RANDOMIZATION ANALYSIS REPORT

40 COUNTRIES (2024)

As part of the CPS-WORLD Project, a survey to a representative sample of the population for all OECD countries (40 countries) was undertaken from July 2023 to July 2024. The survey inquires elements of child protection, child rights and government. A total of eleven questions are experiments that are randomized into the sample. This report examines if the randomization for the total sample resulted in treatment groups that are similar on seven sociodemographic variables. The main conclusion is that the randomization is working.

Introduction

The randomization of respondents should result in an equal distribution of respondents and respondent characteristics within each treatment group. To test the randomization of the treatments, a descriptive analysis for seven demographic variables is undertaken, including ***Age, Gender, Religiousness, Education, Presence of a Partner, Having Children, Employment,*** and ***Income Level***. The examination is done for total sample, in which weighted number of observation (N) and proportion in respect to the split between treatments (%) are shown in the upcoming tables. Independent Samples T-Test and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were performed to examine if there are significant discrepancies between the treatment groups. The eleven experiments within the questionnaire are described in the following parts.

1) Q5 / Q6

Q5 and Q6 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 50 % for each treatment).

The parents of a **[12-year-old (Q5)/15-year-old (Q6)]** want their child to go to a school that they think would be better for the child's education and life prospects. The 12-year-old likes the current school and does not want to change schools. How much weight should be given to the child's opinion about which school to attend? (1= No weight, 2 = Some weight, 3 = A lot of weight, 4 = The person's opinion should be decisive, 5 = Don't know/Don't want to answer)

2) Q7 / Q8 / Q9

Q7, Q8, and Q9 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 33 % for each treatment).

Please consider the following: A child of **[5 years (Q7)/ 12 years (Q8)/ 15 years (Q9)]** of age is living in foster care. The child feels comfortable and safe in the foster home. The child has repeatedly expressed a strong wish to end meetings with the biological parents because the meetings are very disturbing. How much should each individual's opinion weigh in deciding whether the child should continue to have meetings with the parents? (1= No weight, 2 = Some weight, 3 = A lot of weight, 4 = The person's opinion should be decisive, 5 = Don't know/Don't want to answer)

1. The child
2. The foster parents
3. The biological mother
4. The biological father
5. A caseworker/ social worker
6. A judge

3) Q11-11a / Q12-12a / Q13-13a / Q14-14a

Q11, Q12, Q13, and Q14 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 25 % for each treatment). Q11a/Q12a/Q13a/Q14a are follow up questions that should be given to the respondents in line with the number of the first question.

Q11 / Q12 / Q13 / Q14

Please consider the following situation A two-month-old baby was removed from the birth mother because of neglect and inadequate care. The child has now lived with another family for **[two (Q11)/ four (Q12)/ six (Q13)/ eight (Q14)]** years and has had monthly contact with the birth mother. The child has developed strong emotional ties with the new family. The birth mother has now turned her life around and is capable of caring for a child. What do you think should happen in such a situation?

- The child should be returned to the birth mother
- The child should permanently stay with the new family
- Don't know / Don't want to answer

Q11a / Q12a / Q13a / Q14a

Every person has rights that the government and society should respect. But some people may have stronger rights than others in a particular situation and should thus be given priority. Based on the situation described on the previous page, please indicate which statement you agree with the most.

- The biological parent should have stronger rights than the child
- The child should have stronger rights than everybody else
- The new family should have stronger rights than the biological parent
- Don't know / Don't want to answer

4) Q15-15a-15b / Q16-16a-16b

Q15 and Q16 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 50 % for each treatment). Q15a/Q15b/Q16a/Q16b are follow up questions that should be given to the respondents in line with the number of the first question. Q15a/Q16a should be given if respondents answer the first alternative (The social worker should move the child to a family that shares the biological parents' faith), and Q15b/Q16b should be given if respondents answer the second alternative (The social worker should keep the child in the home where he is currently living).

Q15 / Q16

A 5-year-old child was removed from his parents because of abuse. The child is now with a new family where he is settling in well and is happy. The biological parents are deeply religious **[NONE (Q15)/ and belong to a small religious community (Q16)]**. They insist that the child be moved to a family who

shares their faith. The social worker thinks it is in the child's best interest to stay where he is. What do you think should happen?

- The social worker should move the child to a family that shares the biological parents' faith
- The social worker should keep the child in the home where he is currently living
- Don't know / Don't want to answer

Q15a / Q16a

In your opinion, how important are the following reasons for moving the child? (1 = Not important, 2, 3, 4 = Very important, 5 = Don't know / Don't want to answer)

1. Out of respect for the biological parents' request
2. Because the child should grow up in his religious community
3. It is in the child's best interest

Q15b / Q16b

In your opinion, how important are the following reasons for not moving the child? (1 = Not important, 2, 3, 4 = Very important, 5 = Don't know / Don't want to answer)

1. Because the child is settling in well and is happy
2. Because the child needs stable caregiving
3. Because of the social worker's assessment
4. It is in the child's best interest

5) Q17 / Q18

Q17 and Q18 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 50 % for each treatment).

Please tell us if you, personally, disagree or agree with the following statements: (1 = Very much disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Agree, 4 = Very much agree, 5 = Don't know/Don't want to answer)

1. Compared to other countries, the NATIONALITY authorities should be among the best at protecting children's rights **[NONE (Q17)/ even when this overrides parental rights (Q18)]**
2. Child protection authorities should never intervene in a family unless they are absolutely sure a child is at risk **[NONE (Q17)/ even if that means that some children will continue to experience abuse due to inconclusive evidence (Q18)]**
3. It is important that the child protection system in COUNTRY is strong **[NONE (Q17)/ and can intervene in families to ensure children's safety (Q18)]**

6) Q20-20a / Q21-21a / Q22-22a

Q20, Q21, and Q22 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 33 % for each treatment). Q20a/Q21a/Q22a are follow up questions that should be given to the respondents in line with the number of the first question. Q20a/Q21a/Q22a should only be given if respondents answer the third alternative (Yes, because this is mainly a child protection issue, the child protection services should be involved).

Q20 / Q21 / Q22

A seven-year-old girl is growing increasingly obese and has stopped participating in physical activities with her friends. **[NONE (Q20)/ She has high blood pressure and breathing problems. (Q21+Q22)]** Her teacher has tried to encourage her family to adopt more healthy eating and exercise habits, but nothing has changed. **[NONE (Q20+Q21)/ The family felt the encouragement from the teacher was inappropriate. (Q22)]** In your opinion, should the government do anything in this situation?

- No, the government should not do anything
- Yes, because this is mainly a health issue, the health authorities should be involved
- Yes, because this is mainly a social issue, the social services should be involved
- Yes, because this is mainly a child protection issue, the child protection services should be involved
- Don't know / Don't want to answer

Q20a / Q21a / Q22a

Should child protection services do any of the following?

- Provide voluntary services to the family
- Require the family to participate in services
- Move the child to a foster home
- None of the above

7) Q23-23a / Q24-24a / Q25-25a / Q26-26a

Q23, Q24, Q25, and Q26 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 25 % for each treatment). Q23a/Q24a/Q25a/Q26a are follow up questions that should be given to the respondents in line with the number of the first question. Q23a/Q24a/Q25a/Q26a should only be given if respondents answer the third alternative (Yes, because this is mainly a child protection issue, the child protection services should be involved).

Q23 / Q24 / Q25 / Q26

Please consider the following: A **[mother and her (Q23+Q24)/ A father and his (Q25+26)]** two children, a 4-year-old girl and a 3-year-old boy, do not have a permanent home and are living in a tent under a bridge or in occasional overnight shelters. **[NONE (Q23)/ The mother is depressed and regularly uses substances to manage her depression (Q24)/NONE (Q25)/The father is depressed and regularly uses substances to manage his depression(Q26)]** The children have strong bonds with their **[mother (Q23+24)/father (Q25+26)],** but they also struggle with some physical and emotional health issues. In your opinion, should the government do anything in this situation?

- No, the government should not do anything
- Yes, because this is mainly a health issue, the health authorities should be involved
- Yes, because this is mainly a social issue, the social services should be involved
- Yes, because this is mainly a child protection issue, the child protection services should be involved
- Don't know / Don't want to answer

Q23a / Q24a / Q25a / Q26a

Should child protection services do any of the following?

- Provide voluntary services to the family
- Require the family to participate in services
- Move the child to a foster home
- None of the above

8) Q27-27a / Q28-28a

Q27 and Q28 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 50 % for each treatment). Q27a/Q28a are follow up questions that should be given to the respondents in line with the number of the first question.

Q27 / Q28

Please consider the following: School staff are worried about a 12-year-old boy as information has emerged that his parents are physically violent towards him. Both parents are working. When the teacher asks, the parents say that strong slaps on the backside and on the ear are used to punish what they describe as 'bad behaviour'. They don't view this as violence, but as necessary to correct bad behaviour by the boy. The school considers the boy to have **[lower social and cognitive abilities, moderate concentration difficulties and high energy levels (Q27)/ normal social and cognitive abilities, no concentration difficulties and normal energy levels (Q28)]**. In your opinion, is the parents' method of punishment acceptable?

- Yes, strong slaps on the backside and the ear are acceptable to correct bad behaviour
- No, strong slaps on the backside and the ear are not acceptable to correct bad behaviour

Q27a / Q28a

In your opinion, should the school report this matter to the child protection services?

- Yes, the school should report it
- No, the school should not report it

9) Q30 / Q31

Q30 and Q31 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 50 % for each treatment).

Please say whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree or strongly agree with each statement below: (1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Somewhat disagree, 3 = Somewhat agree, 4 = Strongly agree, 5 = Don't know/Don't want to answer)

1. The government should **[restrict people's freedom to choose (Q30)/ influence people's choices (Q31)]** if doing so makes people's lives better **[NONE (Q30)/ but does not restrict people's freedom to choose (Q31)]**
2. The government should [**have a high tax (Q30)/ put warning label (Q31)]** on food with unhealthy ingredients
3. The government should **[prohibit people from (Q30) / advise people against (Q31)]** borrowing too much money

10) Q39-39a / Q40-40a

Q39 and Q40 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 50 % for each treatment). Q39a/Q40a are follow up questions that should be given to the respondents in line with the number of the first question.

We now ask you to make decisions that have real consequences for other persons, as we explain in detail below. The decisions you make are independent of each other. In each case, a person has been hired to do some work. After completing the work, this person has been informed that they will get a bonus. There are two bonus options available: Safe option: a bonus of USD 4 for sure Risky option: either a bonus of USD 10 or nothing, where the two outcomes are equally likely In each case, when the person was informed about the two options, the risky option was not presented as in the table above. Rather, the person had to calculate the likelihoods of the two outcomes of the risky option. Important: Remember that your decisions have real consequences. We will randomly select one out of five respondents to this survey and implement one of their decisions.

Q39 / Q40

We now want you to make a decision for a person we refer to as Person A. Person A made a mistake when calculating the likelihoods of the two outcomes of the risky option and believes that the likelihood of the high payment is **[higher (Q39)/ lower (Q40)]** than it actually is. As a result, Person A prefers the **[risky (Q39)/ safe (Q40)]** option. However, had Person A calculated the likelihoods correctly, they would have preferred the **[safe (Q39)/risky (Q49)]** option. You can now decide between two alternatives:

- Allocate the safe option to Person A.
- Allocate the risky option to Person A.

Q39a / Q40a

We now want you to make a decision for a person we refer to as Person B. Person B made a mistake when calculating the likelihoods of the two outcomes of the risky option and believes that the likelihood of the high payment is **[lower (Q39a)/ higher (Q40a)]** than it actually is. As a result, Person B prefers the **[safe (Q39a)/ risky (Q40a)]** option. However, had Person B calculated the likelihoods correctly, they would have preferred the risky **[(Q39a)/ safe (Q40a)]** option. You can now decide between two alternatives:

- Allocate the safe option to Person B.
- Allocate the risky option to Person B.

11) Q41-Q42 / Q43-Q44 / Q45-Q46 / Q47-Q48

Q41, Q43, Q45 and Q47 should be randomized to the respondents (country and overall sample should be 25 % for each treatment). Q42, Q44, Q46 and Q48 are follow up questions that should be given to the respondents in line with the number of the first question.

Q41 / Q43 / Q45 / Q47

We now want you to make a decision for a person we refer to as Person C. Person C made a mistake when calculating the likelihoods of the two outcomes of the risky option and believes that the likelihood of the high payment is **[higher (Q41+Q43)/ lower (Q45+Q47)]** than it actually is. As a result,

Person C prefers the **[risky (Q41+Q43)/ safe (Q45+Q47)]** option. However, had the person calculated the likelihoods correctly, Person C would have preferred the **[safe (Q41+Q43)/ risky (Q45+47)]** option. Person C has not yet made a choice. You can now decide between two alternatives:

- **[Restrict choice to the safe option: Person C will not have the opportunity to make a choice and will receive the safe option. (Q41)/ Restrict choice to the risky option: Person C will not have the opportunity to make a choice and will receive the risky option. (Q45)/ Provide information: Person C will be informed about the correct likelihoods of the two outcomes in the risky option before making a choice between the safe option and the risky option. (Q43+Q47)]**
- **[Do not restrict the choice: Person C will have the opportunity to make a choice between the safe option and the risky option. (Q41+Q45)/ Do not provide information: Person C will receive no additional information. (Q43+Q47)]**

Q42 / Q44 / Q46 / Q48

We now want you to make a decision for a person we refer to as Person D. Person D made a mistake when calculating the likelihoods of the two outcomes of the risky option and believes that the likelihood of the high payment is **[higher (Q42+Q44)/ lower (Q46+Q48)]** than it actually is. As a result, Person D prefers the **[risky (Q42+Q44)/ safe (Q46+Q48)]** option. However, had the person calculated the likelihoods correctly, Person D would have preferred the **[safe (Q42+Q44)/ risky (Q46+Q48)]** option. Person D has not yet made a choice. You can now decide between two alternatives:

- **[Provide information: Person D will be informed about the correct likelihoods of the two outcomes in the risky option before making a choice between the safe option and the risky option. (Q42+Q46)/ Restrict choice to the safe option: Person D will not have the opportunity to make a choice and will receive the safe option. (Q44)/ Restrict choice to the safe option: Person D will not have the opportunity to make a choice and will receive the safe option. (Q48)]**
- **[Do not provide information: Person D will receive no additional information. (Q42+Q46)/ Do not restrict the choice: Person D will have the opportunity to make a choice between the safe option and the risky option. (Q44+Q48)]**

Total Sample

Table 1 – Total Sample: Age as Background Variable

	Age					
	Young (18-34)		Adult (35-64)		Old (65+)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Q5	5419	49.8%	11322	50%	3102	49.6%
Q6	5470	50.2%	11304	50%	3147	50.4%
Q7	3667	33.7%	7421	32.8%	2129	34.1%
Q8	3645	33.5%	7638	33.8%	2057	32.9%
Q9	3577	32.9%	7566	33.4%	2063	33%
Q11	2671	24.5%	5730	25.3%	1564	25%
Q12	2763	25.4%	5566	24.6%	1591	25.5%
Q13	2698	24.8%	5677	25.1%	1547	24.8%
Q14	2757	25.3%	5653	25%	1547	24.8%
Q15	5446	50%	11227	49.6%	3199	51.2%
Q16	5443	50%	11399	50.4%	3050	48.8%
Q17	**5315 (*)**	**48.8%**	**11392 (*)**	**50.4%**	**3156 (*)**	**50.5%**
Q18	**5574 (*)**	**51.2%**	**11233 (*)**	**49.6%**	**3093 (*)**	**49.5%**
Q20	3577	32.9%	7590	33.5%	2115	33.9%
Q21	3689	33.9%	7537	33.3%	2010	32.2%
Q22	3623	33.3%	7499	33.1%	2124	34%
Q23	2738	25.1%	5665	25%	1529	24.5%
Q24	2768	25.4%	5596	24.7%	1603	25.7%
Q25	2714	24.9%	5632	24.9%	1597	25.6%
Q26	2669	24.5%	5732	25.3%	1520	24.3%
Q27	5396	49.6%	11342	50.1%	3144	50.3%
Q28	5493	50.4%	11284	49.9%	3105	49.7%
Q30	5481	50.3%	11344	50.1%	3132	50.1%
Q31	5408	49.7%	11282	49.9%	3117	49.9%
Q39	5425	49.8%	11383	50.3%	3093	49.5%
Q40	5464	50.2%	11243	49.7%	3156	50.5%
Q41-Q42	2703	24.8%	5632	24.9%	1601	25.6%
Q43-Q44	2743	25.2%	5678	25.1%	1535	24.6%
Q45-Q46	2774	25.5%	5615	24.8%	1569	25.1%
Q47-Q48	2668	24.5%	5700	25.2%	1544	24.7%

Note: *p <= 0.05; **p <= 0.01; ***p <= 0.001.

T-Test for Q5-Q6, Q15-Q16, Q17-Q18, Q27-Q28, Q30-31, and Q39-Q40.

ANOVA for Q7-Q9, Q11-Q14, Q20-Q22, Q23-Q26, and Q41-Q48.

There are significant differences on Age between treatment groups (marked in bold in Table 1) for Q17-Q18 (*p <= 0.05).

Table 2 – Total Sample: Gender as Background Variable

	Gender					
	Female		Male		Non-Binary	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Q5	10292	50.1%	9549	49.7%	2	50%
Q6	10238	49.9%	9680	50.3%	2	50%
Q7	6735	32.8%	6482	33.7%	-	-
Q8	7007	34.1%	6330	32.9%	3	75%
Q9	6788	33.1%	6418	33.4%	1	25%
Q11	5128	25%	4835	25.1%	-	-
Q12	5140	25%	4780	24.9%	-	-
Q13	5074	24.7%	4846	25.2%	2	50%
Q14	5187	25.3%	4768	24.8%	2	50%
Q15	10255	50%	9615	50%	1	25%
Q16	10274	50%	9614	50%	3	75%
Q17	10286	50.1%	9575	49.8%	2	50%
Q18	10244	49.9%	9655	50.2%	2	50%
Q20	6875	33.5%	6406	33.3%	1	25%
Q21	6848	33.4%	6385	33.2%	3	75%
Q22	6807	33.2%	6439	33.5%	-	-
Q23	5149	25.1%	4784	24.9%	-	-
Q24	5133	25%	4833	25.1%	2	50%
Q25	5107	24.9%	4834	25.1%	1	25%
Q26	5141	25%	4779	24.9%	1	25%
Q27	10331	50.3%	9549	49.7%	2	50%
Q28	10199	49.7%	9680	50.3%	2	50%
Q30	10369	50.5%	9586	49.9%	1	25%
Q31	10161	49.5%	9643	50.1%	3	75%
Q39	**10390 (*)**	**50.6%**	**9509 (*)**	**49.5%**	**1 (*)**	**25%**
Q40	**10140 (*)**	**49.4%**	**9720 (*)**	**50.5%**	**3 (*)**	**75%**
Q41-Q42	5071	24.7%	4865	25.3%	-	-
Q43-Q44	5252	25.6%	4703	24.5%	1	25%
Q45-Q46	5116	24.9%	4839	25.2%	3	75%
Q47-Q48	5090	24.8%	4823	25.1%	-	-

Note: *p <= 0.05; **p <= 0.01; ***p <= 0.001.

T-Test for Q5-Q6, Q15-Q16, Q17-Q18, Q27-Q28, Q30-31, and Q39-Q40.

ANOVA for Q7-Q9, Q11-Q14, Q20-Q22, Q23-Q26, and Q41-Q48.

There are significant differences on Gender between treatment groups (marked in bold in Table 1) for Q39-Q40 (*p <= 0.05).

Table 3 – Total Sample: Religiousness as Background Variable

	Religiousness			
	Not Religious		Religious	
	N	%	N	%
Q5	7473	49.8%	10717	50%
Q6	7536	50.2%	10699	50%
Q7	5039	33.6%	7056	33%
Q8	5012	33.4%	7232	33.8%
Q9	4958	33%	7128	33.3%
Q11	3784	25.2%	5354	25%
Q12	3748	25%	5334	24.9%
Q13	3725	24.8%	5366	25.1%
Q14	3752	25%	5361	25%
Q15	7529	50.2%	10687	49.9%
Q16	7480	49.8%	10729	50.1%
Q17	7517	50.1%	10643	49.7%
Q18	7492	49.9%	10773	50.3%
Q20	4971	33.1%	7201	33.6%
Q21	5070	33.8%	7085	33.1%
Q22	4968	33.1%	7130	33.3%
Q23	3718	24.8%	5343	25%
Q24	3805	25.4%	5357	25%
Q25	3737	24.9%	5362	25%
Q26	3749	25%	5354	25%
Q27	7498	50%	10733	50.1%
Q28	7512	50%	10682	49.9%
Q30	7504	50%	10787	50.4%
Q31	7505	50%	10628	49.6%
Q39	7571	50.4%	10661	49.8%
Q40	7438	49.6%	10754	50.2%
Q41-Q42	3707	24.7%	5413	25.3%
Q43-Q44	3844	25.6%	5273	24.6%
Q45-Q46	3700	24.6%	5391	25.2%
Q47-Q48	3758	25%	5338	24.9%

Note: *p <= 0.05; **p <= 0.01; ***p <= 0.001.

T-Test for Q5-Q6, Q15-Q16, Q17-Q18, Q27-Q28, Q30-31, and Q39-Q40.

ANOVA for Q7-Q9, Q11-Q14, Q20-Q22, Q23-Q26, and Q41-Q48.

There are not any differences between treatment groups on Religiousness.

Table 4 – Total Sample: Education as Background Variable

	Education					
	Lower		Middle		Higher	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Q5	2650	49.5%	7676	50%	9506	49.9%
Q6	2709	50.5%	7669	50%	9543	50.1%
Q7	1773	33.1%	5085	33.1%	6355	33.4%
Q8	1802	33.6%	5144	33.5%	6390	33.5%
Q9	1784	33.3%	5116	33.3%	6304	33.1%
Q11	1311	24.5%	3865	25.2%	4786	25.1%
Q12	1341	25%	3819	24.9%	4755	25%
Q13	1343	25.1%	3832	25%	4746	24.9%
Q14	1363	25.4%	3829	25%	4761	25%
Q15	2696	50.3%	7654	49.9%	9517	50%
Q16	2663	49.7%	7690	50.1%	9531	50%
Q17	2705	50.5%	7607	49.6%	9545	50.1%
Q18	2654	49.5%	7737	50.4%	9503	49.9%
Q20	1790	33.4%	5133	33.5%	6357	33.4%
Q21	1767	33%	5071	33%	6393	33.6%
Q22	1802	33.6%	5141	33.5%	6299	33.1%
Q23	1321	24.6%	3805	24.8%	4802	25.2%
Q24	1383	25.8%	3814	24.9%	4770	25%
Q25	1316	24.6%	3917	25.5%	4708	24.7%
Q26	1339	25%	3808	24.8%	4768	25%
Q27	2678	50%	7647	49.8%	9552	50.1%
Q28	2680	50%	7697	50.2%	9496	49.9%
Q30	2690	50.2%	7690	50.1%	9573	50.2%
Q31	2669	49.8%	7654	49.9%	9476	49.8%
Q39	2663	49.7%	7785	50.7%	9446	49.6%
Q40	2696	50.3%	7559	49.3%	9602	50.4%
Q41-Q42	1314	24.5%	3873	25.2%	4745	24.9%
Q43-Q44	1359	25.4%	3862	25.2%	4733	24.9%
Q45-Q46	1371	25.6%	3836	25%	4747	24.9%
Q47-Q48	1314	24.5%	3773	24.6%	4824	25.3%

Note: *p <= 0.05; **p <= 0.01; ***p <= 0.001.

T-Test for Q5-Q6, Q15-Q16, Q17-Q18, Q27-Q28, Q30-31, and Q39-Q40.

ANOVA for Q7-Q9, Q11-Q14, Q20-Q22, Q23-Q26, and Q41-Q48.

There are not any differences between treatment groups on Education.

Table 5 – Total Sample: Presence of a Partner as Background Variable

	Presence of a Partner			
	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Q5	6622	49.2%	12776	50.2%
Q6	6830	50.8%	12657	49.8%
Q7	4493	33.4%	8413	33.1%
Q8	4524	33.6%	8509	33.5%
Q9	4434	33%	8511	33.5%
Q11	3391	25.2%	6350	25%
Q12	3269	24.3%	6432	25.3%
Q13	3386	25.2%	6314	24.8%
Q14	3405	25.3%	6337	24.9%
Q15	6697	49.8%	12733	50.1%
Q16	6755	50.2%	12699	49.9%
Q17	6637	49.3%	12776	50.2%
Q18	6814	50.7%	12656	49.8%
Q20	**4353 (**)**	**32.4%**	**8630 (**)**	**33.9%**
Q21	**4570 (**)**	**34%**	**8387 (**)**	**33%**
Q22	**4528 (**)**	**33.7%**	**8415 (**)**	**33.1%**
Q23	3348	24.9%	6359	25%
Q24	3391	25.2%	6378	25.1%
Q25	3321	24.7%	6399	25.2%
Q26	3390	25.2%	6297	24.8%
Q27	6758	50.2%	12671	49.8%
Q28	6693	49.8%	12762	50.2%
Q30	6764	50.3%	12780	50.2%
Q31	6687	49.7%	12653	49.8%
Q39	6785	50.4%	12665	49.8%
Q40	6666	49.6%	12768	50.2%
Q41-Q42	3350	24.9%	6357	25%
Q43-Q44	3425	25.5%	6310	24.8%
Q45-Q46	3362	25%	6388	25.1%
Q47-Q48	3314	24.6%	6377	25.1%

Note: *p <= 0.05; **p <= 0.01; ***p <= 0.001.

T-Test for Q5-Q6, Q15-Q16, Q17-Q18, Q27-Q28, Q30-31, and Q39-Q40.

ANOVA for Q7-Q9, Q11-Q14, Q20-Q22, Q23-Q26, and Q41-Q48.

There are significant differences on Presence of a Partner between treatment groups (marked in bold in Table 4) for Q20-Q21-Q22 (**p <= 0.01).

Table 6 – Total Sample: Having Children as Background Variable

	Children			
	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Q5	12136	49.8%	7284	50.1%
Q6	12244	50.2%	7258	49.9%
Q7	8168	33.5%	4750	32.7%
Q8	8121	33.3%	4948	34%
Q9	8091	33.2%	4844	33.3%
Q11	6077	24.9%	3661	25.2%
Q12	6150	25.2%	3562	24.5%
Q13	6093	25%	3623	24.9%
Q14	6059	24.9%	3695	25.4%
Q15	12199	50%	7248	49.9%
Q16	12180	50%	7293	50.1%
Q17	12160	49.9%	7300	50.2%
Q18	12220	50.1%	7242	49.8%
Q20	8120	33.3%	4873	33.5%
Q21	8057	33%	4906	33.7%
Q22	8203	33.6%	4762	32.8%
Q23	6108	25.1%	3610	24.8%
Q24	6087	25%	3679	25.3%
Q25	6131	25.1%	3606	24.8%
Q26	6053	24.8%	3647	25.1%
Q27	12234	50.2%	7215	49.6%
Q28	12145	49.8%	7327	50.4%
Q30	12243	50.2%	7288	50.1%
Q31	12137	49.8%	7253	49.9%
Q39	12270	50.3%	7205	49.5%
Q40	12110	49.7%	7336	50.5%
Q41-Q42	6130	25.1%	3585	24.6%
Q43-Q44	6090	25%	3666	25.2%
Q45-Q46	6104	25%	3659	25.2%
Q47-Q48	6056	24.8%	3631	25%

Note: *p <= 0.05; **p <= 0.01; ***p <= 0.001.

T-Test for Q5-Q6, Q15-Q16, Q17-Q18, Q27-Q28, Q30-31, and Q39-Q40.

ANOVA for Q7-Q9, Q11-Q14, Q20-Q22, Q23-Q26, and Q41-Q48.

There are not any differences between treatment groups on Having Children.

Table 7 – Total Sample: Employment as Background Variable

	Employment			
	Unemployed		Employed	
	N	%	N	%
Q5	7265	49.6%	11822	50.1%
Q6	7375	50.4%	11757	49.9%
Q7	4940	33.7%	7788	33%
Q8	4867	33.2%	7923	33.6%
Q9	4834	33%	7868	33.4%
Q11	3706	25.3%	5884	25%
Q12	3554	24.3%	5953	25.2%
Q13	3714	25.4%	5824	24.7%
Q14	3666	25%	5919	25.1%
Q15	7310	49.9%	11787	50%
Q16	7330	50.1%	11792	50%
Q17	7285	49.8%	11786	50%
Q18	7356	50.2%	11793	50%
Q20	4820 (*)	32.9%	7910 (*)	33.5%
Q21	4805 (*)	32.8%	7945 (*)	33.7%
Q22	5016 (*)	34.3%	7725 (*)	32.8%
Q23	3683	25.2%	5870	24.9%
Q24	3682	25.1%	5909	25.1%
Q25	3667	25%	5897	25%
Q26	3609	24.6%	5903	25%
Q27	7330	50.1%	11747	49.8%
Q28	7310	49.9%	11832	50.2%
Q30	7359	50.3%	11827	50.2%
Q31	7282	49.7%	11753	49.8%
Q39	7286	49.8%	11798	50%
Q40	7354	50.2%	11781	50%
Q41-Q42	**3739 (*)**	**25.5%**	**5816 (*)**	**24.7%**
Q43-Q44	**3684 (*)**	**25.2%**	**5880 (*)**	**24.9%**
Q45-Q46	**3635 (*)**	**24.8%**	**5935 (*)**	**25.2%**
Q47-Q48	**3582 (*)**	**24.5%**	**5947 (*)**	**25.2%**

Note: *p <= 0.05; **p <= 0.01; ***p <= 0.001.

T-Test for Q5-Q6, Q15-Q16, Q17-Q18, Q27-Q28, Q30-31, and Q39-Q40.

ANOVA for Q7-Q9, Q11-Q14, Q20-Q22, Q23-Q26, and Q41-Q48.

There are significant differences on Employment between treatment groups (marked in bold in Table 6) for Q41-Q48 (*p <= 0.05).

Table 8 – Total Sample: Income Level as Background Variable

	Income					
	Lower		Middle		Higher	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Q5	6633	49.7%	7021	50.3%	3207	50%
Q6	6725	50.3%	6933	49.7%	3213	50%
Q7	4435	33.2%	4639	33.2%	2125	33.1%
Q8	4513	33.8%	4621	33.1%	2153	33.5%
Q9	4411	33%	4695	33.6%	2141	33.4%
Q11	3342	25%	3419	24.5%	1652	25.7%
Q12	3305	24.7%	3507	25.1%	1601	25%
Q13	3376	25.3%	3414	24.5%	1625	25.3%
Q14	3337	25%	3616	25.9%	1541	24%
Q15	6634	49.7%	7004	50.2%	3222	50.2%
Q16	6724	50.3%	6951	49.8%	3198	49.8%
Q17	6574	49.2%	6991	50.1%	3246	50.6%
Q18	6785	50.8%	6964	49.9%	3173	49.4%
Q20	4425	33.1%	4669	33.5%	2163	33.7%
Q21	4424	33.1%	4666	33.4%	2180	34%
Q22	4510	33.8%	4620	33.1%	2076	32.4%
Q23	3348	25.1%	3490	25%	1596	24.9%
Q24	3376	25.3%	3551	25.4%	1569	24.4%
Q25	3311	24.8%	3512	25.2%	1621	25.2%
Q26	3323	24.9%	3402	24.4%	1633	25.4%
Q27	6688	50.1%	7092	50.8%	3126	48.7%
Q28	6671	49.9%	6863	49.2%	3293	51.3%
Q30	6675	50%	7022	50.3%	3176	49.5%
Q31	6683	50%	6932	49.7%	3243	50.5%
Q39	6727	50.4%	6898	49.4%	3244	50.5%
Q40	6632	49.6%	7057	50.6%	3176	49.5%
Q41-Q42	3370	25.2%	3438	24.6%	1630	25.4%
Q43-Q44	3294	24.7%	3563	25.5%	1573	24.5%
Q45-Q46	3439	25.7%	3439	24.6%	1613	25.1%
Q47-Q48	3256	24.4%	3515	25.2%	1604	25%

Note: *p <= 0.05; **p <= 0.01; ***p <= 0.001.

T-Test for Q5-Q6, Q15-Q16, Q17-Q18, Q27-Q28, Q30-31, and Q39-Q40.

ANOVA for Q7-Q9, Q11-Q14, Q20-Q22, Q23-Q26, and Q41-Q48.

There are not any differences between treatment groups on Income Level.