

# RANDOMIZATION ANALYSIS REPORT

## 41 COUNTRIES (2024)

As part of the CPS World Project, a survey to a representative sample of the population for all OECD countries (41 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 **Gender, Age, 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: Gender as Background Variable**

	Gender					
	Female		Male		Non-Binary	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Q5	10461	50.1%	9728	49.7%	2	50%
Q6	10415	49.9%	9846	50.3%	2	50%
Q7	6839	32.8%	6597	33.7%	-	-
Q8	7126	34.1%	6445	32.9%	3	75%
Q9	6911	33.1%	6532	33.4%	1	25%
Q11	5217	25%	4913	25.1%	-	-
Q12	5225	25%	4874	24.9%	-	-
Q13	5167	24.8%	4932	25.2%	2	50%
Q14	5268	25.2%	4854	24.8%	2	50%
Q15	10422	49.9%	9794	50%	1	25%
Q16	10454	50.1%	9780	50%	3	75%
Q17	10456	50.1%	9747	49.8%	2	50%
Q18	10420	49.9%	9827	50.2%	2	50%
Q20	6993	33.5%	6512	33.3%	1	25%
Q21	6971	33.4%	6496	33.2%	3	75%
Q22	6913	33.1%	6566	33.5%	-	-
Q23	5233	25.1%	4873	24.9%	-	-
Q24	5215	25%	4921	25.1%	2	50%
Q25	5197	24.9%	4920	25.1%	1	25%
Q26	5232	25.1%	4860	24.8%	1	25%
Q27	10500	50.3%	9727	49.7%	2	50%
Q28	10376	49.7%	9846	50.3%	2	50%
Q30	10535	50.5%	9767	49.9%	1	25%
Q31	10341	49.5%	9806	50.1%	3	75%
<b>Q39</b>	<b>10557 (*)</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>9688 (*)</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>1 (*)</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Q40</b>	<b>10320 (*)</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>9885 (*)</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>3 (*)</b>	<b>75%</b>
Q41-Q42	5166	24.7%	4954	25.3%	-	-
Q43-Q44	5336	25.6%	4793	24.5%	1	25%
Q45-Q46	5199	24.9%	4926	25.2%	3	75%
Q47-Q48	5175	24.8%	4901	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 significant differences on Gender between treatment groups (marked in bold in Table 1) for Q39-Q40 (\*p <= 0.05).



**Table 2 – Total Sample: Age as Background Variable**

	Age					
	Young (15-34)		Adult (35-64)		Old (65+)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Q5	5543	49.8%	11546	50%	3102	49.6%
Q6	5589	50.2%	11528	50%	3147	50.4%
Q7	3754	33.7%	7554	32.7%	2129	34.1%
Q8	3716	33.4%	7800	33.8%	2057	32.9%
Q9	3661	32.9%	7720	33.5%	2063	33%
Q11	2731	24.5%	5835	25.3%	1564	25%
Q12	2822	25.4%	5686	24.6%	1591	25.5%
Q13	2760	24.8%	5794	25.1%	1547	24.8%
Q14	2818	25.3%	5759	25%	1547	24.8%
Q15	5569	50%	11449	49.6%	3199	51.2%
Q16	5562	50%	11624	50.4%	3050	48.8%
<b>Q17</b>	<b>5442 (*)</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>11607 (*)</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>3156 (*)</b>	<b>50.5%</b>
<b>Q18</b>	<b>5689 (*)</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>11467 (*)</b>	<b>49.7%</b>	<b>3093 (*)</b>	<b>49.5%</b>
Q20	3661	32.9%	7729	33.5%	2115	33.9%
Q21	3769	33.9%	7691	33.3%	2010	32.2%
Q22	3701	33.2%	7654	33.2%	2124	34%
Q23	2793	25.1%	5783	25.1%	1529	24.5%
Q24	2832	25.4%	5702	24.7%	1603	25.7%
Q25	2771	24.9%	5750	24.9%	1597	25.6%
Q26	2735	24.6%	5838	25.3%	1520	24.3%
Q27	5513	49.5%	11572	50.1%	3144	50.3%
Q28	5618	50.5%	11502	49.9%	3105	49.7%
Q30	5598	50.3%	11573	50.2%	3132	50.1%
Q31	5533	49.7%	11500	49.8%	3117	49.9%
Q39	5545	49.8%	11608	50.3%	3093	49.5%
Q40	5587	50.2%	11466	49.7%	3156	50.5%
Q41-Q42	2767	24.9%	5752	24.9%	1601	25.6%
Q43-Q44	2811	25.2%	5784	25.1%	1535	24.6%
Q45-Q46	2833	25.4%	5727	24.8%	1569	25.1%
Q47-Q48	2721	24.4%	5810	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 2) for Q17-Q18 (\*p <= 0.05).

**Table 3 – Total Sample: Education as Background Variable**

	Education					
	Lower		Middle		Higher	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Q5	2705	49.5%	7778	50%	9697	49.9%
Q6	2756	50.5%	7769	50%	9739	50.1%
Q7	1808	33.1%	5153	33.1%	6472	33.3%
Q8	1840	33.7%	5211	33.5%	6518	33.5%
Q9	1813	33.2%	5182	33.3%	6446	33.2%
Q11	1339	24.5%	3909	25.1%	4880	25.1%
Q12	1373	25.1%	3868	24.9%	4852	25%
Q13	1368	25.1%	3885	25%	4847	24.9%
Q14	1380	25.3%	3884	25%	4856	25%
Q15	2755	50.4%	7758	49.9%	9701	49.9%
Q16	2706	49.6%	7789	50.1%	9734	50.1%
Q17	2761	50.6%	7704	49.5%	9734	50.1%
Q18	2700	49.4%	7843	50.5%	9701	49.9%
Q20	1810	33.2%	5205	33.5%	6486	33.4%
Q21	1809	33.1%	5133	33%	6522	33.6%
Q22	1841	33.7%	5208	33.5%	6426	33.1%
Q23	1348	24.7%	3842	24.7%	4912	25.3%
Q24	1413	25.9%	3860	24.8%	4865	25%
Q25	1341	24.6%	3979	25.6%	4797	24.7%
Q26	1360	24.9%	3867	24.9%	4862	25%
Q27	2729	50%	7743	49.8%	9754	50.2%
Q28	2732	50%	7804	50.2%	9681	49.8%
Q30	2734	50.1%	7782	50.1%	9783	50.3%
Q31	2726	49.9%	7765	49.9%	9652	49.7%
Q39	2716	49.7%	7881	50.7%	9643	49.6%
Q40	2745	50.3%	7666	49.3%	9792	50.4%
Q41-Q42	1345	24.6%	3925	25.2%	4845	24.9%
Q43-Q44	1383	25.3%	3913	25.2%	4832	24.9%
Q45-Q46	1394	25.5%	3887	25%	4843	24.9%
Q47-Q48	1338	24.5%	3820	24.6%	4915	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 4 – Total Sample: Presence of a Partner as Background Variable**

	Presence of a Partner			
	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Q5	6694	49.2%	13045	50.2%
Q6	6897	50.8%	12927	49.8%
Q7	4538	33.4%	8584	33%
Q8	4557	33.5%	8706	33.5%
Q9	4496	33.1%	8683	33.4%
Q11	3425	25.2%	6478	24.9%
Q12	3302	24.3%	6576	25.3%
Q13	3418	25.1%	6459	24.9%
Q14	3445	25.4%	6459	24.9%
Q15	6777	49.9%	12995	50%
Q16	6813	50.1%	12977	50%
Q17	6709	49.4%	13038	50.2%
Q18	6882	50.6%	12934	49.8%
<b>Q20</b>	<b>4394 (**)</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>8808 (**)</b>	<b>33.9%</b>
<b>Q21</b>	<b>4617 (**)</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>8573 (**)</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Q22</b>	<b>4580 (**)</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>8592 (**)</b>	<b>33.1%</b>
Q23	3378	24.9%	6501	25%
Q24	3431	25.2%	6505	25%
Q25	3358	24.7%	6534	25.2%
Q26	3423	25.2%	6432	24.8%
Q27	6826	50.2%	12946	49.9%
Q28	6764	49.8%	13026	50.1%
Q30	6824	50.2%	13062	50.3%
Q31	6766	49.8%	12910	49.7%
Q39	6856	50.5%	12934	49.8%
Q40	6734	49.5%	13038	50.2%
Q41-Q42	3389	24.9%	6496	25%
Q43-Q44	3455	25.4%	6452	24.8%
Q45-Q46	3397	25%	6519	25.1%
Q47-Q48	3348	24.6%	6505	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 significant differences on Presence of a Partner between treatment groups (marked in bold in Table 4) for Q20-Q21-Q22 (\*\*p <= 0.01).

**Table 5 – Total Sample: Having Children as Background Variable**

	Children			
	No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%
Q5	12209	49.8%	7555	50%
Q6	12303	50.2%	7541	50%
Q7	8210	33.5%	4926	32.6%
Q8	8165	33.3%	5137	34%
Q9	8138	33.2%	5033	33.3%
Q11	6099	24.9%	3804	25.2%
Q12	6190	25.2%	3701	24.5%
Q13	6128	25%	3766	25%
Q14	6096	24.9%	3824	25.3%
Q15	12267	50%	7524	49.9%
Q16	12246	50%	7571	50.1%
Q17	12227	49.9%	7573	50.2%
Q18	12285	50.1%	7523	49.8%
Q20	8156	33.3%	5060	33.5%
Q21	8103	33.1%	5093	33.7%
Q22	8253	33.7%	4942	32.7%
Q23	6136	25%	3757	24.9%
Q24	6128	25%	3808	25.2%
Q25	6165	25.1%	3744	24.8%
Q26	6084	24.8%	3787	25.1%
Q27	12304	50.2%	7492	49.6%
Q28	12209	49.8%	7604	50.4%
Q30	12303	50.2%	7573	50.2%
Q31	12209	49.8%	7522	49.8%
Q39	12348	50.4%	7472	49.5%
Q40	12165	49.6%	7624	50.5%
Q41-Q42	6164	25.1%	3734	24.7%
Q43-Q44	6122	25%	3806	25.2%
Q45-Q46	6140	25%	3793	25.1%
Q47-Q48	6086	24.8%	3764	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 Having Children.

**Table 6 – Total Sample: Employment as Background Variable**

	Employment			
	Unemployed		Employed	
	N	%	N	%
Q5	7792	49.5%	12111	50.1%
Q6	7937	50.5%	12038	49.9%
Q7	5288	33.6%	7969	33%
Q8	5249	33.4%	8117	33.6%
Q9	5191	33%	8063	33.4%
Q11	3980	25.3%	6023	24.9%
Q12	3835	24.4%	6101	25.3%
Q13	3982	25.3%	5970	24.7%
Q14	3931	25%	6054	25.1%
Q15	7872	50%	12068	50%
Q16	7857	50%	12081	50%
Q17	7851	49.9%	12068	50%
Q18	7878	50.1%	12081	50%
Q20	5194	33%	8095	33.5%
Q21	5151	32.8%	8146	33.7%
Q22	5384	34.2%	7908	32.8%
Q23	3948	25.1%	6016	24.9%
Q24	3958	25.2%	6047	25%
Q25	3926	25%	6040	25%
Q26	3896	24.8%	6046	25%
Q27	7909	50.3%	12029	49.8%
Q28	7820	49.7%	12120	50.2%
Q30	7888	50.1%	12115	50.2%
Q31	7841	49.9%	12034	49.8%
Q39	7827	49.8%	12084	50%
Q40	7902	50.2%	12065	50%
<b>Q41-Q42</b>	<b>4012 (*)</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>5970 (*)</b>	<b>24.7%</b>
<b>Q43-Q44</b>	<b>3963 (*)</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>6028 (*)</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Q45-Q46</b>	<b>3914 (*)</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>6069 (*)</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
<b>Q47-Q48</b>	<b>3840 (*)</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>6082 (*)</b>	<b>25.2%</b>

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 7 – Total Sample: Income Level as Background Variable**

	Income					
	Lower		Middle		Higher	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Q5	6843	49.7%	7213	50.2%	3140	50.1%
Q6	6922	50.3%	7159	49.8%	3124	49.9%
Q7	4559	33.1%	4781	33.3%	2069	33%
Q8	4647	33.8%	4771	33.2%	2097	33.5%
Q9	4559	33.1%	4819	33.5%	2099	33.5%
Q11	3440	25%	3520	24.5%	1613	25.7%
Q12	3408	24.8%	3607	25.1%	1570	25.1%
Q13	3474	25.2%	3527	24.5%	1586	25.3%
Q14	3444	25%	3719	25.9%	1496	23.9%
Q15	6831	49.6%	7212	50.2%	3151	50.3%
Q16	6934	50.4%	7160	49.8%	3114	49.7%
Q17	6782	49.3%	7196	50.1%	3163	50.5%
Q18	6983	50.7%	7176	49.9%	3101	49.5%
Q20	4572	33.2%	4782	33.3%	2118	33.8%
Q21	4553	33.1%	4831	33.6%	2116	33.8%
Q22	4640	33.7%	4760	33.1%	2031	32.4%
Q23	3448	25%	3576	24.9%	1579	25.2%
Q24	3473	25.2%	3685	25.6%	1504	24%
Q25	3422	24.9%	3599	25%	1590	25.4%
Q26	3422	24.9%	3511	24.4%	1592	25.4%
Q27	6889	50%	7299	50.8%	3052	48.7%
Q28	6876	50%	7074	49.2%	3213	51.3%
Q30	6884	50%	7224	50.3%	3105	49.6%
Q31	6881	50%	7148	49.7%	3159	50.4%
Q39	6920	50.3%	7121	49.5%	3164	50.5%
Q40	6845	49.7%	7252	50.5%	3101	49.5%
Q41-Q42	3474	25.2%	3534	24.6%	1606	25.6%
Q43-Q44	3396	24.7%	3671	25.5%	1531	24.4%
Q45-Q46	3547	25.8%	3546	24.7%	1563	25%
Q47-Q48	3348	24.3%	3621	25.2%	1565	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.