in the number of criteria in the *Awareness* variable. Results are substantially unchanged when criteria are 4 or 6. The only change we observe is that the magnitude of the impact of the *Awareness* variable on the dependent variable becomes lower as far as we reduce the number of criteria in the variable itself. Results are omitted for reasons of space and available from the authors upon request.

have the same coefficients and significance already evidenced in the estimate of the demand of FT products.²¹

5.3 The determinants of complaints about overall quality of FT chain

Our findings show that complaints about specific characteristics of the FT chain have been shown to affect significantly and negatively FT expenditure (section 5.1 Table 6).

To identify the determinants of complaints on the overall quality of the FT chain we estimate the following probit model

$$Y_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Male + \alpha_2 \log(Distance) + \alpha_3 \log(Income_i) + \alpha_4 \log(Age_i) + \alpha_5 \log(School_i) + \alpha_6 \log(FidelWS_i) + \alpha_7 \log(FidelLS_i) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \beta_k Macroarea_k + \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_k X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (2)$$

where Y_i is the dichotomic variable which takes the value of one if consumers respond affirmatively about perception of disservice i (i =limited range of food, limited range of clothing, limited range of **objects**, absence of on-line sales, scarce professional experience of *world shop* personnel, unsatisfactory location of the FT outlet, reduced opening time of *world shops*, scarce courtesy of *world shop* personnel) and regressors are those described in section 5.1.

After estimating the model, we perform the well known transformation needed to express our coefficients in terms of marginal contribution of the variable change to the probability of a positive realization of the dependent variable. Coefficients from Table 7 must therefore be read in this way.

A first relevant finding is that distance from the nearest FT outlet positively affects the probability of complaining about distance (Table 9). This is an important control of the quality and reliability of the distance variable. Family income is significantly and positively related with complaints on distance and on the limited range of products. The limited range of products is also a concern of members of volunteers non religious associations. A quite relevant point is that purchasing habits

²¹ Econometric evidence on this point is omitted for reasons of space and available from the authors

of FT products in the large scale distribution have significant impact on the probability of complaining about the limited range of FT products (the effect is around 10 percent). Consumers location in the South has also significant and positive effects on the likelihood that consumers complain about the limited range of food and artisan products and negative impact on the probability of complaining about scarce competence of *world shop* personnel.

5.4 The determinants of awareness of fair trade criteria

The estimation of the demand for FT products (section 5.1) showed the strong and significant effect of awareness of FT criteria on consumption. It is therefore important to understand what determines awareness. To this purpose we run probit estimates and evaluate the contribution of selected regressors to the knowledge of each of the 8 criteria described in section 2.

To identify the determinants of fair trade criteria we estimate the following probit model

$$Y_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Male + \alpha_2 \log(Distance) + \alpha_3 \log(Income_i) + \alpha_4 \log(Age_i) + \alpha_5 \log(School_i) + \alpha_6 \log(FidelWS_i) + \alpha_7 \log(FidelLS_i) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \beta_k Macroarea_k + \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_k X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (3)$$

where Y_i is the dichotomic variable which takes the value of one if consumers respond affirmatively about the knowledge of the i^{th} criterion.²² Regressors are those described in section 5.1.

A first important finding is the positive role of time length of consumption habits in *world shops*.

This variable has positive impact raising by around 10 percent the probability of being aware of

upon request.

²² (i= *Fair price*: premium on the price paid on primary products by local intermediaries or food transnationals. *Prefinancing*: the opportunity of anticipated financing which reduces the impact of credit rationing severely affecting small uncollateralized producers. *Price stabilization*: price stabilization mechanisms which insulate risk averse primary product producers from the high volatility of commodity prices; *Labour*: the intervention to improve working conditions and to remove factors leading to child labour by monetary integration of poor household income; *Pgoods*: preferential inclusion in the fair trade chain of projects reinvesting part of the surplus arising from the fair price in the provision of local public goods (health, education, job training). *Environment*: attention to the environmental sustainability of production processes; *Longrun*: creation of long run relationships between importers and producers and provision through them of export services).

each criterion. By comparison, purchasing habits in the large scale distribution significantly raise awareness of only one criterion (environmental sustainability of FT production processes).

Higher education increases the likelihood of being aware of the fair price, prefinancing, price stabilization and labour standard criteria (remember that prefinancing and price stabilization are among the less known criteria, with awareness of less than 40 percent of consumers). Membership of non religious volunteer associations has positive and significant impact on all criteria and increases the likelihood of being aware of about 30 percent. Its effect is higher than the positive and significant impact on awareness of membership of a religious organization of volunteers (around 10 percent). The net effect of studentship (net of association membership and schooling years) is slightly negative on the knowledge of fair price, labour and environmental criteria. Age has a significant negative impact on awareness of fair price, long run relationship, labour and transparency. The magnitude of the effect is small.

Finally, it is interesting to see that time length of consumption habits in the large scale distribution also contributes to the knowledge of several criteria such as price stabilisation and environmental sustainability of FT products.

A clear conclusion stemming from these results is that consumption habits in FT dedicated shops (but also in the supermarkets selling FT products), education and membership of religious and non religious organization are the main drivers of awareness, which, in turn, has positive effects on FT products expenditure.

5.5 The treatment regression model for the evaluation of direct and indirect components of FT consumption

When we look at our separate estimates of the determinants of demand for FT products (section 5.1) and awareness of FT criteria (section 5.4) we find that the dependent variable of the second regression (awareness of FT criteria) has a strong and significant impact on the dependent variable

of the first regression (demand for FT products). We therefore need to estimate jointly the two regression model if we want to disentangle the direct effect of a regressor (e.g. membership to an association of non confessional volunteers) on the demand of FT product, from its indirect effect via increased awareness of FT criteria.

The best candidate for addressing these linkages is a treatment effect model estimated with a full maximum likelihood. The model considers the effect of an endogenously chosen binary treatment (in our case the knowledge of at least 5 FT criteria) on another endogenous continuous variable (the demand of FT products), where the two endogenous variables are conditional on two sets of independent variables.

More formally, we may write the system as:

$$(4.1) \quad Y_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Male + \alpha_2 \log(Distance) + \alpha_3 \log(Income_i) + \alpha_4 \log(Age_i) + \alpha_5 \log(School_i) + \alpha_6 \log(FidelWS_i) + \alpha_7 \log(FidelLS_i) + \alpha_8 Awareness + \sum_{k=1}^3 \beta_k Macroarea_k + \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_k X_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$(4.2) \quad Awareness = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } Awareness^* > 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad \text{where } Awareness^* = Z' \gamma + v$$

Where dependent variable and regressors of (4.1) are those described in section 5.1 and *Awareness* is a dummy which takes the value of one if consumers know at least five of the eight FT criteria, *Awareness* is the binary dependent variable of the second equation of the system, with Z_{it} being the vector of explanatory variables affecting awareness of FT criteria, γ is the vector of coefficients, where v and ε are bivariate normal with mean zero and covariance matrix $\begin{bmatrix} \sigma & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. The likelihood

function for the joint estimation of (4) and (5) is provided by Maddala (1983) and Green (2000).

Results of the simultaneous two equation model provide fundamental qualification to our previous separate estimate findings (Table 9). The null hypothesis of independence of the two equations ($\rho=0$) is rejected by the LR test, confirming the validity of our choice of a joint estimate. Awareness of FT criteria has the strongest impact on demand for FT products among regressors of the first

equation doubling the amount of expenditure. By inspecting the effects of other regressors we find that membership of non confessional and confessional association of volunteers affect demand for FT products not directly, but only (and quite significantly) through awareness of FT criteria. Coefficient magnitudes indicate that the first variable (non confessional association membership) raises by 65 percent the likelihood of being aware of at least 5 criteria which, in turn, doubles FT expenditure. Hence, its indirect impact on the last variable is expected to be of the order of 32.5 percent. A similar result is found for the impact of duration of purchasing habits in a *world shop*. This variable affects the demand for FT products not directly, but via awareness of FT criteria. These results confirm that dedicated FT outlets effectively perform their role of increasing sales through enhanced awareness of SR features of FT products. Consider though that purchasing habits in the large scale distribution significantly affect awareness as well, but with a coefficient which is lower than that of habits in *world shops*.

We also find that income has a direct positive effect on the demand of FT products, while it affects negatively the treatment variable (awareness of FT criteria). Hence, FT products are more sensitive to income than what appears when we do not consider that richer consumers are less aware of FT criteria. Similar opposite effects are found for age, which has a positive direct effect on expenditure, but a negative indirect effect through reduced awareness of FT criteria.

An important policy suggestion which only this joint estimate may reveal is that the growth in awareness of FT criteria by older and wealthier consumers may have a strong potential impact on FT product demand.

5.6 The determinants of willingness to pay for SR features of FT products

In our questionnaire consumers are asked to indicate their willingness to pay in excess for FT products with respect to fully equivalent products without SR responsible characteristics. In

Appendix 1 we show that, given a reasonable specification of consumer preferences, this question exactly measures the relative weight of the social preference argument in consumer's utility function.

The demand is repeated imagining different distances between the two products and considering the alternative of FT products sold in the large scale distribution and not in *world shops*.

We therefore estimate the determinants of consumer willingness to pay in excess for the socially responsible features of the product following a treatment regression approach similar to that shown in section 5.5

(5.1)

$$Wpaysoc_{ijl} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \log(Virtdist_{ij}) + \alpha_2 DLS + \alpha_3 \log(Income_i) + \alpha_4 \log(Age_i) + \alpha_4 \log(School_i) + \alpha_5 \log(FidelWS_i) + \alpha_6 \log(FidelLS_i) + \alpha_7 \log(Awareness_i) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \beta_k Macroarea_k + \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_k X_i + \varepsilon_{ijl}$$

(5.2)

$$Awareness = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } Awareness^* > 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad \text{where } Awareness^* = Z' \gamma + v$$

where $Wpaysoc_{ijl}$ is the declared willingness to pay in excess for the SR features of the FT product of consumer i at the j th distance from the FT shop (0, 15, 30 minute distance) and at the l th type of retailer (FT dedicated outlet or supermarket). Information on these variables is drawn from questions 31-36 in the attached survey). $Virtdist_{ij}$ is the distance at which the consumer i is expected to buy the product, DLS is a dummy taking value of one if the “virtual” purchase is done in the large scale distribution. Other regressors are defined as in section 5.1.

Consider the specific structure of our model where any individual i ($i=1, \dots, n$) gives $j*1$ different answers with ($j=1, \dots, 3$) and ($l=1, 2$) so that the total number of observations is given by $n*6$. Estimating the model with a standard least squares procedure would not keep into account that observations are correlated within individuals, thereby leading to an underestimation of the variance (i.e. the residual variance of the 6 responses given by the same individual is expected to be

lower because observations are correlated). Therefore we correct with the clustering approach our standard errors considering that observations are dependent within individuals.²³

Another difference with the previous model is that virtual distance and virtual shop do not obviously enter in the second equation.

As in the case of the demand of FT products (Table 9), the independence between the two equations (testing respectively the significance of determinants of virtual FT demand and determinants of awareness of FT criteria) is not rejected, even though at a lower level of significance (Table 10). Purchasing the product from the large scale distribution reduces by 47 percent the declared willingness to pay in excess, while doubling the virtual distance reduces it by 24 percent. Awareness of FT criteria is again a crucial variable. Knowledge of at least 5 of the 8 fair trade criteria²⁴ raises by 77 percent the availability to pay in excess. No other variables are significant in the first equation.

In the second equation awareness of fair trade criteria is affected by several regressors. The probability of knowing at least 5 of the 8 criteria is 47 percent lower when age doubles, 67 percent (25 percent) higher for volunteers in non religious (religious) associations, 18 percent higher when duration of consumption habits in *world shops* doubles. Duration of consumption in supermarkets has no impact on the willingness to pay.²⁵

6. Conclusions

²³

²⁴ What discussed in footnote 19 applies also to the robustness check performed on this model. Results are omitted for reasons of space and available from the authors upon request.

²⁵ We perform individual equation estimates on the determinants of the willingness to pay in excess where each FT criteria enter individually in the equation. With this approach we find that the two criteria affecting more the dependent variable are the local public good investment and long run relationship criteria. The likely rationale of this last result is that these two criteria require investment and hence solicit consumers willingness to pay more. Results are omitted for reasons of space and available from the authors upon request.

The compression of distance generated by global integration of real and financial markets is inevitably going to enlarge the reference group in individuals' social preferences. If previous research showed that workers and consumers decisions were not taken in isolation, but crucially considered status and choices of neighbouring individuals, our paper shows that in the era of global market integration the concept of reference group is inevitably going to be much broader.

We in fact show that consumers in industrialised countries may be affected in their choices by the sense of solidarity and interdependence with distant people such as producers in the South of the world.

More specifically, we illustrate that this subgroup of "concerned consumers" is ready to pay more for the SR features of FT products, aimed at supporting development and inclusion in global markets of commodity producers in distant countries.

Results from our estimates show that awareness of socially responsible criteria is a fundamental competitive factor of FT products. Their demand needs to be properly estimated with a simultaneous model in which consumption is affected directly by income and geographical distance from the nearest outlet and indirectly by all those factors significantly affecting awareness of socially responsible criteria.

These results show that the behaviour of *world shops* (investing much more in education than in marketing) is rational, given the specific features of their product.

Our analysis also shows that the future development of the FT chain depends on two crucial issues:

i) the capacity of the FT movement of actively investing in promotion and knowledge of FT products; ii) the solution to the problem of distributional bottlenecks of FT products.

Finally, on the basis of our findings, we argue that a better knowledge of the functioning of consumers social preferences in the globalization era, and of the potentialities of bottom up mechanisms such as those of the FT movement, may be very helpful for international development institutions, looking for new partnerships promoting participation of the civil society and empowerment of the poor in developing countries. If we consider that FT today reaches around

900,000 poor families with an average market share which is 20-30 times below its potential one (not to consider strong indirect effects on traditional producers which might be risen by the increase in FT own market share) we may conceive that international institutions could act as catalysts, with low costs, in the promotion of FT products in view of their diffusion in traditional outlets and supermarkets. Supporting and monitoring these bottom-up initiatives may therefore be an economically efficient application of the subsidiarity principle and an example of the potential synergies arising from cooperation between international institutions and the civil society.

Tab. 1 Descriptive features of the sample

	North-East	North-West	Center	South	Italy
Age	30	40	34	33	34
Schooling years	14	14	14	14	14
Net family income	2913	2295	2424	2157	2371
Equivalised income (OECD ..)	1393	1225	1406	1186	1304
Distance from the nearest fair trade <i>world shop</i> (in minutes)	14.286	12.045	16.577	18.946	16.675
World shop only purchasers	.643	.784	.805	.896	
Large scale distribution	.357	.205	.189	.104	
Professional status					
Executive	1.79	3.41	1.50	3.68	2.38
Entrepreneur	1.79	0.00	0.86	1.67	1.40
Unemployed	0.00	1.14	4.51	5.02	4.21
Professional	7.14	7.95	6.01	7.69	7.88
Housewife	10.71	18.18	10.52	13.04	12.31
Student	53.57	13.64	28.76	37.12	31.75
Teacher	1.79	3.41	4.29	0.33	2.81
Manual worker	0.00	3.41	2.15	4.35	3.13
Clerk	1.79	10.23	4.72	6.69	5.94
Retired worker	16.07	30.68	31.76	16.39	25.92
Membership					
Non confessional volunteer associations	25.00	31.82	36.70	27.76	31.95
Confessional volunteer associations	28.57	23.86	18.67	22.41	20.40
Political party	5.36	3.41	5.15	5.35	4.89
NGOs	3.57	4.55	13.09	15.05	11.97
Sex					
Male	23.21	36.36	38.20	33.44	35.59
Female	76.79	63.64	61.80	66.56	64.41
Religious beliefs					
Believers	62.50	69.32	56.65	64.88	60.35

Table 2. Daily expenditure in fair trade products (in euros)

	1st third of income distribution	2nd third of income distribution	3rd third of income distribution	All sample
Professional status				
Student	0.462	0.465	0.413	0.465
Teacher	1.068	0.726	0.778	0.726
Manual worker	0.887	1.165	0.716	1.165
Clerk	0.964	0.759	0.724	0.759
Retired worker	1.334	0.925	0.896	0.925
Membership				
Non confessional associations	0.931	0.971	0.932	0.971
Confessional associations	0.607	0.706	0.901	0.706
Political party	0.811	0.605	0.661	0.605
NGOs	0.469	0.798	1.008	0.798
Distance from the nearest fair trade “world shop”				
<10 minutes	0.652	0.716	0.800	0.716
10-20 minutes	0.815	0.853	0.782	0.853
20-40 minutes	0.662	0.659	0.641	0.659
>40 minutes	0.399	0.447	0.645	0.447
Sex				
Male	0.790	0.709	0.669	0.709
Female	0.621	0.737	0.774	0.737
Religious beliefs				
Believers	0.636	0.740	0.791	0.740
Consumers purchasing FT products ..				
In <i>World shops</i> only	0.708	0.760	0.751	0.760
Also in supermarkets	0.509	0.559	0.696	0.559

Table 3. Expenditure share in fair trade products

	1st third of income distribution	2nd third of income distribution	3rd third of income distribution	All sample
Professional status				
Student	0.010	0.008	0.003	0.008
Teacher	0.018	0.014	0.010	0.014
Manual worker	0.023	0.028	0.000	0.028
Clerk	0.022	0.013	0.006	0.013
Retired worker	0.025	0.015	0.007	0.015
Membership				
Non confessional associations	0.020	0.018	0.008	0.018
Confessional associations	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.011
Political parties	0.022	0.010	0.008	0.010
NGOs	0.010	0.013	0.011	0.013
Distance from the nearest fair trade outlet				
<10 minutes	0.015	0.013	0.007	0.013
10-20 minutes	0.016	0.014	0.007	0.014
20-40 minutes	0.016	0.014	0.008	0.014
>40 minutes	0.009	0.006	0.006	0.006
Sex				
Male	0.017	0.012	0.006	0.012
Female	0.014	0.013	0.007	0.013
Religious beliefs				
Believers	0.014	0.012	0.007	0.012
Consumers purchasing FT products ..				
In <i>World shops</i> only	0.016	0.014	0.007	0.014
Also in supermarkets	0.012	0.009	0.006	0.009

Table 4. Declared willingness to “pay in excess” for the social characteristics of the product
(euros per month for the overall food expenditure)

	1st third of income distribution	2nd third of income distribution	3rd third of income distribution	All sample
Professional status				
Student	51.538	51.862	51.485	51.862
Teacher	50.000	51.136	50.000	51.136
Manual worker	45.000	50.926	50.000	50.926
Clerk	52.885	55.579	52.740	55.579
Retired worker	50.000	53.125	42.857	53.125
Membership				
Non confessional associations	52.941	58.247	52.431	58.247
Confessional associations	50.694	57.838	55.660	57.838
Political parties	50.000	55.087	67.500	55.087
NGOs	50.000	51.720	51.852	51.720
Distance from the nearest fair trade outlet				
<10 minutes	46.635	54.193	51.577	54.193
10-20 minutes	52.273	54.538	54.279	54.538
20-40 minutes	52.143	53.230	50.543	53.230
>40 minutes	60.000	56.855	65.000	56.855
Sex				
Male	52.358	55.062	51.579	55.062
Female	49.716	54.234	54.579	54.234
Religious beliefs				
Believers	50.000	55.135	54.474	55.135
Consumers purchasing FT products ..				
In <i>World shops</i> only	50.202	55.019	53.797	55.019
Also in supermarkets	54.412	52.006	52.542	52.006

Table 5 Awareness of fair trade criteria

	FAIR PRICE	PREFINANCING	PRICE STABILISATION	PROVISION OF LOCAL PUBLIC GOODS	LABOUR	ENVIRONMENT	TRASPARENCY	LONGRUN RELATIONSHIP
All the sample	0.749	0.359	0.297	0.391	0.669	0.516	0.409	0.270
Professional status								
Executive	0.773	0.227	0.136	0.364	0.545	0.364	0.045	0.182
Entrepreneur	0.769	0.385	0.308	0.462	0.692	0.692	0.462	0.308
Unemployed	0.692	0.333	0.231	0.359	0.641	0.436	0.282	0.128
Housewife	0.833	0.447	0.368	0.518	0.746	0.561	0.474	0.368
Professional	0.767	0.397	0.397	0.507	0.795	0.616	0.466	0.315
Student	0.731	0.333	0.255	0.350	0.612	0.476	0.463	0.235
Teacher	0.654	0.462	0.231	0.462	0.769	0.423	0.308	0.346
Manual worker	0.655	0.310	0.276	0.241	0.517	0.379	0.310	0.241
Clerk	0.800	0.329	0.325	0.392	0.704	0.567	0.413	0.283
Retired worker	0.691	0.455	0.236	0.345	0.709	0.564	0.309	0.2
Affiliation								
Non confessional associations	0.834	0.567	0.417	0.528	0.795	0.635	0.573	0.414
Confessional associations	0.827	0.413	0.352	0.439	0.719	0.577	0.469	0.321
Political parties	0.681	0.404	0.319	0.340	0.617	0.511	0.361	0.234
NGOs	0.739	0.435	0.426	0.504	0.713	0.617	0.469	0.339
Sex								
Male	0.760	0.368	0.327	0.386	0.658	0.520	0.415	0.307
Female	0.743	0.354	0.283	0.394	0.675	0.514	0.405	0.249
Religious beliefs								
Believers	0.760	0.369	0.288	0.403	0.672	0.495	0.391	0.260
Consumers purchasing FT products ..								
In World shops only	0.759	0.376	0.295	0.398	0.669	0.526	0.422	0.274
Also in supermarkets	0.707	0.287	0.323	0.359	0.671	0.467	0.347	0.245

Fair price: premium on the price paid on primary products by local intermediaries or food transnationals. *Prefinancing*: anticipated financing to reduce the impact of credit rationing on small uncollateralized producers. *Price stabilization*: price stabilization mechanisms which insulate risk averse primary product producers from the high volatility of commodity prices; *Labour*: intervention to improve working conditions and to remove factors leading to child labour through monetary integration of poor household income; *Pgoods*: preferential inclusion in the fair trade chain of projects reinvesting part of the surplus arising from the fair price in the provision of local public goods (health, education, job training). *Environment*: attention to the environmental sustainability of production processes; *Longrun*: creation of long run relationships between importers and producers and provision through them of export services). For further details and discussion of these criteria see section 3.

Table 6. Evaluation of the main limits in the quality of product and services of the FT chain

	NOPROD	NOONLINE	BADPROFES	BADPLACE	BADTIME	BADPERS
All sample	.314	.125	.053	.280	.122	.088
Professional Status						
Executive	0.318	0.136	0.091	0.227	0.273	0.136
Entrepreneur	0.385	0.154	0	0.154	0.154	0.077
Unemployed	0.231	0.128	0.077	0.385	0.154	0.154
Housewife	0.342	0.079	0.053	0.272	0.140	0.105
Professional	0.274	0.192	0.055	0.274	0.123	0.041
Student	0.296	0.166	0.065	0.310	0.112	0.078
Teacher	0.379	0.034	0.069	0.172	0	0.138
Manual worker	0.346	0.1	0.029	0.283	0.133	0.096
Clerk	0.308	0.077	0.077	0.231	0.038	0.115
Retired worker	0.218	0.072	0.036	0.218	0.127	0.018
Membership						
Non confessional associations	0.368	0.143	0.078	0.264	0.130	0.091
Confessional associations	0.337	0.117	0.061	0.230	0.130	0.071
Political parties	0.319	0.064	0.085	0.340	0.106	0.106
NGOs	0.348	0.148	0.070	0.252	0.130	0.096
Consumers purchasing FT products ..						
In <i>World shops</i> only	0.323	0.128	0.058	0.252	0.118	0.084
Also in supermarkets	0.281	0.114	0.030	0.407	0.132	0.114
Religious beliefs						
Believer	0.340	0.134	0.060	0.274	0.129	0.093
Sex						
Male	0.292	0.137	0.064	0.275	0.114	0.105
Female	0.326	0.118	0.047	0.283	0.126	0.079
Distance from the nearest FT outlet						
<10 minutes	0.359	0.111	0.066	0.159	0.123	0.099
10-20 minutes	0.303	0.152	0.050	0.259	0.146	0.082
20-40 minutes	0.313	0.125	0.042	0.448	0.115	0.078
>40 minutes	0.217	0.058	0.043	0.449	0.058	0.130

Legend: NOPROD: limits in the FT product range; NOONLINE: absence of on-line sales; BADPROFES: scarce professional experience of *world shop* personnel; BADPLACE: unsatisfactory location of the FT outlet; BADTIME: reduced opening time of FT *world shops*; BADPERS: scarce courtesy of *world shop* personnel.

Table 6 The determinants of fair trade expenditures (dep. Var.: daily expenditure in FT products)

LOG(DISTANCE)	-0.220 (-3.86)	-0.223 (-3.86)	-0.212 (-3.63)	-0.208 (-3.63)	-.188 (-3.46)	-0.150 (-2.87)
LOG(INCOME)	-0.009 (-0.11)	-0.004 (-0.06)	0.010 (0.12)	0.066 (0.76)	0.141 (1.69)	0.154 (1.88)
MALE		0.013 (0.14)	0.010 (0.11)	-0.019 (-0.21)	-0.071 (-0.85)	-0.081 (-0.98)
LOG(AGE)		0.738 (5.36)	0.735 (5.27)	0.371 (2.14)	0.400 (2.42)	0.437 (2.58)
LOG(SCHOOL)		0.223 (0.94)	0.243 (1.02)	0.065 (0.29)	-0.061 (-0.28)	-0.108 (-0.51)
NORTH-EAST			-0.071 (-0.36)	-0.018 (-0.09)	0.100 (0.53)	0.094 (0.49)
NORTH-WEST			0.284 (1.99)	0.289 (2.00)	0.324 (2.36)	0.270 (2.01)
SOUTH			0.166 (1.42)	0.191 (1.61)	0.211 (1.92)	0.176 (1.66)
FAITH				-0.103 (-1.15)	-0.156 (-1.77)	-0.128 (-1.47)
STUDENT				-0.519 (-3.48)	-0.360 (-2.52)	-0.347 (-2.45)
THEACHER				-0.048 (-0.19)	0.111 (0.52)	0.127 (0.60)
MANUAL WORKER				-0.023 (-0.06)	0.124 (0.31)	0.138 (0.35)
CLERK				-0.219 (-2.01)	-0.191 (-1.91)	-0.171 (-1.74)
NCVOL					0.572 (6.57)	0.461 (5.19)
CVOL					0.081 (0.77)	0.038 (0.37)
NGO					0.232 (2.06)	0.173 (1.53)
LOG(FIDELWS)					0.252 (3.43)	0.188 (2.56)
WSONLY					0.353 (2.92)	0.350 (2.91)
LOG(FIDELLS)					0.273 (3.37)	0.245 (3.13)
KNOWMOSTCRITERIA						0.466 (5.44)
NOCOMPLAINTS						0.127 (1.38)
CONSTANT	-0.274 (-0.42)	-3.473 (-3.76)	-3.709 (-3.96)	-2.12 (-1.93)	-3.438 (-3.20)	-3.700 (-3.41)
N. OF OBS.	725	701	701	701	701	701
F-TEST ON OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE	(2, 722) 7.59	(5, 695) 9.79	(8, 692) 7.28	(13, 687) 5.85	(19, 681) 12.15	(21, 679) 13.14
ADJ. R ²	0.021	0.063	0.069	0.088	0.212	0.241

Variable legend: NUMDISTANCE: declared distance from the nearest FT world shop in minutes; INCOMEM: average net family income calculated as monthly after tax family income minus or plus all other income flows (i.e. mortgages, housing rents, etc.) ; SCHOOL: average schooling years; NORTH-EAST: dummy for consumer location in the North-East of the country (Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna); NORTH-WEST: dummy for consumer location in the North-West of the country (Piemonte, Valle D'Aosta, Lombardia, Liguria); SOUTH: dummy for consumer location in the South of the country (Calabria, Campania, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia); NCVOL: volunteer in non confessional associations, CVOL: volunteer in confessional associations; NGO: members of an NGO; FIDELWS: duration of FT purchasing habits (number of years); WSONLY: dummy for those purchasing from world shops only; FIDELGDO: duration of purchasing habits of FT products in supermarkets (number of years); KNOWMOSTCRITERIA: knowledge of at least 5 out of 8 FT criteria; NOCOMPLAINTS: absence of complaints on fair trade chain.

Table 7 Limits of fair trade products as perceived by consumers

	MOREFOOD	MOREDR ESS	MOREO BJECT	BADTIME	BADPERS	BADPLACE	NOPROD	NOONLINE
MALE	-0.043 (-1.55)	(-.054) -1.42	-0.027 (-0.73)	-0.015 (-0.58)	0.037 (1.78)	0.005 (0.16)	-0.059 (-1.68)	0.006 (0.25)
LOG(DISTANCE)	0.0001 (0.19)	-0.0008 (-0.57)	0.001 (0.87)	-0.001 (-1.31)	0.0006 (0.86)	0.007 (6.02)	-0.002 (-1.52)	-0.0008 (-0.86)
LOG(INCOME)	-9.31e-06 (-0.47)	-0.00004 (-1.52)	0.0001 (1.93)	-0.0001 (-0.22)	-0.00002 (-1.29)	0.00005 (2.54)	-0.00003 (-1.32)	0.00001 (0.71)
LOG(AGE)	0.040 (0.72)	-.123 (-1.65)	0.184 (2.48)	-0.015 (-0.31)	-0.046 (-1.17)	-0.076 (-1.12)	0.024 (0.34)	-0.060 (-1.25)
LOG(SCHOOL)	0.034 (0.46)	0.070 (0.70)	-0.111 (-1.16)	0.115 (1.57)	0.0228 (0.43)	0.012 (0.13)	0.030 (0.32)	0.207 (2.77)
FAITH	0.023 (0.80)	0.008 (0.21)	0.075 (1.98)	-0.00003 (-0.00)	0.011 (0.52)	0.030 (0.86)	0.030 (0.82)	0.041 (1.68)
STUDENT	0.032 (0.69)	-0.021 (-0.35)	0.089 (1.46)	-0.028 (-0.70)	-0.041 (-1.39)	0.025 (0.45)	0.010 (0.18)	0.068 (1.68)
THEACHER	-0.016 (-0.20)	0.187 (1.75)	-0.024 (-0.22)	-0.090 (-1.34)	0.012 (0.21)	-0.067 (-0.71)	0.013 (0.12)	-0.045 (-0.70)
MANUAL WORKER	-0.023 (-0.26)	0.133 (1.17)	-0.210 (-2.01)	-0.006 (-0.22)	0.076 (1.13)	-0.123 (-1.30)	0.138 (1.24)	-0.029 (-0.34)
CLERK	0.010 (0.30)	0.067 (1.49)	0.015 (0.35)	-0.006 (-0.22)	0.003 (0.13)	-0.002 (-0.05)	0.011 (0.25)	-0.023 (-0.80)
NCVOL	0.023 (0.78)	-0.006 (-0.15)	0.049 (1.26)	0.002 (0.08)	0.008 (0.40)	-0.037 (-1.05)	0.068 (1.83)	0.031 (1.23)
CVOL	0.012 (0.34)	0.052 (1.11)	0.033 (0.75)	0.051 (1.60)	-0.032 (-1.35)	-0.082 (-2.01)	0.008 (0.19)	-0.014 (-0.47)
NGO	0.077 (1.84)	0.062 (1.13)	0.024 (0.46)	0.001 (0.03)	0.004 (0.13)	-0.065 (-1.36)	0.047 (0.92)	0.008 (0.22)
LOG(FIDELLS)	0.114 (4.51)	0.122 (3.13)	0.091 (2.45)	-0.009 (-0.34)	-0.002 (-0.13)	0.052 (1.53)	-0.002 (-0.06)	-0.046 (-1.71)
LOG(FIDELWS)	0.016 (0.74)	0.049 (1.70)	-0.060 (-2.14)	0.013 (0.68)	-0.013 (-0.90)	-0.056 (-2.16)	0.047 (1.75)	0.002 (0.12)
NORTH-EAST	-0.099 (-1.70)	-0.114 (-1.41)	-0.078 (-1.00)	0.029 (0.53)	0.015 (0.35)	-0.128 (-1.89)	-0.018 (-0.24)	-0.080 (-1.85)
NORTH-WEST	-0.004 (-0.08)	-0.020 (-0.31)	-0.104 (-1.69)	0.038 (0.87)	0.042 (1.19)	-0.155 (-2.67)	-0.100 (-1.72)	-0.045 (-1.12)
SOUTH	0.071 (1.89)	0.147 (2.96)	0.018 (0.37)	0.035 (1.01)	-0.064 (-2.50)	-0.083 (-1.97)	-0.015 (-0.32)	-0.010 (-0.34)
Num. Obs.	793	793	793	769	793	793	793	793
LR chi2	(18) 40.87	(18) 44.22	(18) 36.70	(17) 14.71	(18) 21.85	(18) 81.55	(18) 21.16	(18) 32.01
Pseudo R2	0.0016	0.0403	0.0348	0.0246	0.0457	0.0862	0.0211	0.0526

Variable legend:

DISSERVICES:

NOPROD: limits in the FT food product range; NODRESS: limits in the FT clothing product range; NoOBJECT limits in the FT .. product range NOONLINE: absence of on-line sales; BADPROFES: scarce professional experience of the FT personnel; BADPLACE: unsatisfactory location of the FT outlet; BADTIME: reduced opening time of FT shops; BADPERS: scarce courtesy of FT *world shop* personnel.

REGRESSORS:

NUMDISTANCE: declared distance from the nearest FT world shop in minutes; INCOMEM: average net family income is calculated as monthly after tax family income minus or plus all other income flows (i.e. mortgages, housing rents, etc.); SCHOOL: average schooling years; NORT-EAST: dummy for consumer location in the North-East of the country (Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna); NORTH-WEST: dummy for consumer location in the North-West of the country (Piemonte, Valle D'Aosta, Lombardia, Liguria); SOUTH: dummy for consumer location in the South of the country (Calabria, Campania, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia); NCVOL: volunteer in non confessional associations, CVOL: volunteer in confessional associations; NGO: member of an NGO; FIDELLS: duration of purchasing habits in *world shops* (dedicated FT outlets) (number of years); WSONLY: dummy for those purchasing from *world shops* only; FIDELLS: duration of purchasing habits in the large scale distribution (number of years).

Table 8 The determinants of awareness of fair trade criteria

	FAIRPRICE	PREFIN	STABPRICE	LABOUR	ENVIROMN	LONGRUN	TRANSPAR	PUBGOODINV
MALE*	.00065 (0.02)	-.013 (-0.35)	.030 (0.85)	-.059 (-1.67)	-.023 (-0.60)	.014 (0.42)	-.048 (-1.26)	-.034 (-0.90)
LOG(INCOMIND)	.000015 (0.70)	-.00001 (-0.39)	-.00006 (-2.03)	-3.03e-06 (-0.14)	-.00003 (-1.03)	-.00002 (-0.76)	-.00003 (-1.24)	-8.44e-07 (-0.039)
AGE	-.108 (-1.82)	.067 (0.91)	-.032 (-0.47)	-.185 (-2.61)	-.175 (-2.26)	-.152 (-2.23)	-.328 (-4.32)	-.086 (-1.15)
EDUCATION	.183 (2.33)	.153 (1.52)	.135 (1.41)	.199 (2.28)	.108 (.08)	.103 (1.11)	-.040 (-0.40)	.036 (0.36)
FEDE*	-.009 (-0.27)	.027 (0.70)	-.039 (-1.05)	-.040 (-1.13)	-.101 (-2.54)	-.063 (-1.73)	-.093 (-2.31)	-.007 (-0.18)
STUDENT	-.095 (-1.83)	.038 (0.63)	-.038 (-0.68)	-.132 (-2.25)	-.131 (-2.10)	-.074 (-1.39)	-.054 (-0.89)	-.084 (-1.41)
THEACHER	-.111 (-1.17)	.127 (1.12)	-.119 (-1.22)	.083 (0.84)	-.066 (-0.58)	.083 (0.81)	-.035 (-0.31)	.098 (0.90)
MANUAL WORKER	-.044 (-0.47)	-.016 (-0.14)	-.022 (-0.20)	-.073 (-0.69)	-.136 (-1.14)	.026 (0.24)	-.071 (-0.61)	-.143 (-1.27)
CLERK	-.006 (-0.17)	-.108 (-2.47)	-.034 (-0.83)	-.058 (-1.35)	-.015 (-0.33)	-.039 (-0.98)	-.032 (-0.70)	-.071 (-1.62)
NCVOL	.09 (2.72)	.290 (7.43)	.111 (2.96)	.132 (3.61)	.110 (2.73)	.162 (4.45)	.180 (4.51)	.144 (3.65)
CVOL	.079 (2.08)	.065 (1.39)	.083 (1.87)	.077 (1.81)	.112 (2.38)	.078 (1.79)	.111 (2.33)	.058 (1.25)
NGO	-.041 (-0.89)	.105 (1.90)	.129 (2.47)	.026 (0.53)	.08 (1.45)	.089 (1.75)	.036 (0.66)	.149 (2.70)
LOG(FIDELLS)	.039 (1.14)	.04 (1.06)	.05 (1.43)	.045 (1.19)	.103 (2.57)	.012 (0.35)	.047 (1.22)	.027 (0.71)
WSONLY	.044 (1.10)	.057 (1.19)	-.084 (-1.82)	-.006 (-0.13)	.083 (1.70)	-.006 (-0.13)	.063 (1.30)	.041 (0.86)
LOG(FIDELWS)	.050 (2.10)	.129 (4.60)	.139 (5.18)	.104 (3.92)	.098 (3.36)	.111 (4.27)	.127 (4.33)	.117 (4.11)
NORTH-EAST	.043 (0.66)	-.054 (-0.68)	-.043 (-0.57)	.019 (0.26)	.085 (1.05)	.009 (0.12)	.018 (0.22)	.022 (0.27)
NORTH-WEST	.089 (1.71)	-.057 (-0.89)	-.005 (-0.08)	.119 (2.06)	.02 (0.30)	.098 (1.63)	-.04 (-0.61)	.079 (1.23)
SOUTH	.016 (0.40)	-.014 (-0.29)	-.007 (-0.15)	.037 (0.84)	.024 (0.49)	-.020 (-0.45)	-.028 (-0.57)	-.017 (-0.35)
Number of obs	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793
LR chi2(18)	51.14	130.03	80.12	77.44	70.65	75.60	91.52	65.70
Pseudo R2	0.0595	0.1251	0.0807	0.0794	0.0646	0.0792	0.0846	0.0614

Variable legend:

AWARENESS OF FAIR TRADE CRITERIA *Fair price*: premium on the price paid on primary products by local intermediaries or food transnationals. *Pre-financing*: anticipated financing which reduces the impact of credit rationing of small uncollateralized producers. *Price stabilization*: price stabilization mechanisms which insulate risk averse primary product producers from the volatility of commodity prices; *Labour*: the intervention to improve working conditions and to remove factors leading to child labour through monetary integration of poor household income; *Pgoods*: preferential inclusion in the fair trade chain of projects reinvesting part of the surplus arising from the fair price in the provision of local public goods (health, education, job training). *Environment*: attention to the environmental sustainability of production processes; *Longrun*: creation of long run relationships between importers and producers and provision through them of export services). For further details on these criteria see section 3.

REGRESSORS. NUMDISTANCE: declared distance from the nearest FT world shop in minutes; INCOMEM: average net family income is calculated as monthly after tax family income minus or plus all other income flows (i.e. mortgages, housing rents, etc.); SCHOOL: average schooling years; NORTH-EAST: dummy for consumer location in the North-East of the country (Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna); NORTH-WEST: dummy for consumer location in the North-West of the country (Piemonte, Valle D'Aosta, Lombardia, Liguria); SOUTH: dummy for consumer location in the South of the country (Calabria, Campania, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia); NCVOL: volunteer in non confessional associations, CVOL: volunteer in confessional associations; NGO: membership of an NGO; FIDELLS: duration of purchasing habits in "world shops" (dedicated FT outlets) (number of years); WSONLY: dummy for those purchasing from world shops only; FIDELLS: duration of purchasing habits in the large scale distribution (number of years). For details and discussion of these criteria see section 3

Table 9 The determinants of fair trade expenditures in a two equation treatment regression model

	FIRST EQUATION: DEP. VARIABLE = DAILY EXPENDITURE IN FT PRODUCTS		SECOND EQUATION: DEP. VARIABLE = AWARENESS OF AT LEAST FIVE FT SR CRITERIA (KNOWMOSTCRITERIA)	
	LOG(DISTANCE)	-0.167	-3.24	
LOG(INCOME)	0.212	2.89	0.000	-3.3
MALE	-0.114	-1.1	0.134	1.26
LOG(AGE)	0.681	3.3	-0.361	-1.71
LOG(SCHOOL)	-0.297	-1.08	0.384	1.34
NORTH-EAST	0.086	0.37	-0.027	-0.11
NORTH-WEST	0.071	0.4	0.288	1.57
SOUTH	0.102	0.76	0.169	1.3
FAITH	-0.079	-0.73	-0.166	-1.51
STUDENT	-0.300	-1.77	-0.157	-0.92
THEACHER	0.225	0.75	-0.344	-1.06
MANUAL WORKER	0.197	0.63	-0.310	-0.97
CLERK	-0.103	-0.83	-0.202	-1.62
NCVOL	0.035	0.3	0.654	5.94
CVOL	-0.105	-0.82	0.293	2.27
ONG	-0.055	-0.36	0.333	2.25
LOG(FIDELWS)	-0.024	-0.29	0.358	4.52
WSONLY	0.368	2.76	-0.080	-0.6
LOG(FIDELLS)	0.147	1.4	0.223	2.19
NOCOMPLAINTS	0.130	1.34		
KNOWMOSTCRITERIA				
IA	2.190	11.26		
CONSTANT	-4.583	-3.82	-0.661	-0.57
LR- TEST OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE TWO EQUATION S	21.01 (0.00)			
N. OF OBS.		700		700
LOG-L ON OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE			1412.48 (0.00)	
WALD TEST $\chi^2(21)$			257.38 (0.00)	

We estimate a treatment regression model whose specification is presented in section 5.5

Variable legend: NUMDISTANCE: declared distance from the nearest FT world shop in minutes; INCOMEM: average net family income is calculated as monthly after tax family income minus or plus all other income flows (i.e. mortgages, housing rents, etc. ; SCHOOL: average schooling years; NORTH-EAST: dummy for consumer location in the North-East of the country (Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna); NORTH-WEST: dummy for consumer location in the North-West of the country (Piemonte, Valle D'Aosta, Lombardia, Liguria); SOUTH: dummy for consumer location in the South of the country (Calabria, Campania, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia); NCVOL: volunteer in non confessional associations, CVOL: volunteer in confessional associations; NGO: membership of an NGO; FIDELLS: duration of purchasing habits in "world shops" (dedicated FT outlets) (number of years); WSONLY: dummy for those purchasing from world shops only; FIDELLS: duration of purchasing habits in the large scale distribution (number of years), KNOWMOSTCRITERIA: knowledge of at least 5 out of 8 FT criteria; NOCOMPLAINTS: absence of complaints on fair trade chain; MOSTCOMPLAINTS: agreement on at least 5 out of 8 reasons for complaining about FT product chain (see Table 6 legend).

Table 10 The determinants of the willingness to pay in excess for SR features of FT products

Table 9 The determinants of fair trade expenditures in a two equation treatment regression model	FIRST EQUATION: DEP. VARIABLE = DAILY EXPENDITURE IN FT PRODUCTS		SECOND EQUATION: DEP. VARIABLE = AWARENESS OF AT LEAST FIVE FT SR CRITERIA (KNOWMOSTCRITERIA)	
	DLS	-0.478	-8.73	
LOG(VIRTDISTANCE)	-0.246	-15.94		
LOG(INCOME)	-0.119	-1.04	-1.49	-0.001
MALE	0.079	1.66	0.029	0.27
LOG(AGE)	0.044	0.18	-0.470	-2.04
LOG(SCHOOL)	-0.193	-1.3	0.334	1.15
NORTH-EAST	-0.213	-0.84	0.014	0.06
NORTH-WEST	-0.023	-0.13	0.224	1.23
SOUTH	0.203	1.3	0.187	1.27
FAITH	0.122	1.02	-0.050	-0.43
STUDENT	-0.021	-0.12	-0.174	-0.99
THEACHER	0.320	0.92	-0.363	-1.03
MANUAL WORKER	0.109	0.33	-0.281	-0.76
CLERK	0.027	0.2	-0.071	-0.55
NCVOL	-0.109	-0.76	0.676	5.97
CVOL	-0.044	-0.31	0.250	1.87
ONG	-0.108	-0.62	0.391	2.42
LOG(FIDELWS)	0.132	1.38	0.186	1.72
WSONLY	-0.164	-1.16	-0.044	-0.31
LOG(FIDELLS)	-0.087	-0.73	-0.050	-0.43
KNOWMOSTCRITERIA	0.774	2.07		
CONSTANT	3.14	2.35		
LR- TEST OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE TWO EQUATION S	3.19	0.074 (0.00)		
N. OF OBS.		4053		
LOG-L ON OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE		-10337.6 (0.00)		
WALD TEST $\chi^2(21)$		0.029		

We estimate a treatment regression model whose specification is presented in section 5.5

Variable legend. The dependent variable of the first equation $Wpaysoc_{ijl}$ is the declared willingness to pay in excess for the SR features of the FT product of consumer i at the j th distance from the FT shop (0, 15, 30 minute distance) and at the l th type of retailer (FT *world shop* or supermarket). Information on these variables is drawn from questions 31-36 in the attached survey). $Virtdist_{ij}$ is the distance at which the consumer i is expected to buy the product, DLS is a dummy taking value of one if the “virtual” purchase is done in the large scale distribution. Other regressors are defined as in section 5.1.

References

- Adriani, F., Becchetti, L., 2002, Fair trade: a “third generation welfare” mechanism to make globalisation sustainable, CEIS working paper n. 170.
- Akerlof G.A. (1982), “Labor contract as partial gift exchange”, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, XCVII 4
- Anderson, S., 1987, Spatial competition and price leadership, *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, 5(4), pp. 369-98
- Bahadur C., Mendoza R., 2002, Toward Free and Fair Trade: A Global Public Good Perspective, *Challenge*, 45, pp. 21-62
- Basu, K. (1999) Child Labour, cause, consequence and cure, with remarks on interantional labour standards, *Journal of Economic literature*, vol. 37, pp. 1083-1119.
- Basu, K. and P.H. Van, (1998), “The Economics of Child Labor” *American Economic Review* 88, 412-427
- Bhagwati J., 1996, Fair Trade and Harmonization: Prerequisites for Free Trade? Volume 1: Economic Analysis: Introduction, Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
- Becchetti L., Solferino N, On ethical product differentiation, CEIS working paper n 188.
- Cairncross, F, 1997, The death of distance, Londra, Orion.
- Camargo, J., 1984. Minimum Wage in Brazil Theory, Policy and Empirical Evidence. Pontificia Universidade Catolica Discussion Paper 67.
- Card, D., Krueger, A. B., 2000, Minimum wages and employment. A case study of the fast food industry in West virginia and in Pennsylvania *American Economic Review*, 90(5), pp. 1397-1420
- Carneiro, F., 2002. Uma Resenha Empirica sobre os Efeitos do Salario Minimo no Mercado de Trabalho Brasileiro. In: The Jobs Report, The World Bank, Washington, forthcoming.
- Conley and Udry (2003) “Learning about a New Technology: Pineapple in Ghana” Paper n. 817 Yale – Economic Growth Center
- D’aspremont, C., J.J.Gabsewicz , J.F., Thisse, 1979, On Hotelling’s stability in competition, *Econometrica*, 47, 114-1150.
- DeBenedictis L., R. Helg, 2002, Globalizzazione, *Rivista di Politica Economica*, marzo-aprile,
- El-Hamidi, F. Terrell, K., 2001, The Impact of Minimum Wages on Wage Inequality and Employment in the Formal and Informal Sector in Costa Rica Davidson Institute Working paper n.479
- European Fair Trade Association, 2001, EFTA Yearbook, www.eftafairtrade.org.

- Hotelling, H., 1929, Stability in competition, *Economic Journal*, 39,41-57.
- Gonzaga, G., Machado, D., 2002. Rendimento e Precos. In Abreu, M. (Ed.) *Estatísticas do Seculo XX*, IBGE, Rio de Janeiro.
- Giddens, A., 2000, *Runaway world: how globalisation is reshaping our lives*, London, Routledge.
- Greene, W.H., 2000, *Econometric Analysis*, 4th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ, Prentice-Hall
- Lemos S., 2004, *The Effects of the Minimum Wage in the Formal and Informal Sectors in Brazil*, University of Leicester and IZA Bonn Discussion Paper No. 1089
- Maddala, G.S., 1983, *Limited-dependent and qualitative variables in econometrics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Manning, A., 2003 *The Real Thin Theory: Monopsony in Modern Labour Markets*”, *Labour Economics*, 2003, 10, 105-134
- Maseland R & Vaal A De, 2002, *How fair is fair trade?*, *De Economist*. 150(3), pp. 251-272
- Moore, G., 2004, *The Fair Trade Movement: parameters, issues and future research*, *Journal of Business Ethics*, 53, 73-86
- Robertson, R., 1992, *Globalisation*, Londra, Sage.
- Stiglitz J., 2002, *Globalization and its discontents* ., Publisher Information: New York and London: Norton Publication.
- Suranovic S., 2002, *International Labour and Environmental Standards Agreements: Is This Fair Trade?*, *The World Economy*, 25(2), pp. 231-245
- Waters, M., 2001, *Globalisation*, New York, Rutgers.
- Women and Children: The Precarious Lives behind the Grains of Coffee, A Summary <http://www.coverco.org/eng/media/WomenandChildren.pdf>
- Zamagni, S., 2002, *Complessità relazionale e comportamento economico, materiali per un nuovo paradigma della relazionalità*, Il Mulino, Bologna.

Appendix

Consider a standard Cobb-Douglas preference structure

$$U = x_{SR}^{\alpha} x_{NSR}^{\beta} y^{\gamma}$$

where x_{SR} is the FT good, x_{NSR} is an equivalent good whose only difference is in the absence of SR features and y represents all other goods. Under a standard budget constraints the demand of the FT good and of the equivalent non FT good will be respectively

$$x_{SR} = \frac{m}{p_{X_{SR}}} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta + \gamma} \quad \text{and} \quad x_{NSR} = \frac{m}{p_{X_{NSR}}} \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}$$

Any of those interviewed in our survey is asked about its willingness to pay in excess for a FT product with respect to an equivalent non FT product at the same distance.

Hence, If their preferences were Cobb Douglas their answer would measure.

$$x_{SR} p_{X_{SR}} - x_{NSR} p_{X_{NSR}} = m \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}$$

Hence when we estimate the specification

$$\log[x_{SR} p_{X_{SR}} - x_{NSR} p_{X_{NSR}}] = \log(m) + \log\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}\right)$$

We are exactly measuring with the intercept the magnitude of individual social preferences. In our estimate the second term of the above expression is around 2.6 giving an abnormal preference premium for social responsibility meaning that $\alpha - \beta = 13.5$ which is obviously incompatible with constant returns to scale $\alpha + \beta = 1$.

The Cobb-Douglas, though, is a special case of a more general class of Constant Elasticity of Substitution functions. Its main limit²⁶ is the assumption of a constant unit elasticity of substitution between the two inputs. What we may argue though is that, SR consumers are likely to have less than unit elasticity of substitution given the character of their preferences (eg. they are not likely to double expenditure in non SR products if the ratio of the SR to the non SR price doubles).

We therefore calculate the preference differential between SR and non SR goods by assuming that consumers have CES utility function,

$$U = A[\alpha X_{SR}^{\delta} + (1 - \alpha) X_{NSR}^{\delta}]^{1/\delta}$$

obtaining optimal demand for the socially responsible good

$$x_{SR} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{p_{X_{SR}}}\right)^{\sigma} \frac{m}{\alpha^{\sigma} p_{X_{SR}}^{1-\sigma} + (1-\alpha)^{\sigma} p_{X_{NSR}}^{1-\sigma}} \quad \text{where} \quad \frac{1}{1-\delta} = \sigma \quad \text{or the elasticity of substitution.}$$

Our differential in the willingness to pay becomes

$$x_{SR} p_{X_{SR}} - x_{NSR} p_{X_{NSR}} = p_{X_{SR}} \left(\frac{\alpha}{p_{X_{SR}}}\right)^{\sigma} \frac{m}{\alpha^{\sigma} p_{X_{SR}}^{1-\sigma} + (1-\alpha)^{\sigma} p_{X_{NSR}}^{1-\sigma}} - p_{X_{NSR}} \left(\frac{\alpha}{p_{X_{NSR}}}\right)^{\sigma} \frac{m}{\alpha^{\sigma} p_{X_{NSR}}^{1-\sigma} + (1-\alpha)^{\sigma} p_{X_{NSR}}^{1-\sigma}}$$

²⁶ The CES function shares the Cobb-Douglas function's homogeneity of degree one. This causes the income-consumption curves to be rays through the origin. Also, the income elasticity of demand is unity for both products. The Cobb-Douglas function is restrictive in an additional way: its price consumption curve is horizontal, with the resulting unit price elasticity of (uncompensated) demand. The amount of Good is independent of the price of Good X, as are income shares for X and Y. The CES formulation does not share this restriction. As indicated in the figure below, the quantities of both goods now depend on relative prices as well as money income. In the case used for illustration, σ exceeds unity and the price-consumption curve slopes downward.

since in our question we ask willingness to pay assuming that the two goods have the same price we may simplify the formula to

$$x_{SR} p_{X_{SR}} - x_{NSR} p_{X_{NSR}} = \left[p^{1-\sigma} (\alpha^\sigma - (1-\alpha)^\sigma) \right] \frac{m}{\alpha^\sigma p^{1-\sigma} + (1-\alpha)^\sigma p^{1-\sigma}} \quad (X)$$

Hence when we estimate the specification

$$\log[x_{SR} p_{X_{SR}} - x_{NSR} p_{X_{NSR}}] = \log(m) + \log q$$

In the CES case we have

$$q = p^{1-\sigma} \frac{\alpha^\sigma - (1-\alpha)^\sigma}{\alpha^\sigma + (1-\alpha)^\sigma}$$

Under the assumption of less than unit elasticity of substitution our estimated value is compatible with constant returns to scale in the utility function. More specifically, by assuming an average weekly expenditure in food products of 40 euros our estimated value of the intercept is consistent with $\alpha=.99$ and $\sigma=.1$.

Appendix A

Table A.1 The determinants of fair trade expenditure share (dep. var. expenditure share)

LOG(DISTANCE)	-220 (-3.90)	-223 (-3.96)	-.212 (-3.71)	-.209 -3.65	-.162 (-2.94)	-.153 (-2.77)	-.188 (-3.49)
LOG(INCOME)	-1.01 (-3.46)	-1.00 (-13.30)	-.989 (-13.01)	-.933 (-12.03)	-.895 (-12.02)	-.888 (-11.91)	-.859 (-11.76)
MALE		.014 (0.16)	.011 (0.12)	-.019 (-0.21)	-.055 (-0.62)	-.054 (-0.62)	-.071 (-0.82)
LOG(AGE)		.728 (5.34)	.724 (5.17)	.371 (2.04)	.453 (2.59)	.415 (2.36)	.399 (2.33)
LOG(SCHOOL)		.089 (1.21)	.096 (1.31)	.017 (0.20)	-.036 (-0.45)	-.029 (-0.36)	-.020 (-0.25)
NORTH-EAST			-.069 (-0.34)	-.017 (-0.08)	.014 (0.07)	-.005 (-0.02)	.100 (0.51)
NORTH-WEST			.286 (1.79)	.289 (1.82)	.243 (1.59)	.213 (1.39)	.323 (2.17)
SOUTH			.166 (1.41)	.191 (1.60)	.195 (1.70)	.178 1.54	.211 (1.87)
FAITH				-.103 (-1.11)	-.104 (-1.17)	-.085 (-0.96)	-.156 (-1.72)
STUDENT				-.519 (-3.36)	-.464 (-3.13)	-.458 (-3.09)	-.362 (-2.48)
THEACHER				-.048 (-0.18)	-.005 (-0.02)	-.002 (-0.01)	.112 (0.44)
MANUAL WORKER				-.032 (-0.12)	.017 (0.06)	.029 (0.11)	.128 (0.49)
CLERK				-.218 (-1.98)	-.182 (-1.72)	-.175 (-1.65)	-.192 (-1.85)
KNOWALLCRITERIA					.305 (2.08)	.299 (2.03)	
KNOWMOSTCRITERIA					.571 (5.25)	.581 (5.34)	
NOCOMPLAINTS						.212 (2.02)	
MOSTCOMPLAINTS						.015 (0.06)	
NCVOL							.572 (6.24)
CVOL							.081 (0.76)
ONG							.232 (1.88)
LOG(FIDELWS)							.251 (3.81)
WSONLY							.353 (3.18)
LOG(FIDELLS)							.274 (3.12)
N. OF OBS.	725	701	701	701	701	701	701
F- TEST ON OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE	F(2,722)=95.68	F(5,695)=43.88	F(8,692)=28.10	F(13,687)=18.53	F(15,685)=21.78	F(17,683)=19.52	F(19,691)=20.23
ADJ. R ²	.207	.234	.236	.245	.308	.310	.303

Variable legend: NUMDISTANCE: declared distance from the nearest FT world shop in minutes; INCOMEMEM: average net family income is calculated as monthly after tax family income minus or plus all other income flows (i.e. mortgages, housing rents, etc. ; EDUCATION: average schooling years; NORT-EAST: dummy for consumer location in North-East of the country (Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna); NORTH-WEST: dummy for consumer location in North-West of the country (Piemonte, Valle D'Aosta, Lombardia, Liguria); SOUTH: dummy for consumer location in South of the country (Calabria, Campania, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia); NCVOL: volunteer in non confessional associations, CVOL: volunteer in confessional associations; NGO: membership of an NGO; FIDELLS: duration of purchasing habits in "world shops" (dedicated FT outlets) (number of years); WSONLY: dummy for those purchasing from world shops only; FIDELLS: duration of purchasing habits in the large scale distribution (number of years), KNOWALLCRITERIA: knowledge of all the 8 fair trade criteria; KNOWMOSTCRITERIA: knowledge of at least 5 out of 8 FT criteria; NOCOMPLAINTS: absence of complaints on fair trade chain; MOSTCOMPLAINTS: agreement on at least 5 out of 8 reasons for complaining.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. How long have you been buying FT products in World shops ?

- One year
- Three years
- From about five year
- More than 5 years

2. What you generally buy in World Shops? (max. three answers in descending order of priority: 1 the most important,...,3 the least important)

- Food
- Textile\clothing
- Musical instruments |artisan products
- Other _____

3. What is the frequency of your FT purchases?

- More than one in a month
- At least once in a month
- Every two-three months
- One-two times a year
- Less than once a year

4. How much do you spend on average in any purchase?

12. For which kind of products you would like to have an extended range in World Shops ? (max. three answers in descending order of priority)

- Food
- Clothing
- oggettistica
- Other _____

13. Which limits and/or disservices you find in FT dedicated outlets ? (max. three answers in descending order of priority)

- Lack of courtesy of the personnel
- Opening time
- Limited product range
- Bad location
- Scarce professional assistance
- No on line purchases

- < 5 €
- 5 – 10 €
- 10 – 25 €
- > 25 €

5. How much do you spend in FT products?

- _____ € a week
- _____ € a month
- _____ € every six months
- _____ € a year

6. Do you buy FT products always in the same FT shop ?

- Yes
- Yes because I do not know other *world shops*
- No, also in other *world shops*
- No, also in the large scale distribution

7. Reasons for buying FT products (max. three answers in descending order of priority: 1 the most important,...,3 the least important)

- Ethics
- Higher transparency on the product chain
- More confidence in product quality
- Price/quality convenience
- Ethnic features of the product

8. Distance from the nearest *world shop*

Knowledge of FT

14. How did you know FT?

- Friends
- Promotional campaigns
- Fairs/exhibitions/conferences
- Media Advertising
- World Shops
- Other _____

15. Do you know the meaning of “fair price” ?

- Yes
- Not perfectly
- No

16. What do you like more when entering a world shop ? (max. three answers in descending order of priority)

- < 10 minutes
- 10 – 20 minutes
- 20 – 40 minutes
- > 40 minutes

Evaluation of FT products

9. How do you judge information on products?

- Exhaustive
- Incomplete
- Difficult to find
- Never seen

10. How do you judge the quality of FT food products?

- Scarce
- Sufficient
- Good
- Very good

11. How do you judge the quality of FT non food products?

- Scarce
- Sufficient
- Good
- Very good

- Ethnic environment
- Courtesy/kindness of the personnel
- Originality of products
- Opportunity to share values and of social aggregation
- Other _____

17. What do you believe of a common European label for FT products ?

- Very useful to increase FT product sales
- Useful but not fundamental to sell this kind of products
- Not important because world shop gives enough guarantee
- Don' know

Fair trade and large scale distribution

18. Do you know that Ft products are sold also in the large scale distribution?
- Yes
 - No
19. If yes, why are you purchasing them in a world shop? (max. three answers in descending order of priority)
- Comfort/financial reasons
 - Wider choice of FT products
 - More information
 - Courtesy of *world shop* personnel
 - Social and relational networking
20. Do you buy FT products also in the large scale distribution?
- Yes, often
 - Yes, sometimes
 - Seldom
 - Never
21. If yes what? (max. three answers in descending order of priority)
- Food products
 - Textile/clothing
 - Artisan products
 - Other _____
22. Since when?
- Less than a year
 - 1-2 years
 - 3-4 years
 - 5-10 years
23. How do you judge the choice of FT products in the large scale distribution?
- Scarce
 - Sufficient
 - Wide
 - Don't know
24. Which products you would like to find in the large scale distribution? (max. three answers in descending order of priority)
- Food
 - Clothing
 - Oggettistica
 - Other _____
25. Are you favourable to the sale of FT products by the large scale distribution?
- Yes, because it contributes to the diffusion of FT
 - Yes, but only if FT principles (fairness, transparency etc..)are respected
 - No, because it cannot be consistent with FT principles
 - Don't know
26. Would you like all world shops having common features (stessa insegna, stesso arredamento del locale etc..) to make it easier for consumers to recognise them (as in franchising shops)?
- I'm favourable because it would be advantageous for all the FT product chain
 - It could be done but I do not believe there would be great advantage from it
 - I'm against because _____
27. Which of the following FT criteria do you know?
- Fair price
 - Prefinancing schemes for producers
 - Price stabilisation
 - Investment in local public goods (health, education)
 - Care for working conditions
 - Care for environmental sustainability
 - Informational transparency
 - Long run relationship with producers
28. Which of the following FT criteria are more important to you? (max. three answers in descending order of priority)
- Fair price
 - Prefinancing
 - Price stabilisation
- Investment in local public goods (health, education)
 - Attention to working conditions
 - Attention to environmental sustainability
 - Informational transparency
 - Long run relationship with producers
29. Assuming to shop once a week for food products and to have a world shop at the same distance of a non FT outlet, how much are you willing to spend in excess per month for a FT products with respect to equivalent non FT products?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 euro | <input type="checkbox"/> 100 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 250 euros |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 50 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 150 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 500 euros |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 75euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 200 euros | |
30. Assuming to shop once a week for food products and to have a world shop at 15 minute more distance than a non FT outlet, how much are you willing to spend in excess per month for a FT products with respect to equivalent non FT products?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 euro | <input type="checkbox"/> 100 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 250 euros |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 50 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 150 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 500 euros |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 75euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 200 euros | |
31. Assuming to shop once a week for food products and to have a world shop at 30 minute more distance than a non FT outlet, how much are you willing to spend in excess per month for a FT products with respect to equivalent non FT products?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 euro | <input type="checkbox"/> 100 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 250 euros |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 50 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 150 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 500 euros |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 75euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 200 euros | |
32. Assuming to shop once a week for food products and to have large scale distribution selling FT products at the same distance of a non FT outlet, how much are you willing to spend in excess per month for a FT products with respect to equivalent non FT products?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 euro | <input type="checkbox"/> 100 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 250 euros |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 50 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 150 euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 500 euros |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 75euros | <input type="checkbox"/> 200 euros | |

33. Assuming to shop once a week for food products and to have large scale distribution selling FT products at 15 minutes more distance than a non FT outlet, how much are you willing to spend in excess per month for a FT products with respect to equivalent non FT products?

- 0 euro 100 euros 250 euros
 50 euros 150 euros 500 euros
 75euros 200 euros

34. Assuming to shop once a week for food products and to have large scale distribution selling FT products at 30 minutes more distance than a non FT outlet, how much are you willing to spend in excess per month for a FT products with respect to equivalent non FT products?

- 0 euro 100 euros 250 euros
 50 euros 150 euros 500 euros
 75euros 200 euros

- 3.500 – 4.000
 4.500 – 5.000
 5.000 – 5.500
 5.500 - 6.000
 > 6.000

Household:

- SINGLE
 2 PERSONS
 3 PERSONS
 4 PERSONS
 5 PERSONS
 > THAN 5 PERSONS

Faith: BELIEVER

- NON BELIEVER

Are you active and/or do you belong to:

- ORGANISATION, ASSOCIATION OR GROUP OF NON CONFESSIONAL VOLUNTEERS
 ORGANISATION, ASSOCIATION OR GROUP OF CONFESSIONAL VOLUNTEERS
 POLITICAL PARTY
 GRASSROOT POLITICAL/CIVIL INITIATIVE

Consumers personal information

Region: _____ **City:** _____

Province: _____

AGE: ____

Sex: MALE
 FEMALE

Professional status: MAN.WORKER PROFESSIONAL.
 CLERK RETIRED
 EXECUTIVE
 STUDENT
 ENTREPRENEUR
 UNEMPLOYED
 OTHER _____

Education : ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 MIDDLE SCHOOL
 HIGH SCHOOL
 UNIVERSITY DEGREE

Net monthly household income: < 1.500 €
 (wage,+/-rents,+/-interests) 1.500 – 2.000
 2.500 – 3.000
 3.000 – 3.500

