

Appendix:

Berrick, J. Helland, H. & Skivenes, M. (2024). **Public rights orientations and views on long-term care options for children in the child protection system: An analysis of representative samples of the populations of California, USA and Norway.** *Social Policy & Public Administration*

Table A1 Operationalization of independent variables included in analysis.

VARIABLE	Original CA	Original NOR	RECODED INTO
Institutional context	NA	NA	Norway = 0 California (US) = 1
Age	Years: 18, 19, 20, (...) 92	Years: 18,19,20, (...) 92	Recoded into 3 groups: 0 = '18 to 34 years' 1 = '35 to 54 years' 2 = '55 or older'
Gender	Male, Female	Male, Female	Male = '1' Female = '0'
Education	1 = "No HS" 2 = "High School graduate" 3 = "Some college" 4 = "2-year" 5 = "4-year" 6 = "post-grad"	1 = 'Primary / Vocational/ High School' 2 = '1-3 years at the University/College' 3 = '4 or more at the University/College'	Recoded only the CA variables into the NOR ones and merged: 1, 0 = 0 'Primary / Vocational/ High School' 3, 4 = 1 '1-3 years at the University/College' 5, 6 = 2 '4 or more at the University/College'
Household Income	1 = Less than \$10,000 2 = \$10,000 - \$19,999 3 = \$20,000 - \$29,999 4 = \$30,000 - \$39,999 5 = \$40,000 - \$49,999 6 = \$50,000 - \$59,999 7 = \$60,000 - \$69,999 8 = \$70,000 - \$79,999 9 = \$80,000 - \$99,999 10 = \$100,000 - \$119,999 11 = \$120,000 - \$149,999 12 = \$150,000 - \$199,999 13 = \$200,000 - \$249,999 14 = \$250,000 - \$349,999 15 = \$350,000 - \$499,999 16 = \$500,000 or more 97 = Prefer not to say	1 = < 400.000 2 = 400.000-599.999 3 = 600.000-799.999 4 = 800.000-1.000.000 5 = 1.000.000-1.200.000 6 = > 1.200.000	Checked Median household income after tax for CA (\$67,521) / \$71,294 NOR (546,700kr) from US Census Bureau and SSB in 2020. Recoded both datasets: 0 = < \$40,000 - \$79,999 (Low and Average Income) 1 = >\$80,000 (High Income) CA Recoded 1-8 = 0 (Low and Average Income) 9-16 = 1 (High Income) 97 = Missing NOR Recoded 1-3 = 0 (Low and Average Income) 4-6 = 1 (High Income)
Political Affiliation	1 = Green Party of the United States 2 = American Independent Party 3 = Peace and Freedom Party 4 = Democratic Party 5 = Libertarian Party 6 = Republican party 7 = Prefer not to say / I would not vote / I don't know / I do not have voting rights / I would have voted Blank	1 = Rødt 2 = Miljøpartiet De Grønne 3 = Sosialistisk Venstreparti 4 = Arbeiderpartiet 5 = Venstre 6 = Senterpartiet 7 = Kristelig Folkeparti 8 = Høyre 9 = Fremskrittspartiet 10 = Hadde stemt på et annet parti 11 = Ville ikke stemt / Vet ikke	Recoded into different left-right spectrums, according to political affiliation – left-right spectrum. 1 = Left 2 = Right 97 = Prefer not to say / would not vote / do / no voting right / would vote blank CA Recoded <hr/> 2, 5, 6 = 0 (Right) 1,3,4 = 1 (Left) 7 = Missing NOR Recoded <hr/> 5,7,8, 9 = 0 (Right) 1,2, 3, 4, 6 = 1 (Left) 10, 11 = Missing
Urbanization / City Size	1 Los Angeles	1 Storby (> 100.000) 2 By (25.000-100.000)	1= Cities > 100.000 population 0= Cities < 100.000 population

	2 City with more than 100 000 inhabitants 3 City with between 50 000 – 99 999 inhabitants 4 City with between 5000 and 49 999 inhabitants 5 City/town (2000-4999 inhabitants) 6 In a rural area	3 Bygd (<25.000)	CA Recoded <hr/> 1, 2 = 1 3, 4, 5, 6 = 0 NOR Recoded <hr/> 1 = 1 2, 3 = 0
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Table A1.1 Weighted Distribution of Participants on the Independent Variables of the Study

Variable and values	N= (%)
Children's vs. parents' rights	2222 (100%)
Parent's rights	102 (4,6%)
Equal rights	973 (43,8%)
Children's rights	1147 (51,6%)
Biological vs. adoptive parents' rights	2222 (100%)
Birth parents' rights	233 (10,5%)
Equal adult rights	989 (44,5%)
Adoptive parents' rights	1000 (45,0%)
Country	2222 (100%)
California (US)	1010 (45,5%)
Norway	1212 (54,5%)
Gender	2222 (100%)
Male	1167 (52,2%)
Female	1054 (47,5%)
Age	2222 (100%)
18-34 years	694 (31,2%)
35-54 years	781 (35,2%)
55 years and older	747 (33,6%)
Educational level	2217 (100%)
No higher education	430 (19,4%)
Higher education	1786 (80,6%)
Income	1909 (100%)
Low income	905 (47,4%)
High income	1004 (52,6%)
Political orientation	1796 (100%)
Left-wing orientation	1119 (62,3%)
Right-wing orientation	677 (37,7%)
City size	2222 (100%)
Rural (population <100.000)	1219 (54,9%)
Urban (population >100.000)	1003 (45,1%)

Table A2. Descriptive results. Percent and observations. Including “I do not wish to answer”. N= 2222. Weighted distribution.

		Foster care or adoption? (care option)			
		Foster home	Adoption	Do not wish to answer	Total
California (US)	N=	159	753	98	1010
	%	15,7%	74,6%	9,7%	100,0%
Norway	N=	396	688	128	1212
	%	32,7%	56,8%	10,6%	100,0%
Total	N=	555	1441	226	2222
	%	25,0%	64,9%	10,2%	100,0%

Table A2.1. Descriptive results. Percent and observations. Excluding “I do not wish to answer”. N= 1996. Weighted distribution.

		Foster care or adoption? (care option)		
		Foster care	Adoption	Total
California (US)	N=	159	753	912
	%	17,4%	82,6%	100,0%
Norway	N=	396	688	1084
	%	36,5%	63,5%	100,0%
Total	N=	555	1441	1996
	%	27,8%	72,2%	100,0%

Table A2.2 Testing for significant differences in proportions within and between samples, one-tailed, single random sample t-test. Placement option. $p < .05 = 5\%$, $p < .01 (***) = 1\%$

Pairs	Numbers	T-value	Margin of error	Significant?
Grouped sample				
Within sample differences in placement choice: adoption vs. foster care	72,2% vs. 27,8% (n=2222)	20,89	5,0	$p < .01$
Norway vs. California (US)				
Differences between in placement choice (adoption vs. foster care) between countries	63,5% (n=1084) vs. 82,6% (n=912)	9,91	4,5	$p < .01$

Table A3 Children vs. parents' rights by country. Observations and percentage. Weighted distribution.

		Norway	California (US)	Total
Parents' rights	n=	10	92	102
	%	0,8 %	9,1 %	4,6 %

Equal rights	n=	456	517	973
	%	37,6 %	51,2 %	43,8 %
Children's rights	n=	746	401	1147
	%	61,6 %	39,7 %	51,6 %
Total	n=	1212	1010	2222
	%	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %

Table A4 Adoptive parents' vs. birth parents' rights by country. Observations and percentage. Weighted distribution.

		Norway	California (US)	Total
Adoptive parents' rights	N=	520	480	1000
	%	42,9 %	47,5 %	45,0 %
Equal parents' rights	N=	562	427	989
	%	46,4 %	42,3 %	44,5 %
Birth parents' rights	N=	130	103	233
	%	10,7 %	10,2 %	10,5 %
Total	N=	1212	1010	2222
	%	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %

Table A5. Children vs. parents' rights by placement choice, per country. Observations and percentage. Weighted distribution.

			Foster care	Adoption	Total
Norway	Parents' rights	N=	5	5	10
		%	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%
	Equal rights	N=	167	223	390
		%	42,8%	57,2%	100,0%
	Children's rights	N=	224	460	684
		%	32,7%	67,3%	100,0%
Total	N=	396	688	1084	
%		36,5%	63,5%	100,0%	
California (US)	Parents' rights	N=	20	65	85
		%	23,5%	76,5%	100,0%
	Equal rights	N=	90	370	460
		%	19,6%	80,4%	100,0%
	Children's rights	N=	49	318	367
		%	13,4%	86,6%	100,0%
Total	N=	159	753	912	
%		17,4%	82,6%	100,0%	
Total	Parents' rights	N=	25	70	95
		%	26,3%	73,7%	100,0%
	Equal rights	N=	257	593	850
		%	30,2%	69,8%	100,0%

Children's rights	N=	273	778	1051
	%	26,0%	74,0%	100,0%
Total	N=	555	1441	1996
	%	27,8%	72,2%	100,0%

Table A5.1 Testing for significant differences in proportions within and between samples, one-tailed, single random sample t-test. Children vs. parents' rights for respondents choosing adoption, by country. $p < .05 = 5\%$, $p < .01 (***) = 1\%$

Pairs	Numbers	T-value	Margin of error	Significant?
Grouped sample				
Differences between in placement choice (adoption) – parents' vs. children's rights	73,7% (n=95) vs. 74,0% (n=1051)	0,06	7,8	-
Differences between in placement choice (adoption) - equal vs. children's rights	69,8% (n=850) vs. 74,0% (n=1051)	2,02	3,4	$p < .05$
Differences between in placement choice (adoption) - equal vs. parents' rights	69,8% (n=850) vs. 73,7% (n=95)	0,82	7,9	-

Table A6 Adoptive parents' rights vs. birth parents' rights by placement choice, per country. Observations and percentage. Weighted distribution.

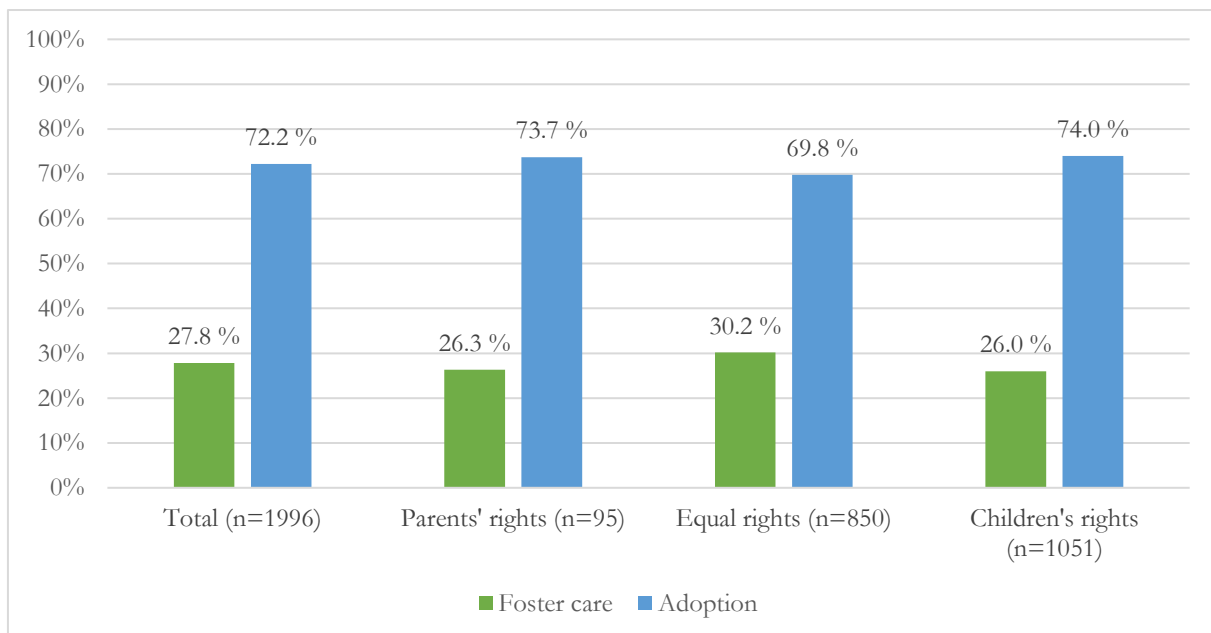
			Foster care	Adoption	Total
Norway	Adoptive parents' rights	N=	125	359	484
		%	25,8 %	74,2 %	100,0 %
	Equal rights	N=	199	294	493
		%	40,40 %	59,60 %	100,00 %
	Birth parents' rights	N=	72	35	107
		%	67,3 %	32,7 %	100,0 %
Total	N=	396	688	1084	
	%	36,5 %	63,5 %	100,0 %	
California (US)	Adoptive parents' rights	N=	49	405	454
		%	10,80 %	89,20 %	100,00 %
	Equal rights	N=	76	297	373
		%	20,4 %	79,6 %	100,0 %
	Birth parents' rights	N=	34	50	84
		%	40,5 %	59,5 %	100,0 %
Total	N=	159	752	911	
	%	17,5 %	82,5 %	100,0 %	
Total	Adoptive parents' rights	N=	174	764	938
		%	18,6 %	81,4 %	100,0 %
	Equal rights	N=	275	591	866

	%	31,8 %	68,2 %	100,0 %
Birth parents' rights	N=	106	85	191
	%	55,5 %	44,5 %	100,0 %
Total	N=	555	1440	1995
	%	27,8 %	72,2 %	100,0 %

Table A6.1 Testing for significant differences in proportions within and between samples, one-tailed, single random sample t-test. Adoptive parents' rights vs. birth parents' rights for respondents choosing adoption, by country. $p < .05 = 5\%$, $p < .01 (***) = 1\%$

Pairs	Numbers	T-value	Margin of error	Significant?
Grouped sample				
Differences between in placement choice (adoption) - parents vs. adoptive parents' rights	44,5% (n=191) vs. 81,4% (n=938)	9,68	8,9	$p < .01$
Differences between in placement choice (adoption) - equal vs. adoptive parents' rights	68,2% (n=866) vs. 81,4% (n=938)	6,5	4,7	$p < .01$
Differences between in placement choice (adoption) - equal vs. parents' rights	68,2% (n=866) vs. 44,5% (n=191)	6,03	9,2	$p < .01$

Figure A1 Care options decisions by rights orientation. Total sample.



On post-stratification weighting of the sample

To secure representativeness, the survey material is weighted by the data collection company. With a known distribution of the population on three dimensions sex, age, and geography, survey responses are weighted so that the surveys are nationally/state representative.¹ The weights are represented by a single variable in the datasets named “weight” and the figures vary for each respondent to signify the weight applied to that individual respondent. When the number in the column “weight” equals 1 it indicates that we have an equal distribution in the survey sample as in the distribution in the population. Thus, figures close to 1 indicate approximately equal distribution to that of the population.

¹ In Norway, the weights are applied within each of the five counties for as an additional measure to secure representativeness.