

ONLINE APPENDIX

Article: Berrick, J. D., Gloppen, S., Pratama, Z. D., Skivenes, M., & Wetherbee, L. (Accepted). Childhood obesity and government action—Experimental evidence on public demand for childhood obesity intervention across 40 OECD countries. *Journal of Social Policy*.

The appendix consists of four parts: Part 1 covers treatment allocations. Part 2 covers variables operationalization. Part 3 covers total sample analyses, while Part 4 covers country-level analyses. Countries included in this study are listed in Table A1.

Table A1 – Countries included in the study.

Australia	AUS	Hungary	HUN	Scotland	GB-SCT
Austria	AUT	Iceland	ISL	Slovakia	SVK
Belgium	BEL	Ireland	IRL	Slovenia	SVN
Canada	CAN	Israel	ISR	South Korea	KOR
Chile	CHL	Italy	ITA	Spain	ESP
Colombia	COL	Japan	JPN	Sweden	SWE
Costa Rica	CRI	Latvia	LVA	Switzerland	CHE
Czech Republic	CZE	Lithuania	LTU	Turkey	TUR
Denmark	DNK	Mexico	MEX	United States	USA
England	GB-ENG	Netherlands	NLD	Wales	GB-WLS
Estonia	EST	New Zealand	NZL		
Finland	FIN	Northern Ireland	GB-NIR		
France	FRA	Norway	NOR		
Germany	DEU	Poland	POL		
Greece	GRC	Portugal	PRT		

Part 1: Treatment Allocation

Table A2 – Shares of the three treatment groups on the total sample.

	Low-Risk	High-Risk	Very High-Risk
n per Group	13267	13217	13262
Share per Group	33.38%	33.25%	33.37%

Notes: The table shows the treatment allocation for the respondents. n and share's calculation for each treatment group highlights the treatment allocation, hence, it also considers non-responsive answers.

Table A3 – Randomization tests results for treatments on background variables.

Age	Young (18-34)		Adult (35-64)		Old (65+)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Low-Risk	3577	32.90%	7590	33.50%	2115	33.90%
High-Risk	3689	33.90%	7537	33.30%	2010	32.20%
Very High-Risk	3623	33.30%	7499	33.10%	2124	34%
	10889	100%	22626	100%	6249	100%
Gender	Female		Male		Non-Binary	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Low-Risk	6875	33.50%	6406	33.30%	1	25%
High-Risk	6848	33.40%	6385	33.20%	3	75%
Very High-Risk	6807	33.20%	6439	33.50%	0	0%
	20530	100%	19230	100%	4	100%

Religiosity	Not Religious		Religious			
	N	%	N	%		
Low-Risk	4971	33.10%	7201	33.60%		
High-Risk	5070	33.80%	7085	33.10%		
Very High-Risk	4968	33.10%	7130	33.30%		
	15009	100%	21416	100%		
Education	Lower		Middle		Higher	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Low-Risk	1790	33.40%	5133	33.50%	6357	33.40%
High-Risk	1767	33%	5071	33%	6393	33.60%
Very High-Risk	1802	33.60%	5141	33.50%	6299	33.10%
	5359	100%	15345	100%	19049	100%
Presence of a Partner	No		Yes			
	N	%	N	%		
Low-Risk	4353 (**)	32.4%	8630 (**)	33.9%		
High-Risk	4570 (**)	34%	8387 (**)	33%		
Very High-Risk	4528 (**)	33.7%	8415 (**)	33.1%		
	13451	100%	25432	100%		
Children	No		Yes			
	N	%	N	%		
Low-Risk	8120	33.3%	4873	33.5%		
High-Risk	8057	33%	4906	33.7%		
Very High-Risk	8203	33.6%	4762	32.8%		
	24380	133%	14541	100%		
Employment	Unemployed		Employed			
	N	%	N	%		
Low-Risk	4820 (*)	32.9%	7910 (*)	33.5%		
High-Risk	4805 (*)	32.8%	7945 (*)	33.7%		
Very High-Risk	5016 (*)	34.3%	7725 (*)	32.8%		
	14641	100%	23580	100%		
Income	Lower		Middle		Higher	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Low-Risk	4425	33.10%	4669	33.50%	2163	33.70%
High-Risk	4424	33.10%	4666	33.40%	2180	34%
Very High-Risk	4510	33.80%	4620	33.10%	2076	32.40%
	13359	100%	13955	100%	6419	100%

Notes: The table shows randomization test using One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for treatment allocation (low-risk/high-risk/very high-risk) on background variables that are used in the analysis. The tests consider all observations that were allocated to any of the treatment and only exclude observations that answered the option “Don’t Know”, “Refused to answer”, and considered as NA for each background variable questions. There are significant differences in Presence of a Partner and Employment Status between treatment groups for respective variables, marked in bold ($p < 0.01$). * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table A4 – Pairwise chi-square results per treatment on whether the government should intervene

No	Group 1	Group 2	Adjusted P-Value	Significant Level
1	Low-Risk	High-Risk	3.2E-97	***
2	Low-Risk	Very High-Risk	5.9E-113	***
3	High-Risk	Very High-Risk	0.08	ns

Notes: The table shows pairwise Chi-Square results for total sample regarding the comparison of their choice in whether the child protection services should intervene for the treatment vignette they received by moving the child to a foster home or not. The pairwise Chi-Square uses the Holm method for p-value adjustment. The analysis uses weighted data and excludes the observations which answered “Don’t Know”, “Refused” and “NA”. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

Part 2: Variables’ Operationalization

2.1. Background variables

Operationalization of sociodemographic background variables for 40C study can be accessed from https://discretion.w.uib.no/2024_40c-background-variables/. Control variables that are used for the regression analyses in this paper are included in the given document. We provide categories for analysis purposes in bold text, originally coded categories, and the recoding scheme for each control or background variable. Furthermore, we provide distributions per background variable, consisting of both distributions that include and exclude non-responses or NAs.

2.2. Latent variable: General Trust

The variable was constructed from three questions that asked the public’s opinions in how much trust in government bodies, confidence in child welfare actors, and trust in individuals, which include professional with government-related occupations and other people in general, they have. The original questions are as follows:

Trust1 In general, how much do you trust the following (1 = No trust, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 = Complete trust)

1. National Parliament
2. The Government
3. Political parties
4. Public service providers
5. Local government (councils)
6. Police
7. Courts
8. Media
9. Civil society organizations (charitable, humanitarian, religious, NGOs, etc.)
10. International organizations (such as World Health Organization, United Nations, European Court of Human Rights)

Trust2 Please tell us how much confidence you, personally, have in: (1 = Very little, 2 = Some, 3 = Quite a lot, 4 = A great deal, 5 = Don’t know / Don’t want to answer)

1. The child welfare agencies that shall protect children
2. The child welfare workers at these agencies
3. The judges in court who make decisions about care orders

Trust3 In general, how much do you trust the following (1 = No trust, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 = Complete trust)

1. Experts and researchers
2. Journalists
3. Politicians
4. Bureaucrats
5. Other people in general
6. People you meet for the first time

Before aggregating the values in the questions, we conducted a correlation test and a reliability test with Cronbach's Alpha. The results can be seen on the tables (Table A5 - Table A9) below. Based on Table A9 results, we operationalized the components into one variable of "General Trust".

Table A5 – Correlations of all Trust1 items

No	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	Item 9	Item 10
Item 1	1									
Item 2	0.794	1								
Item 3	0.742	0.727	1							
Item 4	0.637	0.623	0.649	1						
Item 5	0.636	0.616	0.647	0.741	1					
Item 6	0.473	0.467	0.455	0.562	0.566	1				
Item 7	0.566	0.524	0.532	0.625	0.603	0.687	1			
Item 8	0.504	0.502	0.566	0.526	0.526	0.427	0.507	1		
Item 9	0.46	0.445	0.465	0.53	0.536	0.432	0.497	0.515	1	
Item 10	0.472	0.458	0.449	0.52	0.498	0.412	0.525	0.519	0.654	1

Table A6 – Correlations of all Trust2 items.

No	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
Item 1	1		
Item 2	0.744	1	
Item 3	0.611	0.61	1

Table A7 – Correlations of all Trust3 items.

No	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6
Item 1	1					
Item 2	0.492	1				
Item 3	0.368	0.641	1			
Item 4	0.413	0.582	0.749	1		
Item 5	0.416	0.422	0.444	0.485	1	
Item 6	0.323	0.401	0.453	0.468	0.669	1

Table A8 – Correlations of all aggregated Trust1, Trust2, and Trust3.

No	Trust1_A	Trust2_A	Trust3_A
Trust1_A	1		
Trust2_A	0.549	1	
Trust3_A	0.81	0.511	1

Table A9 – Cronbach's alpha results related to the trust variables.

	Alpha Values	Reliability
All Trust1 Items	0.924	Excellent
All Trust2 Items	0.85	Good
All Trust3 Items	0.851	Good
Aggregated Trust1, Trust2, and Trust3	0.816	Good

2.3. Latent variable: Political core values preferences

The variable was constructed from three questions that asked the public's preferences over important goals related to political issues. Respondents can only choose one out of the two options per question. The original questions are as follows:

CoreValue1

When it comes to political issues, which one of the following two goals is most important to you, if you had to choose just one?

1. Protecting the freedom of the individual
2. Caring for those who need help

CoreValue2

Which of these is more important to you:

1. Maintaining order and stability in society
2. Protecting the freedom of the individual

CoreValue3

Finally, which of these is more important to you:

1. Caring for those who need help
2. Maintaining order and stability in society

From the three responses, we created a variable on the preferences, with response combinations across the three questions and the value shown by Table A10. The grey cell represents that any answer will still result in the preference of the value from the other two cells. While we indicate a fourth category of mixed or without clear priorities in the table, we exclude them during our analysis and treat them as NA. Table A11 shows the distribution of value preferences over the 40 countries.

Table A10 – Response combinations and Value Preferences

Value Preferences	CoreValue1	CoreValue2	CoreValue3
Freedom	1	2	
Care	2		1
Order		1	2
Mixed or No Clear Priority	Any other combinations that resulted in choosing all three values across the three questions (e.g.: Freedom (1) on CoreValue1, Order (1) on CoreValue2, and Care (1) on CoreValue3)		

Table A11 – Political core value preferences per country

No	Country	Freedom (%)	Care (%)	Order (%)
1	Australia	17.14	52.02	30.83
2	Austria	23.5	26.58	49.91
3	Belgium	15.49	43.18	41.34
4	Canada	18.75	49.79	31.46
5	Chile	9.38	33.95	56.67
6	Colombia	8.05	43.77	48.18
7	Costa Rica	9.1	44.21	46.68
8	Czech Republic	20.82	37.12	42.06
9	Denmark	14.34	51.28	34.37
10	England	10.91	58.62	30.47
11	Estonia	18.05	27.76	54.19
12	Finland	7.79	46.53	45.67
13	France	16.75	33.3	49.95
14	Germany	19.49	26.41	54.1
15	Greece	28.05	42.49	29.45
16	Hungary	18.58	41.73	39.7
17	Iceland	13.01	50.28	36.7
18	Ireland	15.98	55.74	28.27
19	Israel	22.9	33.21	43.88
20	Italy	23.98	49.71	26.31

No	Country	Freedom (%)	Care (%)	Order (%)
21	Japan	23.85	22.85	53.3
22	Latvia	13.8	40.64	45.56
23	Lithuania	18.44	32.14	49.42
24	Mexico	14.38	35.36	50.27
25	Netherlands	14.76	50.2	35.04
26	New Zealand	12.29	42.92	44.79
27	Northern Ireland	10.23	59.58	30.19
28	Norway	10.98	52.6	36.42
29	Poland	21.76	39.15	39.09
30	Portugal	11.42	41.85	46.73
31	Scotland	11.8	60.41	27.79
32	Slovakia	13.88	40.72	45.4
33	Slovenia	23.47	44.31	32.22
34	South Korea	25.77	18.68	55.55
35	Spain	18.97	44.6	36.43
36	Sweden	11.05	38.69	50.27
37	Switzerland	20.24	30.71	49.05
38	Turkey	23.28	21.16	55.55
39	US	31.02	41.06	27.92
40	Wales	12.94	55.48	31.57
TOTAL		17.19	41.46	41.35

Part 3: Total sample analyses

3.1. Binary logistic regressions for total sample

While Table 4 in the article presents binary logistic regression results with high-risk treatment as reference group, Table A12 results with low-risk as reference group. Model specifications are the same as in the main article, as written in the Methods section. Table A13 shows the model evaluation for Table 4 in the main paper.

Table A12 – Binary Logistic Regression for Total Sample, Low-Risk as Reference

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>				
	Intervene				
	OR (1)	OR (2)	OR (3)	OR (4)	OR (5)
Treatment - High Risk (Ref: Low Risk)	1.969*** (0.064)	1.985*** (0.066)	2.035*** (0.070)	2.007*** (0.075)	2.090*** (0.084)
Treatment - Very High Risk	2.088*** (0.069)	2.116*** (0.071)	2.142*** (0.075)	2.091*** (0.079)	2.175*** (0.088)
General Trust		7.752*** (0.632)			7.372*** (0.752)
Political Core Values - Caring (Ref: Freedom)			1.858*** (0.074)		1.614*** (0.076)
Political Core Values - Order			1.604*** (0.063)		1.397*** (0.064)
Age - Adult (Ref: Young)				0.740*** (0.029)	0.812*** (0.034)
Age - Old				1.104	1.204**

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>				
	Intervene				
	OR (1)	OR (2)	OR (3)	OR (4)	OR (5)
Gender - Male (Ref: Female)				(0.065) 0.900***	(0.076) 0.880***
Religiosity - Religious (Ref: Not Religious)				(0.028) 1.077*	(0.030) 0.947
Education - Middle (Ref: Lower)				(0.036) 0.973	(0.034) 0.952
Education - Higher				(0.052) 1.020	(0.055) 0.959
Presence of a Partner - Yes (Ref: No)				(0.055) 0.990	(0.055) 1.009
Having Any Children - Yes (Ref: No Child)				(0.035) 1.061	(0.038) 1.021
Employment - Employed (Ref: Not Employed)				(0.038) 1.025	(0.039) 1.011
Income - Middle (Ref: Lower)				(0.040) 1.101*	(0.042) 1.040
Income - Higher				(0.044) 1.047	(0.044) 0.966
Constant	0.832*** (0.045)	0.356*** (0.023)	0.498*** (0.031)	0.898 (0.081)	0.290*** (0.031)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Sq (McFadden)	0.057	0.076	0.067	0.064	0.09
Observations	34,498	34,498	31,183	26,839	24,310

Notes: The table reports logistic regressions with weighted data for total sample in odds ratio that asked respondents whether the government should intervene on child obesity cases or not (dependent variable: intervene). Independent variables included are the treatment allocation on which risk is the vignette associated with, value on general trust, and political core values of prioritizing freedom, care, and order. On the other hand, control or background variables included are age, gender, religiosity, education, presence of a partner, having any children, employment status, and income level. The regression analyses exclude the observations which answered "Don't Know / Don't Want to Answer" and "NA". Standard errors are reported in parentheses. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

Table A13 – Model evaluation based on Table 4's Model

Statistic	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
Accuracy	0.78	0.784	0.78	0.786	0.792
Specificity	0.074	0.113	0.095	0.062	0.151
Sensitivity	0.977	0.969	0.972	0.979	0.964
AUC	0.661	0.683	0.674	0.669	0.694

Notes: Model evaluation was conducted on logistic regression model with 0.5 cutoff values.

3.2. Multinomial logistic regressions for total sample

Table A14 presents multinomial logistic regression results based on the Model 1 specification, which focuses on the level of risk as the independent variable and has four alternatives of government response as the dependent variable. With the child protection response as a reference group, sample populations show a consensus of choosing other government responses in the face of a low-risk situation (referring to high risk), with significant differences ($p < 0.005$ for all alternatives in Table A14). The findings are reiterated in Table A15, where the multinomial logistic regression uses Model 6 specification, which incorporates all

independent and control variables, with slight differences in the significance level ($p < 0.001$ for no intervention and health response, $p < 0.01$ for social response). Meanwhile, when considering the groups of high-risk to very high-risk exposure to children, there are mixed results. The sample populations exhibit lower odds of choosing no government response or social response in the face of a very high-risk situation, while there is no significant difference between child protection and health responses when considering only the level of risk (Table A14). When considering all other variables, only the difference between child protection and no response is significant ($p < 0.05$, Table A15). These findings further strengthen our conclusion, as seen in H2 and H6, where the effect of increased risk is only evident between the low-risk and high-risk categories, along with a preference for having a child protection response, but not from high risk to very high risk.

Table A14 – Multinomial Regression for Total Sample (Model 1 Specification)

	Dependent Variable (Ref: Child Protection Response)		
	No Intervention	Health Response	Social Response
Treatment - Low Risk (Ref: High Risk)	2.237*** (0.093)	1.196*** (0.044)	1.185*** (0.057)
Treatment – Very High Risk	0.899* (0.038)	0.942 (0.032)	0.907* (0.042)
Constant	2.430*** (0.197)	2.304*** (0.187)	0.667*** (0.072)
Country FE	Yes		
Pseudo R-Squared	0.042		
N	34498.000		

Notes: The table reports multinomial logistic regressions with weighted data for total sample in odds ratio that asked respondents how government should intervene in the obesity cases. The dependent variable consists of four alternatives: no intervention, health response, social response, and child protection response (reference group). Independent variables included are the treatment allocation on which risk is the vignette associated with, with high exposure to risk as the reference point. The analyses exclude the observations which answered “Don’t Know / Don’t Want to Answer” and “NA”. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table A15 – Multinomial Regression for Total Sample (Model 6 Specification)

	Dependent Variable (Ref: Child Protection Response)		
	No Intervention	Health Response	Social Response
Treatment - Low Risk (Ref: High Risk)	2.347*** (0.118)	1.178*** (0.051)	1.170** (0.068)
Treatment – Very High Risk	0.907 (0.046)	0.930 (0.038)	0.889* (0.049)
General Trust	0.145*** (0.018)	0.978 (0.101)	1.577*** (0.214)
Political Core Values - Care (Ref: Freedom)	0.664*** (0.039)	1.120* (0.059)	1.051 (0.074)
Political Core Values - Order	0.716*** (0.041)	1.031 (0.054)	0.912 (0.063)
Age - Adult (Ref: Young)	1.103 (0.057)	0.882** (0.037)	0.785*** (0.044)
Age - Old	0.752*** (0.057)	0.926 (0.057)	0.710*** (0.060)
Gender - Male (Ref: Female)	1.204*** (0.050)	1.014 (0.035)	1.356*** (0.064)
Religiosity - Religious (Ref: Not Religious)	1.129** (0.050)	1.075 (0.040)	1.173** (0.059)
Education - Middle (Ref: Lower)	1.050 (0.074)	1.032 (0.061)	0.901 (0.072)
Education - Higher	1.009 (0.071)	0.968 (0.057)	0.912 (0.072)
Presence of a Partner - Yes (Ref: No)	0.997 (0.046)	1.001 (0.039)	1.039 (0.056)
Having Any Children - Yes (Ref: No Child)	1.068 (0.049)	1.100* (0.043)	1.228*** (0.064)
Employment - Employed (Ref: Not Employed)	0.970	0.964	1.005

	(0.049)	(0.041)	(0.059)
Income - Middle (Ref: Lower)	0.955	1.006	0.941
	(0.049)	(0.043)	(0.055)
Income - Higher	0.952	0.911	0.829*
	(0.066)	(0.053)	(0.066)
Constant	6.263***	2.268***	0.502***
	(0.906)	(0.305)	(0.089)
Country FE	Yes		
Pseudo R-Squared	0.031		
N	23,805		

Notes: The table reports multinomial logistic regressions with weighted data for total sample in odds ratio that asked respondents how government should intervene in the obesity cases. The dependent variable consists of four alternatives: no intervention, health response, social response, and child protection response (reference group). Independent variables included are the treatment allocation on which risk is the vignette associated with, value on general trust, and political core values of prioritizing freedom, care, and order. On the other hand, control or background variables included are age, gender, religiosity, education, presence of a partner, having any children, employment status, and income level. The analyses exclude the observations which answered “Don’t Know / Don’t Want to Answer” and “NA”. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

Part 4: Country-level analyses

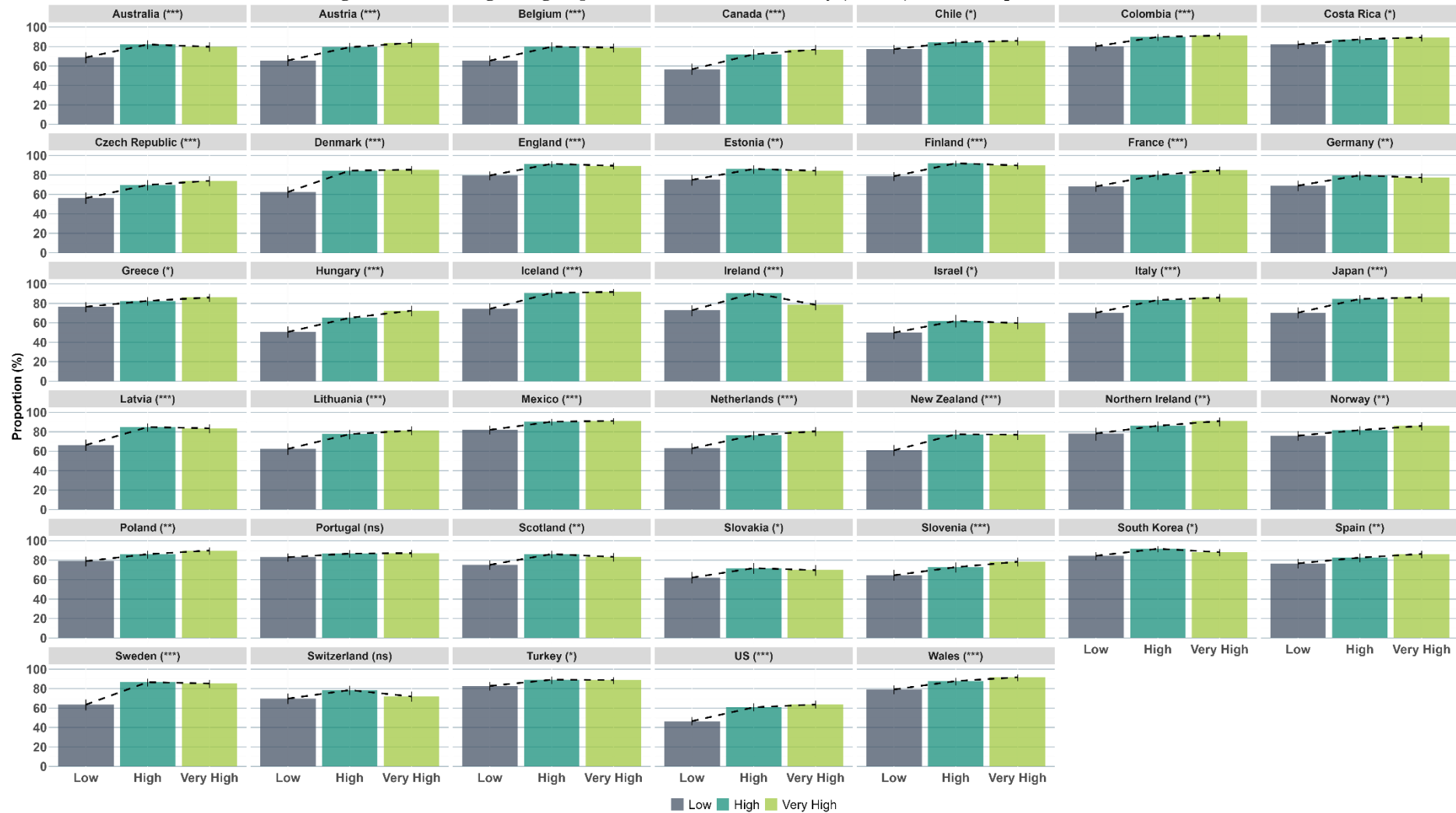
4.1. Distributions of responses

Table A16 – Share of respondents who favor government responsibility across risk treatments

Country	Low-risk (%)	High-risk (%)	Very high-risk (%)
Australia	68.82	82.18	79.87
Austria	65.73	79.35	83.88
Belgium	65.5	79.9	78.95
Canada	56.65	72.06	76.95
Chile	77.38	84.46	85.97
Colombia	80.38	89.94	91.39
Costa Rica	82.18	87.5	89.41
Czech Republic	56.2	69.8	74
Denmark	62.45	84.48	85.44
England	79.52	91.5	89.54
Estonia	74.98	86.22	84.35
Finland	78.74	92.06	89.85
France	68.24	79.98	84.94
Germany	69.04	79.64	77.23
Greece	76.52	82.57	86.11
Hungary	50.62	65.12	72.49
Iceland	74.39	90.8	91.79
Ireland	72.91	90.6	78.52
Israel	49.89	61.95	59.77
Italy	70.38	83.49	85.97
Japan	70.46	84.61	86.23
Latvia	66.34	84.86	83.6
Lithuania	62.43	77.55	81.3
Mexico	82.03	90.39	91.24
Netherlands	62.92	76.45	80.47
New Zealand	60.92	77.45	76.99
Northern Ireland	78.25	86.19	91.02
Norway	76.03	81.77	86.04
Poland	79	86.21	89.96
Portugal	83.1	86.83	87.28

Country	Low-risk (%)	High-risk (%)	Very high-risk (%)
Scotland	75.27	86.32	83.43
Slovakia	62.08	71.82	69.78
Slovenia	64.52	72.84	78.37
South Korea	84.54	91.73	88.28
Spain	76.76	82.65	86.48
Sweden	63.5	86.64	85.26
Switzerland	69.73	78.5	71.9
Turkey	82.74	89.16	88.79
US	46.54	60.76	63.64
Wales	79.15	87.73	91.68
TOTAL	69.67	81.54	82.43

Figure A1 - Percentage of Agree per Treatment for Each Country (95% CI) with Chi-Square Test Results



Notes: The figure shows the share of government responsibility for intervention in low and high-risk treatment for each country. Proportion's calculation excludes observations that answered the option "Don't Know" and "Refused to answer". Weighted data is used for the analyses. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

4.2. Binary logistic regressions per country

Table A17 – Logistic regression per country in odds ratio (Model 1)

Country	Low Risk (Ref: High Risk)	Very High Risk	n	AIC	R-Sq (McFadden)
Australia	0.479*** (0.1)	ns	847	917.78	0.017
Austria	0.499*** (0.097)	ns	825	879.55	0.029
Belgium	0.478*** (0.094)	ns	854	950.973	0.02
Canada	0.507*** (0.093)	ns	801	975.833	0.028
Chile	ns	ns	917	877.683	0.01
Colombia	0.458** (0.115)	ns	865	646.923	0.027
Costa Rica	ns	ns	931	733.25	0.01
Czech Republic	0.555** (0.098)	ns	841	1056.758	0.02
Denmark	0.306*** (0.063)	ns	853	862.615	0.058
England	0.361*** (0.09)	ns	922	701.048	0.029
Estonia	0.479** (0.115)	ns	810	926.437	0.017
Finland	0.32*** (0.081)	ns	913	683.341	0.036
France	0.538** (0.105)	ns	860	895.408	0.026
Germany	0.57** (0.11)	ns	869	966.693	0.01
Greece	ns	ns	842	795.386	0.011
Hungary	0.549** (0.098)	ns	787	1020.035	0.027
Iceland	0.294*** (0.087)	ns	862	749.471	0.058
Ireland	0.279*** (0.07)	0.38*** (0.098)	843	909.984	0.039
Israel	0.611* (0.119)	ns	740	1117.729	0.008
Italy	0.47*** (0.099)	ns	844	838.976	0.028
Japan	0.434*** (0.095)	ns	768	742.735	0.031
Latvia	0.352*** (0.076)	ns	832	885.675	0.038
Lithuania	0.481*** (0.094)	ns	861	1115.71	0.029
Mexico	0.485** (0.119)	ns	913	659.713	0.021
Netherlands	0.523*** (0.095)	ns	876	998.687	0.024
New Zealand	0.454*** (0.085)	ns	861	1012.321	0.024
Northern Ireland	ns	ns	451	380.027	0.026
Norway	ns	ns	852	829.202	0.011

Country	Low Risk (Ref: High Risk)	Very High Risk	n	AIC	R-Sq (McFadden)
Poland	ns	ns	777	645.619	0.019
Portugal	ns	ns	882	723.329	0.003
Scotland	0.482** (0.104)	ns	880	839.826	0.015
Slovakia	0.642* (0.119)	ns	803	1006.398	0.006
Slovenia	ns	ns	898	1065.105	0.013
South Korea	0.493* (0.129)	ns	899	663.042	0.012
Spain	ns	ns	861	805.543	0.011
Sweden	0.268*** (0.057)	ns	852	838.353	0.061
Switzerland	0.631* (0.123)	ns	844	978.841	0.006
Turkey	ns	ns	867	674.364	0.009
US	0.562*** (0.069)	ns	1627	2190.306	0.017
Wales	0.531* (0.127)	ns	868	700.669	0.029

Notes: The table reports logistic regressions with weighted data for total sample in odds ratio that asked respondents whether the government should intervene on child obesity cases or not (dependent variable: intervene), per country. Independent variables included is the treatment allocation on which risk is the vignette associated with. The regression analyses exclude the observations which answered “Don’t Know / Don’t Want to Answer” and “NA”. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

Table A18 – Logistic regression per country in odds ratio (Model 5)

Country	Low-Risk (Ref: High-Risk)	Very High-Risk	Trust	Value - Care (Ref: Freedom)	Value - Order	Background Vars	n	AIC	R-Sq (McFadden)
Australia	0.427* (0.108)	ns	7.118** (3.909)	ns	ns	-	616	671.172	0.09
Austria	0.428* (0.109)	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	549	566.321	0.079
Belgium	0.433* (0.109)	ns	ns	ns	ns	Age (Old)	523	600.254	0.062
Canada	0.382*** (0.089)	ns	ns	2.279* (0.618)	ns	Age (Adult)	554	625.382	0.14
Chile	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	697	671.895	0.042
Colombia	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	Gender (Male)	583	439.94	0.094
Costa Rica	ns	ns	9.911* (7.352)	ns	ns	Age (Adult)	640	470.009	0.094
Czech Republic	0.466* (0.11)	ns	15.788*** (9.785)	ns	ns	-	572	699.456	0.072
Denmark	0.225*** (0.061)	ns	18.649*** (13.279)	ns	ns	-	608	568.747	0.147
England	0.291** (0.09)	ns	ns	3.191** (0.994)	2.872* (0.998)	-	668	531.086	0.089
Estonia	0.41* (0.122)	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	587	679.63	0.049

Country	Low-Risk (Ref: High-Risk)	Very High-Risk	Trust	Value - Care (Ref: Freedom)	Value - Order	Background Vars	n	AIC	R-Sq (McFadden)
Finland	0.337** (0.1)	ns	ns	ns	ns	Gender (Male), Religiosity (Religious)	674	518.098	0.092
France	0.459* (0.112)	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	604	632.853	0.063
Germany	ns	ns	9.079* (5.853)	ns	ns	-	618	670.057	0.072
Greece	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	605	573.814	0.054
Hungary	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	527	674.268	0.053
Iceland	0.317* (0.116)	ns	ns	5.124** (2.107)	4.833** (1.949)	Age (Adult), Presence of a Partner (Yes)	618	490.455	0.154
Ireland	0.314** (0.094)	ns	12.404* (9.123)	ns	ns	-	578	640.418	0.081
Israel	ns	ns	11.06*** (6.074)	ns	ns	-	581	864.993	0.057
Italy	ns	ns	35.699*** (27.048)	ns	ns	-	558	498.481	0.139
Japan	0.347** (0.1)	ns	ns	ns	ns	Education (Middle), Education (Higher)	496	495.24	0.08
Latvia	0.339*** (0.091)	ns	34.706*** (23.98)	ns	ns	-	596	617.714	0.116
Lithuania	0.352*** (0.087)	ns	14.019*** (8.932)	ns	ns	-	636	779.584	0.1
Netherlands	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	549	596.021	0.09
New Zealand	0.437** (0.097)	ns	7.037** (3.806)	ns	ns	Age (Adult)	696	792.174	0.076
Northern Ireland	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	332	266.17	0.151
Norway	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	606	593.096	0.044
Poland	ns	ns	48.952*** (42.903)	ns	ns	-	531	421.01	0.113
Portugal	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	636	496.852	0.046
Scotland	ns	ns	ns	2.784* (0.902)	ns	-	651	574.602	0.108
Slovakia	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	541	677.047	0.045
Slovenia	ns	ns	6.65* (3.789)	2.072* (0.493)	ns	-	653	752.609	0.072

Country	Low-Risk (Ref: High-Risk)	Very High-Risk	Trust	Value - Care (Ref: Freedom)	Value - Order	Background Vars	n	AIC	R-Sq (McFadden)
South Korea	ns	ns	13.204** (9.425)	4.082* (1.826)	ns	-	765	564.244	0.081
Spain	ns	ns	41.122*** (29.645)	2.407* (0.666)	ns	-	613	551.987	0.102
Sweden	0.284*** (0.075)	ns	ns	ns	ns	-	597	580.27	0.096
Switzerland	ns	ns	7.535* (4.665)	ns	ns	-	569	635.107	0.06
Turkey	ns	ns	9.378* (6.99)	ns	ns	-	578	431.707	0.101
US	0.435*** (0.073)	ns	26.349*** (10.44)	1.74** (0.278)	ns	Age (Adult), Having Any Children (Yes)	1134	1349.76	0.16
Wales	ns	ns	29.224* (29.832)	3.477* (1.353)	ns	Age (Old)	596	432.182	0.153

Notes: The table reports logistic regressions with weighted data for total sample in odds ratio that asked respondents whether the government should intervene on child obesity cases or not (dependent variable: intervene), per country. Independent variables included are the treatment allocation on which risk is the vignette associated with, value on general trust, and political core values of prioritizing freedom, care, and order. On the other hand, control or background variables included are age, gender, religiosity, education, presence of a partner, having any children, employment status, and income level. The regression analyses exclude the observations which answered “Don’t Know / Don’t Want to Answer” and “NA”. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

Explanations on country-level logistic regressions for Model 5 specifications

On the level of risks: 18 countries (out of 40) show significant differences between low and high risk. Results indicate lower odds of supporting government interventions to obesity cases when the level of risk to children is low in the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Sweden, and US.

On the general trust: 19 countries (out of 40) show significant results in trust. Results indicate higher odds of supporting government interventions to obesity cases when the trust and confidence is high in the following countries: Australia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, US and Wales.

On the political core value preferences: 9 countries (out of 40) show significant differences between groups of care-dominant and freedom-dominant, while 2 countries (out of 40) show significant differences between groups of order-dominant and freedom-dominant. Results indicate higher odds of supporting government to obesity cases when the respondents are care-dominant group compared to freedom-dominant in the following countries: Canada, England, Iceland, Scotland, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, US, and Wales. On the other hand, results indicate higher odds of supporting government to obesity cases when the respondents are order-dominant compared to freedom-dominant in the following countries: England and Iceland.

On the background variables: 7 countries (out of 40) show significant differences among the age group categories. 2 countries show significant differences between the two gender groups. 1 country shows significant differences between the religious and non-religious populations, while one country shows significant differences between the groups of respondents based on level of education.