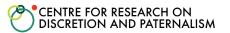




NORDIC SURVEY

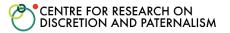
Operationalization of background variables

Variable name	Operationalization		
Gender	1=Woman		
	2=Man		
	3=Non-binary (only in Iceland)		
Age group	1=Young		
	2=Adult		
	3=Old		
	Original coding:		
	Scale 18+.		
	18-34 coded as Young, 35-64 coded as Adult, 65+ coded as Old.		
Educational level	1=Low		
(two categories)	2=High		
	Original coding:		
	[Denmark:]		
	1=Primary/elementary school		
	2=General upper secondary education (upper secondary school diploma/HF)		
	3=Vocational upper secondary education (HH/HTX/HHX)		
	4=Vocational education		
	5=Short higher education under 3 years		
	6=Intermediate higher education 3-4 years		
	7=Long higher education 5 years or more		
	8=Research education (e.g., Ph.D.)		
	9=Do not wish to state		
	1-4 coded as Low, 5-8 coded as High, 9 coded as NA.		
	[Finland:]		
	1=Comprehensive school / Basic education		
	2=Matriculation examination (high school diploma)		
	3=Vocational school or secondary vocational qualification		
	4=Higher vocational school qualification		
	5=University of applied sciences degree		
	6=Lower university or college degree		
	7=Higher university or college degree		
	8=Licentiate or doctoral degree		
	9=Do not wish to state		
	1-4 coded as Low, 5-8 coded as High, 9 coded as NA.		
	[Iceland:]		
	1=Primary school		
	2=Academic/vocational secondary school		
	3=University (1-3 years)		
	4=University (4 years+)		
	5=Do not wish to answer		
	1-2 coded as Low, 3-4 coded as High, 5 coded as NA.		





	_
-	way:]
	imary/elementary school
	pper secondary school level
	niversity and college level short (1-3 years)
	niversity and college level long (4 years+)
5=D0	o not wish to state
1-2 0	coded as Low, 3-4 coded as High, 5 coded as NA.
[Swe	eden:]
1=Pr	imary school
2=U	pper secondary school/real school
3=Pc	ost-secondary education
4=Pc	ost-secondary vocational education
5=Ui	niversity or college education, 1-2 years
6=Ui	niversity or college education, 3-4 years
7=Ui	niversity or college education, 5 years or longer
8=Pc	ostgraduate education (e.g., doctoral degree)
9=D0	o not wish to state
1-4 c	coded as Low, 5-8 coded as High, 9 coded as NA.
Educational level 1=Lc	
	ledium
3=Hi	igh
Orig	inal coding (see above):
_	nmark:]
-	ded as Low, 2-4 coded as Medium, 5-8 coded as High, 9 coded as NA.
	and:]
-	ded as Low, 2-4 coded as Medium, 5-8 coded as High, 9 coded as NA.
	and:]
-	ded as Low, 2 coded as Medium, 3-4 coded as High, 5 coded as NA.
	way:]
-	ded as Low, 2 coded as Medium, 3-4 coded as High, 5 coded as NA.
	eden:]
-	ded as Low, 2-4 coded as Medium, 5-8 coded as High, 9 coded as NA.
Personal income 1=Lo	
	liddle ¹
(belore taxes) 2=10 3=Hi	
3-11	β ¹¹
Orig	inal coding:
	inal coding:
-	nmark:]
	255 than 100.000 DKK
	00.000 til 199.999 DKK
	00.000 til 299.999 DKK
	00.000 til 399.999 DKK
	00.000 til 499.999 DKK
	00.000 til 599.999 DKK
	00.000 til 699.999 DKK
	00.000 til 799.999 DKK
	00.000 til 899.999 DKK
	900.000 til 999.999 DKK
	L.000.000 DKK or more
	Do not wish to say
_	Don't know
1-4 0	coded as Low, 5-8 coded as Middle, 9-11 coded as High, 12-13 coded as NA.
[Finl	and:]
1=Le	ess than 13.500 eur
2=13	3.500 – 26.999 eur
	7.000 – 40.499 eur



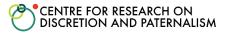


4=40.500 – 53.999 eur
5=54.000 – 67.499 eur
6=67.500 – 80.999 eur
7=81.000 – 94.499 eur
8=94.500 – 107.999 eur
9=108.000 – 121.499 eur
10=121.500 – 134.999 eur
11=135.000 eur or more
12=Do not wish to say
13=Don't know
1-3 coded as Low, 4-7 coded as Middle, 8-11 coded as High, 12-13 coded as NA.
[Iceland:]
1=Less than 1.499.000 ISK
2=1.500.000-2.499.000 ISK
3=2.500.000-3.499.000 ISK
4=3.500.000-4.499.000 ISK
5=5.500.000-6.499.000 ISK
6=6.500.000-7.499.000 ISK
7=7.500.000-8.499.000 ISK
8=8.500.000-9.499.000 ISK
9=9.500.000-10.499.000 ISK 10=10.500.000-11.499.000 ISK
11=11.500.000-12.499.000 ISK
12=12.500.000 ISK or more
13=Do not wish to say
14=Don't know
1-4 coded as Low, 5-9 coded as Middle, 10-12 coded as High, 13-14 coded as NA.
[Norway:]
1=Less than 100.000 NOK
2=100.000 til 199.999 NOK
3=200.000 til 299.999 NOK
4=300.000 til 399.999 NOK
5=400.000 til 499.999 NOK
6=500.000 til 599.999 NOK
7=600.000 til 699.999 NOK
8=700.000 til 799.999 NOK
9=800.000 til 899.999 NOK
10=900.000 til 999.999 NOK
11=1.000.000 NOK more than
12=Do not wish to say
13=Don't know
1-4 coded as Low, 5-8 coded as Middle, 9-11 coded as High, 12-13 coded as NA.
[Sweden:]
1=Less than 100 000 SEK
2=100 000 till 199 999 SEK
3=200 000 till 299 999 SEK
4=300 000 till 399 999 SEK
5=400 000 till 499 999 SEK
6=500 000 till 599 999 SEK
7=600 000 till 699 999 SEK
8=700 000 till 799 999 SEK
9=800 000 till 899 999 SEK
10=900 000 till 999 999 SEK
11=1 000 000 SEK or more
12=Do not wish to say
13=Don't know
1-4 coded as Low, 5-8 coded as Middle, 9-11 coded as High, 12-13 coded as NA.





Region	Coded by data provider based on respondent's municipality.		
	Original coding:		
	[Denmark:]		
	1=Hovedstaden		
	2=Sjælland		
	3=Syddanmark		
	4=Midtjylland		
	5=Nordjylland		
	[Finland:]		
	1=Helsinki – Uusimaa		
	2=Etelä-Suomi		
	3=Länsi-Suomi		
	4=Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi		
	[Iceland:]		
	1=Höfuðborgarsvæðinu		
	2=Suðvesturhorninu		
	3=Vesturlandi		
	4=Vestfjörðum		
	5=Norðvesturlandi		
	6=Norðausturlandi		
	7=Austurlandi		
	8=Suðurlandi		
	[Norway:]		
	1=Oslo		
	2=Innlandet og Viken		
	3=Agder og Sør-Østlandet 4=Vestlandet		
	5=Trøndelag/Nord-Norge		
	[Sweden:]		
	1=Stockholm		
	2=Norra mellersta Sverige		
	3=Norra Sverige		
	4=Södra mellersta Sverige		
	5=Skåne, Halland och Blekinge		
Political viewpoint	1=Right		
(Where would you	2=Center		
place yourself on	3=Left		
a traditional			
political scale	Original coding:		
from right to left?)	1=Right-wing		
	2=Moderate right-wing		
	3=Center		
	4=Moderate left-wing		
	5=Left-wing		
	6=Don't know		
	99=Do not wish to answer		
	1-2 coded as Right, 3 coded as Center, 4-5 coded as Left, 6,99 coded as NA.		
Party preference	0=Left-block party		
(Which party	1=Right-block party		
would you vote			
for if there was a	Original coding:		
general election	[Denmark:]		
tomorrow/today?)	1=A. Social Democrats		
	2=B. Danish Social Liberal Party		
	3=C. The Conservative People's Party		
	4=F. SF - Green Left		



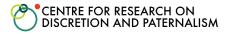


5=I. Liberal Alliance
6=K. KD - Christian Democrats
7=O. Danish People's Party
8=V. Venstre, The Liberal Party of Denmark
9=Ø. Red-Green Alliance
10=Other party/Candidate outside the parties
11=Would not vote
12=Would vote blank
13=Does not have the right to vote
14=Do not wish to say
15=Don't know
16=Å. The Alternative
17=D. The New Right
21=M. Moderates
22=Q. Independent Greens
23=Æ. Denmark Democrats - Inger Støjberg
1,2,4,9,16,22 coded as Left-block, 3,5,6,7,8,17,21,23 coded as Right-block, 10-15 coded
as NA.
[Finland:]
1=Centre Party
2=National Coalition Party
3=SDP, Social Democratic Party of Finland
4=Left Alliance
5=Green League
6=Christian Democrats
7=RKP, Swedish People's Party of Finland
8=Finns Party
19=Movement Now
95=Change Party
96=Would not vote
97=Does not have the right to vote
98=Do not wish to say
99=Don't know
3-5 coded as Left-block, 1,2,6,7,8,19,95 coded as Right-block, 96-99 coded as NA.
[iceland:]
1=Independence Party
2=Left-Green Movement
3=Progressive Party
4=Social Democratic Alliance
4=Social Democratic Alliance 5=Centre Party
6=Pirate Party
7=People's Party
8=Revival
9=Icelandic Socialist Party
10=Liberal Democratic Party
11=Responsible Future
12=Other party
12=Other party 13=Would vote blank
14=Does not have the right to vote 15=Would not vote
15=Would hot vote 16=Don't know
17=Do not wish to say
2,4,6,7,9 coded as Left-block, 1,3,5,8,10,11 coded as Right-block, 12-17 coded as NA.
[Norway:]
1=Norwegian Labour Party (AP)
2=Progress Party (FRP)
3=Conservative Party (H)





	1
	4=Christian Democratic Party (KRF)
	5=Green Party (MDG)
	6=Red Party (R)
	7=Centre Party (SP)
	8=Socialist Left Party (SV)
	9=Liberal Party of Norway (V)
	10=Other party
	11=Would vote blank
	12=Does not have the right to vote
	13=Would not vote
	14=Don't know
	1,5,6,7,8 coded as Left-block, 2,3,4,9 coded as Right-block, 10-14 coded as NA.
	[Sweden:]
	1=Moderate Party
	2=Centre Party
	3=Liberals
	4=Christian Democrats
	5=Green Party
	6=Social Democrats
	7=Left Party
	10=Sweden Democrats
	13=Other party
	14=Would not vote
	15=Would vote blank
	16=Does not have the right to vote
	17=Don't know
	18=Do not wish to say
	5-7 coded as Left-block, 1,2,3,4,10 coded as Right-block, 13-18 coded as NA.
Children in the	0=No/don't have children
household	1=Yes/have children
	Original coding (variable 'family status'):
	1=I live with my parents (or with one of them)
	2=I am single/not cohabiting and have children living at home
	3=I am single/not cohabiting and have no children living at home
	4=I am cohabiting/married and we have children living at home
	5=I am cohabiting/married with no children living at home
	6=Other living situation and have children living at home
	7=Other living situation and have no children living at home
	3,5,7 coded as No, 2,4,6 coded as Yes, 1 coded as NA (as children were not mentioned).
Profile marital	1=Divorced
i i Unic Indi ildi	
	2=In a civil partnership
	2-in a relationship, but not living together
	3=In a relationship, but not living together
	4=Cohabiting
	4=Cohabiting 5=Married
	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated
	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated 7=Single
	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated
Occupation	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated 7=Single
Occupation	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated 7=Single 8=Widowed
Occupation	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated 7=Single 8=Widowed 1=Not employed – retired
Occupation	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated 7=Single 8=Widowed 1=Not employed – retired 2=Not employed – unemployed, on long-term sick leave, social security benefits, work practice
Occupation	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated 7=Single 8=Widowed 1=Not employed – retired 2=Not employed – unemployed, on long-term sick leave, social security benefits, work practice 3=At home
Occupation	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated 7=Single 8=Widowed 1=Not employed – retired 2=Not employed – unemployed, on long-term sick leave, social security benefits, work practice 3=At home 4=Student / apprentice / trainee
Occupation	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated 7=Single 8=Widowed 1=Not employed – retired 2=Not employed – unemployed, on long-term sick leave, social security benefits, work practice 3=At home 4=Student / apprentice / trainee 5=Employed (category 1 – nation specific)
Occupation	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated 7=Single 8=Widowed 1=Not employed – retired 2=Not employed – unemployed, on long-term sick leave, social security benefits, work practice 3=At home 4=Student / apprentice / trainee 5=Employed (category 1 – nation specific) 6=Employed (category 2 – nation specific) ²
Occupation	4=Cohabiting 5=Married 6=Separated 7=Single 8=Widowed 1=Not employed – retired 2=Not employed – unemployed, on long-term sick leave, social security benefits, work practice 3=At home 4=Student / apprentice / trainee 5=Employed (category 1 – nation specific)

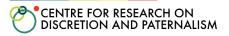




Social media	-Snapchat
(used at least	-Reddit
once a month)	-YouTube
	-TikTok
	-Pinterest
	-Twitter
	-Facebook
	-BeReal
	-Tumblr
	-LinkedIn
	-Instagram
	-Other
	-Don't know
	-None of these
Note. ¹ For all coun	tries, average income was considered and included in the Middle category. ² Nation
specific formulation	ns – see Nordic survey – methodological report.

Survey questions and response alternatives

Survey question / case scenario (treatments underlined)	Statements	Response alternatives
Do you work with children? Possible to check off several. (Q1)		 No Yes, children aged 0-5 years Yes, children aged 6-12 years Yes, children aged 13-17 years Yes, children of all ages Not relevant/will not answer
A <u>35-year-old (Q2)</u> <u>12-year-old (Q3)</u>	1. The Convention on the Rights of the Child has a very strong standing in the [COUNTRY] population	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree
person presents the following statements. To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?	2. In cases about where the child should live after a family dissolution, children who are old enough must always be talked with	5=Don't know/will not answer
	3. Important decisions in a person's life should only be made by the person themself	
Would you agree or disagree more or less if the statements on the previous page came from a person who was <u>12 years old (Q2a)</u> <u>35 years old (Q3a)</u> ?		1=Disagree more 2=Equally agree or disagree 3=Agree more 4=Don't know/will not answer (only in Iceland)
As you see it, what is the most important reason why children must be heard in cases that concern them? (Q4)		1=It helps the adult to make better decisions 2=It is their life 3=It is in the best interest of the child to be heard 4=It is a legally established right, 5=It is important learning for





To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? A child's welfare suffers due to <u>unsatisfactory care from their</u> <u>parents (Q5)</u> <u>the parents' alcohol problems</u> (Q6) <u>the parents' mental health</u> <u>problems (Q7)</u> . In situations such as this, it is		children to be heard 6=Other 7=Don't know/will not answer 1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree 5=Don't know/will not answer
necessary for the authorities to move the child from their parents to other caregivers.		
To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about children? (Q8)	 Children will typically adjust their answer to a question if they believe that adults prefer certain answers Self-determination is not important for children until adolescence 	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree 5=Don't know/will not answer
	3. It is usually difficult to interact and communicate with children with cognitive impairments	
	4. Children of primary school age are impulsive and should therefore not be involved in making important decisions about their own lives	
To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about children? (Q9)	 Children usually tell those at home about negative experiences Children who give incoherent information when asked about something are more likely to lie than children who give coherent information 	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree 5=Don't know/will not answer
	3. Children can falsely allege abuse	
	4. Age is the most important factor about whether children can provide relevant information about a negative event	
Consider the following: The child protection services have received reports of concern from several sources that a <u>5-year-old child is being subjected</u> to sexual violence (Q10) <u>5-year-old child is being subjected</u> to physical violence (Q11)		1=Yes, the case worker should talk directly with the child 2=Yes, the case worker should talk with an adult who can speak on behalf of the child 3=No, the case worker should be reluctant to talk with the child 4=No, the case worker should



5-year-old child is subjected to		definitely not talk with the child
emotional neglect (the child is		5=Don't know/will not answer
ignored and emotional needs		
such as affection, recognition and		
emotional support are not met)		
<u>(Q12)</u>		
15-year-old child is being		
subjected to sexual violence (Q13)		
15-year-old child is being		
subjected to physical violence		
<u>(Q14)</u>		
<u>15-year-old child is subjected to</u>		
emotional neglect (the child is		
ignored and emotional needs		
such as affection, recognition and		
emotional support are not met)		
<u>(Q15)</u>		
by someone in the family. The		
child protection services are		
investigating the case.		
As you see it, should the case		
worker talk with the child in		
question about the content of the		
reports of concern?		
Do you agree or disagree that the		1=Strongly disagree
child should be protected from		2=Disagree
talking with the child protection		3=Agree
services about the experience the		4=Strongly agree
child has been subjected to?		5=Don't know/will not answer
(Q10a-Q15a)		
A	1. The child should receive	1=Strongly disagree
5-year-old (Q16)	information on what the case is	2=Disagree
	about	3=Agree
<u>10-year-old (Q17)</u>	2. The Tribunal should obtain the	4=Strongly agree
child lives in foster care after	child's opinion about contact	5=Don't know/will not answer
neglect from their parents. The	·	
Child Welfare Tribunal will now	3. The child's opinion should	
decide on contact between the	matter for the decision the	
child and the parents.	Tribunal makes	
To what extent do you agree or		
disagree with these statements?		
Now we ask two questions about	1. It is important that children who	1=Strongly disagree
Now we ask two questions about nonverbal participation for	1. It is important that children who have communication difficulties	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree
nonverbal participation for children. «Nonverbal» means	-	2=Disagree 3=Agree
nonverbal participation for	have communication difficulties	2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree
nonverbal participation for children. «Nonverbal» means forms of expression that do not use words, but drawing, painting,	have communication difficulties get to use nonverbal forms of	2=Disagree 3=Agree
nonverbal participation for children. «Nonverbal» means forms of expression that do not	have communication difficulties get to use nonverbal forms of expression	2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree
nonverbal participation for children. «Nonverbal» means forms of expression that do not use words, but drawing, painting,	have communication difficultiesget to use nonverbal forms ofexpression2. It is difficult for decision-makers	2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree
nonverbal participation for children. «Nonverbal» means forms of expression that do not use words, but drawing, painting, music, or body language. In	 have communication difficulties get to use nonverbal forms of expression 2. It is difficult for decision-makers in tribunals and courts to interpret 	2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree
nonverbal participation for children. «Nonverbal» means forms of expression that do not use words, but drawing, painting, music, or body language. In contrast, «verbal» means using spoken or written words.	 have communication difficulties get to use nonverbal forms of expression 2. It is difficult for decision-makers in tribunals and courts to interpret and to understand nonverbal 	2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree
nonverbal participation for children. «Nonverbal» means forms of expression that do not use words, but drawing, painting, music, or body language. In contrast, «verbal» means using spoken or written words. To what extent do you agree or	 have communication difficulties get to use nonverbal forms of expression 2. It is difficult for decision-makers in tribunals and courts to interpret and to understand nonverbal 	2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree
nonverbal participation for children. «Nonverbal» means forms of expression that do not use words, but drawing, painting, music, or body language. In contrast, «verbal» means using spoken or written words.	 have communication difficulties get to use nonverbal forms of expression 2. It is difficult for decision-makers in tribunals and courts to interpret and to understand nonverbal 	2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree
nonverbal participation for children. «Nonverbal» means forms of expression that do not use words, but drawing, painting, music, or body language. In contrast, «verbal» means using spoken or written words. To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?	 have communication difficulties get to use nonverbal forms of expression 2. It is difficult for decision-makers in tribunals and courts to interpret and to understand nonverbal 	2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON DISCRETION AND PATERNALISM

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protection case or a child custody case – about	makers themselves should talk with the child in question	3=Agree 4=Strongly agree
a 5-year-old (Q18) an 11-year-old (Q19) a 14-year-old (Q20) child. What is your view about the following statements?	 2. In order to find out what the child really means, the child should talk with someone who has expertise in child welfare who will convey the child's views to the court 3. In order to find out what the child really means, the child should talk with a lawyer who will convey the child's views to the court 4. It is usually difficult for adults to 	5=Don't know/will not answer
	understand what the child really means	
When it comes to political issues, which one of the following two goals is most important to you personally, if you had to choose just one? (Q28) ¹		1=Protecting the freedom of the individual 2=Caring for those who need help
Which of these two is more important to you? (Q29) ¹		1=Maintaining order and stability in society 2=Protecting the freedom of the individual
Finally, which of these two is more important? (Q30) ¹		1=Caring for those who need help 2=Maintaining order and stability in society
The child protection services are investigating a suspicion about neglect of <u>a 5-year-old (Q21)</u>	1. The child must receive sufficient and adjusted information about all matters concerning the child in the case	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly agree
<u>an 11-year-old (Q22)</u> <u>a 16-year-old (Q23)</u>	2. The child must be informed about how the information the child provides will be used	5=Don't know/will not answer
child. In a case like this, to what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?	3. The child must be informed about who can access the information the child provides	
	4. The child must be listened to and their opinions must be weighted according to age and maturity in all decisions concerning the child	
To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about children that are	 Children this age usually do not know enough to make important decisions on their own 	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree
5 years old (Q24) <u>11 years old (Q25)</u> <u>16 years old (Q26)</u> ?	2. Children this age usually do not have a good understanding of what their well-being requires	4=Strongly agree 5=Don't know/will not answer
<u> </u>	3. Children this age usually know what is important and right for them	



	4. Children this age usually are able to make their own decisions in important matters concerning themselves	
A social worker visits Julie in the hospital when Julie gives birth to a baby boy. Julie is addicted to drugs and the newborn is suffering from drug withdrawal symptoms. The social worker is very concerned about the baby's safety, assesses Julie's ability to take care of the baby, and recommends drug treatment for Julie.		1=Julie should be free to bring her baby home regardless of the social worker's assessment 2=The baby should stay with Julie in a supervised setting 3=The baby should be placed in foster care 4=Don't know/will not answer
Julie says she is sorry that she may have hurt her baby, she realizes she has a serious problem, and she is willing to engage in services (T1). Julie says she did not hurt her baby, she does not think she has a problem, and she refuses to enroll in treatment (T2)		
in treatment (T2). Based upon the information given, what do you think the authorities should do in this situation? Please consider the following statements and choose an answer.		
"Rights" are things every person should have or be able to have. Some people have more rights than others. Which of the three statements about Julie and her baby do you most agree with?		1=As the parent, Julie should have more rights than the baby 2=The baby should have the same rights as Julie 3=The baby should have more rights than Julie 4=Don't know/will not answer
<i>Note</i> . ¹ Questions were originally later in the survey, therefore inconsistent numbering.		

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON DISCRETION AND PATERNALISM

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