

ONLINE APPENDIX TO ‘Adolescents Trust in the Child Welfare System: Does Institutional Contact and Performance Matter?’

A1.1. Collection of data in the Youngdata scheme for 2021

The Youngdata questionnaire consists of a fixed and a voluntary part. The fixed part is similar across municipalities, while the voluntary part includes elective questions that municipalities choose to include based on their interests and needs. Trust in public and societal institutions and personal experience with public services within the last 12 months are elective questions and only included by a limited number of municipalities annually. Municipalities rarely include both sets of questions. For 2021, only three municipalities included the questions on trust and personal experience with public services. Thus, the data from these questions are not nationally representative. To avoid skewed results, as the three municipalities vary greatly in characteristics and population, only data collected in the capital and largest city in Norway, Oslo, is included in the analysis. One of the other two municipalities had 1210 respondents, while the other had 128. For the latter, the survey was not distributed to students in junior high school. Moreover, the alternatives given to the students in Oslo regarding their satisfaction with the CWS differed from those for the rest of the country in 2021. In Oslo, they were given four rather than three options: 1) Very happy, 2) Quite happy, 3) Somewhat happy, 4) Not happy at all.

A2.1. Operationalisation and coding of control variables

Adverse childhood experiences (ACE)

Exposure to parental violence (abuse)

The variable used to control for adolescents’ exposure to physical abuse by the parents is measured using the variable ‘vold8’ in the Ungdata dataset. The question is formulated as follows: "Think about the last 12 months. Has an adult in your family ever deliberately hit you?". The alternatives given were: 1) Never, 2) Once, 3) 2-5 times, 4) 6 or more times.

The variable is re-coded into a dummy variable where ‘Never’ is coded as **No=0**, and ‘Once’, ‘2-5 times’ and ‘6 or more times’ are coded as **Yes=1**.

Witnessed domestic violence (household challenges)

The variable used to control for adolescents’ witnessing violence or abuse between adults in the home is measured using the variable ‘vold9’ in the Ungdata dataset. The question is formulated as follows: ‘Think about the last 12 months. Have you seen or heard that an adult in your family has been hit, kicked, shaken hard or had their hair pulled by another adult in the family?’. The alternatives given were: 1) Never, 2) 1 time, 3) 2-5 times, 4) 6 times or more.

The variable is re-coded into a dummy variable where ‘Never’ is coded as **No=0**, and ‘Once’, ‘2-5 times’ and ‘6 or more times’ are coded as **Yes=1**.

Feel loved by parents (emotional neglect)

The variable used to control for adolescents’ emotional neglect is measured using the variable ‘livskval7’ in the Ungdata dataset. The question is formulated as follows: ‘Think about how you have been the last week,

how often have you: Felt loved by your parents or guardians?'. The alternatives given were: 1) All the time, 2) Often, 3) Some of the time, 4) Rarely, 5) Not at all).

The values are reversed and given the following values: Not at all = 0, Rarely = 1, Some of the time = 2, Often = 3, All the time = 4. The variable is then re-coded into a new variable with three values: **Not at all (0) or rarely (1) = 0, Some of the time (2) or often (3) = 1, All the time (4) = 2.**

Exposure to peer violence (Peer victimisation)

The variable used to control for adolescents' exposure to peer violence is measured using the variable 'vold6' in the Ungdata dataset. The question is formulated as follows: 'Think about the last 12 months. Has a young person hit you, kicked you, shaken you hard, pulled your hair or similar'. The alternatives given were: 1) Never, 2) 1 time, 3) 2-5 times, 4) 6 times or more.

The variable is re-coded into a dummy variable where 'Never' (1) is coded as **Not exposed=0**, and the other four values, 'One time' (2), 2-5 times (3), 6 times or more (4), are merged and coded as **Exposed=1**.

A3.1. Measuring socio-economic status

The variable SES is a scale constructed to measure the child's family's socioeconomic status (SES) by combining three dimensions: 1) parents' educational level, 2) number of books in the home (cultural capital), and 3) the family's level of welfare (material welfare). It is based on Bakken et al.'s operationalization in a report from 2016, using the Ungdata data. They base the construction of the scale on literature on how to capture socioeconomic background, focusing on the specific case of surveying children, as there is no information available in the dataset about parental income or occupation, or other more conventional ways of measuring SES. This has to do with data quality and reliability related to asking children and youth about these types of information, as it is noted that there are issues with the accuracy and credibility of the answers provided. Children often do not have this information.

- Parents' educational level is coded on a scale from 0 to 3, where no parents with higher education is scored 0, one parent with higher education is scored 1,5 and two parents with higher education is scored 3.
- The number of books in the home is coded on a scale from 0 to 3. They have done this so that all range from 0 to 3 – where, for example, 0 represents "no books," 1.5 represents "between 100 and 500 books," and 3 represents "more than 1000 books."
- The family's level of welfare is based on the 'Family Affluence Scale' (FAS) (Currie mfl. 2008). The scale is based on four questions: whether the family has a car, whether they have their own bedroom, how many computers there are in the family, and whether they have been on vacation with the family. Each question has a scale from 0 (indicating low numbers) to 3 (indicating high numbers), and based on this coding, the researchers have created an average based on the sum of responses divided by the number of questions the children and youth have responded to (Bakken et al., 2016). FAS is also included as an independent variable in the dataset.

The variable SES (søs) is a linear scale coded from 0 to 3. In 2021, the SES variable has 137,399 observations, with a mean of 2,016, a median of 2,100 and a Std. Deviation of 0,538.

The socio-economic scale (SES), therefore, varies between 0 and 3, where those who score 0 have the lowest value on all the questions included in all three dimensions. Adolescents with a full score (3) have reported the highest value on all questions. In Ungdata, they have set the criterion that each individual adolescent must have valid values on at least two of the three dimensions in order to have a valid value on the socio-economic scale. For more details about the coding and the reasoning behind the construction of the scale, see Bakken et al. (2016).

In Bakken et al. (2016), they have grouped the scale into five groups, from lowest to highest SES, based on an equal division of the total number of respondents (in their case, $117,200/5 \approx 23,440$). If we make a new categorical variable ('SES') based on the scale in our sample, there are 137,399 respondents with a value on the variable 'søs', with **three** values: Highest SES (2), Medium SES (1) and Low SES (0), we divide 137,399 with three and get $\approx 45,800$ per SES group.

Figure A1. Distribution (n=) SES with three groups (all municipalities 2021). Mean: 1,00 (SD = ,823), Median: 1,00.

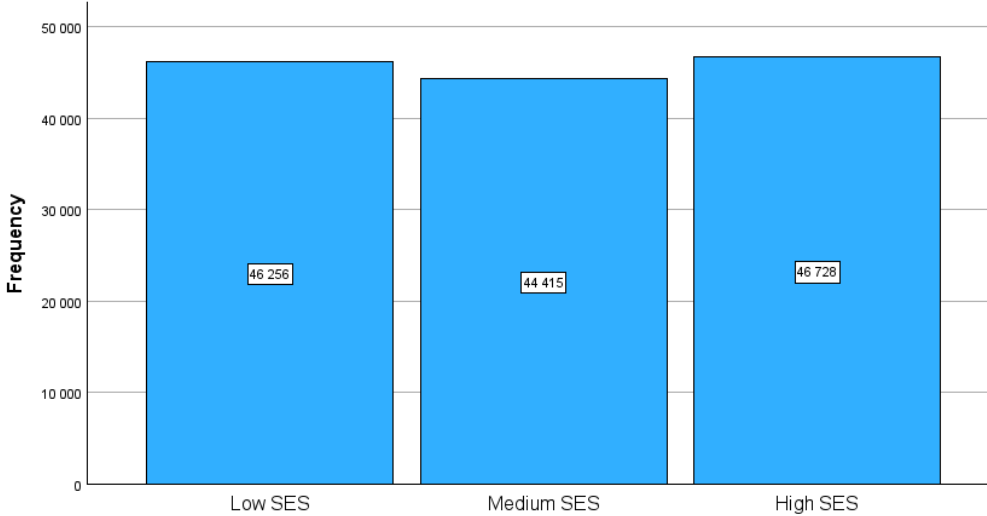


Figure A2. Distribution (n=) SES with three groups (Oslo only). Mean: 1,10 (SD = ,855), Median: 1,00.

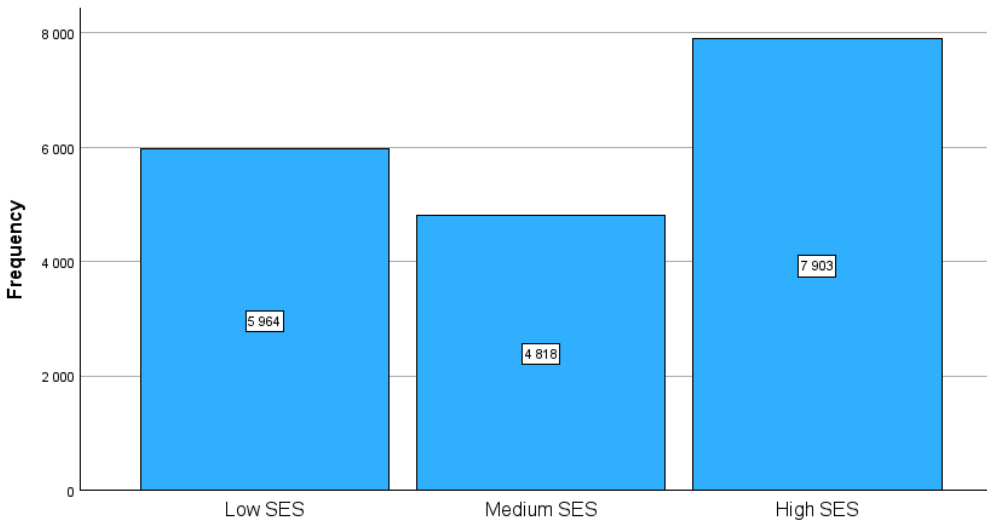


Table A1. Descriptives and tabular overview of re-coding of SES variable. Year 2021

	%	N=	≈	Min ('søs')	Max ('søs')	New value ('SES 3')
Low SES	33,7	46256	45,800	0.0000	1.816666666667	0
Medium SES	32,3	44415	45,800	1.825000000000	2.333333333333	1

High SES	34,0	46728	45,800	2.350000000000	3.0000000	2
Total	100 %	137,399	137,399	0.0000	3.000	

Table A2. Descriptive characteristics of the sample. Mean levels of trust (1=No trust at all to 4=A great deal of trust), N=, min/max. Total N=13,999

Dependent variable	Mean trust (SD)	N=	Min/Max
Trust in CWS	2.51 (1,049)	13999	1/4
No trust at all (%)	20.6%	2883	
Some trust (%)	29.6%	4145	
A lot of trust (%)	27.9%	3901	
A great deal of trust (%)	21.9%	3070	
Independent variables			
Contact or received help from CWS last 12 months	2,51 (1,058)	13 726	0/1
Yes	2,08 (1,062)	753	
No	2,54 (1,042)	12 973	
Performance satisfaction	2,06 (1,057)	723	0/3
Not happy at all	1,38 (,755)	278	
Somewhat happy	2,02 (,850)	192	
Quite happy	2,66 (,858)	154	
Very happy	3,13 (1,027)	99	
Control variables			
Social trust	2,51 (1,058)	11762	0/1
One has to be cautious when dealing with other people	2,18 (1,029)	5952	
Most people can be trusted	2,85 (,979)	5810	
Exposure to violence from parents	2,51 (1,047)	12480	0/1
Yes	1,97 (,993)	594	
No	2,54 (1,042)	11886	
Witnessed domestic violence	2,51 (1,046)	12477	0/1
Yes	2,00 (,989)	402	
No	2,53 (1,044)	12075	
Feel loved by parents	2,51 (1,048)	13877	0/2
Not at all or rarely	1,89 (,972)	614	
Some of the time or often	2,30 (,965)	4217	
All of the time	2,66 (1,058)	9046	
Peer violence	2,51 (1,047)	12518	0/1
Yes	2,29 (1,047)	2189	
No	2,56 (1,041)	10329	
<i>Sociodemographic control variables</i>			
Gender	2,52 (1,048)	13744	0/1
Boy	2,59 (1,080)	6328	
Girl	2,46 (1,016)	7416	
Age (grade level)	2,51 (1,049)	13934	1/6
8. grade	2,68 (1,076)	2878	

	Mean trust (SD)	N=	Min/Max
9. grade	2,51 (1,060)	2701	
10. grade	2,40 (1,052)	2743	
1. year high school	2,45 (1,044)	2263	
2. year high school	2,50 (1,021)	1862	
3. year high school	2,50 (,971)	1487	
Socioeconomic status (SES)	2,51 (1,048)	13960	0/2
Low SES	2,12 (1,042)	3947	
Medium SES	2,48 (1,052)	3584	
High SES	2,77 (,971)	6429	
Religiosity	2,51 (1,047)	13809	0/1
Religion has little or no influence on everyday life	2,63 (1,004)	10973	
Religion influences everyday life very much or quite a lot	2,08 (1,098)	2836	

* Respondents answering “Don’t know” to the question of trust in the CWS are excluded from the overview (N=1799).

Table A3. Sample distribution. All respondents (n=19,235). N=, per cent, mean (SD) and missing observations within sample

Variable (mean and SD)	N=	%	Missing n= (%)
Contact with the CWS (0,05, SD = 223)	15836	100%	3399 (17,7%)
Yes	15004	78,0%	
No	832	4,3%	
Evaluation of contact (1,09, SD = 1,062)	793	100%	39 (4,6%)*
Not happy at all	307	38,7%	
Somewhat happy	211	26,6%	
Quite happy	169	21,3%	
Very happy	106	13,4%	
Gender (0,51, SD = ,500)	18772	100%	463 (2,4%)
Boy	9130	48,6%	
Girl	9642	51,4%	
Class grade (age) (3,14, SD = 1,627)	19085	100%	150 (0,8%)
8 th grade (jr. high)	3970	20,8%	
9 th grade (jr. high)	3648	19,1%	
10 th grade (jr. high)	3727	19,5%	
1 st grade (sr. high)	3142	16,5%	
2 nd grade (sr. high)	2630	13,8%	
3 rd grade (sr. high)	1968	10,3%	
Religiosity (0,23, SD = ,418)	16708	100%	2527 (13,1%)
Religion has little or no influence on everyday life	12940	77,4%	
Religion influences everyday life very much or quite a lot	3768	22,6%	
SES (1,10, SD = ,855)	18685	100%	550 (2,9%)
Low SES	5964	31,9%	
Medium SES	4818	25,8%	
High SES	7903	42,3%	
Social trust (,484, SD = ,500)	13502	100%	5733 (29,8%)
One has to be cautious when dealing with other people	6962	51,6%	

Most people can be trusted	6540	48,4%	
Exposure to parental violence (,048, SD = 215)	15984	100%	3251 (16,9%)
Yes	778	4,9%	
No	15206	95,1%	
Witnessed domestic violence (,033, SD = ,179)	15978	100%	
Yes	532	96,7%	
No	15446	3,3%	
Feel loved by parents (1,606, SD = ,578)	18348	100%	887 (4,6%)
Not at all or rarely	879	4,8%	
Some of the time or often	5463	29,8%	
All the time	12006	65,4%	
Exposure to peer violence (,176, SD = ,382)	16044	100%	3191 (16,6%)
Yes	2837	17,7%	
No	13207	82,3%	

*Amongst the respondents who have had contact with the CWS in the last 12 months.

Table A4. Sample distribution, sociodemographic characteristics. All Oslo respondents (n=19,235) and total sample in 2021 (all municipalities, excluding Oslo) (n=120,606). N= and per cent

Variable	Oslo (n=19,235)		Full sample (n=120,606)	
	N= (%)	Missing (n= and %)	N= (%)	Missing (n= and %)
Gender	18772 (100%)	463 (2,4%)	117782 (100%)	2824 (2,3%)
Boy	9130 (48,6%)		58897 (50,0%)	
Girl	9642 (51,4%)		58885 (50,0%)	
Class grade (age)	19085 (100%)	150 (0,8%)	117010 (100%)	3596 (3,0%)
8 th grade (jr. high)	3970 (20,8%)		23108 (19,7%)	
9 th grade (jr. high)	3648 (19,1%)		23019 (19,7%)	
10 th grade (jr. high)	3727 (19,5%)		22516 (19,2%)	
1 st grade (sr. high)	3142 (16,5%)		20198 (17,3%)	
2 nd grade (sr. high)	2630 (13,8%)		17016 (14,5%)	
3 rd grade (sr. high)	1968 (10,3%)		11153 (9,5%)	
Religiosity	16708 (100%)	2527 (13,1%)	110742 (100%)	9864 (8,2%)
Religion has little or no influence on everyday life	12940 (77,4%)		98670 (89,1%)	
Religion influences everyday life very much or quite a lot	3768 (22,6%)		12072 (10,9%)	
SES	18685 (100%)	550 (2,9%)	118714 (100%)	1892 (1,6%)
Low SES	5964 (31,9%)		40292 (33,9%)	
Medium SES	4818 (25,8%)		39597 (33,4%)	
High SES	7903 (42,3%)		38825 (32,7%)	

Bivariate analysis

Contact with CWS last 12 months

Table A5. Mann-Whitney U test mean ranks

	Contact with CWS last 12 months	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Trust CWS	No	12973	6955,38	90232191,50
	Yes	753	5280,49	3976209,50
	Total	13726		

Table A5.1 Mann-Whitney U test statistics. Grouping Variable: Contact with the CWS last 12 months

Trust CWS	
Mann-Whitney U	3692328,500
Wilcoxon W	3976209,500
Z	-11,674
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	<,001

Table A6. Mean trust in CWS by contact/no contact (without 'Don't know') (1 = No trust at all, 4 =A great deal of trust)

Contact CWS last 12 months	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
No	2,54	12973	1,042
Yes	2,08	753	1,062
Total	2,52	13726	1,048

Performance of the CWS

Table A7. Kruskal-Wallis H Test ranks

	Performance satisfaction	N	Mean Rank
Trust in CWS	Not happy at all	278	225,67
	Somewhat happy	192	366,72
	Quite happy	154	483,78
	Very happy	99	546,23
	Total	723	

Table A8. Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test of differences in mean ranks in trust

Total N	723
Kruskal-Wallis H	273,325 ^a
Df	3
Asymp. Sig.	<,001

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.

Table A9. Post hoc test (Dunn's test) Pairwise Comparisons of Performance satisfaction

Sample 1-Sample 2	Test Statistic	Std. Error	Std. Test Statistic	Sig.	Adj. Sig. ^a
Not happy at all-Somewhat happy	-141,051	18,666	-7,557	<,001	,000
Not happy at all-Quite happy	-258,103	19,981	-12,917	<,001	,000
Not happy at all-Very happy	-320,555	23,281	-13,769	<,001	,000
Somewhat happy-Quite happy	-117,052	21,518	-5,440	<,001	,000
Somewhat happy-Very happy	-179,503	24,612	-7,293	<,001	,000
Quite happy-Very happy	-62,451	25,624	-2,437	,015	,089

Each row tests the null hypothesis that the Sample 1 and Sample 2 distributions are the same.

Asymptotic significances (2-sided tests) are displayed. The significance level is ,050.

a. Significance values have been adjusted by the Bonferroni correction for multiple tests.

Table A10. Mean trust in CWS by performance satisfaction (without 'don't know') (1 = No trust at all, 4 =A great deal of trust)

Performance satisfaction	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Not happy at all	1,38	278	,755
Somewhat happy	2,02	192	,850
Quite happy	2,66	154	,858
Very happy	3,13	99	1,027
Total	2,06	723	1,057

Regression analysis – full models

Table A11 displays the full Model 1 with four blocks, while Table A12 displays the full Model 2 with four blocks. In Table A11, contact is a significant predictor of trust in blocks 1-3, but when the model is adjusted for adolescents' ACE in Block 4, the effect of contact is no longer statistically significant. Thus, the hypothesis that first-hand contact with the CWS has a negative impact on levels of trust (H2) cannot be confirmed. As adolescents who encounter CWS are, as a group, more exposed to abuse and neglect, there is reason to believe that ACEs influence both levels of trust and the likelihood of CWS contact, causing a spurious association of the latter on trust to appear in Blocks 1-3. While a review of the model's correlation coefficients, as well as VIF and Tolerance estimates, does not indicate issues with multicollinearity, the possibility of confounding effects cannot be entirely rejected. Feel loved by parents ($p < .001$), exposure to parental ($p < .001$) and peer violence ($p < .001$), and witnessing domestic violence ($p < .001$) are significantly correlated with contact and trust in the CWS, see Tables A14-A21.

Table A11. Dependent variable: Trust in CWS = A lot or a great deal of trust. Odds Ratio (OR) and Standard Error (SE) in parenthesis. Model 1: Contact.

MODEL 1: Contact				
	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4
	OR	OR	OR	OR

Contact CWS last 12 months (Yes)	,477 (,096)***	,600 (,100)***	,679 (,101)***	,865 (,105)
Girl		,755 (,042)***	,820 (,043)***	,817 (,044)***
8. grade		.	.	.
9. grade		,679 (,679)***	,692 (,069)***	,696 (,070)***
10. grade		,586 (,067)***	,593 (,068)***	,590 (,069)***
1. year high school		,654 (,070)***	,647 (,072)***	,639 (,073)***
2. year high school		,645 (,074)***	,601 (,076)***	,583 (,077)***
3. year high school		,667 (,078)***	,603 (,080)***	,595 (,082)***
Low SES (ref.)		.	.	.
Medium SES		1,608 (,060)***	1,442 (,061)***	1,410 (,062)***
High SES		2,592 (,056)***	2,096 (,058)***	2,020 (,059)***
Religious		,584 (,058)***	,646 (,060)***	,576 (,061)***
Most people can be trusted			2,468 (,044)***	2,219 (,045)***
Feel loved by parents: Not at all or rarely (ref.)				.
Feel loved by parents: Some of the time or often				1,421 (,130)**
Feel loved by parents: All the time				2,353 (,128)***
Exposure to parental violence (Yes)				,633 (,125)***
Exposure to peer violence (Yes)				,699 (,060)***
Witnessed domestic violence (Yes)				,687 (,146)**
Constant	1,066 (,021)**	1,109 (,070)	,759 (,073)***	,467 (,145)***
Pseudo R2 (Nagelkerke)	.008	.105	.156	.186
Prob > chi2 (step)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
Prob > chi2 (model)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
N=	9923	9923	9923	9923

Note: Reference category dependent variable: Some or no trust at all. Reference categories independent variables are No contact CWS last 12 months, Boy, 8. grade, Low SES, Non-religious, One has to be cautious when dealing with other people, Feel loved by parents: Not at all or rarely, Exposure to parental violence (No), Exposure to peer violence (No), Witnessed domestic violence (No). *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$.

Table A12. Dependent variable: Trust in CWS = A lot or a great deal of trust. Odds Ratio (OR) and Standard Error (SE) in parenthesis. Model 2. Performance.

	MODEL 2: Performance			
	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4
	OR	OR	OR	OR
<i>Performance: Not happy at all (ref.)</i>
Performance: Somewhat happy	3,242 (,333)***	3,464 (,341)***	3,446 (,342)***	3,357 (,345)***
Performance: Quite happy	13,259 (,327)***	16,282 (,348)***	14,901 (,348)***	14,730 (,352)***
Performance: Very happy	40,842 (,390)***	43,880 (,403)***	39,061 (,406)***	36,940 (,410)***
Girl		,863 (,243)	,898 (,246)	,979 (,255)
8. grade		.	.	.
9. grade		,985 (,366)	1,019 (,367)	1,022 (,370)
10. grade		,770 (,365)	,772 (,369)	,748 (,375)
1. year high school		,627 (,380)	,642 (,382)	,646 (,386)
2. year high school		1,049 (,429)	1,042 (,434)	1,035 (,439)
3. year high school		1,230 (,581)	1,138 (,587)	1,188 (,593)
<i>Low SES (ref.)</i>		.	.	.
Medium SES		1,572 (,291)	1,442 (,296)	1,460 (,297)
High SES		2,805 (,306)***	2,593 (,309)**	2,545 (,313)**
Religious		,721 (,288)	,788 (,291)	,765 (,293)
Most people can be trusted			1,863 (,262)*	1,805 (,265)*
Exposure to parental violence (Yes)				,818 (,380)
Witnessed domestic violence (Yes)				1,124 (,414)
<i>Feel loved by parents: Not at all or rarely (ref.)</i>				.
Feel loved by parents: Some of the time or often				1,711 (,430)
Feel loved by parents: All the time				1,814 (,440)
Exposure to peer violence (Yes)				1,026 (,289)
Constant	,095 (,262)***	,081 (,447)***	,069 (,457)***	,042 (,628)***
Pseudo R2 (Nagelkerke)	,377	,417	,427	,433
Prob > chi2 (step)	<.001	,021	,018	,710
Prob > chi2 (model)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
N=	496	496	496	496

Note: Reference category dependent variable: Some or no trust at all. Reference categories independent variables are Performance: Not happy at all, Boy, 8. grade, Low SES, Non-religious, One has to be cautious when dealing with other people, Feel loved by parents: Not at all or rarely, Exposure to parental violence (No), Exposure to peer violence (No), Witnessed domestic violence (No). *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$.

Relationship between contact and performance

Table A13. Crosstabulation of Contact CWS last 12 months and Performance satisfaction with pairwise z-test post hoc test. Bonferroni adjusted values. Total n=793

Contact with CWS last 12 months = 1 (Yes)		Performance satisfaction				Total
		Not happy at all	Somewhat happy	Quite happy	Very happy	
Yes	N=	307 _a	211 _a	169 _a	106 _a	793
	%	38,7%	26,6%	21,3%	13,4%	100%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Performance satisfaction categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the ,05 level.

Relationship between contact and ACE

Table A14. Crosstabulation of Feel loved by parents (emotional neglect) and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

		Contact with the CWS last 12 months		Total
		No	Yes	
Not at all or rarely	N=	572	150	722
	%	79,2%	20,8%	100%
Some of the time or often	N=	4405	319	4724
	%	93,2%	6,8%	100%
All the time	N=	9878	353	10231
	%	96,5%	3,5%	100%
Total	N=	N=	822	15677
	%	%	5,2%	100%

Table A15. Chi-Square Tests of the relationship between Feel loved by parents (emotional neglect) and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	438,448 ^a	2	<,001
Likelihood Ratio	303,062	2	<,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	339,129	1	<,001
N of Valid Cases	15677		

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 37,86.

Table A16. Crosstabulation of Exposure to parental violence and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

	Contact with the CWS last 12 months	Total

		No	Yes	
No	N=	12855	589	13444
	%	95,6%	4,4%	100%
Yes	N=	514	150	664
	%	77,4%	22,6%	100%
Total	N=	13369	739	14108
	%	94,8%	5,2%	100%

Table A17. Chi-Square Tests of the relationship between Exposure to parental violence and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	422,670 ^a	1	<,001		
Continuity Correction ^b	419,010	1	<,001		
Likelihood Ratio	251,559	1	<,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<,001	<,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	422,640	1	<,001		
N of Valid Cases	14108				

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 34,78.

Table A18. Crosstabulation of Exposure to peer violence and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

			Contact with the CWS last 12 months		
			No	Yes	Total
Not exposed	N=		11193	512	11705
	%		95,6%	4,4%	100%
Exposed	N=		2211	228	2439
	%		90,7%	9,3%	100%
Total	N=		13404	740	14144
	%		94,8%	5,2%	100%

Table A19. Chi-Square Tests of the relationship between Exposure to parental violence and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	100,712 ^a	1	<,001		
Continuity Correction ^b	99,712	1	<,001		
Likelihood Ratio	86,644	1	<,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<,001	<,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	100,705	1	<,001		
N of Valid Cases	14144				

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 127,61.

Table A20. Crosstabulation of Witnessing domestic violence and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

			Contact with the CWS last 12 months		Total
			No	Yes	
	No	N=	13019	640	13659
		%	95,3%	4,7%	100%
	Yes	N=	350	98	448
		%	78,1%	21,9%	100%
Total		N=	13369	738	14107
		%	94,8%	5,2%	100%

Table A21. Chi-Square Tests of the relationship between Witnessing domestic violence and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	258,523 ^a	1	<,001		
Continuity Correction ^b	255,068	1	<,001		
Likelihood Ratio	153,714	1	<,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<,001	<,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	258,505	1	<,001		
N of Valid Cases	14107				

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 23,44.

Relationship between contact and social trust

Table A22. Crosstabulation of Social trust and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

		Contact with the CWS last 12 months		Total
		No	Yes	
One has to be cautious when dealing with other people	N=	6207	497	6704
	%	92,6%	7,4%	100%
Most people can be trusted	N=	6230	187	6417
	%	97,1%	2,9%	100%
Total		N=	12437	684
		%	94,8%	5,2%

Table A23. Chi-Square Tests of the relationship between Social trust and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	134,326 ^a	1	<,001		
Continuity Correction ^b	133,417	1	<,001		

Likelihood Ratio	139,516	1	<,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<,001	<,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	134,316	1	<,001		
N of Valid Cases	13121				

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 334,52.

Relationship between contact and SES

Table A24. Crosstabulation of SES and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

			Contact with the CWS last 12 months		Total
			No	Yes	
SES_recoded 08.04.25	Low SES	N=	4178	415	4593
		%	91,0%	9,0%	100%
	Medium SES	N=	3848	216	4064
		%	94,7%	5,3%	100%
	High SES	N=	6939	196	7135
		%	97,3%	2,7%	100%
Total		N=	14965	827	15792
		%	94,8%	5,2%	100%

Table A25. Chi-Square Tests of the relationship between SES and Contact with the CWS last 12 months

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	222,730 ^a	2	<,001
Likelihood Ratio	217,917	2	<,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	220,722	1	<,001
N of Valid Cases	15792		

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 212,82.

References

- Bakken, A., Frøyland, L. R., & Sletten, M. A. (2016). Sosiale forskjeller i unges liv. Hva sier Ungdataundersøkelsene?. Available from: <https://utdanningsforskning.no/globalassets/sosiale-forskjeller-i-unges-liv-nova-rapport-3-2016-18-april-.pdf>.
- Currie, C., Molcho, M., Boyce, W., Holstein, B., Torsheim, T. and Richter, M. (2008). Researching health inequalities in adolescents: The development of the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) Family Affluence Scale. *Social Science & Medicine*, 66(6),1429–36.