

Inaccurate Politicians.

Elected Representatives' Estimations of Public Opinion in Four Countries

Online Appendices

Table of Content

Online Appendix 1 – Elite survey: Response rates and representativeness of the data	2
Online Appendix 2 – Selection and batch of policy proposals in each country	6
Online Appendix 3 – Population survey: Response rates, representativeness and weights	12
Online Appendix 4 – Calculation of the error of a random guess	14
Online Appendix 5 – Descriptive statistics	16
Online Appendix 6 – Taking into account the CI around the public opinion estimates	17
Online Appendix 7 – National vs. regional politicians	20

Online Appendix 1 – Elite survey: Response rates and representativeness of the data

In the framework of the POLPOP project, we surveyed members of parliament (MPs) from Belgium (Flanders and Wallonia separately), Canada, Germany and Switzerland. In each country, *national* MPs were surveyed. In Belgium, Canada and Switzerland, we also surveyed *regional* MPs. In Belgium, exceptionally, we also targeted ministers and party leaders.¹

In Belgium, Canada and Switzerland, *all* MPs from the targeted populations were invited to participate in the study. In Germany, a slightly different procedure was followed because of the large size of the German Bundestag (19th legislative period), which consists of 709 members. A stratified sampling procedure was used and groups of politicians were contacted in several rounds. Sampling and contacting were terminated after 79 interviews were done— at that moment, 511 politicians had been contacted.

Table A1.1 below reports the cooperation rates per country and level (national/regional). And Table A1.2 shows the representativeness of the data on several key characteristics: gender, age and seniority. The table shows that, some (substantively small) deviations notwithstanding, our data are representative for the full population.

Further information about the data collection is available from the authors upon request.

¹ In contrast to many other countries, ministers in Belgium are not members of parliament. Party leaders *can* be MPs at the same time, but some are not. In Flanders, ministers and party leaders were invited to participate in the study. In Wallonia, only party leaders were invited.

Table A1.1 - Population of targeted politicians, sample, and response rates

		Population	Sample	Response rate (%)	Timing of interviews
Canada	National MPs	334	50	15.0	March – Sep 2019
	Regional MPs Ontario	124	30	24.2	
	TOTAL Canada	458	80	17.3	
Flanders	National MPs, ministers and party leaders	98	77	77.0	March – July 2018
	Regional MPs, ministers and party leaders	135	102	76.7	
	TOTAL Flanders	233	179	76.8	
Germany	National MPs	511	79	15.5	Sep 2018 – Feb 2019
	TOTAL Germany	511	79	15.5	
Switzerland	National MPs	236	151	64.0	Aug – Oct 2018
	Regional MPs Berne and Geneva	259	217	83.8	
	TOTAL Switzerland	495	368	74.3	
Wallonia	National MPs and party leaders	65	43	62.3	March – July 2018
	Regional MPs and party leaders	149	117	79.6	
	TOTAL Wallonia	214	160	74.8	
GRAND TOTAL		1,911	866	45.3	

Table A1.2 Representativity of MPs who cooperated compared with the MP population for gender, age and political experience.

	Flanders		Canada		Germany	
	<i>Cooperated</i> (<i>N</i> = 179)	<i>Population</i> (<i>N</i> = 233)	<i>Cooperated</i> (<i>N</i> = 80)	<i>Population</i> (<i>N</i> = 458)	<i>Cooperated</i> (<i>N</i> = 79)	<i>Population</i> (<i>N</i> = 709)
Female	66 (37%)*	97 (42%)	31 (39%)	140 (31%)	20 (25%)	219 (31%)
Age in years (SD)	48.0 (8.7)	48.6 (9.1)	52.3 (12.3)	52.2 (11.9)	50.2 (10.8)	49.4 (10.1)
Political experience in years (SD)	10.1 (6.9)	10.5 (7.5)	6.3 (8.7)	6.0 (6.7)	4.9 (5.8)	6.0 (6.7)

(continued)

	Switzerland		Wallonia	
	<i>Cooperated</i> (<i>N</i> = 368)	<i>Population</i> (<i>N</i> = 495)	<i>Cooperated</i> (<i>N</i> = 160)	<i>Population</i> (<i>N</i> = 214)
Female	116 (31%)	158 (32%)	54 (34%)	73 (34%)
Age in years (SD)	51.3 (11.3)*	52.1 (11.0)	51.2 (10.4)	51.6 (10.3)
Political experience in years (SD)	9.9 (7.9)*	11.0 (8.6)	10.9 (7.9)	11.5 (8.5)

Note. * Means that the characteristic is a significant predictor of whether a politician participated in the survey (result from logistic regression analysis; $p < .05$). This is the case for only two characteristics (gender in Flanders and age in Switzerland) and the bias is, in substantive terms, negligible. On all other aspects, the elite sample is fully representative.

We also assess the data based on cooperation rates per party. Because full confidentiality was promised to the participating politicians and parties regarding their participation in the project, Table A2 lists the cooperation rates in anonymized form. It becomes clear that participation varied somewhat between parties. There is, however, no strong ideological bias in the dataset. We analyzed, for the full population of respondents, whether the ideological position of a politician (left-right score, taken from the Chapel Hill Expert Survey 2014) is related to their participation. The correlations are overall low and insignificant (see bottom of Table A1.3). Only in Switzerland is the correlation ($r = .15$) significant (right-wing politicians participated slightly less) but note that even for the least-cooperating party, the response rate was 58% here. All in all, we find proof that all main parties and ideologies, in all countries, are represented in substantive numbers in the dataset.

Table A1.3 Cooperation rates per party

	Canada	Flanders	Germany	Switzerland	Wallonia
Party A	40%	93%	18%	90%	93%
Party B	25%	89%	17%	83%	85%
Party C	16%	84%	13%	83%	75%
Party D	16%	82%	12%	83%	73%
Party E	0%	74%	10%	78%	67%
Party F		67%	7%	78%	63%
Party G			4%	73%	
Party H				69%	
Party I				63%	
Party J				60%	
Party K				58%	
Others (parties with max. 3 seats + independents)	0%	20%	0%	86%	75%
Correlation between left-right score and cooperation	-.07	-.12	.03	-.15	.00
N (cooperated)	80	179	79	368	160

Note. Letters allocated to parties randomly to ensure anonymity; party A in one parliament is not the same party (family) as party A in another parliament. For Germany, cooperation rates based on the parliament with 709 MPs (although only 511 were contacted).

Online Appendix 2 – Selection and batch of policy proposals in each country

Our first criterion for issue selection was that issues should not be overly technical. Even without much prior knowledge, citizens (and politicians) should be able to understand what the proposals entail. Second, all proposals are topical or relevant in the sense that, at the time of the survey, they were present in the public realm in the country at stake; we did not invent new proposals but drew on existing debates. Third, aiming to get politicians' estimations with regard to salient and less salient issues, the salience of the proposals and of the underlying issues varies systematically. To select proposals with varying salience but, at the same time, having a minimum salience level, in some countries, a broader list of many more policy proposals was pretested on a random sample of country nationals. Basically, pretest respondents were asked whether they agreed, disagreed or were simply undecided about a larger number of policies—undecided both including people who said they did not have an opinion and those placing themselves in the middle of the scale. We considered the share of undecided citizens as an indicator of the salience of the policy and only policies above a certain minimum threshold of salience were retained (e.g. in Flanders only the proposals of which less than 30% said they were undecided about). Policies with higher shares of undecided were considered to be non-salient and/or too technical-unknown for people to have a sensible opinion about (and for politicians to estimate these opinions). Still, as one can glance from the full list of policies below in **Table A2.1**, among the retained eight policies in each country, there still is much wanted variance in salience (measured by the share of undecided). Fourth, in each country, the eight policies represent a good deal of issue variation. They include policy proposals situated on the traditional socio-economic left-right axis (e.g. retirement age, right to strike, taxes...) as well as proposals that belong to the cultural left-right

divide (e.g. immigration, environment) while some proposals do not belong to any of the two main cleavages (e.g. defense, democracy). Fifth, based on pretest data, we sought policy proposals varying in their distribution of public opinion support. The clarity of a public opinion signal probably depends to a large extent on the share of people (dis)agreeing with a policy. For instance, 50%-50% distributions may be more difficult to estimate correctly than 80%-20% distributions. Accordingly, the eight policies were chosen in each country conditional upon showing variation in distributions. This is documented in Appendix 2 as well. Sixth and finally, the eight policies we employ in each country vary in the sense that for some of them party electorates hold different opinions while for other policies all party electorates converge on the same side of the debate. If politicians get contradictory signals from their own electorate and from general public opinion, this may confuse and decrease the accuracy of their estimations. Based on all these six criteria, in each country, a set of eight policy proposals was selected. We cannot prove that the set of policies in each country is perfectly functionally equivalent, but we selected balanced and comparable sets of policies as carefully as possible.

Table A2.1 – Policy proposals per country

Flanders		Issue	% citizens undecided	% citizens agree	Maximum party electorate difference % agree*
1	National armies should be replaced by one European army.	EU	22.1	60.9	44.2-66.7
2	Voting should remain compulsory.	Political system	15.4	70.0	52.9-76.4
3	The most polluting cars should be forbidden in cities.	Environment	11.2	68.5	50.6-81.9
4	Company cars should be more heavily taxed.	Taxes	16.2	66.4	58.7-84.4
5	The right to strike should be restricted	Labor	12.0	58.7	27.0-72.5

6	Belgium should never expel someone to a country where human rights are violated.	Migration	12.4	69.0	32.3-85.6
7	The full income of all parliamentarians should be published yearly.	Political system	6.8	91.2	91.6-94.2
8	The retirement age may not exceed 67 years.	Social policy	3.8	91.1	89.3-95.1
Wallonia					
1	National armies should be replaced by one European army.	EU	17.0	48.7	37.0-66.7
2	Voting should remain compulsory.	Political system	6.3	57.1	50.4-68.5
3	The most polluting cars should be forbidden in cities.	Environment	8.3	66.6	53.4-81.9
4	Company cars should be more heavily taxed.	Taxes	14.9	59.4	60.1-76.9
5	The right to strike should be restricted	Labor	7.3	55.8	39.6-76.4
6	Belgium should never expel someone to a country where human rights are violated.	Migration	11.5	64.7	59.2-85.1
7	The full income of all parliamentarians should be published yearly.	Political system	7.1	82.0	82.4-89.8
8	The retirement age may not exceed 67 years.	Social policy	3.2	81.4	80.1-88.8

Switzerland					
A1	Switzerland needs to buy new fighter jets.	Defense	10.7	39.8	16.8-66.9
A2	Jobs in my Canton need to be reserved for people residing my Canton.	Political system	8.7	60.0	27.7-68.6
A3	The concerned Cantons need to allow the hunt of wolves that attack flock.	Environment	10.1	43.1	15.3-60.4
A4	Hospitals need to have a "Babyklappe" where parents can leave their infant anonymously.	Ethics	8.7	70.7	69.4-79.8
A5	Sexual harassment at work needs to be punished more severely.	Ethics	6.1	89.2	80.9-94.2
A6	Switzerland should only accept well-educated immigrants.	Migration	11.2	33.6	9.8-57.5

A7	Citizens should be able to participate in federal elections via internet.	Political system	10.4	69.6	57.0-76.6
A8	Taxes on high-income should be raised while taxes on low-income should be reduced.	Taxes	7.2	78.3	47.4-90.0
A9	The pension age needs to be raised to 67.	Social policy	4.7	20.6	18.2-44.7
B1	Civil defense facilities that are not in use need to be closed for good.	Defense	19.2	30.1	27.2-41.5
B2	Elderly employees need to be protected better from dismissal.	Labor	4.3	91.5	81.5-95.6
B3	Private households should be able to freely choose their electricity provider.	Economy	18.1	77.0	65.5-78.5
B4	Same-sex couples who have registered their partnership should be allowed to adopt children.	Ethics	9.0	58.9	36.8-76.1
B5	The police needs to prevent unauthorized demonstrations at all costs.	Rights	9.8	64.8	36.8-86.2
B6	My Canton should spend more for the integration of asylum seekers.	Migration	11.3	31.5	7.9-77.2
B7	Foreigners who have lived in Switzerland for at least ten years should be able to participate in Cantonal elections and referenda.	Migration	6.9	45.7	14.9-82.6
B8	Wedded people need to be assessed separately for taxation.	Taxes	17.4	55.8	58.4-70.0
B9	My canton should create a cantonal health insurance institution for its residents.	Social policy	15.0	55.5	41.3-78.7
Germany					
A1	The cooperation between EU member states should be strengthened.	EU	13.3	80.7	61.7-97.7
A2	Video surveillance in public spaces should be expanded.	Crime	8.1	74.2	57.8-84.8
A3	Citizens with higher incomes should be taxed more heavily than today.	Taxes	11.1	78.3	63.9-88.9
A4	There should be referendums on the federal level.	Political system	13.5	79.3	72.9-95.2

A5	There should be more driving restrictions in cities suffering from air pollution.	Environment	10.0	46.4	31.7-79.5
A6	The retirement age should be raised step by step.	Social policy	4.6	21.4	4.0-25.8
A7	If equally qualified women should be privileged on the labor market.	Labor	17.7	34.8	26.4-40.0
A8	Foreign citizens' children that were born and raised in Germany should be allowed to keep their parent's citizenship in addition to the German citizenship.	Migration	11.9	36.4	7.8-51.2
B1	There should be no further EU enlargement.	EU	21.5	73.4	57.1-90.4
B2	Delinquents should be punished more severely.	Crime	7.9	93.2	79.5-98.8
B3	Income and wealth should be redistributed in favor of poorer people.	Social policy	12.5	72.1	60.0-91.5
B4	The electoral age should be lowered to 16 years for federal elections.	Political system	10.1	23.8	18.6-27.6
B5	Activities with high CO2 emissions such as air travel should be taxed more heavily.	Environment	12.9	66.8	42.2-85.1
B6	There should be a right to full-time child care until the end of elementary school.	Social policy	12.7	79.5	74.4-91.5
B7	There should be an "opt-out" system for organ donations. Everyone that does not decline explicitly would be organ donor.	Social policy	13.4	63.3	50.0-67.9
B8	Declined asylum seekers should be more consequently deported.	Migration	9.1	91.2	75.6-98.3
Canada					
1	Canada should increase the number of immigrants it admits each year.	Migration	14.5	37.5	24.3-49.6
2	The government should provide a guaranteed annual income.	Social policy	12.5	74.7	55.0-84.3
3	The federal government should support the building of oil pipelines in Canada.	Energy	17.2	69.3	49.1-90.1
4	The federal government should have more powers to combat terrorism, even if it means that citizens have to give up more privacy.	Crime	13.8	57.8	42.0-69.0

5	A carbon tax is a good policy to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Environment	13.2	48.1	16.0-67.6
6	The retirement age to receive Canada Pension Plan benefits should be raised to 70.	Social policy	8.2	15.5	14.5-17.1
7	The Goods and Services Tax (GST or HST) should be increased.	Taxes	9.8	16.4	10.1-19.8
8	Individuals who are terminally ill should be allowed to end their lives with the assistance of a doctor.	Ethics	12.9	85.1	73.5-92.4

* 'Maximum party electorate difference % agree' refers to any of the party electorates in the country at stake with the lowest share of support of the proposal (first figure) and with the highest share of support for the proposal (second figure). It demonstrates the heterogeneity of support among party electorates.

Online Appendix 3 – Population survey: Response rates, representativeness and weights

Table A3.1 – Survey company, timing and sample size by country

	Survey company	Survey timing	Sample size	Minimum number of citizens who gave own opinion on policy proposal ^b	Number of citizens who estimated general public opinion for at least 6 out of 8 policy proposals
Canada	Qualtrics	June 2019	1,012	876	1,012
Flanders	Survey Sampling International (SSI)	Feb-March 2018	2,389	2,058	2,209
Germany	YouGov	Oct 2018	1,520	746	1,298
Switzerland	FORS ^a	May-July 2018	4,677	2,260	n.a.
Wallonia	Survey Sampling International (SSI)	Feb-March 2018	2,371	1,966	2,134

^a In Switzerland, a probability sample of 10,261 citizens was drawn and contacted to participate by FORS (response rate: 45.6%). In all other countries, an online survey panel was used and possible respondents were contacted until quota were met.

^b Due to missing values on the variables used to create weights and/or missing values on the policy opinions themselves, the number of ratings per policy proposal (on which we base our public opinion numbers) is typically a bit lower than the sample size. Moreover, in Germany and Switzerland citizens rated only one out of the two batches of policy proposals so the sample is divided into halves.

Information about weights:

To calculate the general public opinion on a policy proposal in a country, weights are used. This is only necessary in Belgium, Canada and Germany; politicians in Switzerland did not estimate the general public opinion and hence we do not need to calculate public opinion at the country level.

We weigh by age, gender, education and previous party vote. (Note that for age, gender and education, quota were used; but the weights allow to account for small remaining deviations). The weighing is done with the `ipfraking` command in Stata. The weights are trimmed to avoid that individual respondents count too heavily on the outcome; an upper bound of 5 is used. Any respondent who has a missing on one of the four weighing factors, does not get a weight and is hence not included in the calculation of public opinion at the country level.

No weights are used to calculate the opinion of a specific partisan electorate, because we do not know how other factors (e.g. gender or age) are distributed within party electorates.

Online Appendix 4 – Calculation of the error of a random guess

Imagine that 60% of the citizens in a country agree with a policy proposal. The absolute error e of a random estimation of the percentage support (which can take 101 values, namely all numbers from 0 to 100) is, on average:

$$e = \frac{|0-60| + |1-60| + |2-60| + \dots + |99-60| + |100-60|}{101}$$

$$e = \frac{60+59+58+\dots+0+\dots+39+40}{101}$$

So, it is the sum of the first 60 natural numbers plus the sum of the first 40 natural numbers, divided by 101.

More generically, when $n\%$ of citizens agree with a policy, the average error of a random guess is the sum of the first n natural numbers, plus the sum of the first $(100 - n)$ natural numbers, divided by 101.

The formula to calculate the sum of the first n natural numbers is as follows:

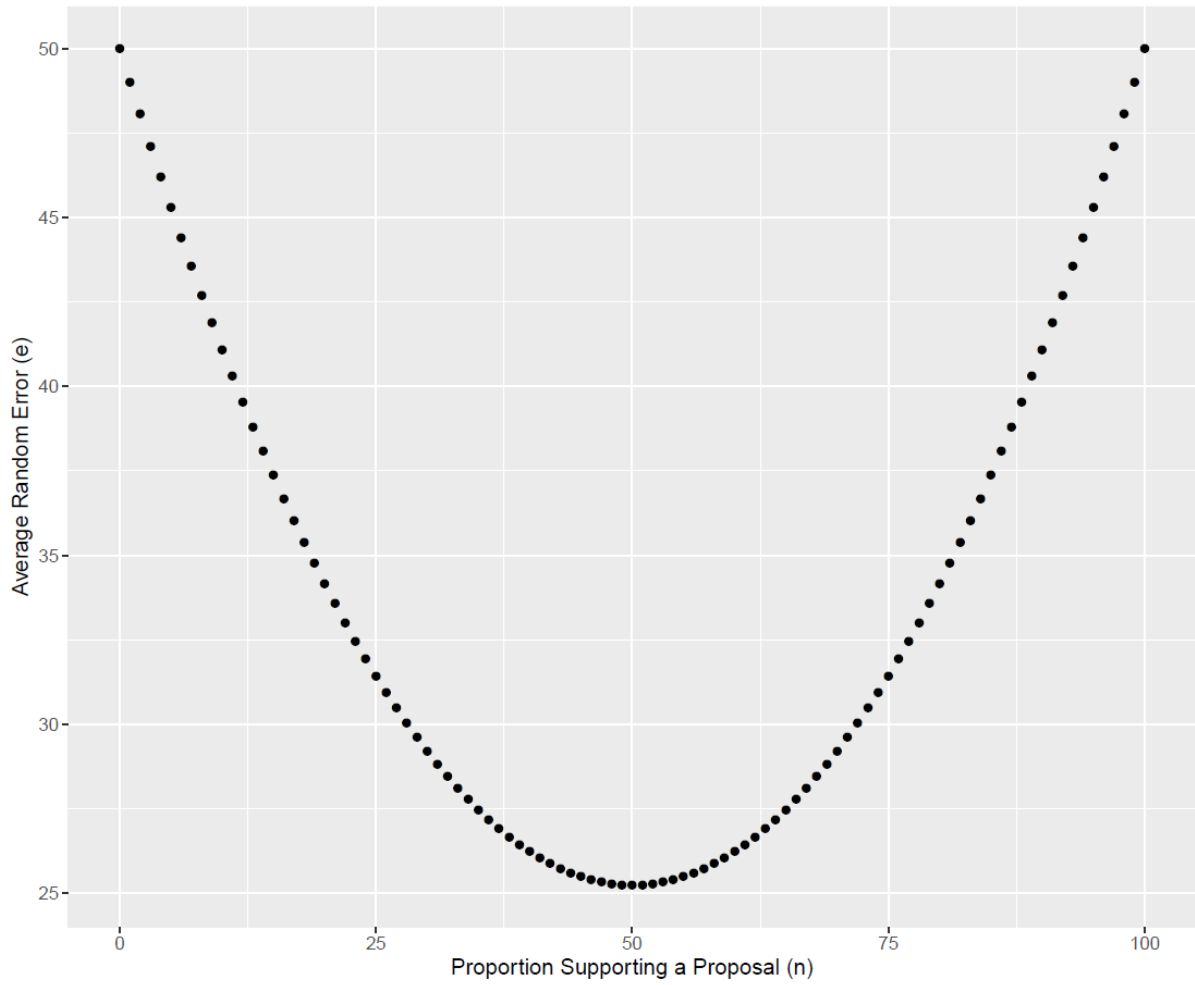
$$1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

So, for a policy with which $n\%$ of the citizens agree, the average random error e is:

$$e = \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{(100-n)((100-n)+1)}{2}}{101}$$

To facilitate interpretation of this formula, below is a plot showing the mean random error for each value of n (x axis is 0 - 100, y axis is the value of e for that n).

We calculate this average random error for each policy proposal in our sample. Then, as a benchmark for the error that an individual politician makes across the eight (or nine) policy proposals in the batch, we take the average random error across the same proposals. This results in a different number for each country, as the proposals (and related public opinion distributions) are country-specific.



Online Appendix 5 – Descriptive statistics

Table A5.1 – Descriptive statistics of dependent variables

<i>Name variable</i>	<i>Coding</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>S.D.</i>	<i>Min-max</i>	<i>N</i>
<i>Incorrect majority placement</i>	Number of incorrectly placed majorities				
General public opinion		2.34	1.39	0-7	488
Party electorate opinion		2.12	1.44	0-7	800
<i>Percent accuracy score</i>	Mean absolute error (in percentage points) of estimations				
General public opinion		17.64	5.97	5-43	488
Party electorate opinion		19.93	7.16	6-51	800

Online Appendix 6 - Taking into account the CI around the public opinion estimates

It is fair to acknowledge that our estimates of public opinion (and electorate opinion), which are based on voter surveys, are uncertain. As a consequence, our calculations of the inaccuracy in politicians' estimations thereof are uncertain as well. To deal with that uncertainty, we report results here of analyses where we rely on the confidence intervals of the estimates—instead of the point estimates—to calculate perceptual accuracy.

On the one hand we calculate the **minimal error** in politicians' estimations. In other words, we give politicians the benefit of the doubt and assume that actual public opinion (or electorate opinion) is systematically closer to their estimations than our point estimates. This is operationalized as follows:

- A *majority placement* is now always correct when a confidence interval contains value 50% (and thus when it is uncertain whether the majority of citizens agrees or disagrees with the issue). As a consequence, a majority placement is now only incorrect when the full confidence interval is situated below 50 (e.g. lower bound is 33%; upper bound is 38%) while the politician's estimation is above 50—or vice versa.
- The *percentage error score* now equals 0 when a politician's estimation falls within the confidence interval—the estimation is then considered to be entirely accurate. When a politician's estimation is lower than the lower limit of the confidence interval, the error score is the absolute distance between the estimation and the lower limit. When a politician's estimation is higher than the higher limit of the confidence interval, the error score is the absolute distance between the estimation and the higher limit. In other words, politicians' error score represents the distance to the nearest limit of the confidence interval.

On the other hand we calculate the **maximal error** in their estimations. This is the error in a scenario where actual public opinion (or electorate opinion) would systematically be further away from their estimations than our point estimates.

- A *majority placement* is now *incorrect* when a confidence interval contains value 50% (and thus when it is uncertain whether the majority of citizens agrees or disagrees with the issue). As a consequence, a majority placement is now only correct when the full confidence interval is on the side where the estimation of the politician is.
- The *percentage error score* now represents the distance to the most distant limit of the confidence interval.

Note that there is no reason to assume that there is an actual systematic bias in our citizen survey. In the most likely scenario, our calculations based on point estimates (as reported in the main paper) are closer to reality than the minimal and maximal values reported below.

We first look at politicians' estimations of the general public opinion. The results are in Table A6.1. We see that—taking the confidence intervals around our public opinion estimates into account—the average number of incorrect *majority placements* must be somewhere between 2.1 and 2.6 (out of eight estimations). The error score in percentage points must be somewhere between 14.6 and 21.0. It makes sense that the margin of uncertainty is somewhat larger in Canada and Germany because

this is where our population samples were smaller (see Appendix 3) and the confidence intervals of the public opinion estimates are therefore larger.

Table A6.1 – Inaccuracy in general public opinion estimations

	Minimal error, based on CI limits	Error, based on point estimates (= main paper results)	Maximal error, based on CI limits
Average number of inaccurate majority misplacements (total)	2.1	2.3	2.6
Canada	1.9	2.4	2.9
Flanders	2.4	2.4	2.4
Germany	2.3	2.4	2.8
Wallonia	1.7	2.2	2.5
Average percentage error score (in percentage points) (total)	14.6	17.6	21.0
Canada	14.9	18.5	22.4
Flanders	15.2	17.7	20.5
Germany	16.4	20.3	24.4
Wallonia	12.8	15.6	19.0

Making the same exercise for the estimations of the party electorate positions, we see that the uncertainty becomes larger. This is logical as our estimates are based on smaller samples and the confidence intervals are therefore wider. Taking the uncertainty of the estimates into account, these results show that the average number of *incorrect majority placements* of the party electorate must be somewhere between 1.6 and 2.7 (out of eight statements). The average *percentage error score* must be between 14.7 and 25.8.

Table A6.2 – Inaccuracy in party electorate opinion estimations

	Minimal error, based on CI limits	Error, based on point estimates (= main paper results)	Maximal error, based on CI limits
Average number of inaccurate majority misplacements (total)	1.6	2.1	2.7
Canada	1.2	2.0	2.6
Flanders	1.7	2.2	2.5
Germany	1.9	2.4	3.2
Switzerland	1.9	2.3	2.9
Wallonia	1.1	1.5	2.1
Average percentage error score (in percentage points) (total)	14.7	19.9	25.8
Canada	13.3	18.7	24.7
Flanders	15.2	19.7	24.8
Germany	14.7	22.4	31.4
Switzerland	15.4	20.6	26.3
Wallonia	13.1	18.1	23.7

Online Appendix 7 – National vs. regional politicians

As explained in the main paper, in Belgium, both national and regional politicians were asked to estimate regional public opinion. In Canada, however, both were asked to estimate national public opinion. We test here whether this had implications for their accuracy.

In Canada, there is no difference. In Belgium, however, national politicians appear to be slightly better at estimating (regional!) public opinion, both in Flanders (majority placements and percentage accuracy score) and in Wallonia (only percentage accuracy score). We have no ready explanation for this. Maybe, operating in a more conflictual and more competitive environment (less seats per party), national MPs in Belgium might simply be more insecure and, hence, invest more in getting to know public opinion in general compared to their regional counterparts.

Note that we did not interview German regional politicians; and in Switzerland politicians were not asked to estimate general public opinion; so the comparison is not relevant there.

Table A7.1 – Differences in accuracy (general public opinion) between national and regional politicians (t-tests)

	Average of national politicians	Average among regional politicians	t
Average number of incorrect majority placements			
Canada	2.4	2.5	-.50
Flanders	2.1	2.6	-2.40*
Wallonia	2.1	2.3	-.81
Average percentage error score			
Canada	17.8	19.9	-1.64
Flanders	16.7	18.5	-2.02*
Wallonia	14.2	16.3	-2.13*

Note * $p < .05$